ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

tures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

Court House. It furnished the courageeastern Virginians, "furriners," as the This is not a pleasantry, but a fact." mountain people call them. They represent the best blood in both States, and into a volunteer police force, equipped ously reprimanded the recruit. ters and pistols, and for a time street

Cifeago called the Automatic Newspaper Distributing Company, which proposes to do away with newsboys on trains, street cars and other places, sub- her eighteen-months-old baby, had been stituting for them a patent "nickel-in- visiting her family in Cleveland. O., and the-slot" automatic machine. The machine has been perfected and patented, and negotiations for its manufacture are the baby became fretful. The window on foot. It is similar to the other machines, by means of which the public brooks were rushing past and the baby occasionally regales itself with perfume. cigars or chewing-gum. A penny, or 2 the field flowers than in the dusty car, cents, as the case may be is dropped so it simply jumped out of the window. into a convenient slot and a handle The train was stopped and backed down pulled. Forthwith the purchaser is con- to where the train pumping occurred, fronted with the paper he desires, which and there, upon a pile of soft gravel, lay he removes and gives way to the next the train-jumper, smiling sweetly up at purchaser. The newspaper distributors the noonday sun. do not stop at merely handing out to the customor his favorite sheet; they will make change when required, and it is claimed will never make a mistake. If a customer drops 10 cents into a certain Penn Railroad bridge over the Coneslot or a quarter into another, a 2-cent paper machine will immediately produce 8 or 23 cents in change, as may be necessary. Other developments are being studied danger, and was struck by the engine. out, but for the present the Automatic H; was knocked off, and fell head fore-Newspaper Distributing Company con- most down through the bridge. He did siders its field sufficiently large.

"I see that some one has been telling the Globe-Democrat that he remembers a previous life on this earth," said Isaac G. Foster of St. Louis. "I have met several people who profess to retain horrible situation, and the slightest shadowy memories of a previous existence, but the most remarkable case I know of is that of my daughter. "Twelve years ago I resided in Effingham county. III. I there buried a daughter named Maria, who was just budding into womanhood. The next year I removed to Dakota, where I have since resided. Nine years ago another daughter was born, whom we christened Nellie, but who has always persisted in calling herself Maria. She says that the name belongs to her, as we used to call her Maria. Some time since I returned to Effingham county to settle up some business, and took Nellie old home, but many people she had never seen, but whom my first daughter knew very well. A mile from the old home was a schoolhouse where Maria had gone ately. She expressed a desire to visit it. deed at the station. I took her there, and she marched straight to the desk her sister had occupied, say other day was uncarthed the well predead come back from the grave, but her tionary Army. The remains were dressed mother will not have it so. She says that if that is true, she has but one child. In a blanket and covered with successive and that God gave her two. I do not layers of a peculiar fabric supposed to be try to explain it."

in which a snapshotter participated, oc- to the location of the grave, the dryness curred some time ago near Blantyre, in of the soil and the impervious wrappages. the shire highlands of South Africa. A party consisting of several members of arms and a flint-lock musket, and these the Scotch mission came suddenly upon also were in good condition. a number of crocodiles while they were out hunting one day. The enormous saurians were lazily basking in the sun, but despite the admonitory "Sh!" of one of the nimrods, they took alarm at the approach of the strangers and beat a of them entered except one straggler, was almost unbearable. Blood poisonwhom the hunters succeeded in catching by the tail. The four natives who with great difficulty. seized the crocodile by that portion of had had his picture "took." The sequel all alligators taken. was a particularly sad one for the crocodile, for after the "sitting" he was dispatched by a rifle shot.

THE "Moving Stone" at Lexington is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature in the State of Kentucky, the great caverns alone excepted. In the rear of the grounds attached to the home of the late Governor Gilmer is a huge boulder, standing alone on the edge of a stream. Resting directly upon this boulder is another weighing at least twenty tons. This upper boulder rests upon a it to rock to and fro), a hundred horses argue in favor of the theory that it was him realize that he had been robbed.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE. transported from the Lake Superior region to its present resting place in a good field of ice long before there was a single human being on the face of the earth.

