

ONE AND THEN ANOTHER.

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the longest rent is mended.

THE BRIDE ELECT.

"I really don't see, Kate, how you
can reconcile it to your conscience to
put up with all his actions and whims,"
said old Miss Thorne, with a troubled
cloud on her usually rosy and serene
face.

"But, Aunt Penelope, he loves me,"
said Kate, with a look of pleading
love, then, that's all I have to say!"
"and we are to be married next
week," added Kate Thorne, her cheeks
flushing as she spoke.

"Then I hope marriage will work the
miracle of a change in him," said Aunt
Penelope, tartly. "For to speak the
honest truth, unless he does alter his
way I don't see much chance of solid
happiness for you my child."

"And Aunt Penelope added to the general
uncomfortableness of matters by
shaking her wise old head, and "only
wishing Kate had had the good sense to
choose Lionel instead of that other fellow."

her pride and teach her a lesson yet,"
he thought, vindictively. "She shall
not defy me in that cool off-hand sort
of a manner without repenting it."

And when three days afterward, he
called to take Kate out for a drive, he
was greatly incensed by seeing Lionel
Wilson in the drawing room helping
Dora, his youngest sister-in-law that
was to be, wind worsted, while Kate
sat by, evidently enjoying their conversation.

Well, the day of the wedding came
and Kate Thorne, like all other brides,
looked bewitchingly pretty in her white
dress and veil, with just enough color
to make her cheeks like blush roses.
It was to be a home wedding, and the
guests already thronged the parlors of
Aunt Penelope's spacious, old-fashioned
house.

"Kate! Kate! it's five minutes to
twelve!" whispered Aunt Pen, putting
her head into the boudoir where bride
and bridesmaids, like rose and rosebuds
on a stem, awaited the stroke of the
eventful hour, which in this special case
happened to be twelve o'clock—Hast!
he came yet?"

"Dear me, Harold!" cried Kate,
making doubled arches of her prettily
pencilled brows. "I had to go out to
get two more yards of white quilled
ribbon for my sleeves, and as Lionel
chanced to be walking in the same direction,
I couldn't very well go on the
other side."

"Now, Harold," coaxed Kate, coming
close to him, and putting her little
plump hand on his shoulder, "be good
humored once again and put away all
these disagreeable suspicions for—"

shawl on a chair. There will be nothing
said about it at breakfast next
morning. There are no laws against
playing with curtain tassels, no regulations
as to how often the snowy curtains
may be put up or left down. They do
not last the season out, crisp and speck-
less, as the neighbors do across the
way, but the only consequence is they
are oftener now and clean. There is
nothing very fine about the house, but
things look brighter and are renewed
oftener than in other houses. The
chairs have no particular places, and
anybody feels at liberty to draw out
the sofa when it pleases him. There is
no primness about the place. If there
is grass on the lawn, it is meant to be
walked on, and the geraniums are
fondled and petted and caressed as if
they were children. Do you know there
is a magnetism in green leaves and
growing flowers derived from the earth's
heart, that makes it good to handle and
feel them? This house is known as the
place where one dares to breakfast.

There is no ceremony of waiting.
Coffee and cakes are put where they
will keep hot; the table is cleared to
suit the house-keeper's convenience,
and a small one for the late comer.
Nobody lies awake at night till the
light ceases to shine under your chamber
door, if you want to sit up and read a
volume through. There is an unwritten
law of convenience for the household
which regulates better than any code
Napoleonic. And the benefits of allow-
ing people to be a law unto themselves
is that they are as much better natured
about it when they do obey. There is
indulgence and repose in this lovely
home, and a great deal of time for
things which most people cut short—
an hour's play with the children, "a
right down good chat with your neighbor,
a day of letter-writing once a fortnight.
Disorder does not imply dust or
soil of any kind. It does not include
shabbiness or mean chaos. It means
"leave to be"—in most cases, thinking
of people more than things. Order is
simply harmony of a few notes. Dis-
order is the flowering, branching melody
of one theme—and that theme in-
dividuality.

Lionel Wilson, leaning against the
carved marble standards of the chimney
place, watched the varying color
on Kate's cheeks as she perused the
billot.

"What is it, Kate?" he asked, earnestly.
She handed him the note with a little
smile.

"Your services will scarcely be re-
quired as groomsman to-day," she said.
"Read that."

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LONGFELLOW'S CREED.

