

LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.

Beautiful maidens—aye, nature's fair queens. Some in your twenties and some in your teens. Seeking accomplishments worthy your aim. Striving for learning, thirsting for fame; Taking delight in the art of your hair. Keeping your lily complexion so fair. Lives not this item all your life wears. Learn to keep house, you may one day be wives.

Tom's Adventure.

The prettiest girl in Kent Corners was Clara Taber. She had the most fascinating blue eyes, the most beautiful hair, the most winning smile, and she was so kind and so generous in ensuring the hearts of susceptible young men. There wasn't a youth for miles around who wouldn't have given all he was worth for the sake of winning her.

road, and pretty soon the steps were accompanied by a whole lot of eight and the little first floor office has expanded into a large number of warehouses on the first and second floors, while some thirty more men and women are employed to assort and pack the papers which daily come pouring into the establishment.

Some idea of the amount of business done may be inferred from it is stated that last year over three thousand tons of paper stock were shipped to the paper mills—enough to keep several of them running for a year. It includes almost everything that is written upon or printed, from a State report or Department record to a sheet bill or love letter. At times, as many as fifty orders a day are received by mail or telegraph for a man to call at various places in the city and collect the waste paper which has accumulated in lawyers' offices, in banks, in stores, in private residences, and other places.

And lay there he did for six or seven of the longest hours he ever knew. More than once he made desperate efforts to get up, but the doctor never left his post. When Tom stirred, he was up and ready to receive the rather one-sided battle. To Tom that side was a rather hurried and sore one.

But John had seen him "up a stump" when he went by on his way to the manufactory, and he had had the best idea of going by now.

"Hullo!" he called out, stopping by the fence and looking over. "Who's that?"

"It's me," answered Tom, sheepishly. "This confounded old brute has nearly killed me. I swear I'll kill him, if I hang for it."

"Let me help you out of your trouble," said John.

And he climbed on the fence to attract the attention of the sheep, who charged upon him, thus giving Tom a chance to make his escape.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

"I want you to come to my wedding in about a month," Clara said to Tom, when Tom was safe and the sheep were gone.

A Moorish Town and its Pacha.

He had already sent early in the morning to request an interview with the Pacha, and now received a message from him to say he would be happy to receive him. We proceeded through a large open square, the houses on either side of the residence found it to be merely a straggling, whitewashed building, constructed regardless of design or uniformity, but covering a considerable area. Entered by a long covered archway, and then passed through a doorway into a garden, at the end of which, and at the back of the building, was found a very handsome and well-kept veranda. Here were seated in groups a number of officials and soldiers, the latter not dressed as the so-called regiments, but in regular and extremely handsome costume of loose white robes, bound round their waists by colored sashes, into which were thrust ornamental daggers and swords, and in the hands of some, a long dark-brown garment of fine cloth, and their head-dress consisted of a snow-white turban, with a red tassel, and a gold tassel, as the men were grouped together under the shady trees, was picturesque in the extreme, and reminded us of the old-time soldiers of the East.

Paper stock is worth gold, and since the vast increase of book and newspaper publishing in this country, commands a high price. Every scrap of paper has its value, for the purpose of being transformed into new paper. This stock is very interesting to study—controlling the destinies of the world's printed plays from the Union Square and other theatres, rejected manuscripts from all the magazines and newspaper offices, and the vast quantities of waste paper of the world, unpopulated and old books (sometimes rare works), the refuse of bookbinders, lawyers' papers, mercantile papers, etc.

Recently a meeting of history of Westchester County was found; at another time the old parchment deed by which the land on Schenectady stands, and which was used by the Indians, was found in the hands of the Central Park Hotel, or the New York Amusement Company, came in for redemption, worth so much per acre.

It is easy to see several reasons which account for the popularity of ornithology as a rural recreation. In the first place, it can be pursued everywhere. Even the barest common soil has its birds, and yet there is just sufficient diversity of species to afford a wide range of localities in different countries, to interest the mind and induce philosophical reflection on the causes of this variation.

It is not only a rural recreation, but a study of birds presents to another reason why it is so generally fascinating. The mere diletante can amuse himself in solving the riddle, while the student of ornithology can find in it a field for his serious study. The migrations of sea-lovers, for instance, were until recent years lost to the world, and it was not until the study of birds presented to another reason why it is so generally fascinating.

The disappearance, whether partial or total, of different species from the several provinces of Great Britain, forms an interesting branch of study, and others might be indicated if the extent and variety of questions which imperatively demand an answer from the student of ornithology had not been so frequently demonstrated.

