DIVISE COMPASSION.

Long since, dream of heaven I had,
And still the vision haunts me oft;
I see the saints in white robes clad,
The martyrs with their palms aloft;
But hearing still in middle song
The ceaseless dissonance of wrong,
And shrinking, with bid faces, from the strain
Of sad, beseeching eyes, full of remorse and pain.

The glad song falters to a wail;
The harping sinks to low lament;
Before the still uplifted veil
I see the crowned foreheads bent,
Making more sweet the heavenly air,
With breathings of unselfish prayer;
And a voice saith: "O Pity which is pain,
O Love that weeps, fill up my sufferings which remain!

"Shall souls redeemed by me refuse
To share my sorrows in their turn?
Or, sin forgiven, my gift abuse
Or peace with ee fish unconcern?
Has saintly ease no pitying care?
Has faith no work, and love no prayer?
While sin remains, and souls in darkness dwell,
Can heaven itself be heaven, and look unmoved on hell?"

Then through the Gates of Pain, I dream,
A wind of heaven blows coolly in;
Falater the awful discords seem;
The smoke of torment grows more thin;
Tears quench the burning soil, and thence
Spring sweet, pale flowers of penitence;
And through the dreary realm of man's despair,
Star-crowned, an angel walks, and, lo! God's hope is there!

Is it a dream? Is heaven so high
That pity cannot breathe its air?
Its happy eyes forever dry,
Its holy lips without a prayer?
My God! my God! if thither lod
Be thy free grace unmerited,
No crown nor palm be mine, but let me keep
A heart that still can feel, and eyes that still can weep. —[John G. Whittier.

IS BEER HEALTHFUL?

Upon this subject Colonel Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, says: "In one of our largest cities, containing a great population of beer drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons whose habits in their own eyes and in those of their friends and physicians were temperate; but they were habitual users of beer. When the observation began they were upon the average something under middle age, and they were, of course, selected lives. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among this group. Presently death began to strike it, and until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions, the mortality in it was astounding in extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it; the history was almost invariable; robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a snuff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease with, almost invariably, typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell, and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fiber was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main features, varying of course in degree, has been my observation in beer-drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last." This testimony is very strong, and we take pleasure in giving it to our readers, and we call special attention to the fact that a fair, ruddy outside is not always an indication of health, and also to the fact that, so far, the figures of the life insurance companies go to show that the teetotallers are likely to live longer than even the moderate drinker.

MEN IN PETTICOATS.

Men appeared in Elizabeth's time in ruffs, pleated and plaited as daintily as any dame; they carried fans and pocket glasses by which to arrange any occasional disorder in their dress. Then, too, they carried muffs, and revived a fashion of wearing earrings. But lest it should seem that this arrangement of men is, piece by piece, taken from our forefathers all title to our respect, it should be mentioned that to men originally belonged the right to wear ruffs by virtue of original ownership. It was only when ladies invaded masculine privileges, and took to ruffs, that a keen competition began, in which each sex strove to outdo the other in extravagance, and the heads of people appeared as if borne on linen trenchers. Earrings, too, were worn by men before the conquest. This cannot be held to exonerate men from blame, nor divert us from the conclusion that at certain periods men have adopted an unseemly display and been guilty of an effeminate refinement in dress.

It is not so much to the discredit of Englishmen that they wore petticoats and stomachers in early days, when those were recognized parts of male costume, as it is to the disgrace of their descendants who took up the wearing of fripperies and fineries proper to women—the dissolute cavaliers who, after the Restoration, pranked themselves out in laces and ribbons and feathers and flowing curls, or the cravated and bewigged dandies and macaronies of the succeeding reigns, who with their garish coats, laced cuffs, silk breeches, clocked stockings and buckled shoes, were at least as fine, and certainly not less depraved, than their fathers. It is well that masculine dress has now distinct lines of demarcation, and has become generally dark and somber in color, so that although "mashers" and "dudes" perpetuate effeminacy in men, they have not at least the advantage which gaudy apparel and common garments might give them in parading the degenerate daintiness of which they seem so unworthily vain.—[American Queen.

PUNCTUATED JOKES.

If brevity is the soul of wit, how is this ¶?—[Wheeling Journal.

It is without a ‖.—[New York Enterprise.

Do you expect anybody to " " that?—[Philadelphia Sunday Mirror.

Those are the worst jokes of the .—[Washington Post.

My * * * ! you're pointed as a †, aren't you?—[Burlington Enterprise.

We — the opportunity to say that these are real ? ? ? ? you fellows propound.—[Gold.

