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A TRYST.

We'll stand, a sun's splendor for the sky, Eastward the rose-flashed ocean surges to gray.

Merry lingers pace the sands hard by, And mark the splendor of the dying day. The glance turns upward to a boat of buff, Where, looking out to sea, a woman stands; Her boat bows shaded by her faded wavy hands.

No glance has she for sun's fair detail— Why gaze her gaze across the darkening sea? Fears she the safety of the ship's sail Pitting before the south wind fresh and free?

But gentle is the sea and calm the sky, And languidly the slow wave rises in time; One lone bright star, a single watchful eye, Awaits the coming of the silver moon.

"What seek these fisher-folk of sea and shore, The merry lingers said, "or leucousous days? Like you, your woman fully gazes there, They turn their backs to gold and view the gray."

So, jesting, spoke they of the wain wife, Then passed her by, her faithful watch to keep. They could not know it held her boat of life, That little boat along upon the deep. —Providence Journal.

THE FOLLY OF THE DAY.

Long-Handled Eye-Glasses and the People Who Buy and Use Them.

"Will you kindly let me see some of your tortoise shell lorgnettes," languidly inquired a fashionably dressed young lady the other day as she stood before the counter in a leading optician's store, and looked the clerk steadily in the eye.

"Beg pardon, do you mean opera glasses or eye-glasses?" asked the clerk. "Eye-glasses."

Thereupon the clerk produced a large box, in which was an assortment of the most absurd specimens of the optician's handiwork ever sold for falling eyesight. They were "lorgnette eye-glasses," so called because, like the ordinary opera or field glasses, they have to be continually held to the eye while in use. The eye-glass part is shaped like a pair of spectacles, except that instead of two bows to go back over the ears, there is a long handle to be held in the hand. Ultra-fashionable people have decided that these are the proper things, and in consequence, spectacles, double eye-glasses, and even the single eye-glass or "quizz," have been relegated to the vulgar herd.

The young lady mentioned bought one of the "lorgnettes," and went out of the store after paying a \$10 bill for her purchase.

"Do you sell many of those things?" was asked of the optician. "Quantities," he answered, "and the sale of them is constantly increasing. The 'lorgnettes' were introduced from England about two years ago, but it is only lately that there has been anything of a fashionable craze for them. They are the most ridiculous thing in the way of eye-glasses I ever saw. They are clumsy, and one has to hold them up to the eyes whenever they are used, which becomes quite tiresome in time. I sell them to young ladies mostly, although their mothers buy them too. They hold them to their eyes with a Lady Clara Vere de Vere air and try to look haughty and well bred. My observation is that only women with very shallow brains use lorgnettes. Many order plain spectacles in them and exclaim loudly. The lorgnettes are the shallowest of the brain. Lorgnettes are worth from \$3 to \$14 each. They are made of tortoise shell, zirconite and vulcanite, although I have seen extra fine ones of mother-of-pearl. Some are gold-mounted and cost \$30 to \$50. They are mostly for evening use and are displayed at the theatres or wherever there are people to look at them. At home the lorgnette users are glad enough to wear spectacles or eye-glasses, which further goes to prove that the new-fangled arrangement is only another of Dancie Fashlan's freaks.—New York Mail and Express.

Destruction of Young Pine. It is next to impossible to secure a good second growth of pine trees in the Sierra Nevada as long as sheep are permitted to range unrestricted over the mountains. They trample the young sprouts of two or three years' growth into the ground and kill them. They feed on the tiny shoots the first year they appear. Even if they survive the first few years the sheep-men frequently set fire to the underbrush in order to clear the ground for feed. Fires are also started carelessly from the camp fires of the herders. All in all, the trees have a tough time to attain maturity. Those who are interested in the subject of forestry would find it to their advantage to study this means of destruction of trees, which we firmly believe to be greater than all others, and see a remedy by which such destruction can be prevented. —Chicago Herald.

