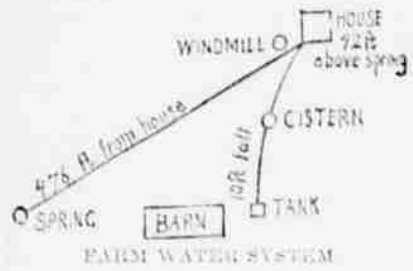


ROAD & FARM IMPROVEMENT.

HARNESS THE WIND.

How the Farm House Can Be Easily Supplied with an Abundance of Good Water.

For many years we have suffered serious inconvenience in obtaining a sufficient supply of water for house use, especially for the last 18 or 20 months. For more than 12 months of this time we have carried water for house use a distance of 476 feet and had to tramp up hill 42 feet. We have a spring of water discharging about one barrel of water every hour winter and summer, wet or dry. This spring is 42 feet lower than the kitchen door and 476 feet distant. Last summer we built a reservoir or tank of stone laid up in Portland cement, over and around the spring, holding about 14 barrels of



water. We then laid one-inch galvanized iron pipe (1 1/2 inch outside) 20 inches under ground from spring to kitchen door, and put a galvanized iron tank holding one barrel of water inside kitchen door, put an overflow pipe in tank and carried this pipe under ground 20 inches, half way to barn. Here we built a cistern lined up with brick and cement, holding 30 barrels of water. We carry water under ground from this cistern to barn where we have a galvanized iron tank holding six barrels of water. We have a fall of ten feet from cistern to tank at barn. In tank at barn we have a float valve that regulates the supply of water, keeps the tank full at all times, and absolutely directs and manages this end of the business without any assistance on our part.

We put a force pump in spring and a steel wheel 30 feet high, and an eight-foot wheel at kitchen door. The pump is operated with triangle and when we have a fair wind and want water from the spring we simply raise a lever and set the mill in motion, and the water (as pure as there is on earth) passes through our kitchen at the rate of one barrel every 30 minutes. The outfit and the wind does the work and don't stop to rest. While many of our friends and neighbors are suffering great inconvenience and hardship because of them by the unusual scarcity of water, we feel truly thankful that we have an abundance. It is a good thing to have a good credit at a good bank. The next best thing is to have a good spring of water on which we can draw at any time. Sam Jones says the poet was a prophet when he wrote:

"Death rife on every passing breeze
And lurks in every flower,
Each season has its own disease,
Its penitents every hour."

We realize that a passing breeze in many cases brings joy and gladness. A passing breeze in connection with well-directed ingenuity will force water a distance of 476 feet, elevate it 42 feet and put it in the most desirable place in our dwelling in abundance.—John Pugh, in Ohio Farmer.

TREES FROM NURSERIES.

How to Handle Them So as to Insure Their Living When Placed in New Locations.

It is something of a science to transplant trees that have been reared from a distant nursery and have them live. It used to be thought that there must always be a large percentage of loss anyway—even under the best conditions. Both the nurserymen and the planters have now learned that trees of all kinds can be handled in a way to insure their living when placed in their new locations. A well-packed tree has its roots kept moist by being rolled in damp moss and tied up in bagging. The old scheme of pulling trees out of the ground, exposing their roots and sending them away without any protection was the cause of many a tree proving a failure. When these trees arrived at the distant station they were thrown out on the platform and left there exposed to the heat of the sun and the drying effects of the wind. In the course of time the purchaser drove around and got his consignment, perhaps a couple of days after their arrival. By that time their roots were good and dry. He drove home and set out his trees in any old way. Even had he set them in the best possible way it is altogether likely that a good many trees would have perished owing to the drying out of the roots. When a large part of his trees failed to grow of course the nurseryman was to blame—so the buyer said. He was right to some extent, in that the trees were sent away with roots not properly protected. In sending trees long or short distances the roots and their moisture supply furnish the key to the situation. Proper treatment of the tree from the time it comes out of the nursery row to the time it goes into the place assigned to it in the orchard will insure a good healthy tree. In setting a hundred of these there need be no failures.—Farmers Review.

Be gentle with the hogs so that they become docile and quiet. The keeper's disposition is often reflected in the herd.

COUNTRY IMPROVEMENT.

Cultivation of the Beautiful Now Goes Hand in Hand with Cultivation of the Useful.