Well, they offer us a $ous sort of amusement at best, and — our spirits greatly.—[Elevated Railway Journal.

If you were in this $ of country we would grasp your ✍.—[Meriden Recorder.

An editor is an * his reputation with such puns.—[Welcome.

Much ado about 0.—Detroit Free Press.

We should remark. We would like to £ such punsters. We can hardly withhold a wicked ! When we all get to the hot place we'll apply for the job to put the : to roast you fellows.—[Northwestern Mining Journal.

That is, *il faut*

TELEPHONE ACROSS THE OCEAN.—Alfred Beal is a young gentleman with a fine tenor voice, and he sang last evening, very acceptably, "Good-by, Sweetheart," "Away Down upon the Suwanee River," and other popular ballads. Mr. Beal was in Elmira. The half dozen gentlemen who listened to him were in the battery-room of the Postal Telegraph building, No. 49 Broadway, the singer and his audience being separated by a distance of 266 miles. Yet every note came pure and clear and each word of the songs distinct. The instrument which made such a thing possible is the telephone invented by Webster Gillette. Mr. Gillette's first instrument was an ordinary telephone with a single point, with which it was possible to talk well for 100 miles. Then he conceived the idea of multiplying the points—something which had by electricians been pronounced impossible. He constructed an instrument with two points, and found it a great improvement. The next advance was the quadruplex, and the instrument used last night had ten points. He has another with twenty points, by which he hopes to talk to London.—[New York World.

INVENTOR ERICSSON.—Here lives old Ericsson, who made the screw and the monitor and is making the solar engine to boil by the sun's fire and save coal. He is past eighty years old. He saved this country from being butted down at sea and the blockade opened and McClellan's army captured. He weighs in the moral and useful scale about three millions of Vanderbilts, Goulds and Keenes put together. Nobody knows much about him, because he has some knowledge and self respect. Forty-six years he has lived here, and every great ship you see is his monument. One of those monuments built on the Delaware sank a few days ago and swallowed up a hundred people as if they had been condemned and executed on the gallows trap. Yet, shipwrecks do not make as good reading as they once did, when we were a seafaring nation.—[N. Y. Letter.

CHOPIN.

Chopin is one of the most interesting of all musicians in his social and personal aspect. He is almost the only one among the eminent composers who was in the best sense an aristocrat, not in mere pride or in the desire to be recognized by and to associate with "great people," (which has been a foible of artists in all ages), but in that sense of personal dignity and self-respect which made him feel above rather than below his art, in that gentleness and refinement of manners and feeling which even among friends and in the most unrestrained intercourse always kept him within the limits of perfect good taste, so that, as his friend Liszt testifies, "he never made use of an inelegant word, even in moments of the most entire familiarity. An improper merriment, a coarse jest would have been shocking to him." He showed that to be a true, even an "intense," musical poet of the romantic school, it was not necessary to trample upon all the *convenances* of refined society, and that the part of musical virtuoso and impassioned composer was compatible with that of a high-bred and polished gentleman and man of the world. As Liszt very truly puts it, Chopin, accustomed early to the tone of good society, had learned to perceive that regularity of forms "did not necessarily conceal petrification of heart;" that "the convenances and courtesies of manner, in place of being only a uniform mask, repressing the character of each individual under the same lines, rather serve to contain the passions without stifling them, coloring only that bald crudity of tone which is so injurious to their beauty, elevating that materialism which debases them, robbing them of that license which vulgarizes them, lowering that vehemence which vitiates them"—all which, though rather exuberantly expressed, is in substance as true as gospel; and, thinking thus of society, Chopin naturally was restrained from any of "that eagerness to drink the cup of phantasy to the very dregs, that stormy pursuit of all the changes and incongruities of life" which constitutes the essence of what is called Bohemianism, and has exercised such a strong and often fatal fascination over so many men of genius.—[The Edinburgh Review.