"My work is finished; I am strong
in faith and hope and charity;
For I have written the things I see,
The things that have been and shall be.
Conscious of right, nor fearing wrong;
Because I am in love with Love,
And the sole thing I hate is Hate;
For Hate is death; and Love is Life,
A peace, a splendor from above;
And Hate a never ending strife,
A smoke, a blackness from the abyss
Where unclean serpents coil and hiss!
Love is the Holy Ghost within;
Hate is the unpardonable sin!
Who preaches otherwise than this
Betrays his master with a kiss."

COMEDY.

THEMIS BAILLET ADDRESS.
Atlantic Monthly.
They parted with clasp of hand,
And kisses, and burning tears;
They met in a foreign land,
After some twenty years.
Met, as acquaintances meet,
Smilingly, tranquil eyed—
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart upon either side!

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Spontaneous Combustion of Anthracite.
There is a paper by Herr Hoedicke,
on the spontaneous combustion of anthracite,
in Dingler's Journal. After
calling attention to the fact disclosed
by Professor Richters, that iron pyrites
will ignite in a stream of pure oxygen
at a temperature of 200 degrees, Herr
Hoedicke shows that under atmos-
pheric action the pyrites in the coal
produce sulphuric acid, which brings
up the temperature beyond 200 degrees,
and thus causes spontaneous combustion.

Electrical Machines.

The perfection of electrical machine
construction would appear to have been
attained recently, in the production of
a Holtz instrument which, according to
the description, has revolving plates of
forty-five inches diameter, and other
parts in proportion. By means of a
continuous charging apparatus attached
to the machine, the inductors may
be readily charged without recourse to
the catkin and rubber plate. The machine,
together with the charging apparatus,
is mounted on a massive mahogany
apparatus used in experiments. By
an ingenious arrangement of mechanism,
the crank which rotates the large
plates is made to turn the charging
apparatus; the machine is capable of
yielding a twenty-six inch spark, the
accompanying report being quite startling.

Dispelling Pain by Shocks.

Many people (says the Electrician)
have observed that a blow or other jar-
ring shock, will sometimes dispel pain;
but the importance of mechanical vibra-
tions as an anodyne is now engaging
the serious attention of physicians.
For some years past Dr. Mortimer
Granville has been endeavoring to find
a good means of mitigating the pangs
of neuralgia by a recurring series of
shocks, administered to the skin over
the affected part, and he has constructed
an apparatus for the purpose which has
been employed successfully on various
occasions. Mr. Boudet, of Paris, has,
however, quite recently developed the
subject still further, and applied the
ordinary diapason or tuning fork to the
purpose in question. He was led to do
this by the experiments of M. Vigou-
roux, who provoked contractions in hysterical patients, and subdued the pains
in a nervous cripple, by causing the so-
norous waves from a vibrating tuning
fork and sounding board to impinge
upon his limbs. M. Boudet improves
upon this treatment by bringing the vi-
brations into actual contact with the sur-
face of the body. He does this by a
tuning fork kept in constant vibration
through the attraction and repulsion of
an electro-magnet, in which an electric
current flows, and a rod having one
end connected to the fork and the other
applied over the nerve. So efficacious
does it appear to be, that certain kinds
of neuralgia, especially in the deep-seated
nerves, are charmed away after a
few minutes use. The subject is yet
in its infancy, but it is probable that
other kinds of physical suffering may
be soothed by the vibratory influence,
and it is not unlikely that complete
anesthesia, similar to that produced by
chloroform, may result from tremors of
the cranium; for when the fork is ap-
plied to the walls of the skull, a swim-
ming of the head, followed by a desire
to sleep, is frequently induced. There
are good reasons for believing that
chloroform acts through mechanical
disturbance of the sensory nerves.

How the Ancients Measured a Day.

The first and most obvious division of
time is the day—the time required for
a revolution of the earth upon its axis—
which could not have been a very
difficult matter to ascertain with suffi-
cient correctness. But to mark and
measure the time of the sun's apparent
revolution through the heavens among the
stars was a matter of great difficulty
that it was not exactly ascertained even
at the time of the reformation of the
calendar in 1582; yet so uniform is the
motion of the earth in the orbit that
the results of modern experiments on
pyriferic time are so accurate that the
time of orbital revolution has never
varied even the fraction of a second.
In the infancy of astronomy, many inge-
nious expedients were adopted to ascer-
tain this and other matters connected
with the times and motions of the
planets and other heavenly bodies, one
of which may be mentioned even at the
risk of tediousness. To ascertain the
exact time of the revolution of the con-
cave of the heavens, two vessels were
placed over each other, the upper filled
with water, the lower empty. At the
moment of the appearing of a certain
star above the horizon, the water was
permitted to flow from the upper into
the lower vessel, and the flow was con-
tinued until the same star appeared the

Smoke not Cheap Cigars.—Some of the Poisonous Ingredients Found in Them by Chemists.

