EARLY RIPENING OF FRUIT

Inducing Grape Growers to Practice "Ringing" in the Fall.

It is not difficult to so manipulate a branch of a peach, pear or apple tree as to cause it not only to ripen its fruit ten days or more in advance of the ordinary season but to greatly increase its size.

Trees take in their food from the soil; minerals dissolved in water, which passes from cell to cell through the centre of the tree until the leaves are reached, where it is digested, so to speak, and is combind with carbon from the atmosphere and the assimilated food passes downward immediately under the bark, building up the wood cells and developing the fruit.

Now if we check the downward flow of the sap by pressing the bark it throws the food back and the fruit appropriates it, causing an abnormal growth and speedy maturity. This can be readily done by twisting a small wire tightly around the limb just below the fruit. It is better to remove all but the one specimen and great care must be exercised not to get the wire so tight as to rupture the bark and thus destroy the branch. It only requires a slight compression to accomplish the work. After the fruit has matured the wire must be removed.

Grape growers who practise "ringing" understand this to perfection They cut out a band of the bark about a quarter of an inch long just below the cluster to be affected. It then appropriates all the resources of the shoot and often more than doubles its size, but the limb must be cut out at the next pruning, as the girdling kills it.

It often happens that a young tree will not develop fruit buds, but such can be made to do so by suddenly checking its growth when its wood buds are about half formed so as to cause them to develop into fruit buds. A fine wire is twisted around the body of the tree only once and left two or three weeks in July and August so as to cut off the downward flow of sap.

The same effect can be accomplished by a straight, thin cut directly around the tree, merely severing the bark. It will draw apart and fill with gum, quickly healing; but the check is secured and a good crop of fruit sure for the next season.

Grape Vines.

Grape vines should have the rank growth stopped again, after which but little further attention will be required in the way of pruning. As a general thing, too much wood is cut away, with the idea that the sun is a necessity; but it will not stop the bunches from ripening if the sun does not reach them. Nothing need be said on that point to those who practice bagging. To have sweet berries, there must be a fair amount of leaf growth until the fruit is ripe, and the best way to have that is to encourage a steady growth after the first stopping, which with the corresponding root action, will keep the original, oldest (hard and leathery) leaves in good condition. Stop all growth in the early summer and you stop the root action; you may as well expect to keep an energetic man healthy by making him take three square meals a day and forbidding him to move for the rest of the time. Get roots and the rest will follow.

Mildew comes very suddenly. Now is about the last chance to apply Bordeaux for it, that is, if the fruit is not bagged; to spray them after the bunches begin to color will spoil their appearance.

Vinegar From Summer Apples.

If there were only a larger proportion of sweet in summer apples, they would be much the best for making into vinegar, as the warm weather at this time of year causes violent fermentation, which soon gets into the vinegar stage. But it is found that though the fermentation is rapid because of the temperature, the vinegar resulting therefrom is thin and poor. There is a decided advantage in adding some sugar after the cider has passed the alcoholic stage of fermentation. It will increase the sourness of the vinegar, while there will still be the same apple aroma and flavor which makes apple cider vinegar the best that can be produced from anything. The fall apples, even those called "sour," have more sweetness in them than have the best sweet summer apples. The Russet apple makes a very rich cider, but it does not ripen until all the warm weather has passed, so it keeps in the alcoholic stage all winter, and is very apt during that time to be drank by cider-thirsty people. The advantage of making cider from summer apples is that hot weather bring it so soon to the vinegar stage that comparatively little of it will be drank as cider.

The New Stock.

Princess Alice has, for some time, held the distinction of being the best all around perpetual blooming stock. Perhaps the new class, of which White Pearl is the forerunner, can hardly be called a competitor of Princess Alice, because it is so different in make-up. It is very dwarf and tiny in all its parts. The small and very double flowers of clearest white are very thickly set along the spikes, and it is expected to prove particularly fine for cut flower, or florists' use. Fifty cents a packet may seem a little high to the average grower, but perhaps he will be willing to pay it if he is particularly fond of Stocks. If not, another year will probably bring them to his hand at a lower price. In connection with this new dwarf, it is interesting to note that there are sorts offered this year under the names of Colossal and Mammoth which form the strongest possible contrast to the wee White Pearl.