HIBERNATING ANIMALS.—Even among warm-blooded animals like the bear and dormice, hibernation actually occurs to a very considerable degree, but it is far more common and more complete among cold-blooded creatures, whose bodies do not need to be kept heated to the same degree, and with whom, accordingly, hibernation becomes almost a complete torpor, the breathing and the action of the heart being still further reduced to very nearly zero. Mollusks in particular, like oysters and mussels, lead very monotonous and uneventful lives, only varied, as a rule, by the welcome change of being cut out of their shells and eaten alive; and their powers of living without food under adverse circumstances are really very remarkable. Fresh-water snails and mussels in cold weather bury themselves in the mud of ponds or rivers; and land snails hide themselves in the ground or under moss and leaves. The heart then ceases perceptibly to beat, but respiration continues in a very faint degree. The common garden snail closes the mouth of his shell when he wants to hibernate, with a slimy covering; but he leaves a very small hole in it somewhere, so as to allow a little air to get in and keep up his breathing to a slight amount. My experience has been, however, that a great many snails go to sleep in this way, and never wake up again. Either they get frozen to death, or else the respiration falls so low that it never picks itself up properly when spring returns. In warm climates it is during the summer that mollusks and other mud-haunting creatures go to sleep.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT'S RETINUE.—A very singular and interesting custom prevails among the Todas Indians, a race about 2,000 strong, which dwells in the Neilgherry Hills, in Mysore, Southern Hindustan, and one which should commend itself to the favor of those unhappy people now abiding in Utah. It is said that all the brothers of a family unite and take unto themselves one wife, and this family wife is the object of the combined adoration of from one to twenty men who constitute her husband. Several of these polyandrians, together with two Afghans (natives of Afghanistan, not blankets) and four Hindoos, sailed from Bombay for New York on the steamship Coptic yesterday. Two of the Todas are priests, who are looked upon in their own country as gods, because of the fortitude with which they bear self-inflicted punishment. It is asserted that their endurance is cultivated to such a high degree that they will be able to ride from Fulton ferry to the Brooklyn City Hall in a street car without uttering a moan. It is probable that this is an exaggeration on the part of the representatives of the Barnum and London shows, for which these foreigners are intended. They will have seats in the ethnological congress which will surround the sacred white elephant with a view to making the beast feel as comfortable and as much at home as the circumstances will admit.—[New York Times.

CHOOSE HEALTH OR SICKNESS.—Those who desire and appreciate health should be as willing to make some effort to secure it as they do to obtain the other good things which increase the pleasures of life. Pure water is essentially necessary to good health. All wells, cisterns and springs should be thoroughly cleaned in the early spring or in the autumn. The usual method of placing a large stone on the top of the cistern is injurious to the water unless an aperture is left in the stone and fitted with a wooden cover. The air should not be wholly excluded from the cistern, else moldy conditions will predominate, although perhaps not apparent, and the water will not be wholesome, and in it sometimes there may be found various kinds of insects and reptiles. Water is the natural drink of all living creatures, and it serves several important purposes in the animal economy. Firstly, it repairs the loss of the aqueous part of the blood caused by evaporation and the action of the secreting and inhaling organs. Secondly, it is a solvent of various elementary substances, and therefore assists the stomach in digestion, though if taken in very large quantities it may have an opposite effect by diluting the gastric juice. Thirdly, it is a nutritive agent, that is, it assists in the formation of the solid parts of the body.—[London Lancet.

ENGLISH FOG HORNS.—Of more recent growth than lights and balls as part of the equipment of many of the floating lights is the powerful fog-signal which it brought into play during fog. Ironically termed a "siren," nothing can be more disagreeable than the din raised by this instrument and its iron trumpet, worked by a hot-air engine. When in use, the horn is pointed to windward. The sound produced is exactly like the bellowing, or lowing—if that be more correct—of a great cow. A further means of distinction in the shape of high and low notes has been of late introduced, to guard against confusion with the horns of navigating vessels and other light-ships. For distinctive purposes, also, the blasts are varied at different stations. So disagreeable is this fog-signalling duty acknowledged to be, rest and sleep being well out of the question "in the same ship with it," that in addition to extra pay to certain of the men for acting as signal-drivers, the whole crew receive what they call "noise money," an allowance calculated at the rate of so much an hour for the time the signal is actually in operation.

DYNAMITE DESCRIBED.—Those who have never seen the much-talked-of dynamite explosive will be interested to know that it looks very much like moist brown sugar. Nitro-glycerine, which is formed by the action of nitric acid upon glycerine at a low temperature, is the active agent in dynamite, but is mixed with some absorbent substance, to render it safer to handle than the liquid glycerine. The absorbent material thus used is silicious earth—a fine white powder composed of the remains of infusoria, and resembling powdered chalk; this takes up two or three times its weight of the nitro-glycerine without becoming pasty, and the ingredients are easily mixed, leaden vessels and wooden spoons being used to avoid dangerous friction. When flame is applied to this mass it burns with a strong flame, without any explosion; but when ignited by a detonating fuse, or even by a sudden blow, its explosive force is tremendous.—[New York Sun.

HUMOROUS.

"You are the most stuck-up chap I ever saw," remarked a young lady to a youth whom she met at a taffy pull. To which he replied: "And you are just as sweet as you are candid." Another leap-year horror.

