

# INDUSTRY & MECHANICS

## HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Curious Experience with Ball Lightning Related by a Most Unwilling Eye-Witness.

Robert Seyboth, of the United States weather bureau, tells of an experience with ball lightning while at sea in Hudson bay in 1867. The phenomenon was witnessed during a storm. "Happening to secure the upper hold on the foretopside brace, the writer, facing sternward, again noticed the evil-looking thunderhead, apparently but a few yards above the mizzen truck, and, while waiting in silent expectancy for the thing to come, saw a ball of fire the size of a man's head detach itself from the cloud and sail quite leisurely to the mizzen truck, striking which it exploded with a deafening crash and sent a shower of hissing sparks over sliding and deck.

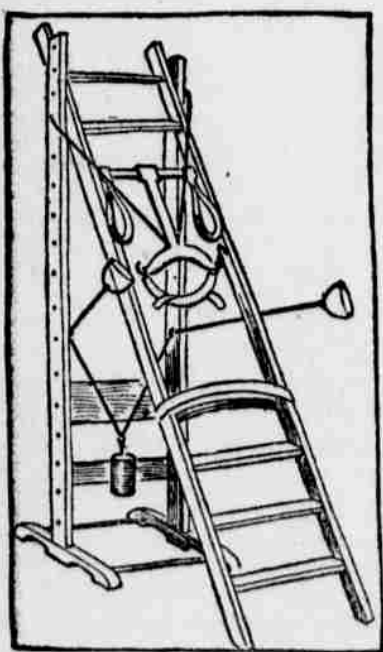
"Of the immediate consequences, save one, the writer can only speak from hearsay. When he regained consciousness he found himself sitting, propped up against the weather side of the mainmast, paralyzed in the right half of his body, and his shipmates busily engaged, some in clearing away the wreckage of the shattered mainmast, others in sounding the pump to discover whether or not the bolt had knocked a hole in the vessel's bottom. The latter calamity was probably averted by the fact that the lightning had found an easier escape to the water by way of the anchor chains, through the hawse pipes, as both anchors had been made ready to let drop in case of the vessel's inability to weather the rocks. The one exception above noted and which he has accepted as a proof that the velocity of thought is greater than that of lightning, was his distinct realization, at the critical moment, that he had been struck by lightning and was being hurled to the deck, though consciousness failed him before he struck it. He also had time to formulate the thought: 'Well, it is all over with you this time,' and feel rather gratified at the supposed fact.

"There was absolutely no pain felt, not even an unpleasant sensation; on the contrary, he seemed to sink into an agreeably restful position, though, according to his shipmates' statements, he was hurled with great violence into the lee scuppers. Of the other men on the deck, especially those having hold of the brace, every one was more or less shocked, but none were rendered insensible. The writer's uppermost hold on the rope had evidently deflected the greater part of the charge through his body. The paralysis of his right side was gradually succeeded by a prickling sensation, and the movement of his limbs had again become possible by the time the watch was told to go below."—Scientific American.

## BODILY DEFORMITIES.

German Woman's Invention That May Prove a Boon to Those Afflicted with Them.

The purpose for which the invention shown in the illustration was designed is the treatment and cure of hunchbacks, protuberant chests, pigeon breasts and other deformities to which the human frame is subject. Its inventor is Katherina Wegner, of



CURES BODILY DEFORMITIES.

Berlin, Germany. This new stretching and straightening apparatus consists essentially of a vertical ladder and a frame to carry the appliances for the different treatments, with means for adjusting the frame and the different parts of the apparatus to conform with the particular case in hand. It is the intention of the inventor to have the patient suspended in the frame in such a manner as to apply pressure to the deformed part, at the same time causing movements of the muscles and bones which will aid in bringing the parts to their normal position, gradually increasing the pressure and movements as the treatment progresses until the cure is completed.

### Consolation for Parents.

That there are a few consolatory facts concerning delicate babies that their parents may lay to heart. That, in the first place, the most fragile children make the strongest men and women. That instances could be multiplied of sickly infants who were never expected to live, but who struggled through a stormy childhood to develop into robust health in youth.

## A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

It is Big Enough to Supply All France with Salt for a Period of Several Centuries.

