

# The Middleburgh Post.

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Editor and Proprietor

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### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All transient advertisements not otherwise contracted for will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line (nonpareil measure) for first insertion, and 10 cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices published free; obituary poems, articles of respect, etc., three cents a line.

### Gunning for Worms.

Something new in sportsmanship is the shooting of worms, which is now said to be the order of the day in western New York. Such are the ravages of the tent caterpillar in the orchards of the fruit belt of that section that, according to the veracious special correspondent, farmers have taken to regularly organized worm-shoots as the only practicable means of holding the pests in check. Despite the spraying method in the early spring, the worms increased; tearing down the "tent" by hand was disagreeable work, and accomplished little permanent benefit; rags soaked with kerosene and set fire to, to burn out the worms, were fairly effective, but a slow method, finally some genius thought of shooting out the nests, and now the average orchard in Wayne county resembles a miniature arsenal, and everybody is popping away, even including young, unmarried and especially bashful farmers. When strange sounds of firing are heard up that way, they do no longer fear Spaniards, for they know that it is worms. Despite all efforts, and great as is the slaughter, the worm birth-rate seems to exceed the worm death-rate; so that at last accounts in the race between man and worm, for the 1899 apple crop, the worm was quoted at odds and no takers.

An odd case of hysteria is reported from Abilene, Kan. A lady of the town has been entertaining her niece, a young woman from another town, and ever since the arrival of the girl the house has been made the target of peepers and burglars. In the evening before the family had gone to bed there would be a crash of glass, and then the young woman would come flying in terror to her aunt with the story that she had seen the face of a man at the window and when he found he was observed he broke the window and ran. After windows had been broken all over the house officers were set to watch for several nights. At last one officer, brighter than the rest, discovered that all the glass broken from a window fell outward, showing that it must have been struck from the inside. A watch was then placed over the girl and she was soon caught in the act of breaking a window, after which she ran screaming to her aunt with the same old story about a man. Her strange performance is accounted for on the theory of a hysterical condition in which she "sees things" and then does things unconsciously.

Nothing taxable which Spain's cupid-ity could reach—not even the grave—seems to have escaped the clutches of her representatives in Cuba. A vivid idea of the thoroughness of their methods in this particular is given in the fact that a yearly tax was assessed upon each letter on the signs used by merchants and others. This impost was farmed out to contractors, who, in collecting, were often arbitrary and annoying. It was to remain in force till June, 1899, and Americans who have begun business and have hung out signs at any time within the year are compelled to pay a full year's tax.

The latest suggestion for maple syrup without the maple comes from a Virginia woman and may send a wave of consternation over the sugar camps of Vermont and northern New York. "Take clean corn-cobs," says this economical woman, "and cover with water; let them boil until all the substance is boiled out, and you will have a liquid about the color of tea; strain this carefully through a fine cloth; add brown sugar and boil down to a nice sirup. Let it stand one day, and it is ready for use. You cannot tell this from pure maple sirup, and it is much cheaper."

Members of the State Law and Order league of Connecticut attempted one day lately at Canaan to put some 3,000 gallons of hard cider where it would do "no more harm" by smashing the barrels containing it in front of the town hall and letting the stuff run away. Much of it found its way across the square and into the basement of Christ church, where it threatened to ruin the carpet of the Sunday-school room. A vestryman stopped the smashing of the barrels after a wordy war with the smashers, in which nearly the whole town took sides.

A coroner's jury delivered the following verdict on the sudden death of a merchant who had recently failed in business: "We, the jury, find, from the new doctor's statement, that the deceased came to his death from heart failure, superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead."