"My Lord," said Tawmus, "you've no idea what a horror it gives a man to steal up behind a girl who is scribbling, look over her shoulder and find that she is idly writing your name with 'Mrs.' prefixed." [Boston Post.

"Does Charley wear a corset, Mary?" asked a fond mother of her daughter. "Why, no, I guess not," was the response. "I thought he did," said the mother. "Thought so! What in the world made you think so, mother?" asked the bewildered girl. "Because he is such a good stayer," was the response.—[Pretzel's Weekly.

"Come," said Brown, "you must give something for our fair. Why, even Stodkins came down handsomely. I didn't expect anything from him. He has a very bad name, you know, but charity covereth a multitude of sins. Come, now, what shall I put you down for?" "Well," replied Fogg, "I guess I don't care to have my sins covered up; no hypocrite about me. Day-day, old boy."—[Boston Transcript.

A little girl, traveling abroad, took up a French humorous paper, and having seen a gentleman of the party, who understood the French language, laughed when his eye reached a certain place in a column, she too threw back her head and laughed appreciately. "Tot," said her brother, tauntingly, "you don't know French enough to understand that paper. What are you laughing at?" "Well, I guess I know a joke when I see it," retorted his small sister, promptly, greatly to the amusement of those who were listening.—[Harper's Bazar.

WAGES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—In comparing wages in this country with those paid the same workmen in other countries, one fact is not generally taken into account, and that is: What constitutes a day's work in each case. Men work more hours as a rule in this country, and universally they work harder or faster. The energy of workmen here is the fact that strikes foreigners most forcibly, next to the "drive" of everybody. It is estimated that in productive capacity a day's work here is equal to one and one-third or one and one-half days of English or French labor. A part of this increased energy is due to the spirit that moves all our institutions and affairs; a part to the stimulating effects of our dry and varying climate; but most of all to the rich diet at command of our working classes. They have the fuel to make steam with and work it off. European employers have ground wages down so that their employes can barely get enough sustenance to go throu h the motions of work. They get all they pay for. When writers compare the cost of living in the two countries they are considering cause in place of effect. The cost of living is regulated by the scale of wages. Men live as well as they can on their income, always; their stomachs take imperative control of this disbursement.—[Express-Gazette.

ALTAR MOUNDS IN OHIO.—Professor Putnam, of Harvard College, in a lecture in Springfield, Mass., on his own explorations of the Turner altar mounds of Ohio, near the head of the Little Miami river, said that on the interior of the fire-baked altar were found a great number of objects showing, by the action of fire, that they had been thrown on the altar while the sacrificial fire was still burning. On one altar 200,000 specimens were found—copper implements, fossils, carved clay figures, bears' teeth, alligators' teeth, pearls, etc. Several specimens of plating were found in the form of bracelets, hair ornaments, etc., copper being the base metal used. One very curious case of copper covered with thin hammered sheets of meteoric iron was described and illustrated. The carved heads and figures found were well preserved, and showed a considerable degree of advancement in the fine arts. The heads, and especially the faces, were of a distinctly Egyptian type, while one of the forms of hair-dressing, as shown by a side view of a head, was exactly that now used by a Central African negro tribe. An odd point brought out by the lecturer was that the mound-builders' figures in clay all show a condition of rest, while those of the Peruvians are of persons in motion.

WHAT TO DRINK TO KEEP YOU WARM. "If you want a drink that will keep you warm a whole night long out of doors," said an old policeman to a friend, "don't drink whisky or rum, or any liquor. The heat they afford is short lived, and leaves you cold and weak. They are worse than nothing; but drink a glass of ale and pepper—new ale and common black pepper. It will not affect your head, but it will keep your blood warm in the keenest wind and coldest rain." "I never tried the pepper part of that prescription," said a Third-avenue car-driver, "but ale is, I know, thought to be very warming. We car-drivers have colder work than policemen do, I think, and the old ones among us have tried every drink you ever heard of. A lot of us were talking the whole thing over the other night. Hot rum, hot whisky, brandy and ginger, and all the cold, clear alcoholic drinks were discussed. But the majority were in favor of hot coffee. That is the least hurtful, the most heating, and the longest-lasting drink I know of."—[New York Sun.

