

COMEDY

They parted, with a sigh of relief. And kisses, and burning tears. They met in a foreign land. After some twenty years.

The Golden Dollar.

Sunset burned the apple trees and checked the path winding through them and crossed the rugged and discovered coat of the man crouching in the tall grass.

There was a ravens' look in his glittering black eyes as he turned restlessly from side to side; a ravenous expression in his pinched and awfully face, and something exceedingly ravenous in the way he set his small white teeth into the apple, and licked the mouthful.

There was also an alert look in his eyes as if he dreaded detection, and he shrunk back behind the tree, and crouched lower in the grass, as the laugh of a child and the patter of little feet came down the beaten path near by.

There came simultaneously with these sounds the clatter of a horse's hoofs on the turpentine road beyond, and the hungry black eyes, peering through the tall grass, saw the blue dress and white apron of a little girl flying down the path towards the gate, and a large bearded man entering it, and at the same time throwing the reins of his horse over one of the posts.

He stopped and held out his arms to the little girl as she ran gleefully towards him, and folding them around her, tossed her lightly upon his broad shoulder.

"What's that?" asked the child, clinging with one arm to his neck and pointing with the other to a linen bag carried in his hand—a linen bag lettered with blue.

"Money, my little lady," he said, shaking the bag until it gave out a metallic ring. "Little shiny gold dollars, as bright as your eyes and as yellow as your hair."

"Give them to me," said the child, imperiously reaching down her dimpled hand. "Too many," he said, shaking his head in his imprisoned arm, as he walked slowly up the path.

"How many?" she inquired, still reaching down her hand. "Three hundred," he answered; "three hundred round, yellow dollars, and I'll give you one of them with a hole in it to wear around your neck when we get into the house."

And they passed out of sight, the man in his blue dress and white apron, and the child, imperiously reaching down her dimpled hand. "Too many," he said, shaking his head in his imprisoned arm, as he walked slowly up the path.

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backs back, and seen the child Eva standing at the open casement. "I was starving," he muttered, looking at her.

"Poor man," she says, "they something to eat with the gold dollar, and as he goes away into the night she leans her curly head on the window, and calls after him in her sweet voice.

"Don't ever try to steal any more." Years afterward, when the child Eva had grown into a beautiful woman, and when the apple dropped upon her father's grave, and the whitewashed house in the orchard had passed into other hands, she was present at a brilliant assemblage.

She was among them, but not of them; she was there not to be asked, but to answer. She was not a guest, but only a voice.

"Who is she?" inquired the distinguished statesman in whose honor the assemblage had met.

"Only my governess," answered the velvet-tongued and diamond-decked hostess. "But she has a wonderful voice," she added, apologetically, "I had her come in to sing."

"The statesman looked after her with strange interest." "What is her name?" he asked.

"Eva Errom," answered the lady deprecatingly, as if she thought somehow the name might be offensive, and should therefore be spoken apologetically.

The gentleman was looking at the black robe figure of the girl at the piano, whose wonderful voice was thrilling through the room, and he made no response for a minute, and at the end of that time he was the centre of admiring and satirical looks that were always eager to gather around him.

Later on, when the marvelous voice was hushed, and the black robe form had vanished, as was expected, with its sound, the political star with his circle of satellites was standing near an open window looking out upon the flowery lawn, over which the moonlight lay like a silvery mist.

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The first method of presenting thoughts to the eye was the pictorial system. This mode of writing is quite profusely given in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which the priests employed in a symbolical and allegorical manner.

The eye, for instance, became a symbol of Providence, the eagle an emblem of swiftness, the scaling ladder a representative of a siege.

Chambliss claims that the hieroglyphics are divisible into three distinct classes, the symbolical, the phonetic and figurative signs. It is unknown when picture writing was first used by some writers affirm that letters came into use when the abbreviations of pictorial signs became necessary as the system extended.

For example, two hands and a bow took the place of an archer; an eye and sceptre signified a monarch. In time even these curtailed signs were found to be inadequate to the wants of the people in giving signs to thoughts.