DR. S. H. TALCOTT, Superintendent Queer Facts and Thrilling Adven- of the Middletown Lunatic Asylum was in New York recently, and disclosed a new method he has discovered for ascertaining if his women patients are recovering their minds. Said he: "If a woman THE recent hanging of the Virginia is crazy she will let her person become desperado, Talton Hall, has brought slovenly and her clothes dirty. She will into prominence a remarkable little town let her hair get unkempt, and above all called Big Stone Gap, situated among things she will not spend the time to cut the mountains, twenty miles from Wise and curl her bangs. If a female lunatic begins to ask for utensils to bang her ous Judge who tried Hall, eight of the hair it is as sure as anything can be in jury who convicted him, and the Cap- this world that she is recovering from tain and two thirds of the guard that her mania. The women have school saw his sentence executed. Three years lamps to heat their curling irons, and ago Big Stone Gap was the worst spot | when I hear of a female patient asking in this bad region. It was settled then for a little alcohol for her lamp I know by young blue grass Kentuckians and her mind is coming around to sanity.

Some extraordinary freaks on the part most of them are graduates of the three of a lunatic are reported from Cambray, big Eastern colleges and one Southern says a Paris letter. The maniac went university. It was the habit of "toughs" into the citadel barracks in that town to come into the town and gallop through and began operations by making a young the streets, firing their pistols right and sentry "present amns" to him, stating left, while the storekeepers shut up shop that he was the general officer commandand went to the woods. These young ing the army corps of the district. A Kentuckians and Virginians settled at sergeant, seeing the youthful soldier Big Stone Gap, organized themselves saluting the unknown civilian, vigorwith revolvers, billies, and whistles. exasperated the lunatic to an unwonted They fought the toughs with Winches | degree. He rushed at the sergeant and would have strangled him but for the fights came daily. They maintained the intervention of one of the men on guard. law, however. To-day a whistle any- The latter was, however, wounded by where in the town, at any hour of the the madman, who managed to possess night or day, will bring a dozen men to himself of the soldier's sword bayonet. the spot in as many minutes. It is the The lunatic next entered the guardroom, one place in all the Cumberland Range seized a loaded Lebel rifle, fixed a sword where a feud or a fight is now impossible bayonet on it and chased all the men -the one place where the law is enforced | who were on guard across the barrack with Spartan sternness, and in which square. Other soldiers, however, rushed there reigns the peace of a Quaker town. out of their quarters on hearing cries, "To arms!" and succeeded in mastering A COMPANY has been incorporated in the madman, who was tied, handcuffed and despatched to an asylum.

MRS. LEWIS NOSEK, of St. Louis, with was returning to St. Louis. When the train was going at a high rate of speed was open, green fields and plashing thought that it would be nicer out among

The sturdy toes of John Daroski saved him from a horrible death. He with other workmen were repairing the West maugh River at Livermore, Penn. A freight train approached and all the men but Daroski fled. He didn't see the not, however, drop to the rocky river bottom 50 feet below, as his companions expected. His toes were caught between two ties in the bridge, and there he hung head downward while the slow moving work train passed over him. It was a movement meant an awful death Daroski's companions ran upon the bridge, threw a looped rope around his body, and pulled him up. The man was unconscious but alive, and the doctors could find no broken bones. He will recover.

The practice of binding religious persons still exists in India. An incident occurred recently at Meerut. A fakir, wearing nearly five maunds (400 pounds) of iron chains and bands on him, recently left the cantonment station. The railway authorities declined to:allow him to with me. She not only recognized the travel as a passenger, but sent him as goods by weight, in spite of his argument that native women were never charged for their anklets and bangles. The iron absorbed the heat so much that the man to school. Nellie had never seen the had to be incessantly sprinkled with schoolhouse, yet she described it accur- water. He is an old man, and nearly

NEAR Schuylkill Haven, Penn., the 'This is mine.' It seems like the served body of a soldier of the Revoluin the old Continental uniform, wrapped tar cloth. The whole was in a remarka-THE most unique adventure on record | blc state of preservation, duc, doubtless, The warrior was provided with side

