IN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE

for the Physical Effort It Looks, Although the Hammers Used Weigh Many Pounds The Great Cure Nec-

he healing is a trade of muscle and ground beauting as trace of muscle and indigment. There is judgment in the missing and how to strike the little closing on the stone, muscle in the humber of a clock-like rise and fall. The mean is the of the wrist. The workman's bow joint stiffens, the hammer fall-of recounds nearly to its starting point, a country, it is not the physical effort seems, even though the hammers, one said process, weigh eighteen, twelve if series pounds.

opening, to is not the physical effort seems, even though the hammers, one scale process, weigh eighteen, tweive is seen process, weigh eighteen, tweive is seen process, weigh eighteen, tweive is seen process. Facility fillion, seven gards for gard high, tobed from the bar into the form a country fillion, seven gards for gard high in width. Out into 180 risees see go land the 'enthe.' This consists described leaves of a vegetable five good gards the 'enthe.' This consists described leaves of a vegetable five good gards of which is phaced a piece good. Supplied into a tightly fitting of the package is laid on the stone, and hamber falls again and again, the best and the stone, and a bards to drive the weight toward a blank to drive the weight toward a blank for first out with currious wood process. Handing with the country is specially at the latter stages, will be their custored by a section hamber cannot proceed and a little implement out sell to their custored by a section beauties of a little implement out a "wagen," but in resilty a good.

The second pad is the "shoder." It has second pad is the "shoder." It is 770 leares, and is 1.1 inches square. It's leares, and is 1.1 inches square. It's leares, and is 1.1 inches square. It's leares, and the old once of the old of leares are hard the old once out. These particles are careed of the store out. These particles are careed of the store out. These particles are careed of the store of the working most account for overy one of his 50 penny seguing.

In the third process there are three modes of 500 belows each and two news spaces. Each mod requires some out house work. The leaves are now to this their sort of the significant in spite of the heat sementation of the blows dampless constructed to the heat sementation of the blows dampless constructed the heat sementation of the blows dampless constructed to the blows dampless constructed to the blows dampless constructed the post of the heat sementation to the blows dampless constructed the post of the blows dampless constructed to the blows dampless of the sementation of the blows dampless to the heat sementation to the blows of the blows dampless to the sementation of the semination of the blows dampless to the blows of the semination of the blows of the blows

Atsender H. Stephens' Mindness.
The grave of hio, Mr. Stephens' favor is dog, reminds one of the remark which be made to his servants on his departure for the governor's mansion: "If a dognases here open the gate and give his a bone instead of throwing a rock at him. The many sheds around the premises recall his founk that he would never own anything that he couldn't cover.

Under one of these sheds the closs carriags in which he made his last cambridge for congress still stands, much the worse for wear. In this carriage he was

by hear-bitten gray, oted "flear-bitten gray, yed ownflons in every county in the district. His open carriage? I repair, in the ownership of ord, and will yet do valuable see a linecent old quarter-witted a was alike the liberality of Liberty the past and the present. He is Darwin's missing link, and is a barwin's missing link, and is a preature that crawls. He less an any creature that crawls. He ha-been there fifty years. In answer to any question he says: "My name is Mr. Col Lewis Hawkins; I was called dat by old marster; I'se always boa'ded at Liberty hall;" and that is the extent of his in formation.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

The fliggest frown Treut.

The biggest brown trout ever caught on this continent was landed a few evenings ago at Spring Creek, Mumford, N. Y. The dish weighed six pounds and two ounces, and its proportions and compiletion were perfect. This is one of the species of brown trout, the spawn of which was imported from Germany, and received at the New York six to hatchery on Feb. 18, 1881, so that its age cannot be more than between 5 and 6 years. The largest ever caught previously weighed a trifle over five pounds. New York Sun.

Hastes of Herees. Two ghastly relies of national heroes have been presented to the Museum at the Hague—the tongue of John De Witt and the great too of his brother Cornelius. When the unrortunate De Witt's were murdered by the mob at the Hague in 1672 these fragments were secured by Leyden family, and they have been handed down as helrlooms from generation to generation.—Exchange.