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It is impossible to estimate properly the immense influence which has been exerted upon the household by the atmosphere of the family table. If it is true that one does not come out of a room, the same person who went in, the mind ever after retaining the impress of what affected it there, what an influence must be exercised from the meeting three times a day in the dining-room, from the conversation indulged in, and the sentiments habitually expressed there.

A neat well-ordered table, in itself a lesson to the children, would induce a sensitive child almost invariably to have better manners when dressed in his best, and have seen with surprise the effect produced upon a certain small boy of my acquaintance by handsomely dressed ladies who are prone to him to imitate them.

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Observers of the sun found indications of intense commotion on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August. The sun spots were numerous and large, and presided over a storm of their own kind, with increased force and violence from the surface.

The earth made instantaneous response to the solar storm. A magnetic disturbance suddenly commenced, accompanied by an unusual exhibition of auroral currents continued and strong. It is years since the Greenwich observatory has recorded magnetic disturbances of equal magnitude, and it seems but a timely warning to telegraph engineers, and especially to those concerned in the laying of submarine cables, that earth currents may now become frequent as compared with the quietness of recent years.

A superb exhibition of aurora accompanied the magnetic disturbance. An observer at the Stonehurst Observatory describes it as resembling the magnificent displays of 1869, 70 and 71, while the play of the magnets was one of the most violent ever recorded at that observatory.

The auroral display was extensively observed in England and Scotland. One observer describes it as an outburst of streamers, appearing like wavy, airy curtains from the zenith to the near horizon, with the loveliest green tints near the zenith, another writes that the streamers extended from horizon to zenith, the color being principally green with a reddish tinge; another paints the display as a brilliant band of white light followed by streamers, each streamer fading away before the succeeding one became very bright, and still another records a glowing crescental picture of the northern horizon set off by a bright white haze terminating in an ill-defined arch, from which sprang a large number of broad streamers, stretching toward the zenith.

The same phenomenon was seen by American observers, although it was not so extensively observed as by European observers. It is evident, however, that the epoch of grand auroras and magnetic storms has returned, and that our northern skies for months to come will probably be lighted with auroral flames.

More curiously than ever arises the question of the cause of the sun spot cycle and its intimate connection with electric and magnetic phenomena. No one doubts that the commotion in the solar orb is reflected on the earth in the flashes of auroral light and the erratic movement of the magnetic needle. We can see the cause and note the effect. But no one, if the theory of the distributing influence of the great planets is rejected, has found the clue to the secret of sun spots. We can only grope in darkness for a solution, and persistent searchers to solve the problem, and admire with mingled reverence and awe the mighty power with which the sun ways his realm of worlds, and the strength of the sympathetic chord by which each planet in the solar system is affected by the disturbed magnetism the abnormal condition of the great central orb.

A New Thing in Optics. Professor Merrill has long been of the method of supplying the deficiency of eye power, and some months ago he undertook to ascertain if there was any way by which we could be able to dispense with artificial eyes.

He has succeeded in this, and has been able to do so by using artificial eyes. He has succeeded in this, and has been able to do so by using artificial eyes. He has succeeded in this, and has been able to do so by using artificial eyes.

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It is not the whole, perhaps, without too much about ourselves. Following many a woman has received the life of many a man. A husband's guests are often welcomed when they are gone.

He is happy who has conquered his own mind and his own passions. He is the wisest of weak which receives of shallow sense.

There are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts. A judicious silence is better than a foolish speech without thought.

We must be in eternity before we can be secure against change. A concerned in a passion, great ideas themselves frequently in a shadow.

She has a great many souls, but a life is a handle which she slips out. The ideal state of the young world is a cut from happy timber.

No one will dare mistake that it is better to be just than to be heard. Actions, looks, words, from the steps by which we may spiral characters.

He who knows his own incapacity knows something—few men know that. Considering one's own weakness is a great help in getting on in the world.

And is better, even in leading a temptation to evil than in many formal prayers. When a young man has learned to wait, he has mastered the hardest lesson in his life.