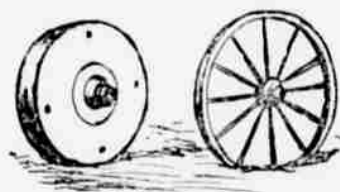
There are places in the country that will not admit of the word improvement, but as we travel about among the farms we are compelled to acknowledge that town improvement societies are very much needed. At Idaho Falls, in Idaho, one of the largest clubs in the state is the Village Improvement society, entirely composed of women. The object of these clubs should be to make the streets clean and beautiful, to encourage private owners to keep their lots and farms beautiful, and their homes teachers of refinement. The women of Clinton, N. Y., have placed boxes in the streets to receive waste papers and similar rubbish. The Rural Art society, of the same town, is planting linden trees, laying out small parks and looking out for similar enterprises, which, while not of little value, are not of much cost. In one of the Ohio towns I notice that two rival clubs are in the field. This is perhaps a good idea, for competition in doing good works as well as in business affairs. The present outlook is for a rallying of all enterprises for the public welfare around the schoolhouse as a center. If this can be brought about town organization will mean something very different from the present disorganization, which gets the state charter. It will place intelligence at the front and tend to disband the saloon and similar influences.

Meanwhile civic improvement goes forward on parallel lines with country improvement. It seems to be accepted as an assured fact that cities are to spread out hereafter over a very much larger territory. The executive board of the American League for Civic Improvement met recently at Springfield, O. The league is to hold a week's convention at Chautauqua for discussing all sorts of municipal reforms. It is believed that political reform and physical reform must go on together. The Spokane Floral association, which is a committee of the State Federation on Forestry and Outdoor Art, issues a year book showing how best to advance the study and the work of civic improvement, especially in the way of planting flowers and trees. There really is no way any longer of keeping civic art and rural art separated. We believe the day is not far off when every farmer will consider the cultivation of the beautiful just as much a part of his business as the useful. Then our farms will be connected together with long lines of highways—mostly trolleyways—all of which constitute extended public parks.—E. P. Powell, in N. Y. Tribune.

BROAD-TIRED WHEELS.

They Are Far Better for Ordinary Farm Work Than Those Now in General Use.

This picture of two wheels, one a wide tire and the other a narrow, shows why the former is easier to draw and is better for ordinary farm work than the latter. The narrow tire sinks into the soft soil and the team is all the time drawing the load uphill, while the wide



WIDE AND NARROW TIRES.

tire rolls over the surface on a level. Besides the difference in draft the rut cut by the narrow tire works injury to the crop by mashing it below the surface, and checking if not preventing all further growth, and by making drains into dead furrows or down hills to carry off soluble fertility, or, perhaps, start gullies. Every farmer needs one wagon with low, broad-tired wheels.—Farm Journal.

Cheap Material for Roads.

It has been discovered that burnt gumbo is a most serviceable material for use on country roads. It is not quite as durable as crushed stone, but is far superior to dirt. Its cost is slight, as it can be produced without the use of skilled labor. The burning of the gumbo removes the quality that when the clay is wet causes stickiness. This burnt clay is used for capping the road. The road-bed must be well drained and well built before the top of burnt clay is put on. It is claimed that if people will adopt the burnt-clay idea, roads as good as those in France can be constructed in this country with no additional expenditure over that now being required by the roads.

How to Put Up Alfalfa.

This is the way a South Dakota farmer puts up alfalfa: For stack bottom use any old material eight or ten inches deep, seven or eight feet wide and as long as you need. Have some good dry hay or straw ready. Cut the alfalfa when about half in bloom in driest part of day and let it thoroughly wilt or cure until you can press it into a wad between your hands. Haul to stack and put a layer of eight or ten inches of alfalfa; then dry hay or straw, then alfalfa a foot; hay or straw eight or ten inches, and so on until as high as wanted. Dry material must be eight inches in middle to nothing at the edge of stack. This is the scientific and only way to cure alfalfa, and it makes the best all around food in the world for all farm animals.

SAVED THEIR NAMES.

Inventors Who Have Been Made Immortal by Their Labors in a Variety of Fields.

While the word "macadamize" was rapidly establishing its position in the English language, no less an authority than Jeremy Bentham gave it a helping hand on his way by declaring that "the success of Mr. McAdam's system justified the perpetuation of his name in popular speech."

This is, perhaps, the most perfect example of all of a spontaneous popular impulse whereby an inventor, who had benefited mankind, was enshrined, so to say, in his own invention, and his



JOHN L. MACADAM.
(His Name Will Always Be Associated with Road-Making.)

name, connected indissolubly with it, was handed down to future ages with a certainty that it would endure as long at least as the language continued to exist.