Revenue from Patent Meditines.
For the year ending March, 1888, the revenue of London received no less that £191,575 from the issue of stamps for patent medicines, this amount being searity £12,000 in excess of that receive £191ing the previous year, and very nearly £00,000 in advance of the amount reserved in 1873.—Exchange.

VAGARLES OF THE WASTA

Old Time Reminiscences of Rough Ltfs in an Arkeness Town.

Beading the local goasip relating to the curious finding of a jury in Louisiana, Mo., recalls an observation of my own. In 1856 I was on my way to Hot Byringa, and I stopped at Nepoleon, Ark., for a few days, says Judge Cullen in the St. Louis "Globe Democrat." I drifted into the court room and soon perceived they were trying a man for assault with intent to kill. The jury retired, and in a surprisingly short time brought in a verdlet fining the accused \$10. So novel a verdict excited my curiosity to know more of the case than I had heard. Later in the day I met one of the jurors and asked him point blank how they reached such a verdict. With a frankness altogether characteristic of the Arkansas jurors of those days he replied: "Wall, you see, it the feller had killed his man we wouldn't have fined him ad ——n cent, so we fined him \$10\$ because he failed. Dye see, stranger?"

by see, stranger?

I also observed another peculiarly interesting feature of life in Napoleon at that period. I was coming down the street one day doring my stay and I observed a man with his coat off, two ugly looking reviewers protrucing from his hip pockets and a shotgun thrown over his shoulder. The man was pening up and down in front of a store. As I was passing a drug store in the vicinity the clerk hailed me and said: "Stranger, you had better come in here for the present, That's the marshal walking up and down the street and he's looking for a member of the city council. There's likely to be some shooting going on."

Of course I was glad to avail myself of the cirek's throughtfulness. The marshal walking up and there in the vicinity thrust their heads out of deers and windows and quickly withdraw them, precisely like rats. After a while a haif dozen or so ventured out on the street, myself among them. I went to a billiard hall in the second story of a building hear by and began a game with a chance acquaintance, momentarily forgetting the marshal. I had not been in the hall long when I heard a shot and a man came rushing into the billiard hall, his head all covered with blood, and going to a desk got a revolver and rushed down the stairs again. I don't know exactly how I got there, but I shortly after found myself in a room of an adjoining building, only to be confronted later by the man who had run down the statrway. He thrust his revolver in my face and demanded to know what I was defing in his room. An explanation followed, and he said, rather his fairly teems with animal life. The sea along its shores and the rivers, inlets and lakes are filled with an inexhaustible supply of the largest and finest food fish. Fishing is one of the principal industries of the country, and fally lift; large factories are engaged in packing the fish that are shipped to almost every country in the world. It is a perfect paradise for sportsmen. The same him to the world was seen and horder other ware the greatest breedin

He Has Buckets of Gems.

He Has Buckets of Gems.

Hitherto Difleep Singh's emerald has been considered the largest known, measuring three inches long, two wide and haif an linch thick. The Duke of Devonshire's is the largest in England, two inches in height, and two and a quarter across—brought, it is said, to that country by Dom Pedro.

Rumor has mentioned a huge emerald in Persin—as big as a walnut, said the most veracious of chronislers, but larger, still less credible authors stated. For this time the latter were correct.

The shah's emerald measured seven inches across, and the names of the kings who possessed it are microscophically engraved on it.

The extent of the shah's collection of gems can only be guessed at, as in the

gens extent of the shah's collection of gens can only be guessed at, as in the royal treasury they are stored in buck-ets, says the Lendon "Court Journal." The frames of the potographs of him-self bestowed upon the royal princes, which are encrusted with diamonds would encroach but little on his stores

initations of Old Bronze.