CHARLES BARBOUR, who resides on a farm one mile west of Oxford, Ohio, while bare-footed, was bitten on top of the left foot by a large green headed fly. In a short time the foot had swollen to hasty retreat toward the water, which all almost twice its natural size and the pain ing set in, and he was saved from death

ENRIQUE LOPEZ, of San Antonio, his anatomy which would have entered Texas, and Meliton Ordaz, of the City the water last, had he succeeded in clud- of Mexico, have obtained a concession ing them, were swayed violently from from the Mexican government for alligaside to side by the violent writhing of the | tor hunting in the Nantla, Papaloapan powerful creature, but they held on man- and Contracealces rivers in the State of fully until Mr. F. Moir had got his Vera Crnz. They are required to pay to camera around in front of him, when, the government \$5 a ton for the skins click! and the great African amphibian and seventy cents a ton for the grease of

> A BICYCLIST has been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment at Glashutte, Germany, because every night he would cross the railroad track at some point just in front of the locomotive, so that the engineer was in great straits not to kill him. One evening he was accompan'el by another wheelman who fell, and thus the offender became known. It was impossible to catch him before.

A WELL-DRESSED stranger accompanied by a boy, entered a hat store in stone pinnacle not more than two feet Frankfort, Germany, and after a time square, and so evenly balanced that the man was fitted to a hat. Looking (although the slightest touch will cause in the glass he said to the youngster, "How do I look in this hat?" "Like a could not pull it from its socket. Geolo- thief!" promptly responded the lad. gists say that it must have been depos- The man angrily darted toward him, but ited in its present position in the time the lad fled from the store, pursued by of the glacial epoch, and that the tex-ture and composition of the boulder very funny until their long absence made

SCENES A THOUSAND FEET OR MORE UNDER GROUND.

liew the Coal is Mined and Brought to the Surface-A Hive of Industry.

A descent of 1,000 feet into a coal repulsive gutter, mine prompts the inexperienced visitor to remark, "coal should be cheap at \$10 a ton.

To one who speeds by on a train a coal breaker is a most ungraceful looking structure. It seems to have been started in a small way and then made larger by extensions, here and there, as the owner dictated.

that all the apparent extensions were planned in the beginning solely for their

A weary toil to the top, up dozens of steps, will prove that the great homely structure is a hive of industry. There sive. is a clatter of machinery and falling coal by the ton, and, in the Hammond writer visited, the life and bustle lent by nearly 300 men and boys, most of whom are picking slate from the coal as it slowly passes along in the chutes.

Everything about, including the faces of the men, is of the color of the fuel they are preparing for market.

At the top of the breaker the coal is received as it comes up the shaft from the level or gangway, which is now being worked 1,000 feet below.

The slope is wide enough to accommodate two lines of track, and all day long single cars are being by cable hauled up one track loaded and sent down the other

When received at the top of the slope the car is run into the breaker, where its contents are dumped into a chute. Men are stationed ready to do the uncars as they drop their load, and to see that they are returned.

As it is received from the car the coal is in great chunks, mixed with slate and | the world. dust, just as it was loaded by the miners. It falls a few feet to a platform, where half a dozen men with picks tackle it.

The big pieces of slate are at once sent rattling down an incline to the bottom the dump.

The coal is attacked with picks and broken into more manageable masses, when it is also started on its long and tortuous journey through the breaker. From then on, however, it is broken

by machinery, the various sizes being sorted automatically. At every turn as it comes slowly down the chutes, the slate pickers' busy fingers are at work at

The boys, for embryo-miners generally do this work, seem to know intuitively what is slate and what is coal. They appear to do their work mechanically. The slate in each case is thrown into a chute post. and carried to join its kind which started off at the beginning.

Machinery also helps to sort the coal with water, into which the coal and slate are dumped.

The water is violently agitated and on the principle of placer mining, the slate being heavier sinks to the bottom and is carried off, while the coal, being lighter, comes to the top and is secured.

