SOMEWHAT STRANGE. until it became filled with graves. As ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF

EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A PAIR of "Siamese twins" from India will be exhibited at the World's Fair. These twins are pretty girls, who have been taught to play several musical instruments, to sing, and even to dance. They are joined together as were the Siamese twins, but the junction is of O., the land to be used as a burying bone, and not of skin and flesh merely, as was the case with the Siamese twins. This junction, too, is four inches long and about four inches wide, resembling somewhat the form of a hump, and this keeps their chests and little stomachs valuable, after having secured quit-claim apart. With this difference they are as well formed as any other child, even heirs, claiming that the county having down to their nails. Of course, they are forced to stand facing one another, and their four little hands either rest on the point of junction, or are placed on each his heirs. other's shoulders. They stand as if leaning on one another, and walk in a peculisr manner, the one advancing pushing the other backward, or both moving sideways, and, as a matter of course, locomotion is very slow. When they sit down their legs are doubled under them in a way suggestive of pain and discomfort. They eat separately, but both feel hungry at the same time, and when they lie down both fall asleep together. They are also apparently moved by the same ideas, the one concluding a sentence the other has begun. Radhika and Dhudhika, for so they are called, are so much alike in features that it is hardly possible to distinguish them. They were born in a village called Noapara in the Angul district, in Orissa, and their parents had four children before the twins were born, and one since. None of these, however, is in any way defective. When it became known in the village that these children were born so joined together, the villagers declared that they were an incarnation of the devil, and no one would go near them through fear; they refused to tell the parents, who were very poor, anything; nor would any one give any sort of help. The Tahsıldar, however, in spite of what the Brahmins said to deter him, went to their house and helped them in time to save their lives, and suggested to them that they might make money by exhibiting the children. This they did, and at the lived at Drakeville, Iowa, has had his time their present manager got hold of wishes carried out by being buried in a them they were exhibiting the phenomena | coffin in the shape of a chair. For the in the far interior.

"I saw an odd sight in Luzerne County a few days ago," said Eckley B. Coxe of Drifton to a Philadelphia Times writer. "Six mules that had for four years hauled to and from the foot of the shaft, had to be brought up owing to the flooding of the mine on account of the shaft, had to the mine on account of fire. The mules in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the little Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in the the arms of the casket the limbs to its zenith when they reached the surface and the atmosphere was as clear as crystal. A glass panel was placed in front to ex-The astonished creatures closed their eves to shut out the flood of strong light, and kept them tightly closed while they were driven to a pasture lot a mile dis tant and turned loose. There they stood trembling, as if they were afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half-opened their eyes and peeped around in actual openmouthed amazement. It was clear that they couldn't understand it. When they became accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads and slowly swept culm piles, mountains, sky and horizon again and again. Toward sundown in a manner that makes one's flesh creep they broke in a chorus of joyous brays, to think of it," says a writer in the Philthe like of which was never heard from adelphia Press. "For more than a third mules before. "After a quarter of an of a century she has carried a live snake hour of that music they took to kicking, under the skin of one of her arms. How jumping, whirling about like teetotums the reptile first found lodgment in its and rolling on the sod as though they queer situation is as much of a puzzle to had gone mad. For four days they spent the old lady as it is to the hundreds who their time staring at the new sights of have visited her for the purpose of viewfield and sky, refusing food and water, ing the long welt where the unwelcome not nibbling at the grass and not as creature lies encysted. "When the much as blinking an eye in sleep. After lady first noticed the bow-shaped ridge they had looked enough their appetite on her arm it was about the diameter of and thirst returned and they became a pin and less than two inches in length. common everyday mules, but while they During the many years that it has safely were skygazing hundreds of people went nestled in her flesh it has grown from a to see their didos." AT noon the other day, says the Shanghai (China) Mercury, Harmston's Circus was thrown into consternation. The Chinese attendants who had been left in charge became panic-stricken, for in the end cage of the menagerie the famous black panther and the beautiful leopard met in mortal combat. The struggle was one never to be forgotten by those ful animal, lay still and vanquished, by the Supreme Court of the State. with throat and breast torn right open, and the panther retired satisfied to take the penalty of the law for willful mur-The greatest wonder of all was der. that the cages stood the fearful attacks of the lion and tigers. Had they not been carefully overhauled before they were placed in the circus there might have been a very serious occurrence to record.

