

A Learned Woman.

Phidias and Pericles,
Theseus and Hercules,
Pyrrhus and Pompeius,
And Scipio and his filius,
Aedon Romulus and Remus,
Nicomachus and Poliphemus,
Abraham and Trismegistus,
Anaxagoras and his sisters—
These, all these, and more than these,
Were known to Miss Sophronia Pease.

Polycarp and Alexander,
Sophroneus, Anaximander,
Dido and Democritus,
Solon and Theocritus,
Mithridates and Socrates,
Eponemus and Sulpicius,
Cesar and Miltiades,
Cato, Alcibiades—
These, all these, and more than these,
Were known to Miss Sophronia Pease.

Mathematics, hydrostatics,
Biquadratics and pneumatics,
Conchology and Astrology,
Paleontology and geology,
Social statistics, numismatics,
Economy and astronomy—
Genesis and Astronomy—
These, all these, and more than these,
Were known to Miss Sophronia Pease.

Kitchen-sweeping and house-keeping,
Washing dishes, cooking fishes,
Sewing buttons, baking muttons,
Wielding ladles, rocking caddies,
Working ric-rac, making ric-a-brac,
Lifting covers, chanting lovers,
Eucostich or boiled potatoes,
Salt, or soda, or saleratus,
The domestic cookery question,
Or the ethics of digestion—
These, all these, and more than these,
Were known to Miss Sophronia Pease.

SCIENTIFIC.

ELECTROPLATING CORPSES.

A writer in the Philadelphia Record describes the new process for preserving corpses by electroplating as follows:

The body is first thoroughly washed with alcohol or with a solution of caustic potash, followed by very dilute nitric acid, in order to cleanse the body and remove all traces of oily or greasy exudations. Then the entire surface of the body, from which all hair must be entirely removed, is dusted over with finely powdered plumbago, care being taken to cover every portion of the surface. As the purpose of the plumbago is to furnish a conducting surface, any uncovered spot upon the corpse would cause a break in the plating. The Africanized remnant of humanity is then immersed in a bath of metallic solution containing a lump of the metal with which it is desired to coat the body. To which piece of metal is attached the positive pole of a strong galvanic battery or a powerful dynamo-electric machine, and the negative pole is connected with the body. The action of the powerful current of electricity immediately commences, covering the body with a fine film of metal, which is deposited evenly over the entire surface. As long as the electrical current is uninterrupted, the deposit of the metal continues, and the coating may thus be made of any desired thickness. In a length of time proportioned to the strength of the electrical current the entire body may be enveloped in a metallic shroud an eighth or a quarter of an inch in thickness, or even more if desired. By this impervious coat the remains are thus perfectly protected from decay, and may be preserved for an indefinite number of years.

One can readily imagine the feelings of pride with which the man of a hundred years hence would lead his visitor into his mortuary chamber and point out each member of his silver-plated ancestry, beautifully polished and naturally grouped about the room. There would be in those days no need for an expensive burial-lot in a fashionable cemetery, and there would be no use for the costly and ostentatious funeral of to-day. In those days the undertaker would simply be an expert electroplater, and instead of a roomful of sample coffins and caskets he would simply exhibit a few pieces of polished metal and inquire of his customer: "How would you like to have the deceased finished, in copper, nickel, silver or gold?"

READING WITHOUT EYES.

W. H. Murray, a colporteur of the National Bible Society of Scotland, has devised a system of raised characters by which the blind are enabled to read. Says the *Missionary Herald*: "We have recently received from Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming, the well-known traveler, an interesting account of this effort to reach a large and suffering class in China. It is estimated that there are over 500,000 blind persons in China. Miss Cumming reports that Mr. Murray began life as a working sawmill in the south of Scotland; but, having in the second lost one arm, he became a colporteur in Glasgow, and subsequently went to Peking. His pity having been aroused for the innumerable blind whom he met everywhere, he has given every spare moment for eight years to the study of a system by which they might be enabled to read. In place of the four thousand characters in ordinary use among the Chinese, he uses embossed dots representing some four hundred and twenty sounds; and his first experiment with a blind beggar from the streets, who was enabled to read fluently within six weeks, showed that the system was practicable. A school was opened at Peking, and blind boys learned to read with great accuracy and rapidity—indeed, very much more speedily than their companions who had eyesight could learn to read the ordinary Chinese characters.

