The Little Robe of White

In a rosewood cradle a baby lay; Its mother was stitching, stitching away On a little robe of white. One foot on the rocker she hoped to keep Her frolicsome baby fast asleep, To finish her work that night

In a rosewood coffin the baby lay; Its mother had wept the night away Watching its dying breath. With it pressed to her bosom she prayed to

keep Her darling baby from going to sleep In the cold, cold arms of death.

In the Savior's arms the baby lay, From the rosewood coffin far away, In the realms of love and light. The angels a garment had folded about Its little form, which will never wear out-

A seamless robe of white.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Operas are composed by the score. A good name for a farmer's wife-Ida Ho.

The watch repairer is always engaged in spring cleaning.

The first black Friday occurred in Robinson Crusoe's time.

"Ruler ruin," as the boy said when he threw the teacher's ferule into the stove.

Can a young man who is writing to his sweetheart be said to be writing for the press?

Why are young ladies like arrows? Because they are in a quiver till the next beau comes.

A counterfeiter finds it impossible to make an honest penny at his business.-Yonkers Statesman.

A blacksmith's helper is a remarkable man. He is always on a strike, and makes money by it.

Pet poodles and pugs receive but little attention from the police, but the coach dog is always spotted.

An exchange notes that the obelisk seems to be quite at home in Central Park, New York. Why not? It is in the land of Faro

The compositor who set up a line from Burns, "Then gently skin thy brother man," knew more about Wal street than he did about poetry.

A Baltimore critic complains that Miss Anderson talks through her noise. Perhaps this man expects her to remove her nose and put it in her pocket.

"Can any one in the class tell me what Rhode Island is celebrated for?" asked a teacher in a Boston school. "It is the only one of the New England States which is the smallest," was the reply.

A boy is never so happy as when the family is moving, and he can walk through the streets to the new house wearing a chair on his head. That's the only way most boys can sit on a chair.

The major was going abroad for his health and for sight-seeing. A friend, learning of the contemplated tour, said: "Ah! I hear you're going to Asia, major." "No," was the reply; "I'm going to Asia Minor."

A learned writer affirms that a mos quito requires forty-eight hours to digest his dinner. That's all right. Nobody cares if he requires forty-eight days. We are more interested in the length of time it takes him to eat his dinner.

A butterfly leads a gay and happy life, and, withal, seems to be free from the vanity that often accompanies beauty, although we must cenfess that we have seen butterflies in the collections of naturalists that appear to be awfully stuck up. - Yawoob Strauss.

"I'll have no more of your lip!" what the discarded lover remarked to his angry sweetheart .- Yonkers Statesman

Look here, Mr. Grocer !" a customer cried, Rushing into the store with a bag in his hand This sugar you sold me is not fit to use, I assure you there's more than two-thirds of it

FAT AND MUSCLE.

Some Historic Giants in Both Lines--A Seven Hundred Pounder--A Fat Man Who Traveled as Freight.

A few years ago Banting and his "pro cess" were familiar terms to the public. Now they are so nearly forgotten that. in a conversation the other day between half a dozen well-informed men, as information in New York goes, not one could give any clear idea of who the great apostle of flesh reduction was, or of what he had done. Mr. Banting was an English gentleman, five feet in height and weighing over two hundred pound. His appearance with these proportions was naturally quite comical, and while his adipose was a great personal inconvenience, since it prevented his tying his own shoes, forced him to walk downstairs backward and do other uncomfortable things, it also led to his being jeered at and scouted by the street boys, to his great mental pain. Consequently he tried every possible means to reduce himself. He took ninety Turkish baths in succession, drank mineral waters, walked and otherwise exercised himself, and lived on sixpence a day, but all in vain. Finally he hit upon a doctor who investigated his case, and prescribed a certain regimen by which he was soon reduced to reasonable proportions. This regimen has been published for the benefit of the was made twelve feet deep in solid public. It was simply eat nothing but meat. Avoid the fat-producing vegetables, milk and the like, of which

Bantling was so fond, and you will be spared his unpleasant fate. It is a question, however, if Banting's regimen would have any affect on Dan-

iel Lambert. With him fat seems to have been a disease. Lambert was born of ordinary parents, at Leicester, Eng. land, on March 13, 1770. Up to the age of nineteen he was simply a muscular fellow, able to lift great weights and carry five hundred pounds with ease. Then he succeeded his father as keeper of the prison and the sedentary life thus necessitated began to tell upon his bulk.