An excellent imitation of old bronze has been introduced in some of the art products of that character. It is well than the products of that character. It is well than the repeated applications to supper or brass of alternate washes of illute acette acid and exposure to the unnes of ammonia result in a very analyse-tooking and highly prized antique pronze; but a more rapid method of producing this beautiful appearance has fong seen a disideratum. It is now found that his may be accomplished by immersing he articles in a solution of one part perchabride of iron in two parts of water, the one acquiring darkness with length of mmersion, or the materials may be solided in a strong solution of nitrate of opper. Imitations of Old Bronze

observable from the practicable to insure the desired effect by immersing the articles in a solution of two ounces of altrate of iron and the same quantity of hyposulphite of soda in half a pint of water, drying and burnishing completing the process.—Exchange.

the process. - Exchange.

False Teeth in a Terrier's Sheleton.
Some little children who were playing the other dayon a lot near the corner of Estaw place and North avenue dug up a box inclosing a small skeleton. Frightened, they called a pairrolman, who, having a good memory, recalled the history of the skeleton. Seven years ago a little black-and-tan terrier, a pet of a lady living in the neighborhood, died suddenly, it was supposed of hydrophobla. He was buried, and the skeleton uncarthed was his. A full set of false neeth found lodged in the throat of the skeleton smashed the hypothesis that the terrier died of hydrophobla. - Baltimore Sun.

The prettiest tea cloths have hem-stitched borders.

BIRDS AND THEIR NESTS.

PROPERABITIES OF THE HOMES OF WINGED CREATURES.

A New England Newspaper Man Relate His Experiences While Hunting Eggs. The Crow and His Kidnapping Propensities_How Two Robins Displayed Reasoning Powers.

Some years ago I was presented with a copy of Samuel's "Birds of New England." And writes a correspondent of the Lewiston "Journal." It contains complete descriptions of every bird that over even visits New England. The mests, eggs, habits, plumage are so accurately described that it is nearly impossible to mistake any specimen. I was at once introduced to many birds in our midst of whose very names I had been ignorant before. A desire seized me to make a collection of birds and eggs. I had neither the skill nor the particular of the particular of the seign and two or three varieties of sparrow's eggs ware quite easily obtained. To preserve them I glued them to a thin piece of board 9 by 18 inches. This boars was atterward knocked down and very egg was shattered. To preserve them I glued them to a thin piece of board 9 by 18 inches. This boars was atterward knocked down and very egg was shattered. The preserve them I glued them to a thin piece of board 9 by 18 inches. This boars was atterward knocked down and very egg was shattered and the season of the preserve the season of the pres

A 57-Guinea Pack of Cards

A 57-Guinea Pack of Cards.

Fifty-seven guineas is not a bad price for a pack of cards, and it was given a few days since by a dealer at a sale held in Birmingham. The pack is stated to be the only one of its kind in the world. Every card is specially engraved, and the pack comprises an exhaustive pictorial history of the principal events in the reign of Queen Anne, down to 1706. They include the victories of Marlborough, the sea-fights of Admiral Benbow, all the various changes connected with the parliamentary proceedings of the day, and the conclusion of the treatishetween England and France and Spain. The Queen of Hearts represents Prince George of Denmark, her husband. The Queen of Diamonds is Anne Sophia, Queen of Denmark; the Queen of Glubs is the Princess Royal of Prussia, and the Queen of Spades is the Princess Royal of Prussia, and the Gueen of Spades is the Princess Anne of Russia. The knaves were represented by leading politicians of the day. This curious pack was the occasion of much spirited bidding between the gentlemen who held commissions for the purchase. Had they gone to one of these the local art gallery would have eventually received them. As it is, their destination is Shropshire.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Gen. Crock says that Sitting Bull has no reputation among the Indians as a brave but only as a medicine man. He ran away at the Coster fight, and his waritke reputation has been principally given him by eastern whites. Gen. Crock adds that he does not see how any one could make a hero of him.

MONKEYING WITH A BABOON.

Monkering with a Baboon.

The Bad Man of St. Louis Was Knocked Out in One Round.