An Illegible Prescription. A gentleman received a note from his lawyer which he was unable to decipher. On his way to his office he met a friend after vainly attempting to read the note, suggested that they step inside and hand it to the druggist without comment. The druggist, after studying it in silence a few minutes, stepped behind his prescription case and in a short time returned with a bottle of medicine duly labeled and bearing directions. When the gentleman saw his lawyer he was informed that the note was a notice for him to call at his office between 3 and 4 p. m. of the following day. It is a pretty difficult matter to "stick" the regulation druggist.—Medical Age.

Constructing a Paper Chimney. A large factory of Breslau required a chimney fifty-four feet in height. Instead of constructing the chimney with bricks, as usual, a large number of solid blocks of paper firmly compressed were made use of. These blocks were placed carefully one on top of the other and joined together with a special cement. The chimney is non-inflammable, is very elastic, and is by the nature of the material quite secure from lightning, which so often plays such sad havoc with the more ordinary sort of factory chimney. —New York Sun.

Rhode Island's Declaration. On May 4, 1776, the legislature of Rhode Island passed an act releasing the inhabitants of that colony from allegiance to Great Britain. It was carried in the upper house by unanimous vote, and in the house of deputies with only six dissenting voices out of sixty. The act was tantamount to a declaration of independence, and the establishment of a self-constituted republic.

The Darwin Theory. A Russian physician was lately consulted by a woman on account of a peculiar deformity, consisting of an excrescence of the spine which formed a tail two inches long and half an inch thick, with two vertebrae.—Medical Journal.

The Beard as a Mask. The beard is a mask. It conceals, not the features, but the character. I never thoroughly understand a man until I see his chin. It is the sole index of mental integrity or of executive vacillation.—Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

On Good Authority. We have it upon the authority of an ancient mariner, who knows whereof he affirms, that the light of a rope is warming rather than nourishing.—Boston Transcript.

COAL MINING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Recognized Methods of Working Out Coal—Dangerous Subsidence.

The alarming subsidence which took place some time ago in Scotland, on the North British railway, near Prestonpans, and which was fortunately unattended by any accident, has doubtless added a fresh source of fear to the nervous railway passenger. That the permanent way of a railway for a distance of about fifty yards should suddenly sink to the extent of two feet is almost incomprehensible at first; and had this subsidence occurred while the train was passing, in stead of immediately afterward, the consequences might have been disastrous. It is the case, however, though it may not be generally known, that subsidence—fortunately only gradual and comparatively inappreciable—are taking place over many of our railway lines, and that "minerals" are actually being extracted from underneath nearly every line of railway under which there is any mineral to get.

There are two recognized methods of working out coal. The old method is what is known as the "stop-and-room" or "pillar-and-room" system; and the method introduced into Scotland about the beginning of the present century is known as the "longwall" or "Shropshire" system of working. The first system explains itself by its name. After the bed of coal is struck, "rooms" are worked out, leaving "pillars" or "stoops" to support the superincumbent strata. The object to be attained in this system, as practiced in the olden times, was to have a large room worked out, and as small a stoop or pillar of the coal itself left, as was consistent with the safety of the mine and the support of the surface, while the mine was open.

But this system entailed the entire loss of the pillars so left. To obviate this loss, the method now generally adopted is to drive narrow rooms or passages, seldom exceeding four feet in width, through the coal, leaving large pillars—about 75 per cent. of the available coal is reached. When, however, no regard is to be had for the surface, and the coal has thus worked out as far as can be done, the miner commences to work backward, taking out the stoops or pillars as he goes. The whole roof of the mine then comes down; and this is the most dangerous kind of subsidence. It does not take effect immediately above the place where "stooping" has been going on; but it also "drags" round about it.