Morton on Truck Farming.

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Morton classifies truck farming as distinct from gardening proper and says that a special investigation made in connection with the last census disclosed the fact that upwards of one hundred million dollars were invested in it at that time, the product having a value of $76,517,155 to the producers in one year after paying freights and commissions; 534,440 acres of land were devoted to the business, and it gave employment to more than 240,000 persons. Since then the business has continued to grow with astonishing rapidity, and it is doubtful whether any single industry is now bringing as much money into the south as this one.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A strong microscope shows the single hairs of the head to be like coarse, round rasps, but with teeth extremely irregular and jagged.

The oyster is one of the strongest creatures on earth. The force required to open an oyster is more than nine hundred times its weight.

The sole of the English coast when placed over a gravelly bottom, will at once assume that shape to a remarkable degree. Placed in a white bowl it becomes almost as white as the dish.

In France it is a punishable offense for anyone to give infants under one year any form of solid food unless such be ordered by written prescription signed by a legally qualified medical man.

Beamur says that each thread of what we call a "spider web" is composed of about five thousand separate fiberes, and that it would take 27,648 full grown spiders a year to spin a pound of such silk.

More than six thousand species of plants are cultivated, and most of these have been broken up into varied forms by the hand of man. Horticulturists create new species, and show numbers of cultivated plants of which no one knows the original form.

Spanning an inlet of the Yellow Sea near Sangang, China, is a bridge five and a quarter miles long, with 300 piers of masonry, and having its roadway sixty-four feet above the water. This work is said to have been accomplished by Chinese engineers 800 years ago.

The drill of the woodpecker has another tool inside, a sort of insect catcher. On the end is a bony thorn with sharp teeth like barbs on a fish hook. As he works and finds an insect he opens the drill and sends out this barbed tongue and draws it into his mouth.

A testing-machine of wonderful power has recently been devised for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is capable of exerting a pressure of 500,000. It can be applied to testing the strength of a complete arch of masonry, and it is said that similar tests on so large a scale have never before been applied.

An experiment station for what has been called the "vivisection of plants" has been established by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Somewhat similar stations exist elsewhere but it is said to be the intention to make this more extensive than any other. Valuable results are expected from the study of the diseases of plants, and it has long been suggested that this may lead to the employment of "plant doctors" just as now we have doctors for men and animals.

This Tells Where Health May be Found,

And that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

Hood's Pills are easy to take. easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Ritter's Telling Point in Lehigh.

State Officials not to Coin, but to Keep Money.

Democratic State Candidates Walter E. Ritter and Michael E. Brown reached Allentown Friday afternoon on their tour of the State, and in the evening they addressed a largely attended mass-meeting in the Court House.

In a speech, Mr. Ritter said that the Auditor General and the State Treasurer had nothing to do with the coinage of money; it was their business to keep that which we have, and prevent it from being stolen. Figures taken from the books were read, and these showed to what extent profligacy has been carried under the present administration.

Mr. Ritter's address had a telling effect, and was supplemented by an equally strong but brief speech by Mr. Brown, candidate for State Treasurer

An Engineering Feat.

Iron Bridge Span Replaced in Two Minutes and a Half.

The feat of replacing an iron bridge span 242 feet long, 25 feet wide and 30 feet deep, with one of the same dimensions of steel was accomplished in Philadelphia on Saturday in two minutes and thirty seconds. In this space of time nearly 1,700 tons of iron and steel were moved a distance of 25 feet, and there was not a slip or a hitch in the entire proceedings.

This remarkable feat of engineering was accomplished at what is known as the connecting railroad bridge over the Schuylkill, just above Girard avenue. It is the bridge that bears the tracks of the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the busiest division of the Pennsylvania system.

Supreme Court Decisions.