Finally, after it has been pounded, broken, washed, sorted, picked and repicked, the coa! reaches the bins at the bottom and is ready for the cars. The slate, dirt and debris generally is run off on cars and dumped, forming the

mountainous column banks which are so conspicuous in the coal regions. Reaching the mountain side at the top

of the breaker, the guide led the visitor to the shaft which the men use in descending into the mine. The mine inspector scated himself

carelessly in the car while his companion grasped tightly with both hands an iron which conveniently stretched from side to side. Then the signal to drop was given. The cable began to pay out. Soon the

opening was a mere star of light. Then it was a speck and finally it faded from view and the journey down the rest of the gently sloping shaft was made in the light of the two lamps.

It was an uncanny journey. heavy wooden pillars lining the side of the track flitted by like spectres. Water at places dripped copiously from the walls and roof.

a running stream greeted the ears. Now and then, especially in passing the 500 foot level or gangway, the boom-like report of falling coal or beams could be heard.

All the while the cold air rushed up the shaft to greet the riders and cool the brow which was inclined to be feverish from the mental calculations which went journey's end in safety.

second level or gangway of the col-

At every 51 feet trunks of good sized or ten feet high and which is closely lathed, as it were, with the unbarked branches of the trees, thus effectually preventing the coal from falling and injuring the men.

ports, but that this is no uncommon occurrence newspaper renders well know. It is, though, one of the minor dangers of

places it is wide enough for two or more. ers can get all the water they need for Utter darkness reigns, save where the light from a miner's lamp shines for a more and more into favor until Louisiana foot or two around.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE. served to connect the gangways. At the sides Granger's lamp shed the light while he pointed out the seams of coal, and in places the wedges of rock as it separated

the veins. It brought into view the strange growths of plant life which clung to the coal, while his sure foot and strong arms helped his visitor over stones and beams where a misstep meant a plunge into a

He knew all the ghost-like forms which went by, and cheery greetings always

passed. Climbing a crude ladder, guide and visitor crawled on hands and knees into a small dark opening some seven feet from the floor. At the end it was barely possible to sit upright. Two miners were at work with dynamite. The per-But an investigation will soon show spiring novice began to chill at once, "Oh! there's no danger in dynamite,"

laughingly remarked one of the work-"Cut me a piece of it," he said to the other man, who coolly took off about two inches from a stick of the explo-

"Sec, there's no danger there. It'll even burn," and the man's jack knife breaker, near Girardville, which the chipped off a slice, to which he applied the flame from his lamp. It burned with a little splutter.

The small passages, as well as the big ones, it must be remembered, must all be shored with heavy timber, and the miners must carry it there and set it so firmly that there is no fear of concussion throwing it down.

In fact, wherever the miner goes heavy timbers must be dragged and set in pos. tion, proportionate in size to the hole he excavates.

Space will not permit even a brief description of the wonderful system of ventilation, by which a complete circulation of air from the surface above is made to reach the innermost corners of the mine at all times.

Nor the manner in which the three fire bosses search the collier; throughout coupling from the cable, to look after the every morning before the men go to work to see that no dangerous gases are lurking to cause those dreadful calamities which only too frequently horrify

Nor of the engine-room blasted from the solid rock, in which there is pumping facilities for throwing off 3,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Nor of the comfortable stable, where of the breaker, where they are carried to are housed the 27 mules, who never see daylight except when they are sick or the mine shuts down; nor of the boilerhouse at the entrance to the mine, where 36 huge boilers furnish steam power for the colliery. Nearly 700 men are employed in this

mine. - Philadelphia Call.

The Sentinel's Canine Friend.

"Speaking of queer dogs," said Mr. Lawrence, of the post-trader's store at Snelling, to a Pioneer Press man, "there was one at Fort Sully that aroused the interest and wonder of everybody in the

"He belonged to no one. He was not a bad-looking water spaniel, but appeared to know a thing or two. member of our company treated him royand slate. The apparatus is called a jigger. It consists of a big tank filled ally, and he was continually around

"The minute any of his friends appeared in citizen's dress the dog refused to recognize him, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to make up. It was often tried by the men for fun, but in every single instance the dog showed his teeth and trotted away.