the village grew it became necessary to open a road through the land. This was in the fifties. Persons were notified to remove their dead to another cemetery, and the bones of those leaving no relatives were taken up and reinterred at the expense of the town. The land was used as a public common until 1878, when the city began using it as a park. From the widow of Joseph H. Larwill, Nancy I. Larwill, who is still living here and is nearly 100 years of age, and by the deed, it is learned that the title was made to James Monroe, President of the United States, and his successors in office, in trust for the people of Wayne county, ground for the purpose and to be converted to no other use, purpose, or occupancy whatever. J. Fawcett Larwill, a nephew of Joseph H., has taken possession of the land, which is now quite titles from the aged widow and other

ceased to occupy it for the purposes specially provided for in the deed it reverted back to the original owner and THERE was an instance of remarkable nerve displayed near Noblestown the other day, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Joe Van Curen is a torpedo shooter. He handles nitro-glycerine daily, enough of it to blow himself and team absolutely out of existence. He is a young man of slight figure. Yesterday he was engaged to shoot Greenlee & Forst's No. 1 McMurray with twenty quarts of nitro glycerine. The well had been cleaned out during the forenoon, and was in good condition to flow. It was one of the biggest wells around Noblestown, and a few days ago was making 100 barrels an hour. Van Curen lowered the shell into the mouth of the well, filled it with the twenty quarts of glycerine, and was just ready to let it down to the sand when the well started to flow. To let go meant death. The glycerine would have been blown into the derrick and a deadly explosion would have been the result. Van Curen grasped the shell, and for ten minutes held it in the mouth of the well while the strong pressure of gas below was throwing the oil almost o the top of the derrick. It was one of the finest flows which the well had made for days, and when it ceased Van Curen was almost smothered by the barrels of spraying oil which had fallen upon him. His nerve saved his life.

HEZERIAH SHEPHERD, an old man who last fifteen years Mr. Shepherd had been unable to rest except by sitting in an easy chair, and in that position he proposed to die. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from his eccentric notion. But he ordered a cabinet-maker to connut trimmings. He left instructions to have his body placed in this casket in a the arms of the casket, the limbs to its legs and the head and neck to the back. pose the face of the dead man. All these instructions were carried out and the casket placed in a huge box in an upright position. The chair-casket was kept on exhibition in Mr. Shepherd's room for six weeks previous to his death. and he took especial satisfaction in displaying it to his friends. He was ninety years old, was a wealthy farmer and was loved and honored by all of Davis county. "THERE lives, or did quite recently, near Columbia, S. C., a woman afflicted mere thread to a snake a foot long and as large as a lead pencil. The eyes of the creature are plainly visible through the skin and the scales can be felt by rubbing the finger along the welt formed by the body. "Physicians pronounce it a most remarkable freak and have endeavored, without success, to prevail upon the old lady to have it removed." A CURIOUS libel suit has lately been who were fortunate enough to witness it. decided in Vermont, growing out of a The panther fastened his teeth in the letter addressed to a woman. When the throat of the leopard and the fight was letter came to the Post Office she was fierce and terrible in the extreme. To there with her husband. She opened the add to the awfulness of the encounter all letter herself, and she and her husband the other animals became excited. The read it together. The contents were de-lions and tigers roared and rushed fran- famatory, and the recipient of the letter tically about their cages, the monkeys brought a suit for libel against the sendkept up a terrified chattering, and the huge black bears got up on their hind of the letter were made public by the legs and moved fiercely about, clawing act of the plaintiff herself in showing the at the bars of the cages and endeavoring letter to her husband or allowing him to with all their might to get out. The read it, and, hence as the publication deadly struggle, however, was short. In was her own act, she was not entitled to five minutes the leopard, a really beauti- recover. This view has been sustained Ix some of the big restaurants of Russia there is a pool of water, in which various kinds of fish swim about. A patron of the restaurant who desires fish goes to the pool, points out the particular one he wishes, and in an instant the waiter has captured it with a dip net and sent it to the chef. A RUSSIAN nobleman, in St. Petersburg, suspected of conspiracy, received a midnight visit from some officers. He was blindfolded, whirled into a close carriage, and for seven days and nights the vehicle was traveling, the only stoppage being when he and his guardiers took food. He thought he had reached the border of Siberia when the carriage halted, and he was led forth. The bandage was removed from his eyes, and he saw that he was at his own door, The whole affair was a trick to cure him of the desire to aid the government's enemies. It was a success.