Wood oil is made on a large scale in Sweden from the refuse of timber cutting and forest clearings, and from stumps and roots; and, although it cannot well be burned in common lamps on account of the heavy proportion of carbon it contains, it furnishes a satisfactory light in lamps especially made for it, and in its natural state is said to be the cheapest of illuminating oils. Thirty factories produce about 40,000 litres of oil daily; turpentine, creosote, acetic acid, charcoal, coal tar oil, and other useful substances are also obtained from the same material.

The Queen of Holland presented a remarkable gift to the king on his 70th birthday. The ladies in waiting carried in an immense bouquet which they placed before his majesty. The king was greatly surprised when suddenly the top of the bouquet opened, and the head of his daughter peeped out of the flowers.

The editor wrote "One thousand women in Iowa own and manage farms," and the perverse types made them declare that "One thousand women in Iowa own and manage farms." And the funny part of this story is that the paragraph printed is as true as the graph written.

A Million Dollar Diamond.

Concerning the early history of the Victoria, the Great White Diamond sometimes called the Imperial, very little is known; in fact, where the stone was found is only a matter of conjecture—a remarkable circumstance when we consider that this is the largest brilliant in the world.

It is, however, believed that it was found by some one in one of the Kimberley mines, South Africa. The first intimation that any of the various mining companies had of its existence was when they heard of its safe arrival in London. It is generally supposed that in the month of June or July, 1884, the stone had been found by one of the surveillance officers of the Central Mining Company in the Kimberley mines. It being his duty to search others, he had the privilege of not being searched himself, and so the stone was passed through the searching house, and he was afterward supposed to have found means of communicating with four illicit diamond buyers. Owing to the stringency of the diamond laws of Griqualand West, the trading in rough diamonds is forbidden any one not owning one of the "patents" or "licenses," as they are called, costing £200 and a guarantee of £500. All purchases made by them must also be entered in a special registry, and are duly signed every week by the police authorities. £3,000 was the price paid to obtain the stone from their possessor. To prepare themselves for the ordeal of transporting the stone out of the district, they assembled at night, commenced drinking, then gambling, and after a night's debauch two of the party lost their share in the big stone. The other two reached Cape Town in safety, where the diamond laws are not in force, and from a dealer there received £19,000 cash for their stone. An outward duty of one-half per cent is collected on all shipments of diamonds from Cape Colony; but this diamond is said to have been carried by one of the passengers of a mail steamer, and was hence undeclared. We next hear from it in London, causing considerable sensation at Hatton Garden, the great diamond market. After considerable time had been spent in trying to find a capitalist who could afford to buy such a gem, it was at last arranged by a former resident of the Cape mines to form a company of eight persons, who bought the stone together for £45,000 cash, on condition that if they should dispose of it each should receive a ninth share in the eventual profits.

Before cutting, it was estimated that the crystal would furnish either of the following gems: If cut as a brilliant, 300 carats; as a drop, 230 to 240 carats; as a lozenge, 250 carats; and as a mathematically perfect brilliant, 150 carats. If cut in the latter form, it would have furnished cleavages that would cut into one 4½ carat, one 20 carat stone, and 40 carats of smaller stones. It was finally decided to cut it into the largest possible brilliant, still preserving a good shape, and Amsterdam was selected as the place where the gem could best be cut.

It was accordingly sent to the polishing mills of Jacques Metz, who erected a special workshop for the purpose. In order to better obtain the brilliant form of cutting, a piece was cleaved off which furnished a 19 carat diamond, and was sold to the King of Portugal for £4,000. The cutting of the large stone, which was commenced on the 9th of April, in the presence of the Queen of Holland, took about twelve months, since, instead of being cut by abrasion with another diamond, as diamonds are usually cut, it was polished down on the saif; and a great amount of time was consumed by the cooling of the stone, as it heated after an hour's running on the wheel. The cutter of the stone was M. B. Barends. The stone in its finished condition weighs 180 carats, and is a beautiful, perfect, steel blue diamond, and is the largest brilliant in the world.

It is 39.5 mm. (1 9-16 inches) long, 30 mm. (1 1-4 inches) wide, and 23mm. (15-16 of an inch) thick, being exceeded in size by one Russian only, the Orloff, belonging to the Czar, which weighs 194½ carats, but is a large deep rose, and not a brilliant. The Victoria exceeds the Regent in weight by 44½ carats. The Kohinoor weighs only 106 1-16 carats.