To the world in general a cigar is
merely a tightly-rolled packet having
brittle fragments of dry leaves within,
and a smooth, silky leaf for its outer
wrapper. When it is burnt, and the
pleasantly-flavored smoke is inhaled,
the habitual smoker claims for it a
soothing luxury that quiets the irritable
nervous organism, relieves weariness
and unties repose. Science, examining
so superficial a description, examines
first the smoke, second the leaf, third
the ash. In the smoke is discovered
water in a vaporous state, soot (free
carbon,) carbonic acid and carbonic
oxide, and a vaporous substance con-
densible into oily nicotine. These are
the general divisions, which chemists
have still further split up, and in so
doing have found acetate, formic, butyric,
valeric and propionic acids, prussic
acid, creosote, and carbolic acid, am-
monia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyriferic
acid, viridine, picoline, luidine, collo-
idine, parvaline, coridine and rubidine.
In these last are a series of oily bases
belonging to the homologues of aniline,
first discovered in coal-tar.

Applying chemical tests to the leaves,
other chemists have found nicotine, to-
bacco emphor or nicotianine (about
which not much is known,) a bitter ex-
tractive matter, gum chlorophyl, ma-
tate of lime, sundry albuminoids, malic
acid, woody fiber and various salts.
The feathery white ash, which in its
cohesion and whiteness is indicative of
the good cigar, yields potash, soda,
magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid, sul-
phuric acid, silica and chlorides. The
ingredients extractable from a poor and

cheap cigar would be fearful and won-
derful to contemplate. Here is a list
from a Parliamentary report on adul-
terations in tobacco, sugar, alum, lime,
flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, salt-petre,
fuller's earth, starch, malt commonge,
chromate of lead, pest moss, molasses,
burdock leaves, common salt, endive
leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a
black dye composed of vegetable red
and licorice, scraps of newspapers, cin-
namon stick, cabbage leaves and straw
brown paper.

Air Locomotion.

Captain Beaumont, of the English
army, has invented a compressed-air
locomotive, from which a revolution in
the present method of short-route travel
is expected. This engine has been in
use for about a year at the Woolwich
Arsenal, and recently has been put on
trial on the Underground Railway in
London. There have been any number
of compressed-air locomotives invented,
but they have all had the fatal defect of
unreliability. Thief trouble has been
that intusing compressed air in cylin-
ders a degree of cold is produced which
very quickly incumbers the working
machinery with ice. Captain Beaumont
has overcome this difficulty by injecting
a spray of hot steam into the condensed
air as it passes into the cylinders, a de-
vice which is said to be entirely satis-
factory, though, of course, this neces-
sitates the use of a small steam engine
in connection with the compressed-air
locomotive. In the trials that have been
made, it has been found that this loco-
motive is capable of dragging what
would be an ordinary railway train
for twelve miles or more at a very
high rate of speed. If put into
general use, say on the under-
ground railroad in London, the inven-
tion would doubtless result in quite a
saving in the fuel account, but its chief
merit would be found in its noiseless
and smokeless action. If the Beau-
mont engine proves to be a successful
invention, the managers of our elevated
railroads cannot be too forward in the
work of introducing it into this coun-
try. If the nuisance of smoke, cinders
and the noise of exhausting steam could
be done away with, the elevated rail-
roads in New York city would be much
more acceptable to their users and much
less objectionable to those in front of
whose houses they run.

Dogs in Literature.