And How He Was Treated by the Hospitable Aborigines.

Guacanagari was eager to see more of light-hearted people to welcome them and bring them gifts of every sort. Their enthusiasm was unbounded, their generosity unstinted. The land was gay canoes. On nearing the caravels, the Indians that crowded them stood up, tendering all kinds of offerings with gestures of devotion, as in idolatrous worship.

Beholding all this enthusiasm, Columbus despatched a formal embassy to Guacanagari, and on hearing their report he determined, despite the prevailing land-breeze, to weigh anchor and sail to the dominions of his friends, which were some five leagues distant. He set out at daybreak on December 24. Little pro-gress was made during all that day. The night came, Christmas Eve, and Columand at times even with his own self. It was midnight, when the echoes of childthe sea was calm. The sailors slept the Indian King. A ship's boy held the fairness of the weather and the safety of struck upon a sunken reef. Columbus instantly divined his peril, and hurried on deck. With lightning rapidity he gave orders to cut away the mast and throw the cargo overboard. But the remedy was futile; it was no mere stranding, it was a wreck. With the desertion of the Pinta and the loss of the Santa Maria, only the smallest and frailest of the three caravels that had set sail from Palos remained. He went on board the Nina, and sent a fresh embassy to Guacanagari, giving an account of the disaster, while he stood off and on till day broke. When the chief learned the misfortune, he sought in every way to alleviate it, sparing neither means nor sacrifice. Disastrous indeed it was to face such superstitious races, who confided in the prosperity and success of the supernatwith the slender remnants of such ural, a wreck, which showed how the sea overcomes all created things and bows us all to its sovereign power. But the sentiment of hospitality was uppermost in that faithful tribe and in their kindly monarch. All the succor needed in that sad hour, and all requisite provision for the future, were given to the sufferers with admirable orderliness. The salvage of the wreck was piled on shore and, under the chief's orders, scrupulously guarded by the natives as though it were their own. The cargo was rapidly discharged and stored in a place of safety, without the loss of a pin's point .-[Emilio Castelar, in the Century.

NOW COLUMBUS WAS WRECKED, There are solid silver fences about the giter of that Cathedral, and there are a hundred and more candelabras in it as high as your head and made of wonderfully worked silver. About its holy of holies, into which women can never go, the Spaniards, and sent numbers of his light-hearted people to welcome them facings, worth \$100,000, and each square inch of these pillars, which extend up-

ward as high as the roof of your house, is of fine enough stone to make a brooch with festivities, the sea swarmed with and to set in gold. There are two columns here inside the malachite ones of lapis lazuli, which are no bigger around than your sweetheart's waist, but which cost \$15,000 apiece, and I might fill this page with descriptions of the gold bases of the massive granite columns, the golden clothes of the gorgeous ikons and