This marvel, we are told by Lectures pour Tous, stands at Cardona, Spain, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, in an inhospitable region, torrid in summer and very cold in winter. It attracts few spectators, for it can be reached only by a journey of 25 miles in a "tartane," or mule cart. Near the salt mountain stands the old fort of Cardona, long reputed one of the strongest in Spain. At its base flows a stream through a gorge entirely barren of vegetation, the traveler comes suddenly at a turn in the path upon the salt mountain, which resembles a huge glacier. It is estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons of rock salt—a statement which may be more interesting if



SPAIN'S MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

we remember that the neighboring country of France consumes 700,000 tons annually, so that this mountain could supply France with salt for 700 years. The salt mountain is private property and is worked as a mine, but only to a very limited extent. The workmen fashion crosses, flasks, cups, and other objects of fine clear specimens, and sell them to occasional tourists. Of course, the rain beating upon the salt hill gradually washes it away, but the process is very slow. A shower of detached blocks falls after a storm, but these fragments grow together again as broken ice does. The worst enemies of the mountain are underground watercourses which dissolve great caves in its base. These caves are interesting, but hardly safe to visit for obvious reasons. Their roofs are covered with salt stalactites. This is not the only salt mountain in the world. There are some in Persia, worked as mines, and the miners are said to build houses of blocks of salt, cemented together by wetting. There is one in Colombia which was uncovered by a landslide in 1870.

## VACARIES OF TIDES.

Curious Currents in the Ocean and Its Various Arms Throughout the Entire Globe.

There are as many vagaries in the waters as in the winds. Why, for instance, should three great ocean currents send their warm waters across the wide Pacific, Atlantic and across the Cape of Good Hope? There have been many theories advanced to solve the problem of their origin, but all have proved fallacious. Other and equally mysterious currents exist in well-nigh all parts of the world. The tides are so erratic in different parts of the world that one hesitates to accept the theory that the moon controls them in all cases. It is on record that the sea has run for weeks out of the Java sea through the straits of Sunda and thence back again for a like period without any perceptible rise or fall during those times. Then there is the equatorial current that flows into the Caribbean sea, the ever-flowing current to the eastward around Cape Horn, the cold stream flowing from the icy regions of the north past Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and along the American coast to the extreme end of Florida, the continual current running with a velocity of from four to five knots an hour through the straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean sea, the swift current running across the rocks and shoals off the end of Billiton island, which apparently starts from nowhere and ends somewhere in the vicinity of the same place, and the current which, starting half way up in the China sea, runs from two to three knots an hour to the northeast and finally ends abruptly off the north end of Luzon. Then we have those tidal vagaries known the world over as bores. Residents on Severn side are familiar with them, and those that run up the Hooghly and Irrawaddy rivers from side to side in a zigzag shape till they reach their limit, often tearing ships from their anchorage, originate nobody knows where or why. The rush of waters in the bay of Fundy is nothing but a huge bore sweeping all before it up to the head of the bay till the waters have risen to the height of 50 or 60 feet. Off Southampton we have the double tides, while at Singapore it has been observed for days at a time that there has been but the one rise and fall in the 24 hours. The tides may be, and very often appear as though they were "moon struck," but they certainly are not controlled with hard and fast rules by that or any other body.—London Shipping World.

### The Two Largest Islands.

It seems to be about settled that the two largest islands in the world are both in the Arctic ocean. Greenland is unquestionably the largest—if Australia is counted as a continent—and recent explorations of Baffin land show that it is second only to Greenland in extent.

## THE CRANBERRY CROP.

It is Far More Important Than the Ordinary Observer Would Have Supposed.

The first cranberries of the season come from Cape Cod. It was here that cranberry cultivation was inaugurated at the beginning of the last century. Cape Cod furnishes a large proportion of the best berries and about two-thirds of the total crop of New England. Next in volume of productiveness comes New Jersey. Part of the state's crop is made up of wild cranberries. These are sometimes picked before they have begun to color, then spread on the ground and exposed to the sun for six weeks. It is claimed that in this way a deeper color is secured.

Following New Jersey comes New York berries, most of which are grown on Long Island. These, as a whole, are particularly good berries, large in size, and, for that reason, attractive. The cranberry is the one fruit whose quality is held second to its appearance.

