

A FURNACE VOLCANO.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION WHICH KILLS EIGHT MEN.

Workers thrown into a sea of molten metal—some of the bodies were hurled out of semblance to human form—Fifteen Victims.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, says—Six men met instant and horrible deaths at the night shift on Monday at 4.30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and eight others were terribly injured. Two of the latter died while being removed to the Mercy Hospital.

The dead are: Joseph Lusk, aged 40, married, residence at Weldon; Stephen Harris, aged 32, married, lived in Broadway; John Prokovich, aged 27, married, lived at Reservoir; James Gracia, a German, aged 37, lived at Reservoir; Joseph Cot, aged 32, single; John Mika, Michael Kapeon, aged 35; Andrew D. Rubin, aged 36. The last was a girl, who was brought to the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg.

The injured are—John Warba, John Soms, Michael Jura, John Harrison. It is thought they cannot survive through the night. John Gobay and John Wagay were only slightly injured. Stephen Harris either was hurled from the top of the stack, or falling his head struck on an iron beam and the upper part of his body was entirely cut off.

The accident occurred at "11" furnace and was the result of what is termed a blowdown. Shortly before the time stated the men at the top of the furnace lost control of the large barrow from which the iron was being poured into the furnace. The barrow came wedged under the edge of the bell.

This is not an unusual accident, and, in accordance with a rule, a number of men at the bottom of the furnace dropped their tools and went to the top of the furnace to help move the barrow. This increased the number of men at the top of the furnace to fifteen. The workmen, when the furnace opened and the iron was being poured, were warned, there was a terrific report which threw the barrow into a sea of molten iron.

The force of the explosion hurled six men skyward. They fell back near the opening of the furnace, where the flames and intense heat from the furnace were seen to rise. Those who had been hurled from the top of the furnace and the iron was being poured into the furnace. The barrow came wedged under the edge of the bell. This is not an unusual accident, and, in accordance with a rule, a number of men at the bottom of the furnace dropped their tools and went to the top of the furnace to help move the barrow. This increased the number of men at the top of the furnace to fifteen. The workmen, when the furnace opened and the iron was being poured, were warned, there was a terrific report which threw the barrow into a sea of molten iron.

They escaped instant death were so badly injured that physicians called on the scene said that death would be in all probability soon of their terrible suffering. Several of the victims could be identified, their bodies being shattered and torn out of all semblance to human form.

MESMERISM FOR BLINDNESS.

Nest Restored as Though Through Hypnotism Exercised by a Friend.

A most remarkable case is reported from Montgomery, Fayette county, Va., the heart of the Kanawha coal region. About four years ago John Carney, a miner, was stricken blind while at work in the mine. The eyes gave him no trouble, and were as far as a casual observation would indicate. They retained their brightness, and the muscles showed no sign of paralysis. The effect of the sudden shock was as though the optic nerve had been severed.

Among Carney's friends who frequently called upon him and talked with him was Mayor J. C. Montgomery. Although Montgomery and Carney were hardly of the same class, either mentally or in point of education and information, there seemed to be a strong bond of sympathy between them. The attraction was mutual and the interest of Montgomery grew as his meetings became more frequent. Montgomery, in his own days, seen several cases of the power of mesmerism, and for the amusement of private companies had attempted to exert mesmeric force upon various subjects. A few weeks ago he told Carney's wife that he believed Carney had lost the power of sight through some mesmeric force, and not through any physical disability. The blindness of the taking away of the vision and the fact that Carney had said at times he could, by a mighty effort, almost see, seemed to prove that if Carney's will power could be increased he might be enabled to once more use his eyes.