The "longwall" or Shropshire method of working is what is known as the system of complete excavation; that is, the miner takes out the whole coal as he proceeds, leaving perhaps only a foot of the roof, should the overlying strata be soft, and props up a passage with wooden supports as he proceeds, to enable him to keep an open way to the face of the coal. The portions worked out are packed on each side of the "road" with the waste material taken out with the coal. This method of working, though it necessarily implies subsidence, is on the whole the safest for the surface, and is generally the one adopted. In fact, as mineral landlords are paid, in lieu of rent, a royalty or lordship on every ton of coal or other mineral brought to the surface, and as the tenant can more quickly extract the mineral by the wooden prop method, he is generally bound in his lease to work in this manner, when practicable.—Cumberland Journal.

The Dangers of Corpulence. The dangers of corpulence have many fold. All diseases accompanied by high fever are apt to follow an unusually mild and quiet course in fat persons. The heat developed in these affections can not be so readily lost by radiation or conduction as in the lean. The cold bath, the cold pack and all forms of cooling measures fail to really reduce the temperature, and the fever is, in itself, a serious source of danger. The skin is constantly bathed in perspiration on slight exertion or when the external temperature rises. Hence skin diseases are common and often intensely annoying among the corpulent. The breathings are interfered with by the accumulated fat, so breathlessness on exertion is common among them.

The frequency of perspiration leaves the surface exposed to chilling influences which cause coughs, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. The overloading of the heart with fat interferes with its action, so that palpitations and sudden faintness from partial failure of this organ to do its duty are not infrequent. The extra weight that has to be carried entails muscular exhaustion on exertion such as is not felt by the thin person. The discomforts and dangers of obesity would fill a much larger catalogue, but it is not necessary to enumerate them all here.—Globe-Democrat.

Catching the Refrain. There seems to be no trouble about words or meter, for they can be filled out or packed in to suit. It is an agreeable mixture of colored operatic music with the chant thrown in, and makes a pleasing variety for a little while. It took me a long time to catch the refrains. For instance, I thought it was: "Death done laid his coal eye, Death done laid his coal eye, See hands on me."

That is what the music makes it, out I found on inquiry it was; "Death done laid his cold, eye hands on me," "Bill Arrp in Atlantic Constitution."

Not Easily Robbed. It is said that the only way an express car on the Pacific roads can be robbed is by collusion with the messenger. The cars are lined with boiler iron and provided with a shotgun and two revolvers, and the doors so secured that they can not be opened from without in an hour's time.—New York Sun.

Sarah Bernhardt spells the playwright's name "Shakespeare."

HOW THE PRESIDENTS LOOKED.

Those Who Wore No Beards—Good Manners and Pleasant Faces—Heard.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Johnson wore no beards. Lincoln was the first president who had whiskers. Grant, Garfield, and Hayes had full chin whiskers. Arthur and Cleveland wore the mustache, but no whiskers.

Washington was a manly man, majestic in proportions, and of dignified bearing. He was of the blonde type.

Jefferson was tall and elegant looking, with sandy hair and fair complexion. His granddaughter, Mrs. Randolph McKelham, is wonderfully like him in appearance.

Madison was small and plain. He looked like a well-to-do farmer. Mrs. Madison had a majestic and queenly air, and he appeared to disadvantage, physically, in her company. Before she married him she allied to him to her friends as the "little great Madison."

Monroe was a good-looking man in his uniform. He liked to wear the cocked hat of the Revolution, and held to it so long that he went by the sobriquet of "the last cocked hat."

Both John Adams and his son John Quincy, were stout, and the son was thick set and short. The latter was quite bald.

Jackson was gaunt, thin, and plain. His eyes were his best feature.

Van Buren was an insignificant looking little man, the least handsome of the presidents.

Harrison was a fine-looking, soldierly man, even in old age, of noble features and genuine dignity.

Tyler was thin and tall, and his nose was remarkable for size and plainness. Polk was small and unattractive in person and manner. Taylor was a pleasant man of rough exterior, but a pleasant general person. Fillmore had a dignified appearance without elegance, but genteel and agreeable. He was a large man of good address. Pierce was a slight, handsome man of delightful manners and winning voice. But Perley Poore, in his recent "Reminiscences," says that he was the most popular man personally that ever occupied the presidential chair. No other president ever won the affections of the people at Washington so completely as did he. His successor, Mr. Buchanan, was courtly in bearing, and was a fine-looking man even in old age. He had a penchant for white neckties, which gave him a clerical look.