There are cranberry bogs in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and northern Ohio. The western berry seldom finds its way east, for the home demand is as great as the supply. For this reason the eastern berry often finds its way well toward and sometimes beyond the Mississippi. Generally it is of better quality, for the production of western berries gathered from wild vines is large.

Every year cranberries are shipped to Europe and statistics show a steady increase of exportation. It is only natural that this increase should occur, because the American cranberry is superior to the European.

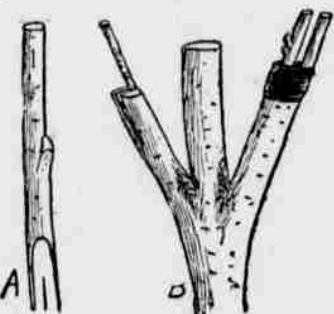
England receives most of its cranberries from Norway and Sweden, but they are not nearly as good as the American product. Perhaps poor quality has caused the cranberry to lack in popularity abroad. Certain it is that nowhere is this berry so popular as in the United States, where the quantity consumed is larger than the rest of the world uses.—Newark (N. J.) News.

## GRAFTING MADE EASY.

A Down East Method Which Has Never Failed to Produce Fairly Satisfactory Results.

In grafting a seedling one or two years old the graft is put on just above the ground and but one cutting is used. To graft a tree to change the fruit is another matter and instead of cutting the tree off below the limbs three or four of the lower limbs are cut off eight or ten inches from the trunk or the main branch and two cuttings or grafts are placed in each limb. Should the operation prove successful the following year all the branches above the grafts may be removed with little danger of losing the tree. A tree of most any age may be grafted in this way and in a few years be in good bearing. The grafting outfit is simple, comprising a jackknife, small saw and a dish of grafting wax. In selecting grafts only the last year's growth of new wood should be chosen.

Figure A shows how to make the scion. They may be several inches long and contain two or three buds



THE SCION AND STOCK.

each. The bottom end which is to be inserted into the limb should be wedge shape. Figure B gives an idea how the limb appears with a split top in which the grafts are set. Two cuttings should be placed in each limb to be sure of a good stand. After they are placed in position some orchardists bind them in place with cord or twine to make them secure before the grafting wax is applied. This answers as a safeguard, but it is not absolutely necessary. In placing the scion it is important to have the inner bark of scion and stock come together so that the sap will flow from the tree to the cutting. After this is done the wax should be applied so that the joint or splice is well covered, thus keeping out the air and water. Should all the grafts live the weaker ones should be pruned away.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### Asparagus on the Farm.

One of the plants most serviceable in the farmer's garden is asparagus. Once well established an asparagus bed is perpetual, if it is handled right after it comes into bearing. Fifty plants will supply an ordinary family with all the asparagus tips they can use. The plants should not be set closer than 18 inches in the row, and should not be permitted to go to seed. If the seeds are permitted to ripen and fall on the ground they will send up innumerable stalks and these make trouble in asparagus growing. This can be prevented by cutting out the sprouts that bear seeds just before they turn yellow. When one-year old plants are set, cutting for use may begin the third season. Each day all the sprouts should be cut, even if some of them have to be thrown away.—Farmers' Review.

## MAY COURT NEWS.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph E. Charge, assault with intent. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Zansavish. Charge, carrying concealed deadly weapons. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Zansavish. Charge, assault. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Snyder. Charge, embezzlement. A true bill.

The Grand Jury Wednesday afternoon returned a true bill against County Commissioners Wm. Krickbaum, Nehemiah Kitchen and W. H. Fisher charging them with neglect and refusing to repair the bridge in Mt. Pleasant township near the Poor Farm.

Report of viewers in favor of a county bridge over Beaver Creek, in Beaver township, was approved by the Grand Jury.

The recognition of John Cameron and Walter Shipman was taken in the sum of \$300 for the appearance of John Cameron at the next term of court.