As the physician leaves the desk, so the poet follows are generally the most barren. Good hearts no more than the heart speaks, and if the heart is dumb, God will certainly be deaf.

Every man throws on his surroundings the sunshine or the shadow that exists in his own soul. No place, no company, no age, no season is temptation free. Let no man boast that he is free.

The most mature and happy Christians are, for the most part, those who early come to the Saviour. Heaven made virtue, man the appearance, and very naturally man prefers his own invention.

A devout thought, a pious desire, a holy purpose, is better than a greater state of an earthly kingdom. To sorrow in this life may take care of itself, but to-morrow the stars beyond must be provided for.

To attain long life—love nothing too violently, hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly. Moderation is the father of health, cheerfulness, and old age. Knows has a family too numerous to count.

This short span of life no more compares with eternity than a single grain of sand does with a million months of time. It is strange how soon, when a great man dies, his place is filled, and so completely that he seems no longer wanted.

God is a sure paymaster. He may not pay at the end of the week, month or year, but he never forgets to pay in the end. The time for reasoning is, before we have approached near enough to the forbidden, shrink to look at it and admire.

You may shrink from the far-reaching possibilities of your heart, but no other tool than yours can reach them. A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanimity whatever may happen. A doubter is very like a weathercock, he is never around with every passing breeze, he is a sycophant or a whirlwind.

There are two stars which live and set with men, and whose beneficial rays enwrap him, viz., hope and remembrance. Tears are the gift which love bestows upon the memory of the absent, and they will avail to keep the heart from suffocation.

Things that will wear are not to be had cheap. Whether it be a fabric or a principle, if it is to endure, it must certainly cost something. Of all the actions of man's life his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all the actions of our life it is most meditated with by other people.

Flattery is the house-pocous nonsense with which our ears are sometimes cajoled, in order that we may be more effectively bamboozled and deceived. More immensity of size always attends, but our wonder at the vast results accomplished by comparatively small means remains the longest with us.

Wisdom is better than riches. Wisdom guards thee, but thou must guard thy riches. Riches diminish in the use of it. A man has no right to occupy such high moral grounds that he is constantly so far above his fellows that he can be of no earthly assistance to them.

There is some help for all the defects of fortune, for if a man cannot attain to the length of his wishes, he may have his remedy by cutting of them shorter. A pretty answer was given by a little Scotch girl. When her class was examined, she replied to the question, "What is patience?" "Wait, a wee, and dinna weary."

It is not given to all mortals to be always wise. "If there be those whose folly has never appeared," says I. H. Hecquetonius. "It is because they have never been closely looked for." While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one turns something up; so, while ten fall, one succeeds and is called a man of luck.

Beware of judging character by single deeds, and be even reticent in judging it at all. Only a perfect sympathy, by which we can see things from another's stand-point and forgive for the time our own, can enable us to do justice.

"Well, Pat, Jim didn't quite kill you with the brickbat, did he?" "No; but I wish he had. "Why so?" "I could have seen him hung, and I'd have been satisfied."

A waog got hold of an editor's whisky bottle and labelled it, "To be continued in our necks."

At the table. It is impossible to estimate properly the immense influence which has been exerted upon the household by the atmosphere of the family table.

Great storm in the West. Observers of the sun found indications of intense commotion on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August.

Marriage in the Celestial Empire. Thirty pairs of embroidered slippers are necessary for the trousseau of a Chinese lady of position, and her boudoir is crammed with confectionery, and fruits, burnt almonds, barley sugar, syrup of aloes, oranges, ginger, and staidocks, in confusion with rich silks, jewels of wrought gold and precious stones, rings, bracelets, cases of nails, looking-glasses, and a thousand other charming nick-nacks.

The Rose of Sharon. The so-called Rose of Sharon is one of the most exquisite flowers in shape and hue. Its blossoms are bell-shaped, and of many mingled hues and tints.

Rolling a Broneco. Tom Newland has an Indian who places a high estimate on his equestrian ability. There was a horse to be brought to town a few days ago and the Indian was given the job.

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