In the old St. Louis museum we had, among other attractions, a baboon called Dick, says a correspondent of the New York "Sun." He was a solid chunk of a fellow, good-natured, and a great favorite. He had one peculiarity, though, which we had to cate to. He took short naps twice a day, and if aroused before his time he was as ugly as sin all the rest of the day. We had him dressed up as a little boy, and when the time came to take his nap he crept into an old-fash-ioned cradie, and the fat woman generally rocked him to sleep. That very thing was quite a draw, and plonty of people came in solely to see the baboon rocked off to slumber.

One day, soon after Dick had closed his eyes, a half-drunken chap entered the place and created considerable disturbance. He went by the name of Awfull Pete, and was a hard slugger. I tried to reason with him and get him out, but he unfortunately caught sight of the sleeping baboon and at once demanded that the animal be aroused and put through his tricks. I sought to explain, but he wouldn't have it, saying:

"I paid to see the bab, and I'm going to see him or bust the b'ller!"

"But if you wake him up he'll fight."

"Then I'll wring his neck!"

Before I could stop him he dodged under the rope and lifted Dick out of the cradle. The animal woke up and took in the situation in about the tenth part of a second, and then he fastened his hands into Pete's hair, got a grip with his tecth on the slugger's nose, and we had a museum, menagerle, and a circus combined for the next five minutes. Pete roared, and whoped, and pranced around in pain and terror, and the bab pulled handfuls of hair from his head, and bit and scratched like a wildcat. When we finally got him off that slugger was a sight to behold, and had to be taken to the hospital at once. Two hours after he had had his wounds dressed I went in to see him. and as soon as I spoke to him signt to benoid, and had to be taken to the hospital at once. Two hours afte: he had had his wounds dressed I went in to see him, and as soon as I spoke to him he began crying and asked: "Was it a baboon which did this?"

"Yes."

"Big as a lion?"

"Oh, no. He weighs about twenty-six pounds. Why do you weep?"

"Hadn't, I orier weep?" he savagely demanded, as the tears came afresh. "I've had thirteen fights and knocked my man out every time, and now to be downed by a weazen-faced monkey in one round has broke me all up."

Our Russian Caviare Product.
The'greatest industry at Delaware City is the catching of stargeon and the making of "Russian caviare." There are three firms engaged in the work, and during last spring there were 4,700 sturgeons caught. The aggregate weight being about 376,000 pounds. They were valued at \$22,560. Of the total catch 2,820 were roe fish, which netted 720 kegs of caviare of 140 pounds each, valued at \$19,460. This caviare is nearly all shipped to Germany, but some of it returns to this country in small tin cans and be greatly increased in value on account of the duties and foreign reputation.

The sturgeons are put in large nets, and the roe must be removed while the lish is still alive, or it is of no use. The roe is in large dark flakes. It is carefully rubbed through sleves to separate the eggs, about the size of duck shot, from the film or membrane that hold them to get the roushing of the eggs. They are salted and packed in kegs.

There is nothing wasted of the sturgeon. The meat is cut into steaks and kept cold, later in the season being shipped to New York and Philadelphia where it sells from 12 to 22 cents a pounds. The hides are used, and the refuse is sont to New Jersey, where it is converted into oil and compost.—New York Sun.

President Jackson Was Firm.

Many years ago Edmund Driggs, who died the other day, was a member of a committee sent from here by the Democratic leaders to get President Jackson to remove Col. Swartwout from the New York collectorship. Mr. Driggs often related their experience with "Old Hickory." They were received by the general in the library. He was seated in a large armehalr, smoking a clay pipe with a stem about two feet long. His face, like that of the pedagogue

Another View of Carlyle.