Sheriff Daniel Knorr acknowledged the following deeds in open court:

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Enock Harlan, land in Benton.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Co-operative Building Bank, land in Bloomsburg. The lien receipt was read in open court.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Co-operative Building Bank, land in Bloomsburg. Lien creditor's receipt read in open court.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Co-operative Building Bank, land in Bloomsburg. Lien creditor's receipt read in open court.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Stanley Dodson, land in Benton.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Locust Mountain Savings & Loan Association. Lien creditor's receipt read in open court. Land in Bloomsburg.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to R. T. Smith, land in Bloomsburg.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Louise Kennedy, land in Elk Grove.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Geo. E. Lockwood, land in Bloomsburg.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to R. S. Swayze, land in Briar Creek.

Daniel Knorr, sheriff, to Frank M. Pealer, land in Fishing Creek.

A list of criminal cases was concluded Thursday morning and nearly every one expected that court would be adjourned until Monday. Judge Little, however in order to economize for the county as well as to save time immediately took up the civil list.

The first case was Peter Strausser vs. J. L. Fisher. This case had been continued from February 1900. It appears that Herbert, a minor son of Peter Strausser, had been according to his own story, chased away from home in the summer of 1898. He was given employment by John L. Fisher at a salary agreed upon and paid. In the fall the boy returned to his home. Eighteen months later the father brings suit against Fisher for wages earned by the son and paid to him by Fisher. The case was before the court for the greater part of the day. The plaintiff was represented by C. A. Small. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Charles Klingaman vs. J. Paul Fry. Plea, non assumpsit, verdict of \$79.77 for plaintiff.

Following is the report of the Grand Jury:

"We have examined the Public Buildings, and find the following repairs are needed:

The large doors leading from the jail yard, tiling loose on the floor in front hall. We also recommend a letter box in front of jail and arc light in front and coal oil lamp for inside hall for use of prisoners; some repairs in water closet in Grand Jurors' room. We also recommend Columbia and Montour telephone in Treasurer's office. We found everything in good repair around Court House and jail except the above named repairs, all of which is respectfully submitted."

J. G. GIRTON, Foreman.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Ernst. Charge, assault and battery and assault and battery with intent, etc. Verdict, guilty. Motion by defendant's counsel for arrest of judgment and sentence and also for new trial, filed.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Snyder, County Treasurer, charged with embezzlement in retaining commissions on license moneys due townships and boroughs, was continued until September term of Court.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Gold. Charge, selling liquor on Sunday, etc. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Gold. Charge, selling liquor to minors. Continued.

Harvey C. Hess, W. C. Hess and Warren H. Eyer appointed viewers to view site for road in Briar Creek township.

William Barrett, Jame Quick and D. J. Pealer appointed viewers to view site for county bridge over Hemlock Creek, in Hemlock township.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.]

## It's Impure Blood.

"What is it?" asks the mother as she notices the smooth skin of her child marred by a red or pimply eruption. It is impure blood, and the child needs at once to begin the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best and surest remedy for impurity of the blood. It entirely eradicates the poisons which corrupt the blood and cause disease. It cures scrofula, boils, pimples, eczema, salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases which are the direct result of impure blood. It enriches as well as purifies the blood.



"Dr. Pierce's medicine has not only benefited me greatly, but it has done wonders for my two sons," writes Mrs. M. Hartwick of Demeter, Oswego Co., N. Y. "Both had scrofula. I have lost two daughters in less than five years with consumption and scrofula. My eldest son was taken two or three years ago with hemorrhage from the lungs. It troubled him for over a year. He took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and has not had a hemorrhage since over a year. My younger son had scrofulous sores on his neck; had two lanced, but has not had any since he commenced to take your medicine."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

A 1008 page book, free for the asking. You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical book ever published, free by sending stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## DEMOCRACY'S WEAKNESS.

While the effective organization of the Democracy of the State may not be a matter of as much political interest, just at present, as is the progress of the QUAY-ELKIN contest it certainly is one of vastly more importance, both to the people of the State and to the prospects of ending the domination of the Republican machine.

For hope what we will; rejoice as we may over factional contests and the quarrels among thieves; let divisions among Republicans become as many and wide as they now promise, and the feuds among their leaders grow in intensity and bitterness, Pennsylvania cannot, and will not, be redeemed, unless by organized effort on the part of the Democracy, and of others opposed to the machine and its methods.

It is the great weakness of the Democracy of the State that its principal dependence for success is upon what the troubles in the Republican ranks may do for us. It is true that much depends upon these; but it is equally true that much more depends upon our being in a condition to take advantage of the situation, and to show our greatest strength when the opposition is the weakest.