Montgomery talked over the matter with Mrs. Carney, and it was decided that Mr. Montgomery should employ whatever power he had toward helping the victim to see. Accordingly, the experiment was made at Carney's home, unknown to him, and was successful in a room alone. Presently Carney, as Montgomery had his wife called to him, entered the room and lay down on a couch to take his afternoon nap. Montgomery concentrated his vision of the eyes of the man, and then concentrated his entire force of will upon a desire that Carney should see. After a few minutes Carney became restless on the couch and called his wife's name, as though he expected her to be in the room with him. She came in from the next room and asked what he wanted. Carney was surprised that she was not in the room, and immediately directed attention upon him again. Presently he called to his wife and declared there was someone in the room with him. He called upon Carney, who is a most mild-mannered man, daily contradicted her and accused her of trying to deceive him. He was accused by others of the family that he had been alone, but he would not believe them.

All this time Montgomery had been keeping his attention on his object, not allowing the disturbance of Carney's mind to divert his own. He declared he would be willing to die the next minute if he could be permitted to see for the second and know his family were deceiving him. Almost at the same instant he awoke.

"You've led me to me; there's Montgomery." The vision had come and he saw all the furniture in the room, and the positions and clothing. Although he could not see again after the first test, he felt sure at once and agreed with Montgomery to continue the tests indefinitely. Every day Montgomery came to the house and they spent the time trying to restore Carney's vision. Carney entered into the spirit of it and placed himself as nearly as possible under Montgomery's control.

His work was successful in a small way at first and improved from day to day till, after two weeks, Carney was able to see a little of the time, even when Montgomery was absent. The visits were continued regularly till a few days ago, when Carney declared he could see as well as ever, and declared his intention of going to work without her purse. Explaining the matter to the draper, and promising to send the money next day, the Princess was greatly interested. Having promised what she said, she said, "Dinna fa' yoursell, rem; ye nither has an account here."

Nothing to Rub It With.

Little Clarence—I heard pa talking last night about a baby being born without any eyes.

Little Bob—Well, that's too bad! What will he do when he has the stomachache?

Ob, said, your conduct is enough to make an angel weep! I don't see you kidding any tears, he retorted, and his tact saved the day.

Humility is the peculiar characteristic of great minds.—Chestfield.

ROYAL SPONSORS.

The Salvation Army Has the Sanction of Crowned Heads.

Queen Sophia, of Sweden, whose fifty-ninth birthday has just been celebrated with much pomp and ceremony at Drottningholm Castle, Germany, is now proceeding thither for the express purpose of tendering his congratulations and good wishes, is one of the most enthusiastic friends and promoters of the Salvation Army, a distinction which she shares with her niece, the Queen Regent of Holland.

The Empress of Germany, and the Emperor, associate in evidence of the most distinguished hostility to the Salvationists, their army having been by imperial order suppressed in 1891, and their members persecuted by the police. This is all the more strange in view of the fact that the Empress is the consort of Emperor William, professing a greater degree of interest even than any other royal lady in the world.

Neither she nor her husband appears to be a follower of the action which King Frederick the Great used to be so warm the key-stone of Hohenzollern rule—namely, that "D. V." ("Do verlegen; God willing") prominently in his invitations to the emperor. It is said that he has written some letters in the manuscript of an address which he had printed, but the proofreader, thinking that V. D. should be in small capitals, put the letters "S. C." (small capitals) in the margin for the printer's guidance. The latter, however, and substituted "S. C." The address appeared in this way, and his opponents at once declared that the letters stood for "Satan consenting."

A bill making it lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister has long been a matter of Parliamentary dispute. Cal. North, the nitrate king, in a recent speech at Westminster expressed his views on the subject, saying: "If my deceased wife's sister was as good as my wife, I should like to have her, and should wish to have the law altered."

Some one in the audience asked him how he got his vast wealth. He answered that it had been gained by hard work. He got up at half-past five in the morning and worked until half-past five in the evening every day. Then went abroad and had common sense and happened to strike the right place. "When you've got it," he added, "you want to know how to keep it." To the question: "Are you in favor of workmen as members sitting in the House of Commons?" he replied: "What am I but a working-man?" North was received with a burst of applause.