Lincoln, though tall, gaunt, and homely, nevertheless had a meaning face when engaged in conversation. Johnson was one of the old-time presidents in the matter of personal appearance. He invariably wore black broadcloth, and was scrupulously neat in dress. He was heavily built, but not stout, somewhat under six feet, and had a head of beautiful outline—his only handsome feature. Grant had light sandy whiskers and dark hair, and was of medium size and weight. He was the youngest of the presidents. Hayes and Garfield looked alike—both large and tall, of firm complexions and good looking. Garfield was the finer looking of the two.

Gen. Arthur is the only president who wore side whiskers. He was a well-proportioned man of elegant appearance. In the matter of dress he ranked all his predecessors.

President Cleveland is the first of the presidents who has worn a mustache only. He is large and strong, but not good looking, and is fast growing "old." —New York Sun.

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Sarah Bernhardt spells the playwright's name "Shakespeare."

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

A Decision That Has Caused Much Discontent in the Salvation Army.

The recent autumn maneuvers of the Salvation Army in England were highly successful. The Amen artillery challenged general admiration and was especially effective at long-range practice. The Hullajah infantry, which were recently equipped with new drums and tambourines, maintained the old-time esprit de corps.

When the Salvation cavalry came into view a laughable incident occurred, for a religious hobby horse took the bit in his mouth and evorted and tranced all over the field with a Salvation army horseman, who was utterly unable to hold him. Among the corps who evoted was one of the most highly praised were "the Cavalry and Fire Fencibles," "the Cavalry Guards" (Lancers), "the Royal Seven Dials Brigade," "the Petticoat Light Cavalry," "the Chateaus Lancers," "the Collection Plate Dragoons," "the Mosaic Veterans," and "the Mount Ararat Invincibles."

A large part of the army are to be armed with repeating revolvers. Since going into winter barracks the Salvation Army, not to speak disrespectfully of excellent organization, has adopted the military system of the Zulus, for it has decided that no officer shall marry until he has distinguished himself in the service and has reached the grade of captain. He must also obtain the consent of his post commandant, and must have sufficient military capacity to command three fortresses of the army at once.

People who are not familiar with the grades and ranks of the Salvation Army may be interested to know that a candidate, after going through a thorough course of military instruction in the catechism, and passing rigid examinations on the art of holding camp meetings, becomes a "cadet." He often serves two years as a cadet before he gets to be a lieutenant. He survives four or five years of active service as a lieutenant he is promoted to be captain. A captain may grow gray in the service without ever becoming a major. In some instances the ambitious cadet of the Salvation Army before he wears a captain's sash, has served as a sergeant and commandant of a camp meeting.

A promising cadet of the Salvation Army who becomes enamored of a pretty daughter of the regiment has now to wait fifteen years before he may wed. Promotion is slow, a man who distinguishes himself by passing the collection plate for the young Salvation soldier may never reach the rank of captain. Several hussars in the Salvation cavalry, who are engaged to pretty young ladies in the Amen light artillery, have despairingly given up all hopes of ever celebrating their nuptials. There is great discontent over the new military order, and hundreds of soldiers are deserting every day. Several battalions have openly mutinied and thrown away their prayer-books.

The rule has been adopted to encourage gallantry in the field, and to prevent the flower of the regiment from being a callow cadet of the Salvation light infantry often married a veteran skirmisher of the "Blood and Fire Fencibles," or a young and pretty tambourine player in the "Flying artillery" gave her hand and heart to an ancient drummer of the "Mosaic veterans." His band and wife are separated for many years. They shouted in different battalions. The husband might be sent to India with his battalion to spy and mine under a heathen temple, while at the same time the wife might be sent to Switzerland with her battalion to skirmish with the Lutherans on the Alps.