"He seemed to have a particular affinity to the boys of Company A, and many a one has he saved from trouble. "There was a certain guard post in

the fort that was not looked upon as being particularly important, but you know how strict regular army officers are, and should a guard be caught napping it would go hard with him. At this post the dog would be found every night as regular as clockwork. He staved right with the sentinel, and his presence often gave the soldiers an opportunity to catch

"They could go to sleep during the late hours of the night, but the minute the old dog heard the least sound of footsteps he would scratch the guard roughly on the shoulder and wake him up in time to meet the intruder, be he

officer or otherwise, "I do not know of a single instance where a sentinel on the post was caught napping, though the officers tried it time and time again. The sentinels on other posts did not fare half so well. Company A could not do too much for that animal and is caring for him yet, though At others the chilling, fearful sound of I believe it is required that he be locked up at night. This was a sad blow to the men, for they were seldom very much fatigued from guard duty when the dog was with them.

How Rice is Grown.

South Carolina and Georgia formerly raised the bulk of the rice crop of the United States, their low-laying sea islands on inside as to the probable results should on their Atlantic coast being specially the cable snap or the car jump the adapted to this crop, since the rice, track. A rattle and a joit told of the which requires a great deal of water, could be easily flooded at all times of the Imagine a spacious corridor seven year. After the war, Louisiana took up long with its accompanying the industry. Many of the old sugar branches, and you have an idea of the plantations on the Mississippi had to give up sugar cane because of the cost. The crop calls for \$150,000 for a sugar house, and as many of the planters could not trees support the roof, which is eight raise that capital they looked around for another crop which did not require as much capital to cultivate. Rice suggested itself as the best. It is cheaply cultivated, indeed scarcely requiring any cultivation at all. The rice is planted, the seed At the usual five and a half feet, how- flooded, and it is left almost to itself unever, great logs stretch across the roof til the harvesting time comes around. resting on the uprights. It would take an immense weight to crush in these suppecially adapted to this cereal because they can be so easily flooded. The Mississippi lies higher than the land, and is prevented from overflowing it only by the levees. By tapping these levees and The level is always broad enough to accommodate one car track, while in a "rice flume" through them, the planthad left South Carolina and Georgia far Often at the sides of the tracks are behind. The only objections to this sysgutters of inky-black water, heavily tem were the rice flumes, which frequentcharged with the strongest acid. Of ly broke, resulting in ugly and destruccourse no drinking water is to be had in tive crevices, which caused losses many mines, and the men must bring it in the times as great as the value of the entire morning in their tins the same as they do | crop of the State. This naturally created their dinners.

Not unfrequently tunnels through the solid rock were encountered, which rice flumes in the levees as dangerous.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD BASEBALL We have but one in our baseball team; Doesn't it seem

Funny that he can play baseball Alone? But he does-he plays it all, He has the tiniest bit of a bat-Think of that-

And a cap with stripes, a white and blue, Tan shoes, and long black stockings, too. How does he do the game? Ah well,

I scarce can tell, For I don't quite understand the case, Whether he's pitcher or first base.

He squats with a hand on either knee, And cries, "Now see!" Snatches his bat and strikes a blow At nothing, and then—ah, watch him go

Cap and bat are flung to the ground, And round and round His butterfly head flies, yellow, small, Then down he goes with a fall and sprawl; Gets up, shouts out in his fledgling way,

"Hurray-hurray?" And his baby game is done. If this Is real baseball, why, of course—it is. -Our Little Ones.

WHEN HE WAS A BOY. The new United States Minister to Russia, Andew D. White, says Free Russia, tells a story about the present Csar which is calculated to set that monarch in a favorable light. Mr. White was once in the Nevsky Prospekt, St. Peters-

burg, passing a house in front of which some birds were twittering in a cage. The Emperor came up, and seeing the captive songsters, at once opened the cage and set them free. It was a generous impulse that moved him, and Mr. White, no doubt, thinks that the man who could do an act like that when a boy cannot make a bad emperor. It may be so, but the Csar does not open many

cages in that fashion now, and his empire

is full of them. A PLAYTHING OF A CANARY.