In 1793 he walked to London from Woolwich, to reduce himself. He weighed at that time 448 pounds. The attempt proved unavailing. He grew so fat that he could no longer attend to the duties of his office, so the magistrates, in consideration of his human treatment of the prisoners and his general efficiency, retired him on \$250. Fat as he was, or rather because he was so fat, he was an excellent swimmer, and taught that art to hundreds of young people at Leicester. In consequence of his immense bulk he could swim with ease with two men on his back.

After his retirement he became such a public show that he determined to go to London and turn his misfortune to account. He went in 1806, unable to walk it this time, in a vehicle which had to be built expressly for him. He lived at various places in London and was assist ed by every one from the king down. Then he made a tour of the country. He enjoyed good health, ate moderately

and drank nothing but water; was an intelligent and well-informed man, and, wonder of wonder, was possessed of a beautiful, clear and melodious tenor voice.

In June, 1809, Lambert was weighed. He tipped the beam at 739 pounds. His measure around the body was three yards four inches, and he was one yard four inches around the leg. Each suit of his clothes cost \$100. Seven ordinary. sized men were repeatedly buttoned under his waistcoat without straining a button. He died on June 20, 1809. His coffin was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide and two feet four nches deep. It took one hundred and twelve superficial feet of plank to make it. Its form was that of a packing case. It was built on two axletrees and four wheels. The wall of the room in which he died (for he had long been incapable of walking upstairs) was taken away, and he was thus hauled to his grave. Twenty men worked half an hour getting the colossal corpse into its last resting-place by sliding it down an inclined plane. Lambert's fatal disease was dropsy. Another monster was Edward Bright, a miller of Malden, who died on Novem ber 10, 1750, at the age of thirty. He was an active man to within a couple of years of his death, when his corpulency weighed him down and made life a misery to him. At his demise he weighed 616 pounds. When he was twelve years old Bright had weighed 144 pounds. James Mansfield, a butcher, died at Dibden, in Essex, on November 9, 1862, in his eighty-second year. Though not above the ordinary height, he measured nine feet around, and weighed 462 pounds. When sitting in his chair, made expressly for his use, his abdomen covered his knees, and hung down al. most to the ground. He could only lie on his side, and his head had to be she wondering how he looked, he an-bolstered in a certain way to prevent ticipating a second vision of beauty. suffocation. In 1851 London went to She saw a handsome man; he looked see him as the "greatest man in the and screamed, "You are the wrong world" in Leicester square. He was wsman!" And so it was. They had hale and hearty, merry and good-tem- neglected to exchange photographs. pered till his end. It was he who, She remains a widow, and he haunts the when he went on a journey by rail, had | Brooklyn ferryboats for another vision. to register himself as freight, and pay -Boston Traveler.

by the pound, traveling in the baggage-

The famous Irish giant was born in Kinsale in 1760. His real name was regular telegraphic communication with Patrick Cotter, and ho originally labored as a bricklayer. He was eight feet seven and one-half inches high at the age of eighteen, when he ceased growing. Before that age a cunning show man, who had stumbled across him, had hired him under a three years' contract for \$250 a year and his keep, to be exhibited. This fellow took him to England, where he sub-let him to another speculator. The giant, who had come to discover

what he was worth as an investment, resisted, and the precious pair locked him up in a sponging-house in Bristol for breach of contract. A Bristol gentleman who discovered the outrage secured his release and gave him money enough to set up in a booth for himself at St. James' fair, near Bristol. In three days he took in \$100, and thus commenced regular exhibitions, which continued to within two years of his death. He made money, lived in good style and kept his carriage. He died on September 8. 1806, at the Hot Wells, Bristol.