The form of the Imperial is not entirely even. On one side of the girdle there is quite a flat place, a natural unpolished surface, necessary in cutting, to preserve the large weight of the stone. It is, however, a perfect 58 facet brilliant.

The original weight of the stone was 457½ carats, 3 1-60 ounces troy. The stone today is held by a London syndicate for £200,000.

Sponge-Fishing.

The best fishing on ten fathoms of water, at a depth of eight or ten fathoms of water, is by known to exist at great depths; one variety has been found, in the Gulf of Maori, at a depth of a hundred and eighty-five fathoms. An inferior sponge is found on the coasts of Florida and the West Indies; two species of a better quality are brought from the Levant. The Turks and the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands do a large trade in sponge, and crews of between four and five thousand fishermen are attached to about six hundred boats, which are chiefly engaged in the sponge fishery along the coast of Syria, Candia and Barbary. The divers take down with them a stone of triangular shape, pierced and fastened to a rope at one angle; the rope is attached to the rope above, and the diver, by means of this stone and rope, manages to reach the sponges, which he tears from the rocks and places under his arms; when ready he signals to the men in the boat, by pulling on the rope, and they pull him up. This is the most effectual mode of obtaining sponge, although the Greeks of the Morea obtain it by means of a pronged instrument, which, however, tears the sponges and reduces their value. A coarser kind of sponge is found about the Bahama and West India Islands, of which about two hundred and fifteen thousand pounds are sent annually to Great Britain. There is a species of sponge familiar to British shores which is almost treelike in form, with numerous branches. There is also a fresh water sponge which grows to the height of a foot and is divided into many branches, and its texture is so delicate that the slightest handling tears it; it is also of a foul odor, resembling that of stagnant ditches.

One of grandmother's wise ways was to keep a cup of alum water always close at hand; it usually stood on the window-sill beside her work-basket. Cut fingers and bruises of all kinds, it wrapped in cloth wet with the alum water, healed with a rapidity that was truly wonderful. This is so simple a remedy that it is worth while to know about it.

The Tobacco Habit.

The tobacco habit of the people in the United States is a large one. It is so gigantic that it requires every State and Territory in the Union, save Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, to support it. It exhausts, as no other harvest, 500,000 acres of land, and in New York, alone, commands 20,000 persons.

The product of tobacco in the United States is greater than that of any country in the world. It is safe to say that the United States furnishes one-half the tobacco that enters into general commerce. According to an estimate made some years ago, the annual product was two billion pounds. This is a sum no one can comprehend; but place this tobacco out in sight and look at it. It is a roll two inches in diameter, reaching around the world thirty times.

According to a later estimate, the annual cost of tobacco is \$600,000,000. What is this sum? It would build a railroad, bonded at \$25,000 a mile, around the world; it would buy all the bread stuffs manufactured in the country in a year. It would pay for all the meat and woolen goods produced in the country in twelve months. It is six times all that is spent annually in the country for public instruction. It is millions more than all that was paid to all the wage receivers in the country in 1880. It is enough to build and equip 20,000 miles of railroad, and give to every idle man in the country, employment for every working day in the year, and wages enough to support his family. It is enough to give every third head of a family in the country a homestead of one hundred acres, paid for and free from debt; it is enough to build and equip 3,000 colleges every year; it is enough to build 2,500 homes for orphans, indigent, and poor, and endow them every year; it is enough to send 800,000 missionaries abroad and throughout our land every year; it is enough to give every man, woman, and child in the land two and a half barrels of extra fine flour and stop the cry for bread. This is the sum spent annually for the tobacco habit.

But to divide this sum to see how it bears on individuals. This dollar sum is no less than an average of ten dollars to every man, woman, and child in the country. But not all the women and children, nor all the men, use tobacco. If half the people of the country used it, the average cost would be seventy dollars. Suppose a young mechanic spends for tobacco five cents a day, \$18.25 a year—this is a supposition far below the average cost,—at the end of ten years, with compound interest, the cost becomes \$240.54; at the end of twenty, \$617.30; at the end of thirty, \$1,442.77. This man may pity his neighbor whose roof is burned over his head, but he has slowly burned up a house for himself. He thinks it all wrong and cruel that some friend has no home for himself in old age; he has destroyed one for himself, and perhaps, in addition, suffered some of the physical consequences of this vice.