### Novel Suit in Sight.

Some novel litigation is promised in Maine unless the Western Union Telegraph company plunks down \$23,000 for the failure to deliver a telegram. Last February, reports the Boston Transcript, the newspapers of the country were bristling with headlines telling of the cold-blooded murder of one Mamie Small, who lived in the usually quiet village of Gardiner, Me. The murderer was Bradford Knight, who had been paying attention to Miss Small, contrary to her wish and that of her parents. According to the Kennebec Journal of Augusta, Mamie Small's sister, Lizzie, was on a train bound for Gardiner on the afternoon of the murder, when she noticed that Knight was a passenger on the same train. Knowing him to be a desperate character, she sent a telegram from a station on the line of the road telling her sister that Knight was to be in Gardiner and directing her to leave town at once. She sent this message by the Western Union Telegraph company, but the dispatch, owing to alleged negligence, was never delivered. It is claimed that it was received at the Gardiner office shortly after four p. m. Knight met Mamie Small at seven o'clock that evening and shot her. A claim for \$20,000 in the name of the dead girl's mother and one of \$5,000 in that of her sister have been filed with the telegraph company and damages to that amount have been asked for. If no settlement is made suit will be brought. Bradford Knight is now confined in the insane asylum at Augusta.

Somebody plainly observed one day that Uncle Sam was running his premises on bachelor principles. Inasmuch as his national helmsman is the Goddess of Liberty, who does nothing but pose on her pedestal, it was suggested, writes Bertha Damaris Knobe in Woman's Home Companion, that there should be a practical Aunt Sam to give the womanly touches to our towns. Since there is no Aunt Sam, the club women have assumed these housewife responsibilities in hundreds of hamlets. They are industriously sweeping the streets, securing receptacles for scraps, cutting down the weeds, planting shade trees, opening up parks—in short, by such attractive improvements, keeping dirt-collecting communities from literally getting "in the dumps." The wide extent of this movement may be instanced in Minnesota. This one state has 85 federated clubs of women, and of this number 45 are enthusiastically devoted to the improvement of their respective towns. In most cases the transformation from unattractive villages into beautiful and belowered garden spots has been simply wonderful.

The city of Chicago is built on a sinking plain, according to Prof. G. K. Gilbert, who presents the facts in the latest volume of the geological survey reports to show that the northern and eastern shores of all the great lakes are rising and the southern and western shores falling. The lake at Chicago is rising at the rate of nine or ten inches in a century. Already that city has elevated its site considerably, and the prospect is that it must keep it up indefinitely, or remove its plant gradually to the more central and desirable location of St. Louis, jealously observes the Globe-Democrat of the latter city. Keeping a town permanently on jackscrews is inconvenient and expensive. If Chicago is looking around for a new stand it will find nothing to compare with St. Louis.

An unexpected but frequent cause of fire, according to Fire Marshal Seery of New York, is due to cleaning carpets on the floor without taking them up. Nearly all the preparations guaranteed to make carpets good as new without making it necessary to lift them from the floor contain naphtha, which has inflammable qualities in a disagreeable degree. When used for cleaning carpets on the floor, it soaks into the floor boards to a greater or less extent, and contact with an overheated steam, hot air or hot water pipe will do the rest.

Evidently the Chicago Record does not approve of the practice on the part of leading educators of soliciting endowments for their respective institutions of learning. It says: "The king of New York beggars is said to be worth \$100,000, but we are not told of which college he is president."

The French have laid a claim to Dewey on the ground that he descends from a Huguenot family named De Huoy, and the Belgians have put in a plea for him as De Wey. The Spaniards, as the Buffalo Commercial observes, have not yet filed their claim.

An old maiden lady of Chicago makes her living by washing cats, and no doubt thinks that is better than if in her girlhood she had annexed a husband and was now compelled to spend a great deal of her time washing brats.

Among the provisions of the will of Mr. Martha B. Stevens, of Hoboken, was one that, after certain property had been distributed, the six heirs should draw lots for the remainder. This provision was carried out.

A Columbus (O.) woman refuses to pay for a piano, and sets up the claim that she was hypnotized by the agent who sold it to her. That agent should have no trouble in finding a job if he ever needs one.