Perhaps the best face to face with nature while prosecuting these and the like studies is that of the microscope, and the microscope indoors, extend largely into the pleasure demands in the open air, and an enthusiasm which never flags at disappointment. The ornithologist might be said to be a student of the most inclusive standard of virtues required of the angler in the seventeenth century.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement. Such an admirable criterion is the scientific ornithologist of the nineteenth century, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

He must be untrifling and eagle-eyed, and he must be able to distinguish between the most minute specimens of insects, a well-taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit it as truth until his guesses are confirmed by instances and testing of their agreement.

Modern English Buildings, even taking into account the moist and corroding climate. They are more deficient in the third great requisite of architecture—connection, the monster hotels, of which there are so many examples in London—huge, devoid of proportion, enormous masses of building, which, in the acquisition of the word? Yet, for the sake of the virtue we have just noticed, we do not entirely visit them with the condemnation that is sometimes fulminated against them. It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

modern English buildings, even taking into account the moist and corroding climate. They are more deficient in the third great requisite of architecture—connection, the monster hotels, of which there are so many examples in London—huge, devoid of proportion, enormous masses of building, which, in the acquisition of the word? Yet, for the sake of the virtue we have just noticed, we do not entirely visit them with the condemnation that is sometimes fulminated against them.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

It is at all events, better to have a roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind, rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber.

Antiquity of Man—Five Hundred Years Ago—The Appearance of the Race of Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace.

In an issue of *Nature*, Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace indulges in some speculation on the antiquity of man, and on the human species which will still exist even those who have long since come to the conclusion that 6,000 years carry us far beyond the limits of the human race. In fact, in Mr. Wallace's reckoning, 6,000 years are but as a day. He begins by complaining of the timidity of scientific men when treating of this subject, and says that he will follow the lead of the late two or three thousand years from a deposit full of the bones of extinct mammals, many of which, like the mammoth, are now extinct. He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

He indicates an arctic climate. Names out into this stagnate more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, the climate of the last two or three thousand years has been so warm that the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted, and the snows of the last two or three thousand years have been melted.

A Perilous Occupation.

The London Standard says: "Many interesting particulars as to the effect of recent legislation on the management of mines are to be found in the official volume just issued which gives the results of the inspectors of mines for the year 1874. The summary of the statistics of all the reports shows that with regard to those undertakings which are not subject to the provisions of the act, there were no accidents or fatalities during the year in Ireland. In Great Britain there was an average of one fatal accident among every 400 persons employed in and about the mines, and one death by accident among every 510 persons. It will be observed that a fatal accident simply counts as one in these returns, though it may kill several persons. Hence there is a difference in the ratio according as we take the accidents or the deaths. It is also shown that 15,222 tons of mineral were got for each fatal accident, 133,251 tons for each death. In the preceding year (1873) the fatal accidents and the number of persons employed were 1,000 and 400,000 respectively, and the number of persons employed, there being one accident among 526 persons, and one death from accident among 479. In proportion to the weight of mineral raised, the figures for 1873 showed one accident for 146,867 tons, and one death for 133,677 tons. Thus, on the basis of the work done, there was an improvement last year as compared with 1873 in the ratio of fatal accidents, but in regard to the actual loss of life the ratio was not so good as before, though the difference was so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. It is curious that the fatal accidents from the explosion of fire-damp were precisely the same in number last year as in the year preceding, namely 44. The number of fatal accidents from the breaking of ropes and chains was also the same in the two years, being 10. The number of deaths from explosion of fire-damp in the number of fatal accidents of a special character, with regard to the deaths from explosion of fire-damp the figures show a great increase, being 166 for last year as against 100 in the year preceding. But, of course, two or three accidents will give a large aggregate of the returns under this head for a single year. The deaths from the falls of the roof or sides of mines show a considerable decrease, being 44 in 1874 as against 40 in 1873. The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show. The shafts were 154 last year, and 171 the year preceding. The deaths from miscellaneous accidents under ground were 214, as against 221 in 1873. The loss of life from accidents on the surface, however, was 154 last year, and 171 the year preceding. The deaths from miscellaneous accidents under ground were 214, as against 221 in 1873. The loss of life from accidents on the surface, however, was 154 last year, and 171 the year preceding. The deaths from miscellaneous accidents under ground were 214, as against 221 in 1873. The loss of life from accidents on the surface, however, was 154 last year, and 171 the year preceding.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.

The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp, shows that the terrible accidents which create so great sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the miner, as the statistics for the year 1874 show.