of the gilt and glitter of this cathedral alone. It is wonderful in its symmetry and beauty and semi-savage oriental splendor, but it has been softened by the hand of art till it ranks with St. Peter's at Rome as one of the two finest cathedrals of the world. Its cost all told has been neaaly \$20,000,000, and it took a bus determined to celebrate it, as best solid million to make its foundations. befitted his own health and the comfort Still it is only one cathedral of a number of his own crew, by enjoying a sound in St. Petersburg, and it is but a type of sleep. He retired, worn out by three the gorgeous splender of a religion which nights of vigit following three days of has perhaps a stronger hold upon its herculean labor. Sweet must have been followers than any other religion in the his rest! His discovery of that new world. All its churches are filled with world whose very existence had been precious metals, and without going into denied, the endless upspringing of Eden- a description of those of St. Petersburg isles, the simple races bound to nature I will mention a few of their wonders by such mysterious ties and soon to be brought into the fold of civilization and the Kazan Cathedral, which cost \$3,000,-Christianity, must have filled his mind 000 in 1811, I found a silver balustrade with happy dreams on this the first rest- in front of the golden altar which weighed ful Christmas Eve he had passed in thirty half a ton and which was made of the years of titanic contest with all the world, Russian plate which Napoleon Bonaparte seized when he took Moscow, but which he had to throw away on his famous rehood and of times long past fill the slum. treat. The Cossacks gathered it up and bering car. The heavens smiled, and gave it to this cathedral. On the door or screen of the altar of this church the name of the Almighty is engraved in room because preceded by the little fleet precious stones, and there is a painting of skiffs and canoes sent by Columbus to of the Virgin set with jewels worth \$75. 000. The Cathedral of St. Peter and helm, so assured were they all of the St. Paul, on the other side of the Neva, has a great spire plated with pure gold their course-when the flag ship suddenly and its interior is gorgeous in gold and silver. I wandered into a monastery yesterday, where the golden doors of the chapel were open and the black-gowned monks were at prayers. The golden book of the reader was on a silver stand and the wall or screen in front was one mass of gold and painting. At one side was a shrine of solid silver, which my guide told me contained more than 3,000 pounds of the pure metal and in the treasury of this monastery there is a fortun: of jewels, gold and gorgeous gowns, some of which sparkle with diamonds. The vast amount of money, however, which Russia spends upon her religion is on the thousands of little chapels which you find in almost every block and in nearly every house. The sacred golden ikon, or half picture half image, some saint, the Savior or the Virgin, is found in nearly every room and there is no store or business house which | hand. has not its gold shrine, before which a light perpetually burns. Before these shrines their owners customers and guests bow, cross themselves and utter I have felt in the churches and in watching the religious evidences of the people.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Late tests show that the adhesion of glue, under favorable conditions, may exceed a force of 715 pounds per square inch.

According to a calculation published in Justice, a London paper, the entire pop-ulation of the world could stand on a field ten miles square.

The largest electric light in the world is one of 180,000 candle power in the light-house at Sydney, N. S. W. San Jose, Cal., has the most powerful one in the United States, one of 24,000 candle power.

Some idea of the extent to which climate may be modified by a large body of water is given by Prof. Forel's estimate that the heat accumulated in Lake Leman during the summer is equivalent to that which the burning of 51,000,000 tons of coal would yield.

An extension of the usefulness of the clock has been sought by a St. Petersburg inventor. The dial of his timekeeper is a human face, whose mouth, by a phonograph attachment, is made to call out not only the hours, but any direction that may be left with the apparatus.

THE HOTTEST PLACES .- At Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, an extreme temperature of 180 degrees is said to have been recorded. Shikarpur, India, at times has no place cooler than 140 degrees, and at Sukkur the lowest temperature is 97 degrees. Here hot winds from the desert are sometimes so terrible as not only to kill everything in their path, but even to burn up tissue and cartilage. The Russians claim that Central Asia has places even hotter than these. In the southwestern United States temperatures of 130 degrees and 140 degrees are not uncommon.

-SNAKE STUDIES .- According to Sir Joseph Fayrer, studies of the chemistry of snake poison have even yet revealed no antidote. When the full effect of the bite has been given, remedies avail little, though the virus in small quantities may be counteracted. In India the average annual loss of life from snake bites for the eight years ending with 1887 was nearly 20,000 persons and more than 2,000 head of cattle, the cobra being the most dangerous reptile. To reduce the evil, it is suggested that the habits of the snake be made better known, and that a bounty be given for each poisonous snake killed.

Italian Mountain Villages.

The little Italian hamlets that cluster on the southern slopes of the Alps are all dismal, dirty-looking places. The lower story of nearly every house is used as a stable for cattle, sheep or goats; few horses are seen on a farm.

The manner and methods of harvesting are diverse and laborious, especially those resorted to by the peasants, who are too poor to own or to keep a cow or ox; all the crops must be gathered and stored by .