How much is the burden of tobacco on villages? A Methodist minister states that his whole society spent in a year, for the support of its own church privileges and missions, \$841, and sixty-seven church members spent \$845 for tobacco. A Western town expended \$2,712 for schools and churches and at the same time \$4,098 for tobacco. A correspondent for a Southern paper affirms that in any Southern State where the negroes compose half the population, "The snuff which is sold amounts annually to more than the cost of all the farming implements of all kinds, including cotton-gins, cotton-presses, steam-engines for farm use, horse-powers, and all sorts of mechanical tools," and ends: "I stand prepared with Chalmer's challenge, 'Give me your pinch of snuff, and I will support the church.' Give me your tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and I will support the whole Southern Church, and do it handsomely."

It is well that good people feel as much interest in this vice as they do; may they take much more. Let the young man that is hesitating about this vice consider well, and save himself from its slavery. Let all unite to release this land, the poor, the hungry, the homeless, from the enormous burden of this tobacco habit.

The Queen's Kitchen.

In the Queen's kitchen there is a book-keeper to give orders to grocers, provision and other dealers; four clerks to aid him in his work, a chief cook, four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, three roasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a storekeeper, two "green office" men, two steam apparatus men, an apprentice, three female assistants, an errand man, a pastry cook, two female assistants, a baker and assistant and three coffee-room women. There is an extensive wine cellar, superintended by a man of large salary, and an army of officers engaged in various departments suggestive of eating and drinking. Plenty of servants to make work for each other, and doubtless many of them find plenty to do! But the wages the servants receive in the Royal household are not large. We are told that even so gorgious a gentleman as a Queen's footman has to begin with a modest \$250 a year, which in course of time may expand to \$400, but no further. Perquisites, too, have been abolished or curtailed. There is an allowance of six guineas and a half for hair powder, bag and stockings; but each man has to find his own blacking and boot brushes, and to pay for his own washing. A suit of state livery is said to cost \$600. They are rarely used, and of course, rarely renewed. When they are renewed, however, the old garments become the perquisites of the wearers, and the gold lace upon them is, of course, of considerable value. The Queen has fifteen footmen, and one sergeant-footman with a salary of \$650 a year. Formerly the sergeant footman or one of the six senior footmen was often promoted to the position of page-of-the-presence, or of a Queen's messenger, either of which was worth \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year. But this practice has gone the way of most of the perquisites, and the position of a Royal footman is no longer sought for as it used to be.

During a thunderstorm at Hazelton, Pa., lightning struck a penknife in the hands of High Sheriff Ziordt, who was bathing in a tub. When he recovered consciousness he found nothing but small splinters of the tub he had been bathing in and the water it contained was equally distributed over the floor, as if done with a mop in the hands of a scrubwoman. The metal in the knife was melted. No other evidence that the lightning had entered the room could be found.

The Inventor's Work in Agriculture.

The conditions of the welfare of countries have undergone very great changes during the last fifty years. Up to a comparatively recent period, it was almost an axiom of political economy that the farmers were the producers of the true wealth of a region. They worked a mine that was inexhaustible if proper treatment was awarded it. If the soil became spent, it was irrigated as a sign of faulty agriculture. Properly treated, the same land could be used, year in and year out, and would yield a constant return for labor expended and capital invested. The coal miner works out a deposit of coal and abandons the region, after numbering many acres with heaps of culm. The metallurgist builds his furnace near the source of supplies, to be abandoned when these fail. But the farmer, by his improvement of location, and by his perseverance, instead of exhausting the land, seemed the founder of a country's prosperity. It is true that, in some instances, particularly where subjected to a heavy drain upon its mineral constituents by successive crops of cereals or tobacco, land improved exhausted. Modern science, with improved systems of fertilizing and prescription of rotation of crops, endeavored, with much success, to overcome this trouble.

The agriculturist was thus advanced in his efforts by the chemist, and took a step forward toward a more scientific treatment of his materials. Coincident with, or a little in advance of, this epoch, the mechanical inventor appeared on the scene, and invented machinery which enabled horses to do the work of men. From the reaping hook to the cradle was an important step. It multiplied greatly the labor of man. From the cradle to the reaper, from the pitchfork to the unloading machinery, from hand labor to the self-binder, from the flail to the threshing machine, were still greater ones, as they did away with directly applied human labor. These inventions mark a revolution in farming.