In order to prevent the gathering of a crowd he was buried at six in the morning, and then at least 2,000 spectators witnessed the ceremony. He had a horror of body-snatchers, so his grave rock. His coffin, of lead, was nine feet two inches long and three feet across the shoulders. No hearse could be procured long enough to hold the coffin; it took fourteen men to carry it, and had to be lowered into the grave with pulleys. In his will Cotter left his Bristol friend a handsome legacy.

Chang, the Chinese giant, now in this city, ranks probably next to Cotter, or O'Brien, as he called himself before the public. Chang is more than eight feet high. His cheek-bones look as if they were small paving-stones inserted under the skin. He is slightly almond-eyed, and for such a very large man he has a very small mustache, which he strokes with as much complacency as would a divinity student the first few straggling hairs of the necessary "sideboards." He speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish with considerable fluency, is thirty-three years old and was born in Pekin. It pays to be a fat or a phenomenally strong man now. Chang receives \$200 a week salary, and his managers say is well worth it. The fat women and boys in the shows all receive good salaries. Indeed, it has been the case from time immemorial that muscle came in for high honor. Some of the accounts of the old-time wonders of men are very curious indeed. New York Star.

Zulus in New York.

A newspaper correspondent tells us ome things about the Zulus on exhibition in New York. They are woollyhaired, brown-skinned specimens. They have muscular, shapely figures, and dress in a mere fig-leaf garb. They enjoy being exhibited and will be great people when they get back to their native country, where they are to be delivered after a certain time. The princess has long hair and the common roman with the baby has hers short. Both wore red roses and necklaces and not much besides. The princess was strong and vigorous, the poor plebeian was very feminine, with weak, placid muscles, soulful eyes, and a great variety of pleasing facial expressions. Their

sphere is strictly defined in their own land. They are expected to rear their

Telegraphing for Watermelons, After having fully equipped the office

at San Jose for business and placed it in San Francisco, I prepared to push on the next day for Stockton, when just as we were on the point of starting I discovered that the coils of wire that had been stored at San Jose were much larger than those we had used between San Francisco and that point, and were consequently more difficult to handle without changing the reel. We made only three miles that day, camping at night in front of a farmhouse, the occupant of which had left the Eastern States before the advent of the telegraph. When supper was over he visited our camp and appeared much interested, watching me attentively while I was communicating with San Jose and San Francisco He could not realize that it was possible for me to hold a conversation, through the medium of a little ticking instrument, with persons so far chusetts. distant. In fact he expressed grave doubts as to the truthfulness of my assertion that I was speaking with any one at all, saying that it was impossible for any one to read or interpret the clicks made by the little

instrument in front of me. And so satisfied was he of the correctness of his views that he stated his willingness to back them up by a wager. He then requested me to tell him what it was I had just communicated. I told him I had informed the operator at San Jose that the machinery that I was using for paying out the wire needed some alterations, and that I would return there the next morning to have the necessary hanges made. He thereupon very kindly volunteered on certain conditions to take me to San Jose in his wagon. The conditions were that I would accent his offer to furnish watermelons for the whole party on it being proved that the communication I had stated as having been sent by me to San Jose had been received at that office over the line But to make sure that no advantage should be taken of him, he re quested me to send another me age to the effect that on our arrival at San Jose in the morning the operator must promptly appear at the door of the office and say "Watermelons." agreement to do this seemed to My increase the interest my rancher friend held in me, and he very generously tendered me the hospitality of his house, in which I enjoyed the luxury of an excellent bed. After a hearty breakfast in the morning, a good pair of horses were brought out and attached to a buggy, in which was placed my reel, and we started for San Jose. Drawing up in front of the office, we were met by the operator at the door, who promptly saluted us with "Where are the watermelons?" My companion slapped me on the back, delighted at being fully convinced of the reality and importance of the telegraph. The watermelons were quickly provided, and, as they were worth at that time \$1