Down a steep hillside a man and woman were seen dragging a cart heavily loaded with hay; their faces, arms and legs were so bronzed by the sun one could hardly prayers many times daily, and of all the believe them ever to have been white. In impressions I have received since enter- an adjoining field some women were carrying Russia there are none so deep as those | ing the same treasure in large baskets strapped to their backs. As they cautiously picked their way down the slope they looked like huge cocks of hay descending the mountain, the bearers, except their bare brown feet, being completely hidden by the load.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

EXAMINERS BERGNER and McAlarney held a meeting in the Court Library at Harrisburg for the purpose of taking further proceedings in the suit of the Commonwealth against the Reading combine, Attorney-General Hensel appeared for the Commonwealth, and M. E. Olmstead and W. B. Lamberton represented the corporations concerned.

JOHN TOUGHLAN, a young Irish sailor, while painting the masthead of the steamship Whitby off the Lazaretto Quarantine Station, fell to the deck dying instantly.

THE Allegheny County Grand Jury found true bills in the cases of the Homestead strikers. Six collective indictments were handed down against an aggregate of 167 defendants.

The fifteenth annual session of the East Pennsylvania Sgood of the Lutheran Church was held at Lancaster, nearly 150 ministerial and lay delegates being present.

THE thirteenth annual session of the State Firemen's Association was held in Hazle-

By mutual agreement the injunction issued at the instance of Sbenandoah against the electric railway has been dissolvel and the construction of the road on all the right of ways in the city will proceed. The basis of the agreement is that all the streets through which the road is to pass are to be paved with Belgian blocks, the cost to be shared by the abutting property owners, the cicy and railway company.

THE One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Regiment unveiled a memorial on Culp's Hill, Gettysburg. Several addressos were made.

DIFFRERIA has appeared in Pine Grove, and two deaths have occurred. Dick, a 7year-old son of Henry Christ, and Annie, the 6-year-old daughter of E. E. Mease, have died. A large number of people, including several whole families, are afficted an I the local physicians are kept busy.

DIPTHERIA has appeared in Franklin Eplass' family, at Hamburg. Sallie and Marv five years old, twins, died from the disease, and were buried in one grave. Two others are seriously iil.

AL-XANDER BERGMAN the assailant of H. C. Frick, was sentenced to twenty-two years imprisonment.

BENJAMIN WAGNER was arrested at Phoenixville, accused of the murder of John W. Shaffner, his employer.

THE Fifteenth Regiment has left Homestead after seventy-one days of service. But one regiment is now there.

MARTIN NOBLING of Pottsville tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat because of jealousy of his wife. After the act he awakenel his wife and pointing to his lacerated throat, said "Mary I have done it at last." Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

On October 4 Mifflinburg, the capital city of the upper end of Union County, will celebrate the centennial of its founding. Elaborate preparations are being made and organizations will be present from all over central Pennsylvania to participate in the parade.

The inhabitants of Lost Creek, a suburb of Shenandoah, are considerably alarmed over the large number of children there suffering with typhoid fever. Benjamin Jones had one child die after a few days illness and two others of his family are in a critical condition. THE County Commissioners and other concerned in the Pottsville court house swindle were put under bail for trial in November. Commissioner De Turk's bail was fixed at \$4,000.

THE piece of land in Wooster, Ohio., which has been held by every President from James Monroe to President Harrison is now in litigation. Although the Presidents have owned the land, few of them ever knew they possessed the prop-erty. Should President Harrison see this article it would probably be the first intimation to him that he owned the land. During Monroe's term Joseph H. Larwill, one of the founders of the place and proprietors of the town, deeded one of the largest and most eligible lots to him as President and after him to the incumbents of the Presidential office. It was provided that the land was to be

In 100 years \$500 worth of pennies used for a burying ground. The land would only be worth \$250, so quickly was used for this purpose for many years | does copper money wear away.

Proper Care of Carriages.

Attention to little details in the care of a carriage will much prolong its days of usefulness. The wearing portions of the axles should be well and frequently oiled. In a new wagon the axles should be oiled after every twenty-mile run. Wipe off the skeins with a woolen cloth, also remove all oil and dirt from each end of the hub. For light vehicles, use castor oil. For heavy wagons, the prepared axle grease is far superior to soft grease. Never allow a wagon to be used until so dry that it creaks, as the vehicle then needs increased power to move it, haunts. and there is damage to the axle and hub in the rapid wear.