But, curiously enough, at almost the same time when the great roadmaker was achieving immortality, another inventor, with a no less obviously Scotch name, was treading the same path to linguistic fame.

The labors in the field of chemistry which enabled Macintosh to perfect and patent a new sort of clothing—and that in a time when traveling by stage coaches rendered it particularly welcome—were almost as prolonged as those which qualified his fellow-countryman in a long life to solve the problem of constructing a durable roadway for wheeled traffic.

A third notable specimen of the conversion of a name into a vernacular word may be taken from France, where Dr. Guilloin found himself effectually, though not perhaps very agreeably, immortalized in connection with the lethal implement which still bears his name. The popular belief that he perished by the machine which he had introduced appears to be erroneous.

HERBERT G. SQUIERS.

He Will Be the First Minister of the United States to the New Cuban Republic.

Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, who was selected by the president as the first United States minister to Cuba, though a Canadian by birth, has spent nearly all his life in the service of the United States. He was appointed a lieutenant in the army from Minnesota in 1877, but disliked his assignment to the infantry, because there was no Indian fighting in it, and exchanged into the cavalry. Instead of joining his regiment, he was sent to the cavalry school



HERBERT G. SQUIERS.
(He Will Be the First United States Minister to Cuba.)

at Fort Monroe, Kan. While there he eloped with and married the daughter of W. G. Fargo, pioneer in the express business. On the death of his wife a few years later he resigned from the army, and shortly afterward entered the diplomatic service as third secretary of legation at London. He also served in Berlin and St. Petersburg, and was then sent to Peking, where his military knowledge and sound judgment proved of great value during the siege of the legations.

This Dog Chews Tobacco.

"Old Peter Jenkins, of our town, has the only tobacco-chewing dog I ever heard of," says a Bristol (Pa.) man in the Philadelphia Record. "The dog is now over ten years old, and so far as anybody knows, he has been a slave to the habit ever since he was a puppy. Peter himself says he doesn't remember how the pup acquired the taste; maybe he was born with it. At any rate, Peter never takes a chew without offering one to the dog if he is around, and the dog never refuses. If Peter should happen to forget he would soon be forcibly reminded of his oversight. It is a curious thing to see the dog lying with his head in his paws, working his jaws over a juicy quid. He swallows it, too, and it never seems to make him sick."

HE TRUSTED RHODES

Alfred Beit Always Followed the Englishman's Leadership.

Now He Is the Biggest Man in the So-Called "Kaffir Group" and One of the Richest Men in the World.

Now that Cecil Rhodes is gone the attention of those political students and speculators who are following the course of affairs in South Africa is naturally directed to the man upon whom will devolve the burden of carrying out many of the enterprises left unfinished by the dead dictator. For Alfred Beit, the physically insignificant son of a Hamburg Jew, the secretive capitalist of Bishopgate street, the mining king of Kimberley and the Rand, is the central figure in the syndicate in whose hands now rests the management of the Rhodes interests. Some men say that Alfred Beit is the richest man in the world, but that is probably an exaggeration, although if the South African war results in an early settlement advantageous to the British he will resume his money making upon a scale which will probably double and even treble, within a few years his present conservatively estimated fortune of \$120,000,000.

It is a coincidence worth noting that Beit was born in the same year as Cecil Rhodes. He was well educated, for his father was a man of means, if not of refinement, who understood that the education denied to himself might be of inestimable value to his son. When young Alfred left school Beit pere got him a good place in a banking house, where the boy displayed little of the remarkable capacity for money making which was afterward to place him among the world's multimillionaires. He left the bank at the age of 22, drawn to South Africa by



ALFRED BEIT.
(The Biggest Man in the So-Called "Kaffir Group.")

the wonderful tales of the diamond fields in Kimberley. He reached there but little in advance of his future associate and friend, Cecil John Rhodes. He made money at Kimberley in a small way at first, afterward increasing his store, until he came in touch with Rhodes and helped the latter to perfect his great consolidation scheme, which placed the Kimberley mine owners in a position to dictate prices to the diamond merchants of the world. When Rhodes, Beit and the late Barney Barnato became life governors, under the original charter of the De Beers company, they little thought that the provision securing them a fourth part of the profits after a dividend of 30 per cent, had been paid to the shareholders would prove in itself a source of enormous revenue. In the decade immediately preceding the war this fourth part aggregated nearly \$10,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a year. In addition to this income, Beit had the dividends upon his De Beers stock, his interest in the great banking firm of Jules Porges & Co., afterward succeeded by Werner, Beit & Co., and a preponderant share in several enormously lucrative mining ventures in the neighborhood of Johannesburg.