The adoption of the rule will also give the Salvation Army officers time to devote themselves to religious work. They will no longer pass delightful hours in paying court to charming young ladies in the flower of their rams, under a bush on Sunday evening. Hereafter they will have to face grim war every where, and will go to India to be eaten by tigers and to Switzerland to be stoned by other Christians.

The new order about the officers marrying has not been received in this country, but it is fearfully expected every day. All the cadets and lieutenants are indignant and talk of throwing up their commissions. If an attempt is made to enforce the new rule in New York there will be a mutiny in the Salvation Army second in history only to the Sepoy mutiny.—New York Star.

Effects of Tea on Health. The consumption of tea has become so enormous as to have suggested a study of its effects upon the health of the people. There are those who look upon it as an evil only second to that connected with the excessive use of alcohol. Tea is spoken of as an agreeable cerebral stimulant, quickening intellectual operation, removing headache and fatigue, and promoting cheerfulness and a sense of well being. When it is used to excess the digestive and nervous systems are especially affected.

There is no doubt that there are cases of dyspepsia caused by the inordinate use of strong tea, and it is also a matter of common observation that sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart and nervous irritability often follow the prolonged use of this beverage. Tea drinkers, by which we mean those who use tea to excess, are to be found in all classes of society. The fact should be impressed upon such persons that tea is not a food and can not, therefore, without risk to health, be substituted for articles of diet which form both flesh and bone.—Science.

The Benchers as Swimmers. Henry Ward and Charles Beecher were once called the best swimmers at the North end, Boston. Henry especially was almost amphibious. He used to delight in taking "headers" from the jibboom of ships, a jump of thirty to forty feet to the water. He repeatedly swam to Charlestown and returned, where the tide ran very strong. He was an athletic, wide-awake young fellow.—Chicago Times.

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Cat's Eyes and Moonstones. "Here is something for the lover of the jewels," said a connoisseur in Paris, and he opened a small velvet box about the size of a thimble and displayed something that shone like moonlight.

"That is just what it is, moon-stone moonlight. There is the opalescent light without the color and the shifting light. It is the cold, pale brilliancy of moonshine, and has never before been worked. It is the Ceylon moonstone, or moonlight quartz."

The stone was set in a lady's brooch, of small oval size. The faces of two children were carved in the moonstone, which was surmounted by a circle of diamonds.

"We prize it very highly, as it is the same gem," continued the connoisseur. "It can not be imitated any more than the moonlight gem. The water is a tropical moon, hardly clear, it is only a moment to imitate that glory of whiteness. It gives the arbitrary halo of the present a new fashion. It is much more puffed than opal, which is water-puffed, with multitudes of infinitesimal fish in it, which is developed by microscopic power. There are no fish in the moonstone. The shifting colors of the opal are caused by the expansion of the fish under heat.—Detroit Free Press.

The Paris Housewife's Changing. The physiognomy of the boulevard is rapidly changing. The mention of things in Spain brought into my mind the appearance of the Spanish streets, and the fact that the great avenue in Paris are beginning, curiously, to resemble them. Never before were there so many hawkeyes of small and cheap prints, of caricatures, of pamphlets, of books more or less indecent in character, of cheap ware, as at present.

The populace of Belleville has come down and taken possession of the central avenue, with no dangerous intent, but with a view to commerce which would have been sternly frowned upon a few years ago. A vendor of cheap buttons and shirt studs sets up his little booth in the immediate vicinity of the glories of the Jockey club. The arduous man is to be seen at every corner. The tripe man even tings his bell along the Boulevard des Capucines. Then there are hours in the day when the street is like a vast fair. All this indicates that the police have less power than before, that the city council is beginning to have an influence upon the decisions of the state with regard to the capital, which it could not formerly have secured three or four years after the declaration of the republic.—Cor. Boston Journal.