In all light wagons use leather washers to take up the wear on the ends of the hubs. If the fifth wheel has been properly constructed, no oil will be needed on it. The thill coupling should be kept in good repair and close fitting. All bolts should be kept in place, and rattling of any portion thereby avoided. Do not allow mud to remain long on the painted surface. A few pails of water dashed on the wagon, when the mud is damp, will usually rinse off most of the dirt, and by the use of the small hand spraying pump it can be left in a pre-sentable condition with but little or no use of the sponge. If mud is allowed to dry on the carriage, it soon deadens the luster of the varnish and renders the paint less durable.

If possible, all wagons should stand upon an earth surface when not in use The moisture in the soil prevents shrinkage of the woodwork of the wheel, and the tire is thus kept close fitting for a longer time than when standing upon a wooden floor. Paint first wears off from the side of the felloes, and on wagons much used this portion should be painted or oiled at least every spring. -[American Agriculturist.

RUSSIAN CATHEDRALS.

Outside and Inside They Are Gorgeous Beyond Description.

From all parts of St. Petersburg, writes Frank G. Carpenter, you see the great domes of the Russian cathedrals, and their gold-plated surfaces catch the rays of the sun and their golden spires pierce the sky everywhere you look. Their the sky everywhere you look. interiors are gorgeous beyond the dreams of Monte Christo, in gold and silver carvings and decorations, and the treastreasures equal to those of the cave of Aladdin. Take the dome of St. Issac's Cathedral. It is of copper and it is of nearly the size of the dome of the Cap-itol at Washington. It took 500 recently itol at Washington. It took 200 pounds of gold to plate it. The gold leaf which is spread over the interior was hammered the dog to be used by the child as a guide. out of more than 103 pounds of gold. to the other world.

LEADING THE BLIND.

Novel Occupation in Which a Number of New Yorkers are Engaged.

In such a large cosmopolitan city as New York it is not to be wondered at that there are many ways of making a living, or eking out an existence. Probably the most singular, and perhaps the least lucrative occupation is that of guid-ing the pauper blind whom one meets at almost every corner and in the most frequented thoroughfares in the city. Yet there is a small army of these guides counting into the hundreds, and they consider their business perfectly legitimate. The blind men who sells lead pencils, or plays the flute or accorinvariably has his guide. The dion.

latter may not always stand beside him at the corner, but he pilots him through the busy streets to and from his usual coals are carefully covered until the next meal. --- New York Mail and Express. The down-town headquarters of a large

number of the blind men who employ guides is in a lodging house on Bowery near Chatham square. Most of the patrons of this house are blind. The guides as a rule do not patronize the lodging house, but wait for their clients in a saloon near by, where the blind men are sure to find some waiting for a job. The pay which these guides receive varies according to the luck which their clients may have. Some days they strike it rich, and if the blind man does not pay his guide liberally he is black-listed and will find it difficult to secure a guide next day. Just now the guides are trying to keep

on the best terms with their clients, for they know that most of the latter will receive before the end of the month, the share of the \$20,000 annually divided among the blind of this city, and they expect to get a little present. Superintendent Blake, of the Outdoor

Poor, has charge of the distribution of this fund. Mr. Blake said a few days ago: "I have been receiving applications for a share of this fund since April 1 last. There are now over 500 applications in, and I think we will receive no more. I am making an angements to pay off toward the end of the month. The expenditure of the \$20,000 is provided for

by an act of the Legislature, and is put in the budget of the Charities and Corrections Department. "The applicant, in order to be entitled

to a share of the money, must be an adult, must have resided in this city for two years, and must not have been an inmate of any public or private institution within the past year. I have all the ap-plications investigated, and find it necessary to reject a great number every year. Last year each person whose application was granted received \$31. This year, owing to a number of former applicants having died or moved away, those whose

The incline is so heavy that the fields cannot be plowed; when the sods are turned over the people do it by spade. The grain is cut with a sickle. Not a blade is wasted. It is as precious to those peasants as threads of gold; if they own any domestic animal it represents their life, which in turn means food for themselves and family. Often the milk from the cow or sheep composes twothirds of their diet; the cream is made into butter, which is sold or exchanged. The winters are cold in northern Italy. It must not be imagined that the climate is balmy and warm, for the mercury often stands for days together, far below the freezing point. The hovels rarely have chimneys. The people cannot afford to keep large fires; a handful of twigs and some stubble cooks the food, then the

East Indian Religions.