One Affecting Ball Grounds. Another Damages to Employes.

Among the decisions handed down in the supreme court last week was one that will be of interest to base ball players and enthusiasts. It was the appeal on the city of Philadelphia in the suit of the Philadelphia ball club for damages on account of the grading of Broad street. Justice Green, who wrote the opinion, said:

"Base ball is a mere amusement, and nothing can be more fickle and uncertain as to their endurance than the mere amusements of a community." To prove this he cites the skating rink craze. He says that it is even now notorious that only in large cities can the base ball business be conducted with profit. In many localities where it formerly attracted great public interest, it has already died out and has been discontinued. It is gravely asserted by the learned justice that the contention for damages is "entirely too remote, imaginary and purely speculative to the last degree. A new trial was ordered.

Another decision handed down will also be read with interest. It was in the case of Kate McNulty against the Pennsylvania railroad, in which an important point in law was disposed of. It was contained in the refusal of the court to charge the jury as requested by counsel for the defense. The husband of the plaintiff was employed as a laborer in the erection of a railroad bridge at Tacony, near Philadelphia. He was to receive $1.20 a day and transportation. There was a collision through the negligence of the engineer and McNulty was killed. The point set up was: "That McNulty was carried by defendant in performance of a contract of employment and service, and was in law not a passenger, but an employe, and as he was injured by a collision due to the negligence of the engineer the verdict must be for the defendant." The supreme court by sustaining the lower courts denies this point.

Who Owns the Sidewalks.

The recent decision of Judge Clayton of Delaware county will be of interest to all property holders, as well as to other people who think they have a right to occupy a persons sidewalk, doorstep or fence as long as they like. In charging a jury in a case in which the rights of the sidewalk were the bone of contention, Judge Clayton laid down the law in reference to pavements in such a manner as to clear up some of the points concerning which there has been much apprehension. He said: "The owner of real estate also owns the sidewalk in front of his property subject to the right of pedestrians to use it for traveling back and forward, but outside of this he owns the sidewalk as much as any other part of his property. It cannot be used for roller skating or a play ground for children, or other purposes without his consent. If it is, he could first order them to leave, and if they refuse he may lay hands gently upon them, and if they refuse he may use as much force as necessary to remove them, but no more."

A Great Timber Fire.

Extensive District in Pennsylvania is Being Devastated.

Fire in the Goodyear Brothers' lumber operations on Nelson Run near Austin, Pa., is consuming a great amount of bark and cut lumber. The fire has been burning for nearly a week, but a force of men working day and night succeeded in keeping it out of the "slashings" until Sunday night, when a strong wind sent the wall of flame over into the precious territory. At noon Monday it was estimated that twenty thousand cords of bark and ten million feet of hemlock logs had been burned. Beside this the camps of lumber jobbers Trude, Thomas and Whiting Webster were destroyed, and all their belongings were consumed. At present the heavens are lurid with the glare from the fire, and the air is smoke-laden.

The Goodyears have bark and timber on a thousand acres that is forming fuel for the fire, and it is doubtful whether any of it will be saved. Early Monday morning 200 men were sent from Austin to help fight the fire.

Killed in a Football Game.

Eight Players Pounced Upon Prostrate Half-Back Rich.

Benjamin Rich, half-back of the Tyrone football team, was killed in a football game at Bellwood Saturday afternoon. The game had been easy before the accident, Bellwood having scored 22 points to Tyrone's naught.

Near the end of the last haft Rich was given the ball to make a gain through Tyrone's line, but was tackled and throw.

Eight players fell upon him, and when the mix-up was cleared Rich was found to be unconscious, but still holding the ball. He was carried from the field, but died in a few moments, presumably of concussion of the brain.

MINERS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Rich Returns for a Year's Delving in the Klondike.

The steamship City of Topeka, which arrived last week from Alaska, has on board eighty-five miners from Cook's Inlet and about $300,000 worth of gold dust. George Hall has bought 3000 acres in Sunrise district, and expects by hydraulic work to take out $1000 per day. The miners, he says, are satisfied with Cook's Inlet. Gold is not as plentiful as on the Klondike, but there is plenty of it and no trouble about food.