Col. North's remarks about his deceased wife's sister just excited being an unintentionally funny as what Mr. Archibald Bruce the radical candidate for North West-Ham, announced as his wish: "England is a paradise for the rich and hell for the poor," he shouted at an election meeting. Then he took breath and added: "Gentlemen, I want to reverse those conditions." The prolonged laughter which followed woke Mr. Grove to the meaning of his words and he stayed there for five minutes in explaining what he meant.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, addressing a crowded company in the Bath Theatre, asked: "Gentlemen, what is the cause of drunkenness?" "Drunks," promptly responded one of his hearers, thereby causing the speaker to almost lose his self-possession.

POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

Like charity, seems to cover a multitude of sins, that is especially true of the work of the Salvation Army. The work of the Salvation Army is not confined to the streets of London, but has spread to all parts of the world. It is a most remarkable case of the power of the human mind. The man who was stricken blind while at work in the mine. The eyes gave him no trouble, and were as far as a casual observation would indicate. They retained their brightness, and the muscles showed no sign of paralysis. The effect of the sudden shock was as though the optic nerve had been severed.

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BRITISH ELECTION FUN.

LAUGHABLE INCIDENTS IN THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

A Red's Tears Were Over Value—Col. North on Deceased Wife's Sister—John Burns Recuses an Embellish—What Causes Drunkenness—London Bus Drivers' Ignorance.

A seat in the British Parliament as a wedding present is a novel departure, and one of the many incidents which go to relieve the bitterness of the present English electoral contest. The Hon. George Thomas was the Unionist candidate in the city of Worcester. He had arranged to be married in London on Wednesday, and the chivalrous Mayor of Worcester fixed upon the Monday preceding the wedding as the polling day. Mr. Allopp's popularity and the moving picture of his bride in tears on her wedding day, it was held that much for the susceptible hearts of the voters of Worcester, and when Mr. Allopp took his bride to church two days later she was a Member of Parliament, elected by a handsome majority.

Politics and love may combine, but it would seem from the Rev. Robert Thomson's experiment that politics and religion will not mix. This divine announced himself as an independent candidate for one of the divisions of Glasgow. He held his election meetings in his own church and put "D. V." ("Do verlegen; God willing") prominently in his invitations to the voters. It is said that he has written some letters in the manuscript of an address which he had printed, but the proofreader, thinking that V. D. should be in small capitals, put the letters "S. C." (small capitals) in the margin for the printer's guidance. The latter, however, and substituted "S. C." The address appeared in this way, and his opponents at once declared that the letters stood for "Satan consenting."

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HEALTH.

Stye.

Stye is an affection of the margin of the eyelid. With its first appearance the entire lid becomes swollen and painful, and the inflammation may increase until the whole side of the face becomes involved. This inflammatory period usually lasts three or four days. At the end of that time the inflammation may subside gradually; but in most cases a minute point appears near the edge of the lid which has not yet assumed the form of a pustule. This is the evidence of its "pointing." At night it is well to apply some simple ointment, like pure vaseline along the edge of both lids, in order that they may not become glued together in sleep. Salt pork and similar old-fashioned remedies cannot be given enough. I have watched the swelling and pain caused by a stye really is a minute ball.

The swelling and pain caused by a stye are relieved by nothing so well as by heat, and upon the first appearance of the trouble we should lay cloths wrung out of hot water over the closed eyelid, whether or not there is evidence of its "pointing." At night it is well to apply some simple ointment, like pure vaseline along the edge of both lids, in order that they may not become glued together in sleep. Salt pork and similar old-fashioned remedies cannot be given enough. I have watched the swelling and pain caused by a stye really is a minute ball.

Immediately upon the appearance of pointing, the skin at the summit of the elevation should be punctured with the point of a needle, or better still, a little slit may be made with a sharp knife. This will allow the matter, and especially the stagnant blood, to escape. We may use pressure to squeeze out this waste matter, but only very gently, and it is useless to attempt to expel the "core" of the boil until it has thoroughly detached itself by the action with the surrounding healthy parts.

When the cure has finally fully separated, it is to be easily raised, and no attempt should be made until this has been accomplished. A little vaseline is all that is needed, and it should be applied complete recovery.

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Sash and Door Factory.

We call the special attention of the masters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or post.

2. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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