or more apiece, they were considered a great treat. When the feast was over, he made many inquiries about the tele graph, examining into the mysteries of its working; after which, the changes in the wire-reel having in the mean time been made, we set out on our return to camp, where, on our arrival in the afternoon, work was again resumed-The Californian.

The Gates of Jerusalem.

Speaking of the gates of Jerusalen correspondent of the Baltimore Ameri families, to take care of their houses and can says: Tradition mentions several build the same, to till the fields and that are not now to be found, such as guard the cattle, and to be sold by father or brother for their value in cows Gate and others. At present there are tor from California, did not put in an but four that can be opened, although appearance at any period of the extra four others are distinctly seen walled up. The gates now open are those of session of Congress, which commenced on March 18, 1879, and ended on July 1, Jaffa, of Damascus, of St. Stephen, and of that year ; and, by order of the of David-one in each of the four walls. The Jaffa gate is northwest of Mount retary of the Senate, his pay for that entire period was retained, and covered Zion, and is the usual entrance for pilback into the treasury. It seems that grims from Christian lands. It is com-Mr. Sharon made no remonstrance, and posed of tall towers or buttresses, eviaccepted the decision of the secretary dently of great strength, and easily de without remark, although it is generally fended against ancient modes of warbelieved that, had he made the point fare. The gates proper consist of two there was no authority under which large folding-doors, in one of which is his pay could have been withheld. a wicket called "The Needle's Eye," This, it is believed, is the only case which is just large enough to admit a where the pay of a Senator or Memcamel without any load on its back, ber has been withheld on account of whence come, I suppose, the scriptural absence. adage about the difficulty of a camel going through the eve of a needle. I asked what significance the natives attached to this, and was gravely told Michigan, is a character. He is now an octogen gian, long in the ministry, but that, inasmuch as a camel cannot possirefusing other reward than a pound of bly pass through it while carrying any tea. He himself says: "I never swore portion of a load, similarly a rich man an oath, or took a chew of tobacco, or cannot pass through the wicket of the smoked a whole cigar. I never bought heavenly Jerusalem until he has enor sold a drink of brandy or whisky for tirely unloaded himself of his riches and myself. In a travel of over 100,000 his other earthly burdens. miles by public conveyances I never The three other gates are of similar met with an accident, or was a moment onstruction, with strong turrets. But too late when it depended upon my they are all wonderfully striking to the eye, in their quaint and now useless over-exertion. I never sang a song or onderousness, albeit conveying a proplayed a game of checkers, billiards or found impression of the ancient strength croquet, or any game of cards. I never of the city, and of the difficulty of its skated a rod or struck a man a blow capture by Moslem or Crusader. Nowadays one or two of our big guns would effect a breach in a few minutes.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Taking the number of deaths in France as the criterion, the daily number of deaths in the world averages 97,700 ; as a compensation, however, for this, the number of births is estimated to reach 104,800 per diem.

About 600 inventors have sent models or plans of improved stock cars in compliance with the offer of the American Humane association of a prize for the best. The judges find themselves overwhelmed with the work of examining.

Since a sheep was first burned to test the furnace, twelve human bodies have been incinerated in the Le Moyne crematory at Washington, Pa., four of them the present year. Of the "subjects," five were from New York, four from Pennsylvania, one was from Ohio, one from Indiana, and one from Massa-

The lying in state of an emperor or empress of Russia is a remarkable spectacle. The body is placed on a bed, with guards round it, and then the public are allowed to walk through the room, each one kissing the corpse as he passes. The body of the mother of the late emperor was so badly embalmed that several of the officers who were detailed to watch it actually died.