Macaulay's definition of a dog as "an
animal that only spoiled conversation"
is quite characteristic of that eminent
and, withal, monopolizing talker, who
would most unreservedly have indorsed
the parody, "One man's pet is another's
nuisance." But Goethe's feelings had
a sadder bounds of boredom; dogs were
an abhorrence to him; their barking
drove him to distraction. Mr. Lewis
tells us of the poet's troubles as theatrical
manager at Weimar, when the cabal
against him had craftily persuaded the
Duke Carl August, whose fondness for
dogs was as remarkable as Goethe's
aversion to them, to invite to his capital
the comedian Karsten and his poodle,
which had been performing, amid the
enthusiastic acclamations of Paris and
Germany, the leading part in the melo-
drama of "The Dog of Montargis."
Goethe, replied: "One of our theatre
regulations stands, 'No dogs admitted
on the stage;' and thus dismissed the
subject. But the invitation had already
gone, and the dog arrived. After the
first rehearsal Goethe gave his Highness
the choice between the dog and his
Highness's then stage manager; and the
Duke, angry at his opposition, severed
a long friendship by a most offensive
letter of dismissal. He quickly, how-
ever, came to his senses, and, repeat-
ing of his petulance, wrote to the poet
in a conciliatory tone; but, though the
cloud passed away, no entirely cold
induce Goethe to resume his post.
Alfred de Musset's dislike of dogs was
intensified by unfortunate experience,
for twice in his life a dog had gone near
to wreck his prospects, once, when, at
a royal hunting party, he blunderingly
shot Louis Philippe's pointer; and again
when as a candidate for the Academy,
he was paying the customary visit of
ceremony to an influential immortal.
Just as he rang at the chateau gate, an
ugly, mddy whelp rushed joyously and
noisily to greet him, fawning upon the
poet's new and dainty costume. Re-
sistant to draw any distinction of courtesy,
at such a time, between the Academician
and his dog, he had no alternative
but to accept the silly caresses, and the
escort of the animal into the salon.
The embarrassment of his host he ac-
counted for by the barely defensible
behavior of his pet, but when the dog
having followed them into the dining-
room, placed two muddy paws upon
the cloth and seized the wing of a cold
chicken, De Musset's suppressed wrath
found relief in the reserved suggestion,
"Yon are fond of dogs, I see." "Fond
of dogs!" echoed the Academician, "I
hate dogs." "But this animal here!"
ventured De Musset. "I have borne
with the beast," was the reply, "only
because it is yours." "Mine?" cried
the poet, "I thought it was yours,
which was all that prevented me from
killing him." The two men shouted
with laughter; De Musset gained a
friend; but the dog and his kind an
enemy more bitter than before.

The Minister's Cow.

Some years ago there lived in Cen-
tral New York a very worthy but ec-
centric divine, known as Father Gross.
He had a hired man named Isaac, who
always obeyed orders without questions.
Father Gross bought a new cow one
day which proved refractory when milk-
ed, refusing to surrender the lacteal
fluid, although Isaac used all the per-
suasive arts of which he was master.
He finally reported the delinquencies
to his master.

Water as a Drink.

Many persons drink ordinarily as
little water as possible, and none at all
at meal times, because they suppose
that water dilutes the gastric juice.
Experiments, however, show that dilu-
tion does not diminish the power of the
gastric juice, and further, that water
alone, as well as solid food, awakens
its secretion. A paper read by Dr.
Webster, of Boston, at a meeting of a
learned medical society took the ground
that water, used moderately at meals,
is beneficial, and that a large class of
persons drink too little. The result is,
if too little water is drunk—especially
if the person eats heartily—the perspira-
tion and the kidney secretion are di-
minished. Not only they, but the
waste of the system, which can be re-
moved only in a state of solution, is
not eliminated with sufficient regularity
and fullness, and the system becomes
gradually clogged by it. The accumu-
lation is slight from day to day, but
in time unpleasant symptoms are de-
veloped. These symptoms are of an in-
definite character—discomfort, even
pain, sometimes in one place and some-
times in another, constipation, and
unhealthy hue of the skin. "Patients,"
said Dr. Webster, "who drank no
more than a pint of water a day have
told me that they were not thirsty.
They were surprised when told to drink
more. Those who have followed this
suggestion in the course of a week have
developed thirst, and drink as many as
three pints of water a day." We may
add that water taken into the stomach
is at once rapidly absorbed by the blood
vessels. A bowl of well-seasoned broth
as a first course, is especially helpful to
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next night, when the flow was stopped.
The whole concave of the heavens had
then made one revolution. The water
which had flowed out during this time
was divided into twelve equal parts,
and smaller vessels were made each to
hold just one of these parts, and on the
following evening they repeated the
operation, filling successively six of
those vessels, and noting carefully what
stars rose above the horizon during the
time required to fill each of them.
Each group of stars which rose during
the time of filling one small vessel was
called a station or house of the sun.
They then postponed operations upon
the other half of the heavens for six
months, when they repeated it, and
thus divided the path of the sun through
the whole heavens into twelve divisions,
to most of which they gave the names
of certain animals; hence the term zo-
diac, the propriety of which could have
been seen only by the fertile fancies of
the childhood of the race. The whole
ancient method of dividing and naming
the constellations is to us utterly ab-
surd, and is really a hindrance to a
knowledge of the stars.

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Water as a Drink.

Many persons drink ordinarily as
little water as possible, and none at all
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that water dilutes the gastric juice.
Experiments, however, show that dilu-
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that water, used moderately at meals,
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