The new volume of Mr. Carlyle's "Letters," contains an inimitable scene, which reveals Carlyle really and truly as he was. A Scotch friend, calling at Chelsea, happened to remark that he and his mother had been reading Lord Reaconselid's last tayed, whereupon exand his mother had been reading Lord Beaconsfield's last novel, whereupon ex-claimed the host, "Then you and your mother are fools." The visitor ventured to reply that, at least, the author of the work in question was a great speaker. "Young man," replied Carlyle, "I hope that you will live to get sense, and learn, that words are no good at all; it is deed-and deeds only."

that words are no good at all; it is deeds and deeds only."
Even this, however, did not shut up the admirer of that "melancholy harlequin," and, after quoting an opposite passage from Sophocles, he presumed to observe, "You do not agree with one of the wisest of the Greeks, Mr. Carlyle," to which the sage retorted, "I see what you are now, a damned impudent whelp of an Edinburgh advocate!" Mrs. Carlyle and Miss Jewsbury were present at this delectable dialogue and Carlyle was dressed in "a flowered dressing-gown" and had "a pipe a foot long."—London Truth.

Left Her Money to Her Counsel.

Henry D. Paxson, executor of Sarah J.
Whiteling, who was executed for poisoning her husband and two children, has ascertained that the women left an estate valued at \$3,000, and by the terms of her will this property is bequeathed to Coi. Paxson and his associate counsel, George Arundel, who defended the murdress.—Philadelphia Record.

The longest stretch across London is from Brentlord to Stratford le-Bow, a distance of over twenty-one miles. That is to say, London, inclusive of suburbs, without a break of houses.

The latest order concerning the Russian railways is that only men who have served in the army are to be employed on them.

TANNED BY ELECTRICITY

FRENCH TANNERS BRING OUT A NEW PROCESS.

Americans Hard to Convince That the New Idea Was Really Practical-How the Work is Done-Over 50 Per Cent. Saved by This Latest System-The Speed of Preparation.

Saved by This Latest System—The Speed of Preparation.

The process of converting hides into leather, as now followed, consumes a space of time varying from six to twelve months. It also demands close attention and good management, as well as experience. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of material, else a lot of choice hides are found at the expiration of the tanning season to have deteriorated into second or even third quality leather. Tanners, and leather dealers generally, are accredited with being very careful and conservative in all their business methods.

With these facts in view it is not surprising that when it was reported from France that leather was being tanned by electricity, American tanners regarded the statement as a new-paper sensation. Twenty-four hours was considered protty quick work for even electricity. It was not until the doubting Thomases had seen and felt that they believed.

But now since tanning by this process seems an assured fact it is no longer regarded as a sort of transatlantic offset to our electric sugar refining. Every item that can be gleaned is thoroughly discussed and overy source of information eagerly sought. That the earlier efforts in this direction were failures is true, but this was largely owing to a lack of electrical knowledge on the

carrier enorts in this direction were failures is true, but this was largely owing to a lack of electrical knowledge on the part of the inventors. They were unable to economically produce an effective current. And again, many experiments were necessary to learn the strength of the most effective current. But this time was learned, as was also its most economic means of production. Only a uniform current will give good results.

Just what effect the electric current has upon the tannin is, as yet, a question of dispute. Fome claim that its effect is upon the tannin, giving it more active properties. Others say that it effects the hide only. Professor S. P. Thompson, who has examined the process, thinks that the effect is to open the pores of the inde and so permit a more rapid access of the annin solution. Another elaims that the current renders the gelatine more soluble, so that it is able to combine more rapidly with the tannin. There is reason to believe than there is truth in both these states enough than that of the long process.

A company has recently been formed in England, which is preparing to tanquite extensively by electric process.

The process is described by those who have seen it as a very simple one. The hiddes are placed in large cylinders, which revolve upon horizontal axies. The drum is filled with a decoction on annin and closed. Provision is made for the passing of a current of electricity through the drum. The drum is kept sowly revolving until the process of tanning is completed. The length of time required varies with the nature of the hide. For the lighter skins, such as sheep and goat, which used to require trom three to six months, by the electric process are tanned in twenty-four hours. The heavier hides, such as cair, ox, cow, or horse, require from seventy two to ninety-six hours. By the old rashinoed bark process twelve months, or even more would have been taken.