The stars and stripes are respected by the worst of savages. When the fierce mountain Kurds of Asia laid siege to Oroomiah their leader sent word to the missionaries to raise the American flag over their dwellings, so that they might be saved from danger by his troops. The flag was a power in this case, simply as a sign to the troops that Christian nissionaries were there and were to be protected, and they were spared amid merciless slaughter all around.

A physician, writing a communication to the Medical and Surgical Reporter on the relation of sex to the consumption of the lungs, gives figures which show twice an many deaths from consumption among females between the ages of fifteen and twenty as there are among males of the same age. He thinks the mode of life is the main cause of it that young women have less out-door exercise, fresh air, sunlight, and the ac. tivity of mind and body which is so necessary to health.

The Chinese alphabet is so peculiar

that there is great difficulty in devising any practicable systems for conveying telegraphic messages. The telephone, therefore, is received with peculiar favor by the Chinese government, which has at length decided to establish a complete system of telephones throughout the country, commencing north of the Yang Tse Kiang. The work will be conducted under the charge of J. A. Betts, the American telegraphist under whose superintendence the telegraphic line was built from Tientsin to Taku.

A preacher whose delight it was to startle his hearers said that there were three things which a woman should both be and not be at the same time. First, she should be like the snail, always keeping within her own house; but she for the cinerary urn in the columba-should not be like the snail which carries rium erected for that purpose. all it has upon its back. Second, she should be like an echo and speak when sho is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, which always manages to have the last word. Third, she should be like the town clock and always keep time and regularity ; but she should not be like the town clock, which speaks so loud that all the town can hear it.

Mr. Sharon, late United States Sena-

away more real estate in this city than all its other inhabitants.

At the present moment England has eight ironclads either on the stocks or launched and being fitted for ses, namely: the Inflexible, 11,406 tons; the Ajax and the Agamemnon, each of 8,492 tons; the Colossus and the Majestic, each of 9,150 tons; the Conqueror and the Collingwood, each of 6,200 tons; and the Polyphemus, an armored ram of 2,640 tons, while two armored cruisers, each of over 7,000 tons, are about to be begun. France has twelve ironclads either on the stocks or being completed for sea, and four more are to be begun at once. Italy has three ironclads either on the stocks or being completed for sea, while another armored ship of about 12,000 tons is to be taken in hand this year. Russia has only one armored cruiser in course of construct tion at the present moment, while Austria is not building any ironclad but is completing the Tegetthoff, of 7,390 tons. Of the smaller maritime powers, Denmark is building an armored torpedo ship, while Holland, Norway and Sweden have no ironclads on the stocks.

The California newspapers are call. ing for Eastern capital to build mills and otherwise develop industries on the Pacific coast. This seems singular, in view of the great number of reputed millionaires of that section. Nob Hill, San Francisco, is occupied by private residences costing from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000 each. The theory of the Boston Herald is that the wealth of the owners has been immensely exaggerated. Because Flood, Mackey and others of the bonanza firm were in possession of an annual income of \$5,000,000 or so their capitalized wealth was estimated at \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000. As a matter of fact, their income was the capital itself. The Comstock mines are exhausted, and the stock, which at one time sold at more than \$100 per share. is worth about \$1. Such railroad kings as Stanford and Crocker own a vast amount of railroad property, it is true, but it is heavily mortgaged and might that in the United States there are about depreciate greatly in value under competition.