THE DRESS COAT.—It is said that the Prince of Wales is heartily in favor of abolishing the dress coat and substituting a garment of many colors, such as was worn by our ancestors, and which was cut away gracefully from near the neck. The dress coat was originally invented to allow the wearing of a sword without inconvenience. It is said that this reform in men's dress is becoming popular in Paris, and the thing has gone so far that ladies, when they send out invitations, describe the color of the garment they would like their gentlemen friends to wear. This gives additional brilliancy to the gathering. Trousers are being discarded, and knee-breeches and stockings substituted, with low shoes and buckles. It is further claimed that men's legs are better developed than in the eighteenth century, when knee-breeches were universally worn. Men are now larger, because better fed. A tailor in Chicago is beginning to advertise plum-colored suits, in accordance with the new notions about dress.—[Demorest's Monthly.

WONDERFUL INVENTION IN TELEGRAPHY.—There has recently been perfected, after some three years of patient study and investigation, an invention that bids fair to revolutionize the present method of telegraphic transmission of dispatches. It is called the synchronous multiplex system of telegraphy, and the inventor is Patrick B. Delany, of New York. The *Scientific Press* says of it: Briefly stated, the result of Mr. Delany's discovery is to enable numerous telegraphic dispatches to be simultaneously transmitted over one telegraph wire. Hitherto the greatest number that could be so sent was limited to four, as in the well-known quadruplex system, but in the synchronous multiplex system the division of a single line has been carried as far as seventy-two, and the limit in this direction does not yet appear to have been reached. The value of the discovery will by no means be diminished when it is known that in the synchronism system, unlike the quadruplex system, these messages can be sent either all in the same direction, or any number in one direction and the remainder in the opposite direction.

A NOVEL SNOW PLOW ATTACHMENT. There have been various methods resorted to for the purpose of cleaning the snow from railway tracks, such as using steam or hot water in connection with the snow plow. The latest departure, however, in this branch of railway engineering, appears to be the use of a combined snow-plow and cannon, which is provided with a triple muzzle, so that when fired it will loosen the snow and allow of its removal by the plow. The mechanism of reloading and firing is under the control of the engineer, being operated entirely from the locomotive cab.—[Scientific Press.

The Japanese girls have begun to write essays on "Woman's Sphere," just as our girls here at home used to do, and it will probably take them just about as long to find they are out of their sphere in doing so.—[Lowell Citizen.

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STARR'S CELEBRATED HOME-MADE CANDIES

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CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE.

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ODD ENDS

—AND—

REMNANTS!

On completion of STOCK-TAKING, we find in each Department many REMNANTS AND ODD ENDS, which will be sold regardless of cost, commencing at 8:30 THIS MORNING:

In Dry Goods Department!

Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannels, Muslins and Woolen Goods.

In Fancy Goods Department!

Remnants of Laces and Embroideries; Odd Ends of Buttons, Hosiery, Underwear, Ribbons, etc.

In Furnishing Goods Depar't!

Odd Ends of White Shirts, Woolen and Merino Underwear, Fancy Percale Shirts, Socks, Neckwear.

In Shoe Department!

Odd Ends of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

In Clothing Department!

Men's and Boys' Odd Coats, Vests, Pants.

In Hat Department!

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Hats (all odd lots).

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50 pounds Best Flour	1 35	Our Blended C. R. and Java Roast Coffee	25 cents
33 Bars Ammonia Bleaching Soap, in wrappers	1 00	The Best Japan Tea in the city at	40 cents
Eastern Boneless Codfish at	12½ cents	Choice Pickled Roll Butter	60 cents
Eastern Whole Codfish at	10 cents	Our Gilt-edge Rising Sun Baking Powder, in 1-pound cans, only	45 cents
Fresh Eggs, per dozen	22½ cents		

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BIG TREE STORE. fe7-4ptf

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DR. ALLEN, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS A regular graduated Physician, educated at Bowdoin College and University of Michigan. He has devoted a lifetime to the study of the treatment and cure of diseases within his specialty.

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And MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses in maturer years, NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, LOST MANHOOD, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, pimples on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc. Remember, that by a combination of remedies of great curative power the Doctor has so arranged his treatment that it will not only afford immediate relief but permanent cure.

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(Having been surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals), enables me to treat all private troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have miraculous or supernatural power. I claim only to be a skillful and successful Physician and Surgeon, *thoroughly* informed in my specialty—

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All applying to me will receive my honest opinion of their complaints—no experimenting. I will guarantee a positive cure in every case I undertake, or forfeit $1,000. Consultation in office or by letter FREE and strictly private. Charges reasonable. Thorough examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of urine and advice, $5. Call or address DR. ALLEN, 26½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal. Office hours—9 to 3 daily, 7 to 8 evening; Sundays, 9 to 12 only. o20-4ptf

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THE GREAT MEDICAL VEGETABLE COMpound for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Lameness and Pain; 809 K street. Sold by all druggists. ja18-4plm

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