A matter of a few hundred votes may determine whether the end of the machine is to come in November, or whether its iniquities are to continue to rob and disgrace the State. And when has there been a time in the history of the Pennsylvania Democracy that it was not short at the polls, tens of thousands of votes that it could have had there, had it had a thorough and efficient organization.

It is a big job to get a political mob of four hundred and fifty thousand votes organized and drilled into an effective army. It is a job that cannot be done in a few weeks or a few months. And it is this job that should be commenced now, and pushed with vigor until the political predilection, qualifications and whereabouts of every voter in the State are known and until every particle of work necessary to his qualifications and insuring his presence at the polls is accomplished.

There is not a year that the Democrats do not lose tens of thousands of votes because of neglect to see that the registration of Democratic voters is fully made.

There is not an election that tens of thousands more are not prohibited from voting because of the neglect or failure to pay their taxes.

There is not a precinct in the State that does not lose numbers of voters because of the absence of young men at College, of workmen employed elsewhere than in the neighborhood in which they vote, and of others whose whereabouts, when needed at the polls, is unknown.

It is only through perfect organization that these losses can be prevented, and unless these, as well as all others that are usual and sometimes overwhelming, can be avoided, what is the use in making a pretense of success, or of building up hopes only to have them crushed.

Above and beyond everything else, every Democratic vote in the State must be at the polls if we are to win. If they are to be gotten there it is time to begin the work of finding out who they are, where

they are, what their needs are and all about them. In fact it is time to begin the enrollment of the army and each working Democrat will have enough to do in this line to keep him busy, without bothering about the troubles in the camps of our opponents.

The weakness of the Democracy is its lack of thorough organization. Do its leaders understand this?—Bellfonte Watchman.

## Important Suit.

A summons has been issued and a statement was filed Monday in the Prothonotary's office, Bloomsburg, of a case that promises to be given wide spread interest, that of Michael Madden, of Centralia, vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The suit is brought to "recover damages for injuries done to and suffered by the plaintiff by reason of neglect, improper and unskillful mining of coal in certain veins." Madden alleges that the coal company has been mining too near the surface, and has not placed proper supports. The consequence has been that the surface has sunken considerably, injuring his property. Noxious gases are constantly arising, he alleges, making it very disagreeable. For these injuries and inconveniences he asks for damages to the amount of \$2,500. The company, so it is understood, claims that when they purchased the property of the land owners there were reservations in the deed allowing them to mine without regard to compensation for injury. The plaintiff alleges the contrary to be the truth. The case directly interests twenty-five or thirty property owners of Centralia who propose instituting suit if Madden secures a verdict.—Centralia American.

## Prohibition State Convention.

Reduced Rates to New Castle via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the State Convention of the Prohibition party, to be held at New Castle, Pa., May 21 and 22, 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New Castle from all stations on its lines in Pennsylvania at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold May 19 to 21, and will be good to return until May 23, inclusive.

## German Baptist Conference.

The regular Conference of the German Baptists will be held this year at Paxtang, Pa., May 20th to 24th. To accommodate its patrons desiring to attend this conference the Philadelphia & Reading Railway will sell special excursion tickets from all points on its line to Paxtang and return at low rate of single fare for round trip—no ticket sold for less than 25 cents. These tickets will be sold and good going May 15th to 21st inclusive, and good to return until June 2d inclusive. For full information as to rates of fare, time of trains and other information desired, consult any Philadelphia & Reading Ticket Agent.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On account of the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at San Francisco, Cal., June 10 to 14, 1902, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles from all stations on its lines, from May 26 to June 7, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage within sixty days from date of sale when executed by Joint Agent at Los Angeles or San Francisco and payment of fifty cents made for this service. For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents.

Leases, 3c each, 30c a dozen. Notices to quit, 10c a dozen. For sale at this office. tf.

Manager—"I'm afraid this play isn't quite heavy enough." Playwright—"Well, my night; increase the wait between the acts."

MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE SICKLY.—Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 4 24 04.

"A college education always pays," remarked the Wise Guy. "Still," ventured the Simple Mug, "I know a lot of fellows with college educations who never pay if they can help it."

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*