> Cremation is making progress in Italy. Mr. Colnaghi, the British consul for North Italy, states that since 1876 seventy-one incinerations of bodies have taken place at Milan and fifteen at Lodi, making a total of eighty-six. The first crematory furnace set up in Milan was heated by ordinary gas, made on the spot and passed by means of tubes into the urn. This system, however, had to be abandoned, since it was found to be neither rapid nor economical, five hours being required to complete the operation. Two rival systems are now being tried-one the invention of Professor Gorini, of Lodi, and the other that of Messrs. Porna and Vennini, of Milan. Both are heated by wood, and the flames are brought into direct contact with the body, combustion being increased by the introduction of atmospheric air. Cremation does not appear to be a costly process, for the total cost of incinerating a human body at Milan is somewhat under fifty lire, or less than \$10. This charge covers not only the fees to the Cremation society and to the municipality, but the cost of a niche

Feeling of the Market. "Guess I won't take in the school to-

day," said a Carson urchin with an Appeal in his hand. "Why not ?"

"Concordia has fallen off ten cents, and I don't dare to show up until it picks up again."

ave the " Whe

'Dirt cheap,' did you say? Well, maybe that's so, But why you should sell it I can't understand:

A pretty cheap lot ?' Well, you ought to know, But it seems like a pretty dear parcel of land. Ed. I. Torialle, in Puck.

Spreading and Condensing,

In view of the usual torrents of poetic literature caused by the approach of spring, it is humbly suggested that every poetic genius, without exception, condense his efforts somewhat after the following fashion:

CRUDE.

Hail to thee, sweet and gentle-breathing spring; Birds at thy coming grateful welcome sing; Melts now the widespread, glistening, crystal Streams locked in icy bonds begin to flow.

> REFINED AND CONDENSED. Hail, spring, Birds sing, Melts snow, Streams flow.

15

We can then further condense the product of the prolific poetical brain by squeezing the communication into our hands and dropping it into the wastebasket. Poetry, like the juice of the sugar cane, is the better for condensing. New York Puck.

Anthony Thornton, who lives in Vir ginia City, is 104 years of age and still in excellent health.

or oxen. The correspondent saw them make fire by rubbing two dry sticks together. Charred bits fall off first, These are carefully gathered. The first spark is placed among these charred bits, and then swung in the air with straw around it. The excitement increases among the Zulus as the operation goes on, and at the appearance of flames they set up a great shout.

She Was the Wrong Woman. The days of romance are not past. A Cuban planter visiting New York saw a charming woman on a Brooklyn ferryboat and fell in love with her. He traced her to her home and learned that she was a widow most respectably connected. He was called to Cuba, and wrote her a letter full of affection and giving references. Her friends inquired and found that he was a desirable match. She replied to the letter. He responded. She wrote and he wrote until there was an offer of marriage and an acceptance, and the wedding-day was fixed. She prepared her bridal robe and he returned to New York. They met at the house of one of her friends,

cordia got to do with your studies?"

"A good deal," answered the boy. My teacher has a hundred shares of the stock, and when it falls off a few cents we all catch it heavy. I keep my eye on the list, and when there's a break you bet I don't go to school. I play sick. Golly! how she basted me th time Mount Diablo busted down to two dollars. When it was selling at twenty she was as good as pie. I was the first feller that got on to the break, and I told the boys of my class that if she didn't sell there'd be the deuce to pay. I heard Uncle Fraser say it was a good short, and I never slept a wink for a week. I grabbed the Appeal the first thing every morning, and when I saw her keel down to sixteen I skipped to the hills. Goodness ! how she did bang Jahnny Dobson round that morn-The Rev. Mr. Tibbits, of Coldwater, ing. I was in hopes that the blamed mine would pick up, but the water got in the lower levels and I knew we were in for it. She licked som body for every dollar it dropped. After it struck eight dollars it picked up a little, and we had time to get well. My mother's been patching my pants now ever since the big break in Sierra Nevada, and if the market don't take a turn da, and if the marker are quit the pullic pretty soon I'm goin' to quit the pullic school and go to work on a rat -Carson City (Nev.) Appeal.

Ceremonies and bills of fare seem with my fist. I can repeat more of the be necessary. Many people would not Bible than any man living of whom I know how to act without the one nor have any knowledge. I have given what to eat without the other