Some interesting facts as to the religions of British India are developed by the recent census returns. Out of the total population of 287,000,000, "Hin-dooism" claims 207,000,000, but this is a loose term, meaning, it has been said, "any religion which is not Mohammetan." Nature worship is very common among the ruder tribes. Islam figures with 57,000.000, Buddhism with 7,000,000, and Christianity with only 2,250,000. There are 17,189 Jews, and the Pharsees amount in all to 83,887. The Theists, Agnostics and the like are only 289 in all told. Brahmos, or professors of reformed Hindooism, count only 4,301, while the newly founded sect of the Aryans is represented by about 40,000 adherents. Considering the comparatively short time that Christianity has had access to India, the fact that it already claims nearly one per cent. of the popu-lation shows remarkable success for its missionaries,

Powder and Ball.

In battle only one ball out of 85 takes effect.

The French army boasts of four generals on the retired list who were born in the last century.

From the beginning to the end of the Civil War there were 268,000 deserters from the Union army.

The cartridges of Germany, Austria and Belgium have a groove at the end instead of an enlargement at the base, the advantage of which is that the cartridge is packed more easily.

The 15-inch arial torpedo thrower, now introduced as a British service weapon for coast defence, resembles in appearance a powder gun, having the axis of its trunnions at or near the center of gravity of the barrel.

A new conical projectile, on being fired from a cause n and striking an object, produces a luminous disk of high candle power. It is impossible to throw the projectile over six miles, thereby effect-ing the sudden lighting up of the enemy's position at night.

P. J. O'NEIL of Gilberton, who has been ill for several weeks, coughed up a catfish five inches long. He feels much better.

Two Pittsburg workmen fell from a bridge 100 feet. One fell through a two-foot aperture into the river, thirty-five feet below. He was not hurt. The other struck on his head and shoulder, but will live.

THE Trinity Presbyterian Church at Berwyn was dedicated. It is Gothic in style and cost \$16.000.

THE Clan-na-Gael is after Patrick O'Connor, of Pittsburg. He gave the information that caused the arrest of the Homestead leaders. He has not been seen since September 3d.

THE State Democratic societies met at Scranton. Chauncey F. Black was re-elected president.

THE Junior O. U. A. M. of Pennsylvania met at Easton, transacted business, and elected officers.

THE bail for Contractor Taylor, in the Pottsville Court House swindle, has been fixed at \$10,000.

JOHN F. KUHLHOFF, an old farmer residing near Landisville, Lancaster County, was robbed of \$300 and other valuables by three burglars, the leader being masked. He was badly beaten by his assailants.

Starvation Prices for Sewing Girls.

A garment called a blouse is, I understand, much affected at present by those ladies who aspire to be in the mode. One recommendation of this garment is, I am told by competent authority, its cheapness. Some of my lady readers may be interested to know at whose cost this cheapness is attained. There exists at 142 Lansdowne road, London Fields, a workshop for tailoresses and needlewomen, managed by a committee of ladies, and partially supported by subscriptions.

To this establishment a well-known London firm recently sent a parcel of blouses, or "Garibaldis," to be made up. Each garment was cut in 27 pieces; The workers, or in this case the workshop, had to find hooks and eyes, needles and cotton. The price offered for each garment was 41d. To make each one would take about four hours' work. After deducting the value of needles, cotton, etc., a woman could not earn more than 1s. 3d. at this work in 16 hours. What price these garments are retailed at I do not know, but I trust that none of my lady readers will in future buy one merely on account of its cheapness. Those who do may well be-

-

think themselves of Hood's lines: It is not lines you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives -London Truth.