### America for Boys.

"I have come home solely on account of my boy," said a New York widow of moderate means, who to the astonishment of her friends, reports the Press, suddenly reappeared in America after a prolonged residence in Europe. "As far as I am concerned I am much more comfortable abroad, where my little income goes twice as far and life is much easier. The girls, too, I can educate cheaper and better on the other side, but there is no doubt about it, American boys should be educated at home in order to be successful men in their own country. I have watched the results quite closely, and in nine cases out of ten it is like fitting a square patch to a round hole when they come home and go to work. For young men of property who intend living a life of leisure it is all well enough, but for those who have their own way to make it is, in my opinion, a fatal mistake to educate them there. They lose the power of assimilating themselves, so to speak, and what is more, they form no early friendships with their own countrymen. So, after thinking it over, I made up my mind that my boy's future was worth a sacrifice, and here I am, although it means to me skipping and striving in New York when I might be living in ease and plenty on the continent. I shall send my boy to a good boarding school and afterward to a home college, and I shall then feel I have done my best for him."

### Then He Walked.

"They tell me your girl was esteemed one of the finest in the regiment."

"You flatter me."

"No, Lieut. Wagstaff said you marched magnificently."

"The lieutenant may not be a good judge."

"I fancy he is. To my mind there is nothing that makes a man more presentable and really attractive than a graceful walk. My curiosity is greatly aroused. May I ask a favor of you?"

"Certainly."

"Then I would like to see you walk."

And she handed him his hat.

Wheelmen and travelers who wish to go in light marching order, but object to using the glass at the wayside spring or drinking fountain for fear of infectious microbes, may now invest in a lip guard and protector. This appliance, which is the invention of a Boston man, is merely a metal or rubber shield which slips over the drinking glass and is held in place by the natural spring of the material. There will be no sale for this device in Kentucky.

Arthur W. Dewey, a cousin of the admiral, who has just returned to Boston from a two years' trip abroad, says that he was in Rome the day the Spanish fleet was annihilated at Manila, and the next day a number of Italian bankers, who had heard of his arrival, rushed to his hotel to assure him of their surprise at seeing such a great captain so soon after the battle. Mr. Dewey put them straight.

The branding of a child in New York the other day with a red-hot iron has brought to light the fact that some of the missionaries working to convert the Jews of the East side have frequently marked Jewish children by tattooing a cross on the arm. A Dr. Joseph Bruder declares that such children have been brought to him by their parents for the purpose of having the marks removed.

When a lecturer starts off with a gallon pitcher of water before him it looks very much as if he was taking every precaution to avoid giving a dry lecture.

At Winfield, Kan., every arrangement had been made for a funeral when the gravedigger came rushing in and announced that he had struck solid rock in the grave and would require considerable time to blast through it. The funeral was postponed for a day.

Bowling Green, O., has a mayor who thinks he has struck a new reform in the right spot. He sentenced a "tough" to attend Sunday school and church every Sunday for eight weeks or go to prison for 20 days.

# RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!

## No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes: "I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me constant pain. It finally broke into a running sore, and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease. As I have been treated by some of the best physicians and have taken many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently made the Eczema worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."



Eczema is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—

### S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insists upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place. Books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

# ADVERTISE IN THE POST.

# Copper Shares.

## Safest Investment, Largest Dividends.

A portion of the full paid and non-assessable capital stock of the Boston & Texas Copper Company is offered for sale at Five Dollars per share (par \$10 for Treasury purposes), and is recommended as a safe and highly promising investment.

The company controls twelve thousand acres of rich copper land in North Texas which is also valuable for farming and town site purposes. The tract is some 10 miles long and about three miles wide. It is equivalent in size to five hundred ordinary mining claims.

The property has been developed sufficiently to begin producing at once, large amounts of the richest copper ore (40 to 70 per cent.) taken out and marketed, and inexhaustible quantities of copper marl and clay running from 3 to 15 per cent. copper found. (Calumet and Hecla and other great dividend payers are working on 1 to 3 per cent. ore.)