The cost of production is greatly reduced by this method, for notomly is the saving in time, but in lator. The actual

output.
As hides often require to lie in the tan As hides often require to lie in the tan vats nearly a year, it will be seen that a great number must be in process of tannage in order that a certain amount of rather be turned out each week. In addition to extensive plant, heavy investments are represented by the hides in tannage. But the electric process completely revolutionized this. Hides purchased on Monday have been converted into leather and put on the market by saturday.

A Lucky Mining Venture.

The Helena assay office takes all gold bullion that comes. It may be no more than a spoonful of dust from the man who is working with a shovel and wheel-barrow and a little sluieeway near the entrance to Yellowstone Park, or it may be the single consignment from the spotted Horse mine in Fergus county, which yielded the owners of the mine \$25,508. That was a thirty days' run of the Spotted Horse. Since then that mine has sent in several consignments which proved to be worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

proved to be worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Spotted Horse has a short but interesting, history. P. W. McAdow was in business at Billings. He crippled himself financially by advancing supplies to the parties who owned the mine. The property was put up at sheriff's sale and McAdow bid it in to save himself. He took out \$30,000 in thirty days, and recently sold to Helena men for \$500,000 cash. Mr. McAdow is a member of the constitutional convention, and Mrs. Adow is the head of the very persistent lobby which has been laboring to get woman suffrage in the Montana constitution. Cashier Dembo says the Spotted Horse bullion is the finest that comes to the assay office. It is nearly as good as gold coin. It goes over 800 fine.—Helena (Mont.) Letter.

A Curious Phase of Insanity.

William C. Kiemmer, of Reading, Pa., some time ago lost considerable money, and his mind became affected. Since then the man has, been a devout worshiper of images. They are as odd and hideous as they are varigated in color and peculiar in shape and size. They are made of clay and plaster of Paris, the heaviest of which weighs about 150 pounds. They represent turtles, all gators, snakes, and men of different races. He keeps a lot of them in the cellar, and at the foot of the stairs leading to the apartments is a large mummy. Klemmer takes great pleasure among his idols, and regularly morning and evening, he assumes to give them water. In the attic he has also a lot of these images, but no one else is allowed to enter that portion of the house. Mrs. Klemmer does nothing to mar this seeming pleasure of her husband. Klemmer is a bricklayer, and some time ago he attacked a contractor on the top of a high building and was restrained from throwing the man off the building by the interference of the other men.—New York Sun. A Curious Phase of Insanity.

COL. ADMIRE'S BABY.

COL. ADMIRE'S BABY.

The First Child in Oklahoma, Which is Cost \$53 to Name.

Everybody who comes to Kingflisher hears of Col. J. V. Admire and "Admire's Baby." The colonel is from Osage City, Kan., and is receiver of public moneys. He is known of all men who come to Kingflisher—rather below the medium height, fat, well rounded, plump as a partridge in looks, his face inclined to be florid, and his mustache, beard and hair showing a grayish tinge. "Admire's baby" is not quite four months old, blue-eyed, thin-haired, but as bright as a new dollar and as chipper as a lark. Col. Admire is not the father of the baby, but he is just as proud of it as if he were, and he led the Kanasa City "Times" correspondent around to look at it with a high, prancing step and such a look of pride in bis eye that broncos on the street shied off and gave full leeway.

On the morning of April 24, at 11.10 o'clock, not quite two full days after the opening of Oklahoma, a weak wall under a flapping wagon cover on the town site of Lisbon, told that a child had been born—the first child to be born in the new territory. Its mother was Lillie Lewis, aslender little woman barely 20 years of age; its father J. T. Lewis They came from the panhandle of Texas, poor people, but with plenty of couragant unlimited faith in the future. The news of the birth spread like wildfire, and all Kingfishers rejoiced over the honor—unexpected to everybody but the fend parents.