The farmer or his laborers to-day do not do one hundredth part the actual work. Steam or horse driven machinery are the agents. The farm is converted into a factory. Grain is sowed and fertilizers are distributed by machines. Improved cultivators are used in treating growing crops. After harvesting by power, threshing machines are substituted for the old time flails. The farming of fifty years ago is becoming a lost art.

To a great extent, the farmer is deposed from his position as the principle producer of a region's wealth. This honor must be shared by others. The chemist has had his part in the change, but the inventor stands above all in this. To him the new condition is principally due. As the result of his work, the United States maintain numerous factories devoted entirely to the production of agricultural machinery. Every city and village have stores devoted to their sale. The farm directs the operations of the machinery when completed, just as the engineer of a steamer superintends the running of the engine. It would be as truthful or logical to call the marine engineer the developer of commerce as to claim for the farmer the title of sole producer. In his work he has partners. Without the great agricultural implement works, he could do nothing. They, as well as he, are agents in production. The inventor who directs and plans the factories' work is also a partner, and is an actual producer. He may not make two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one, but he has changed another ratio for the better. He has made the actual labor of man far more efficient than before. This soil may produce no more, but the labor of those tilling it is many times more productive.

The future economist should pay regard to the new order of things. The influence of the inventor has been particularly great in the field of agriculture. It has done away with the customs of many centuries; it has converted the farmer into a superintendent or engineer, and raised him from the dependency due to unending toil. The immense grain farms of the West are the outcome of such factors. Steam and horses are the motive power, and improved machinery is the direct performer of the work. The system by which they are run could no more exist without the inventor's aid than the merchant navy could be profitably worked without compound engines and all the latest devices and inventions in steam machinery. The same applies to the smaller farms of the East. On them the work is done by machinery, and the farmer is being educated and developed into an engineer, capable of running and repairing complicated machines.—*Scientific American*.

An Estate of Over a Million Acres

Thursday last, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, Messrs. Wells and Read offered to public auction the freehold domains of an enormous estate situated in the Province of Vefsen, in Norway, and about 200 miles north of Trondhjem, lying between 65° and 66° north latitude; no portion of it reached beyond the temperate zone. It was described as occupying a fiftieth part of the whole country, the area being 1,200,000 acres, or 2,000 square miles, and the number of farms was 168. It was also stated to be rich in timber and mineral productions, which were capable of very great development. In one respect, as the auctioneer said, it was unique, being the largest estate that was ever offered for sale, and presented an exception to the custom of the country, where the farmer is generally the owner of his occupation. Within its boundaries was situated the Lake Roin Vand, one of the largest inland waters of Norway. The sporting rights, over 200 miles of river and lake were reserved, affording some of the finest wild shooting and fishing in the North of Europe. The estate was easy of access, as much so as the Highlands formerly were, and the climate in the summer months was exceedingly pleasant. There was no serious offer for it, for the small sum of £6,500 that was named, or about 1d. per acre, and could scarcely be so considered, and the property was withdrawn.—[London Times].

The *London Lancet* says people can easily protect themselves and their children from the bites of gnats and other insects by sponging the skin and hair with a weak solution of carbolic acid. It will drive away the whole tribe. The solution need not be more than six or seven per cent acid, and it may be added to water till the latter smells strongly. It is perfectly safe. Horses and cattle could be protected from flies in the same way.

Kept His Money in His Boots.

We were travelling from San Antonio to El Paso—an old and wealthy friend and myself. To save ourselves in a measure, the usual tediousness of the journey we engaged in a social game of cards, and to lighten the interest had drawn some small sums of money. In staking some small change from his pocket, my friend dropped a roll of greenbacks into the aisle. A neatly dressed young man on the opposite seat picked it up and handed it to its owner with the remark:—

"Rat her nice little wad to have out if the train robbers should happen around." He had been a very social companion during the earlier part of the trip, and we had taken a liking to him. His only drawback seemed to be a want of knowledge concerning life in Western Texas.

"Yes," returned the old man; "but I hardly expect any more train robbers in Texas. Why, it's a bare eight months since we've had one. Well, if they do get this little pile I'm safe, anyhow. I've got twenty times that much more—and they wouldn't owe where I had it. I'm just a little too cute for 'em. They never think of making a man pull off his boots."