The property is within 12 miles of a railroad and fuel and water are available. The ores and marl are on the surface and a few feet down, and can be mined and converted into copper cheaper than any other deposits in America. Copper will be produced on the ground and a plant of moderate cost will treat 300 to 500 tons of ore and material per day, and according to engineers' estimates earn \$3,000 to \$5,000 per day net, with copper at 15 cts per pound. It is now 18 cts. per pound.

The property has a historical reputation and a record in the State Geological Reports. It has been examined and reported upon by the highest engineering, geological and expert authorities, and its merit and value are established beyond all question. It is not an experiment, nor its value speculative, they are proven and demonstrated.

### From Report of Prof. Wm. DeRyee, former State Chemist of Texas.

"Such numerous outcrops of copper ore have been traced over the summit and sides of those hills that out of 12,000 acres of land which the company own, hardly a 160 acre tract should be found without ore upon the surface.

A cross-cut to the depth of 15 feet was made upon the Isbell lead, and ten hours' work resulted in the raising of 6,000 lbs. of rich copper ore, averaging about 60 per cent. of copper. (Worth \$360, net.)

It is easily smelted and the strata in which it is found can also be more economically excavated than other in which copper ores occur."

### From Report of Prof. W. F. Cummins, former Geologist of Texas.

"In order that I might see the condition of this lode after this amount of work had been done, I employed a few hands and cleaned out the tunnels when I found a lode of copper. This is the disulphate of copper and will yield as high as 70 per cent. of copper. I drove the tunnel twenty feet further into the hill, following the lode. When I had gone about twelve feet I struck another lode of copper eighteen inches east and six inches below the second lode. In three feet more we struck another lode below the second lode. Immediately below the lower sandstone is a stratum of cupiferous marl schists extending the entire width of the tunnel, say four feet, and is probably much wider. This marl will yield about 15 per cent. of copper."

### From Report of Prof. Gustave Westman, Mining Engineer.

"I beg to express my entire satisfaction with and confidence in the report made by Prof. W. F. Cummins.

→ I only had to remove one foot of earth from the surface on the three spots already mentioned in order to find large deposits bedded into the clay. After washing, this clay was found to contain 15 per cent. of copper ore of same value as above. These ores could of course be taken out and made available at a relatively small expense.

### FROM REPORT OF T. BURTON EVERETT, MINING ENGINEER AND EXPERT.

ARCHEL CITY, TEXAS, MAY 3, 1899.

HON. EMERY H. LOW, President, and others, Boston, Mass.:—There is abundant evidence of rich copper deposits, not only at the mines already opened, but at various other parts of the property, and it is my opinion that this will prove to be one of the exceptionally rich copper-bearing fields of the United States.

• • • The ores found in these deposits are immensely rich in copper values and the cupiferous clays that are also found here in immense beds, while not as rich, will undoubtedly prove of great value on account of the cheapness with which they can be mined and reduced.

The mines are accessible at every point; the cost of mining will be very small, as the ore is not in hard formation; and there is no deep work. I have examined the various reports made by others, and confirm them.

• • • As far as I have been able to investigate, and I have done so carefully, I am of the opinion it is one of the richest copper fields in the country.

Very respectfully yours,  
T. BURTON EVERETT, M. E.

Mr. G. H. Savage, Mine Examiner of Butte, Montana, after gaining sample of ore from the property, says: "The ore is the richest in the country. If you have the field you can pay \$1,000,000 dividends per year."

Major F. M. Spaulding, of Boston, and C. F. Crosby, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., who returned June 16th from an examination of the property on behalf of the Company's stockholders and intending investors, report that they found the property as represented and confirm the expert reports. They visited and examined the nine mines and explored the entire property.

The Company is thoroughly organized with substantial business men in the management. It has such extensive acreage of land, rich in copper, and so easily and cheaply mined and converted, that dividends can be earned and paid during the current year. Now is the time to make a safe and profitable investment, and those who take advantage of this opportunity to buy stock at the low price offered will reap the benefit.

Remit by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Check or Express to Edward B. Robins, Treasurer, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Price \$5.00 per Share, Subject to advance.

# BOSTON & TEXAS COPPER CO.