On the same night that the child was bon in there was a mass meeting to intere exchange congra ulations, and an argumen arose as to what the child should be cirristened, the populace taking it upon themselves to relieve the parents of this duty. Finally it was decided to give the privilege of naming the babe, which was a boy, to the highest order. Five dollars was the bid which started the bail rolling. The figure-jumped quickly to \$25, then crept to \$30, \$35, \$40. Only a lank Texan and plump Col. Admire were left in the field. The jumped duickly to \$25, then crept to \$30, \$35, \$40. O

Tanned Alive.

Tanned Alive.

C. H. Black, a well-dress young man, was trying to secure subscriptions to a watch club in she El Dorado street tannery. He approached one of the workmen who was scraping the hair from hides. The workman scraped away vigorously, and hair and lime were scaled about, so that his immaculate at ireshout, so that his immaculate at ireshout, or the hide to wish away the loose hair. The water splash din the direction of Black, who nimbly jumped back to avoid it. He had falled to obe that old proverb, "Look before you leap," and he went souse into a vato itanning liquor. His heels flew up from under him and he sat down up to himself and he went souse into a vato itanning liquor. His heels flew up from under him and he sat down up to himself in heels of the workmen could stop a sound to his unpiessant bath, and he stood dripping on the walk, looking likesome beer god just after a bath in the liquor loved and protected by Gambrinus. The hose which had originally caused all the trouble was now brought into play to repair damages. Black was made the target for a stream until as much as possible of the tanning liquor had been washed, from his garments, as well as from his face an hands. Ble was taken to his hotel and put to bed, while his only suit of clothes was being washed, dried and pressed.

Before all this could be accomplished, however, his skin had been subjected to the action of the strong tannin, and despite the use of every known meanto neutralize it, his skin will for some time be several shades darker than it was before his involuntary bath. Rewill have the comfort, though, of knowing that it will match well with a pair of yellow shoes.—Stockton Independent,

The London is the metropolis of the

The London Fog Is Healthy.

If London is the metropolis of the land of fogs, there is much consolation to be found in the fact that in spite of its smoke and its fogs it is not only one of the healthlest cities in the world, but is growing healthler every year. According to the official statistics for one quarter, our annual deaths are only at the rate of sixteen per thousand. If we could eliminate from the calculation some over crowded and notoriously unhealthy districts the figure would, of course, drop considerably.

Still more remarkable would our sanitary condition appear if the area were confined to the high and airy suburbs in which so large a proportion of those who are by day in populous city pent' are fortunate enough to dwell. We have only to contrast this candition of things with the statistics of other capitals to see how great is the advantage we enjoy.

In Paris, which shows a comparatively

in Paris, which shows a comparatively In Paris, which shows a comparatively good record, the mean annual death rate is 22.10; in Berlin it is 27.5; in Vienna, 36.7; in Munich, 32.9, and in St. Petersburg, 43.7. In Brussels, which appears to be the healthlest of continental cities, it is 18.9. To sum up the case, the death rate during the quarter in twenty-nine colonial and foreign cities, having an aggregate population exceeding 16,000,630 persons, was 26.6 per 1,000 or more than ten and one-half persons per 1,000 in excess of the London death rate.—London Daily News.

Waste of Coal Due to Exposure.

The waste of coal by exposure to the weather has been variously computed and depends very much upon the natural and quality of the coal and the climate to which it is exposed. Soft coal suffers the greatest amount of loss, as it crumbles to dust by the action of the sun, air and rain; its loss in bulk is calculated to amount to 12 per cent per annum, and it deteriorates in quality much more than hard coal. Hard coal exposed to the weather loses in bulk to the extent of about eight per cent per annum.

On the whole, it is much more economical to place coal under cover, as while sheltered it retains its quality and suffers little loss. Another serious danger is also avoided—spontaneous combustion, which is attributed to rain falling upon coals after a long drought, causing the small or slacky portion to sweat and ignite.—Exchange. Waste of Coal Due to Exposure

Belgium Drink Statistics.

Temperance advocates should certainly turn their attention to Belgium. The little kingdom contains 150,000 public houses, about 1 for overy 40 of the population, and the annual amount of spirits consumed reaches nine liters—nearly two gollons—per head.—Exchange.