Among the miners with money were John Raynor, $40,000; Robert Michaelson, $40,000; A. M. Brown, $15,000; E. C. Price, $20,000, and H. A. Schmeser $14,000, all taken out in one year. Thomas Williams, Robert Elliott, Richard Lane, Frank Ducrey and Fred Smith have from $5000 to $15,000 each. Sink Creek, at Cook's Inlet, which was abandoned is now valuable. Smith took out $1000 there in two days.

The next boat will bring down more Cook's Inlet miners and plenty of gold. Hall says mining is done on the beds of creeks, and high water stops the operations. Three hundred miners will winter at Cook's Inlet.

The Topeka brought John A. Haloney, a lawyer of Juneau, who had reports from Dawson up to September 8. He left there on August 9. He said no boats had arrived with food, and the residents were excited. Every hit of food had been contracted for, but there was not sufficient to feed the inhabitants until spring, and unless boats arrive from St. Michael's there will be actual starvation this winter.

Fifty persons were to leave there on September 26 for Juneau. Scarcity of food is driving them away. There is gold at Dawson in plenty, bnt not food."

MILLIONS ON THE WAY EAST.

John F. Maloney, of Juneau, says that about $4,000,000 in gold dust will be sent East this fall "There are stacks and stacks of gold," he said, "each with the owner's name on it. Alexander McDonald will produce the largest amount. I hesitate to give figures, but the simple truth is that his various interests will yield from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 this winter. These figures are staggering, but true.'

Maloney offered $80,000 for a one-half interest in claims Nos. 35 and 36 on El Dorado, which was declined. Charles Anderson, on El Dorado, panned out $700 in three hours, and James Tweed in two hours' shoveling cleaned up 252 ounces of gold.

Stranger Than Fiction.

Muncy Veterans Find Gun and Canteen at Gettysburg.

A strange story has come to light through the Pennsylvania railroad excursions to Gettysburg. On the first of the recent excursions, two Muncy veterans boarded the train at that place. They had not seen the field since the days of the battle in 1863. On the last day the one had hidden his musket and the other his canteen under a ledge of rocks on the field, and they were going down to hunt for them.

After a short search the rocks were found, and under them, to the intense surprise of the veterans, was found the canteen and the barrel of the musket, the stock having almost entirely rotted away. The prizes were secured, and are now in the possession of the owners in Muncy. The names of the interested parties could not be learned.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned Committee, will meet at the office of Guy Jacoby, in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, October 23, 1897, between 9 a. m. and 4. p. m., to examine applicants for naturalization.

C. C. EVANS,
W. H. SNYDER,
GUY JACOBY,
Committee.

10-14-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Mathias Whitenight, late of Hemlock tnownsip, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to M. C. Whitenight and I. M. C. L. Whitenight, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

M. C. WHITENIGHT,
I. M. C. L. WHITENIGHT,
Executors.

Vanderslice, Atty.
10-14-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Parson Edwards, late of Madison township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Parson Edwards, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

ADALINE C. EDWARDS,
Administratrix,
Jerseytown, Pa.

Quick, Atty.
10-7-6t.

ORDER OF COURT FOR SPECIAL SESSION.

Now, Sept. 2nd, 1897. Emergencies having arisen requiring a traverse jury in the Court of Over and Terminer, and also for a SPECIAL SESSION of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the peace, general jail delivery, Court of Over and Terminer, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in and for Columbia County.

It is ordered that such special session or term of several Courts shall be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, commencing on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall continue for a period, or term, of two weeks, and that a venire issue for the summoning of forty-eight traverse jurors, to serve in the said Court of Over and Terminer and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for and during said special term of two weeks as aforesaid.

BY THE COURT.

Attest: W. H. HENRIE, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.
9-23-'97.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Peacock's building, Market Square.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
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W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
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Queen, of N. Y. ..	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,821
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These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
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