Not possessing an aggressive and resistant personality Beit naturally fell under the spell of Cecil Rhodes, whose wealth was never more than a fourth of his own. In the strongly marked individuality of the Englishman the German recognized the very antithesis of himself and readily submitted to a leadership which he knew it would have been useless to dispute. Like many other money lords Beit has been credited with working harder than any of his employees and with leading the life of an ascetic. All this is pure fiction. He is not a hard worker, or at least he has the faculty of accomplishing a good deal without putting forth any particularly strenuous effort. He spends much of his time in entertaining, in a quiet way, at his house in Park lane and in riding and playing golf. His offices are the finest in London and when their quiet, unobtrusive and diffident owner is there, in his inner sanctum, he is an extremely difficult man to approach. His staff is said to be better paid than any other in London.

The Name Old Story.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in almost every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and re-told by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." Mr. Kelly is a well known citizen of Henderson, N. C. For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

POSTMASTER TOO HONEST.

Could Have Advanced His Office and Increased His Pay by a Small Investment.

"I noticed," said an old resident of Chicago, according to the Tribune, "the recent story of the Nebraska postmaster who bought goods, and stock, and lands with stamps to such an extent that his office went into another classification and his salary was raised several hundred dollars a year. That reminds me of another postmaster out in Missouri who didn't know half as much, and who, without any increase in salary, had to buy drinks for half the town just after he failed to rise to an occasion."

"It was under the first Cleveland administration. The post office had been in the fourth class all its life, and as there had never been any public stir about putting it into any other class the new postmaster sat down on his job and sold stamps at current rates, making the usual settlements and thankful for small favors. "But in the third year of his incumbency of the office things took a spurt, and when it came to a final settlement for the year the receipts showed that the fourth-class office had sold things mucilaginous to within \$3.85 of the \$2,000 limit, making it a third-class office.

"And, don't you know, Smith turned in the proceeds of that last quarter without a thought of buying that \$3.85 worth of 1's, 2's and 3's necessary to make his office of the third class for a whole year."

PRESENT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

Regions of the Western Hemisphere That Are the Most Liable to an Uplheaval.

The active volcanic groups of the western hemisphere occur in five widely separated regions, says Prof. Robert T. Hill, in Century.

1. The Andean group of volcanoes of the equatorial region of western South America.
2. The chain of some 25 great cinder cones which stretch east and west across the south end of the Mexican plateau.
3. The Central American group, with its 31 active craters, extending diagonally across the western ends of the east and west folds of the Caribbean corrugations, fringing the Pacific side of Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica. This is separated from the Mexican group on the north by a large nonvolcanic area, the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and on the south from the Andean volcanoes by the isthmus of Panama, where no active volcanoes are found.
4. The chain of volcanoes of the Windward Islands, marking the eastern gate of the Caribbean sea, standing in a line directly across the eastern termini of the Caribbean mountains, trending east and west, and parallel to the Central American group similarly situated at their western termini.

"I am using a box of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets and find them the best thing for my stomach I ever used," says T. W. Robinson, Justice of the Peace, Loomis, Mich. These Tablets not only correct disorders of the stomach but regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

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POST, Middleburgh.

A Good Hearted Man,

or in other words, men with good sound hearts, are not very numerous. The increasing number of sudden deaths from heart disease daily chronicled by the press, is proof of the alarming prevalence of this dangerous complaint, and as no one can foretell just when a fatal collapse will occur, the danger of neglecting treatment is certainly a very risky matter. If you are



of breath, have pain in left side, mothering spells, palpitation, unable to lie on side, especially the left, you should be taking

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

J. A. Kreamer of Arkansas City, Kans., says: "My heart was so bad it was impossible for me to lie down, and I could neither sleep nor rest. My decline was rapid, and I realized I must get help soon. I was advised to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which I did, and candidly believe it saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The Best Liniment for Strains

Mr. F. H. Wells, the merchant at Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., says: "I always recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm as the best liniment for strains. I used it last winter for a severe lameness in the side, resulting from a strain, and was greatly pleased with the quick relief and cure it effected." For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

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