The young man smiled. The boots remained of the afternoon he stood on the gallery of the coach, "taking a good look at the country; it was so different from Missouri, where he came from." Suddenly about dark the train stopped. Some one exclaimed: "Don't shoot!" Our young acquaintance stepped from the gallery into the car.

"What's the matter? What's the matter?" queried my elder companion. "Oh, not much, not much," was the slow reply, "only I guess old fellow" (here he levelled a revolver at him), "I guess it's about time for you to pull off your boots." The car filled with armed men. The usual programme was successfully carried out. When the train was permitted to travel on I flung myself into the seat made vacant by the innocent young Missourian (!), put my hands into my empty pockets and meditated until we reached our destination. My old friend lighted a cigar, dropped his boots (those treasure-laden boots) on a seat in front of him, and said he'd be haunted if he'd say a word till he reached El Paso. He thought he had said enough for one day.

A Rattlesnake Farm.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution describes a farm in Illinois, the products of which are of a nature to make the flesh of any but enthusiastic naturalists creep with horror. The farm is carried on for the purpose of propagating rattlesnakes, which are sold at a good round price. A certain firm is at present using rattlesnake oil in the manufacture of a remedy for rheumatism, and the Illinois farmer has agreed to furnish two hundred and fifty snakes for the laboratory during the season, no reptile being less than six years old, or measuring less than four feet in length.

There are thirty-seven "mounds" on the farm—slightly raised hillocks—where the snake burrow in winter, and live with their young in summer. On the south side of one mound, where they could get the full benefit of the sun, were to be seen, on the day of the reporter's visit, over fifty reptiles, which took not the slightest notice of spectators.

"That mound," said the farmer, "probably contains a dozen nests, and each nest at least ten eggs. I have seen nests holding eighteen young rattlers, the largest not over two inches in length. The eggs are about the size of those of a partridge, but have a soft shell."

In the farm house was a box of sawdust under the stove containing twenty-seven rattlesnake eggs, which were almost at the point of hatching. After they have done so, the tiny reptiles would be fed upon flies, caught for them by the children.

Several pet snakes glide about the house. They are absolutely harmless, the poison sac having been removed from their mouths, and theirfangs clipped with pincers, while they were under the influence of chloroform. The reptiles have no equal as mice exterminators, and in the summer not only keep the place free from bugs and flies, but from human intruders.

Self-Support in Water.

The utmost care and judgment should be exercised by those who go bathing. It is perfectly foolhardy to take risks that may cost one's life. It is desirable at all times to be master of one's self, but never is presence of mind of more importance than when one is in the water. Many people are drowned because they exert themselves wildly when thrown into the water suddenly, forgetting completely in their fright the buoyancy of the water, which will sustain a body held by a slight support. Every person should learn to float who exposes himself to the danger of drowning. A recent writer says: "It is, unfortunately, not generally known that a finger laid upon an oar, or the gunwale of an overturning boat, or a board, or almost any floating object, will sustain the human body in calm water. Persons who have been properly taught, and have acquired the habit of acting with self-possession in the water when they are upset, do not attempt to climb upon the overturned boat, but simply take hold of it and quietly support themselves. A boat half filled with water, or completely overturned, will support as many persons as can get their hands upon the gunwale, if they behave quietly. In case of accident, a person who understands and acts in accordance with these facts would stand a better chance of being saved, even if he were a poor swimmer, than an expert swimmer would have who should lose his presence of mind."

To Detect Bogus Butter.

Professor Soxheit, of Munich, suggests the following plan for the ready detection of bogus butter:—He proposes to make a law that all bogus butter must be mixed during the preparation with phenolphthalein, which is made out of one of the products of the dry distillation of tar, and one gramme of it will be enough for 100 kilogrammes of bogus butter. The butter can then be offered for sale, colored yellow, or uncolored, or in any way desired, and the phenolphthalein will not be seen at all. But by adding a solution of soda, or ammonia and water, or even a teaspoonful of water and the ashes of a cigar, to a piece of the butter the size of a bean the whole of the butter will become a nice red if it be bogus butter or if bogus butter be mixed with it.

Fred Douglass, on being asked to describe his feelings when he heard people speak slightly of his race, hesitated a moment and replied, "I feel as if a nail had attempted to kick me and missed."