Pet canaries are by no means uncommon in households, but a pet canary mixed up with a miscellaneous lot of playthings in the nursery is something out of the ordinary. A three-year-old Brooklyn girl received a present of a young canary from a friend of her mother several months ago. The child showed affection for the bird from 'the moment that it was placed in her hands, and she insisted upon keeping it with her other playthings. She treated the bird tenderly, and soon the tiny creature began to manifest a fondness for its little mistress. For a while the canary was allowed to remain in the small wooden eage in which it came from the bird fancier, but as it developed into a sweet singer the child's parents provided a handsome wire eage for it. Still little Helen clamed it for one of her playthings, and the bird seemed to feel that its special mission was to play with its mistress. Whenever the child built houses with door of its cage and "Peep! Peep! Peep!" until let out, then it would hop from them about. Even now nothing appears to give her tiny yellowship so much satisfaction as to be permitted to play about the nursery floor with her affectionate little mistress .-- [N. Y. Times.

"MONK." "Monk" is a little, bright-eyed, roughcoated Scotch terrier and looks as much as possible like a monkey, which no doubt was the reason for her name.

Her master is one of the head men, or "boss" in a large iron foundry about half a block from our house and we have all grown to know "Monk" and admire her greatly. We call "Monk" a "working girl," for all day long she follows closely in the steps of her master as he goes in and out of the foundry directing

She knows perfectly well when the whistle of the foundry sounds the dinner hour, and is acquainted with every man's share from each as contribution to her own meal.

As soon as their dinner is over "Monk" becomes the pride of her master, the admiration of the entire force of men at the foundry and the envy of every dog chased or produced will amount to the in the neighborhood, because for an hour or half hour, as the case may be (it depends on how long she devotes to her dinner), she takes part in a grand game of ball and has long since proved herself the "champion" catcher.

Her master stands in the middle of the street and throws with his strong arm a hard bate-ball as far as he can throw it, which is generally a half block, sometimes even farther.

As he takes the ball "Monk" stands in the wildest excitement at his feet. hand with keen anxiety-and the very instant he throws it she is off like an arrow from a bow, straight in its rapid track.

The moment it touches the ground it is hers, and she brings it back and lays it at her master's feet. I have seen her catch the ball on the "fly," and have often wondered it did not knock every tooth she possessed out of her head for she always catches it in her strong little

While "Monk's" game is in progress she is gazed at by the rest of the dogs who have assembled with sad and longing eyes. My own dog, an elegantly shaped, lively, swift-footed ton terrier stands watching the game; his whole body quivering with repressed excitement, and longing as no doubt he wonders in his dog mind why such joy has not come into his lot in life.

When the foundry whistle sorr ds the hour for a return to work Monk lays down the ball of her own accord and again. - Detroit Free Press.

the little maid was crying bitterly. orseback. Helmets are apt to be straw Natural History for September.

hats or Derbys; and as for greaves-well, knickerbockers are more common to-day. This particular knight was about ten years old-slender, straight, open-eyed.

Quickly he spied the damsel in distress. Swiftly he came to her aid. "What's the matter?" I heard him say.

Alas! the "matter" was that the bundle she held had "bursted," and its contents were open to view. Probably the small maid expected a hearty scolding for carelessness. And, indeed, whoever put that soiled shirt and the collars in her care, might reasonably have been vexed.

A new piece of wrapping-paper also proved too frail. Must the child get her scolding? Poor little soul! No wonder she had sobbed so mournfully,

But the boy was not daunted. He tucked the "bursted" bundle under his own arm. "I'll earry it to the laundry for you,"

he said, in the kindest voice, and off the two trudged together. Soon after I met the small girl again.

She was comforted and serene. "Was that boy your brother?" Iasked. She shook her head.

"Did you know him?" Another shake "A real gentleman!" said I. "A genuine nineteenth-century knight. Bless him!"-- [Harper's Young People,

WHAT FOOD COSTS.

One-half of the Money Men Earn Goes for Bread and Butter.

Many systematic attempts have been made to determine an exact relation of the cost of food to the other elements of

Owing to the difficulty of getting separate statements of that part of the food which is included in grocery bills with other family supplies—soap, brooms and the like—so as to be able to add that element from the grocers' bills to the butchers' and bakers' bills, it has been a matter of extreme difficulty to secure exact data.

In Germany Dr. Engel, who is of the highest authority, has secured from all the information which can be obtained

an approximate rule as follows: With respect to all persons who can be classed among the working people, the salaried or the employed classes, earning from less than one dollar to three or even four dollars a day, living in groups of three to five at a cost of from \$400 to \$1,200 each group per annum, the sum expended for food material comes to one-

haif or more of the income. "On the average one person in this country supports two others, making a working group of three. The famil; group is a fraction under five persons.

The most complete investigation as to the relative cost of all the elements of living made in any country within my knowledge has been published by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the United States Department of Labor, in his report of the iron and steel industries.

In this report will be found the statis. tics of the expenditures of 2,490 selected her blocks the canary would rustle at the families, averaging five persons each, numbering in all 12,450 persons, deriving their subsistence from the wages earned block to block as the little girl moved in mining iron ore and bituminous coal, in making coke and in converting ore and coal into pig iron, bar iron and steel. This list covers members from the lowest up to the highest grade of work in these

> The total expenditure for each family is \$551.40, against earnings, \$620.55; the average expenditure per person, omitting fractions, \$111 a year.

> Disregarding fractions, the expendi-

For For	r rentr foodr clothing r sundriesr	23	Per family \$7: 24 11: 12
-	Total	\$111	\$55
ne	The money cost of r cent. of the whol asonable addition	e sum spen be made by	t. If

for the value of the vegetables, milk, meat and eggs of domestic production, dinner pail and always receives an honest this analysis fairly susta ns the ratio of food at one-half the cost of living; rent, clothing and sundries the other half. If we assume that wherever rent, clothing and sundries amount to sixtytwo dollars per person, the food pursame valuation, we even then reach #

cents a day per adult .- [Edward Atkin-Rhinoceros versus Elephant,

daily expenditure of only seventeen

cents per person, including children, which would represent about twenty

Williamson, in his "Oriental Field Sports," speaking of the Indian rhinoceros, describes it as an inveterate enemy of clephants, attacking whenever he can Her bright eyes watch for it to leave his find them single, or, at least, not protected by a male of great bulk; ripping without mercy, and confiding in his coat of mail to defend him from the puny at. tacks of the females, as well as to resis: the tusks of young males. He related that the apparent bluntness of the horn of the Indian rhinoceros, which is about as broad at the base as it is high, would make it appear a somewhat insignificans weapon, and inadequate to penetrate any hard or tough substance. This, how ever, we are informed, is not the case, elephants often being found dead, obviously, it is stated, from the wounds received from the horn of the rhinoceros; and in one case, as is related by Williamson, a large male elephant and rhinoceros were found both dead together, the elephant's abdomen having been ripped open, and the rhinoceros's horn found transfixed beneath the ribs. Williamson also states that Major Lally, an officer of the Indian army whose veracity is be-yond question, while engaged in one of his hunting expeditions, and having arfollows her master into the building rived at the summit of a low range of hills, was suddenly presented with a distinct view of a most desperate engagement between a rhinoceros and a large A pleasing sight it was, I do assure ou. Not the first part of the scene, for were retiring in a state of alarm. The elephant was beaten, and decamped, fol-lowed by the rhinoceros, into a heavy Something very serious must have lowed by the rhinoceros, into a heavy happened. Wondering, I paused; when, jungle, where much roaring was heard, round a corner came my knight. On a prancing steed? Wearing a glittering helmet and greaves of bress? No. This which Pliny describes, of the rhinoceros was a nineteenth-century knight, and they are as likely to be on foot as on by modern observation.—[From Cassell's