

## THE BONNY HANDS THAT MAKE GOOD BREAD.

BY SAMUEL EAGER.

I own the charms of rounded arms,  
Of eyes that love's soft lustre shed,  
Of raven hair and tresses fair,  
Of cheeks that toy with white and red;  
Of pouting lips where Cupid dips  
The arrows that to hearts are sped,  
Yet none of these my fancy please  
Like the bonny hands that make good bread.

Some hands have art to move the heart  
By waking music's sweet appeal;  
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,  
And through the canvas make us feel.  
Some make the dress fair forms caress,  
To win the heart and turn the head;  
For me, more rare, beyond compare,  
Are the bonny hands that make good bread.

Gay maiden, vain! the rustling train,  
Those jeweled hands so idly crossed,  
That idler mind can pleasure find  
In every hour ignobly lost.  
Your jewels shine, your looks are fine,  
But I'll not seek, where'er I wed,  
For jeweled hands, or gold and lands,  
But for bonny hands that make good bread.

—Eastern Paper.

## NEWS NOTES.

Pigeongram is what they call dispatches sent by carrier pigeon post.

The Moody and Sankey excitement and success are making revivalism not only popular but fashionable in England.

It is remarked as a curious circumstance that Mr. Beecher should not have shown conscientious scruples about kissing anything but the Bible.

In Clinton, Ind., the women still keep up the crusade, and pray out of town every adventurer hardy enough to attempt to open a saloon.

It is announced that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, will make an extended tour through the United States this summer.

"At the earnest solicitation of my wife and children, I have consented to become a candidate for county treasurer," is the way a Mississippi candidate puts it.

Orton Demonstrator—I don't care whether he's Orton, or Tichborn, or Cashiro, or who he is, but I hate to see a poor man kep' out o' his property.—Punch.

On Duck River, Tenn., a steamboat, drawing only twelve inches of water, and having a grist mill on board, wanders up and down, stopping wherever she is wanted to grind a bushel or two of corn for the farmers.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, has just ruled that "in the trial of an issue of fact involving the examination of a written or printed instrument it is good ground of challenge to a juror that he cannot read."

The designs for the alteration of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, have been completed, and are to be exhibited. The English papers say that the sum of £40,000 is available for the proposed changes.

Strawberries, the first of the season of English growth, made their appearance in the London markets on the 23d of March, this year. They were sold at the rate of from half a crown to five shillings for small baskets containing six to nine strawberries.

A quack doctor has been sentenced to death at the Liverpool assizes for causing the death of a woman in the exercise of his craft. The jury recommended him to mercy, but Mr. Baron Pollock, in passing sentence, held out no hope of mercy.

The London Times thinks "there must be something not altogether without real vitality where 20,000 people assemble from day to day, without any selfish interest, to hear the same teaching in almost the same phrases."

The London Times devotes a leading editorial to the announcement with which it opens: "The Arctic expedition of 1875 is to sail without a chaplain. No cabin accommodation, it appears, can be found for such a functionary."

The practice of offering a dictionary as a prize to the best speller in the matches now in vogue reveals the fact, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the person always gets the dictionary who has the least need of it.

## Judge Kelley on the Southern Situation.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who left here shortly after the adjournment of Congress, for Florida, with a view to recruit his health, returned yesterday, and left this morning for Philadelphia. Although he spent the most of the time he was absent in Florida, the Judge traveled extensively through the states of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, keeping, as he says, his eyes and ears open to ascertain for himself the condition of affairs in the south. Avoiding the Pullman palace cars while traveling, he mingled freely with the people, black and white, questioning them upon their condition, their wants and their expectations. As a result of his observations and researches, Judge Kelley says that he found every part of the south visited by him extremely depressed. The financial legislation of the last Congress, he says, is driving the south into insolvency, and not until its repeal by a new Congress will there be any recuperation in that section.

Touching the outrage business, Judge Kelley states that the reports which have been received here are not only gross exaggerations, but in many cases deliberate falsehoods. "In all my fourteen years in Congress," said Mr. Kelley, "the only vote I regret having given was that for the force bill last session." So far as he could ascertain there was no occasion for such a measure in the South. He conversed with negroes of every grade, and the universal testimony is that where a colored man is industrious, minds his own business, and avoids whisky, he is not only prosperous, but is rapidly accumulating property. "It was only when I reached the political centers, such as Columbia, South Carolina, and mingled with the negroes who have made politics a trade, that I heard complaints against the whites, and in nearly every instance investigation showed the same to be unfounded."

What the south wants, says Mr. Kelley, "is money." As is the case with a large number of people at the north, who are out of work and find it difficult to make ends meet, the southern people feel that there is something wrong, and, not knowing exactly what it is, they attribute it to the radical rule of the republican party.

Judge Kelley took particular pains to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the stories of the new rebellion in the south; questioning the negroes and the whites, the concurrent testimony was that such a supposition was an absurdity. The negroes laughed at the idea of their being reduced to slavery again, should the old southern ex-slaveholders come into power.—Washington Star, April 30.

## Our Millionaires.

In older countries than California wealth is conservative. The men of great fortunes are content; they have, as a rule, retired from active business, and their interest is that quiet should prevail, order be maintained and honest governments supported. This class of men having gotten out of the excitement and turmoil of business, desire to see things go slow; they would have the community avoid excitements, keep out of speculations; they invest their money in legitimate business, and would have everybody else engage in some fixed and permanent employment; it is their interest that the community should pay its taxes and its rents, and that there should be honesty and economy in the administration of the government. In San Francisco we have a very different condition of affairs. There is no city in the world, where, in proportion to the population, there are so many young millionaires so active and so boldly adventurous as the majority of ours. In older countries the men who are worth millions have, as a rule, inherited wealth from their progenitors; if they have made their own fortunes it has nearly consumed a lifetime and they are in the sere and yellow leaf. In San Francisco, without exception, our rich men have accumulated, unaided from small beginnings, and with the single exception of Mr. Lick are young men. Even Mr. Lick still claims ten years of active life for the management of his property, and we do not know

of another one of our very wealthy citizens who, calculated by the tables of life insurance, may not hope for from ten to thirty years of business activity. They are bold, aggressive business men; their present wealth is used by them as a power for further accumulations; too many—indeed, we may say most of them, are grasping, avaricious and unscrupulous. There is more than a minority who, in their greed of gain and lust of lucre, will in their business operations step close to the line of crime. Transactions are not of uncommon occurrence which, by every standard of moral right, ought to consign the wealthy operators to the prison at San Quentin. There is here a different standard by which to determine the honesty of rich men; what would be blackmailing, swindling, subornation of perjury, conspiracy to rob and cheat, if perpetrated by a man of small means in ordinary occupations, is, when done by millionaires in the carrying out of their stupendous enterprises, regarded as evidence of shrewd management and business capacity. The result of this is to demoralize the business community and to lower the standard of commercial honor. It is only disgraceful to steal small amounts, and the grade of rascality is in the inverse ratio to the magnitude of the offense. San Quentin is only intended for poor men and small offenders. Of nearly a thousand prisoners at present confined in our State Penitentiary there is not one who is worth \$10,000. Men worth \$100,000 are never convicted; while a man worth \$1,000,000 is never legally arraigned and never put on trial.—S. F. Chronicle.

KISSING IN CHINA.—It is a singular fact that the custom of kissing is altogether unknown in China. The Chinese, indeed have no word expressing love as we understand the passion. An American navy officer voyaging China-wards narrates an amusing experience of the ignorance of the Chinese maidens of the science of kissing. Wishing to complete a conquest he had made of a young mei jin (beautiful lady) he invited her—using the English words—to give him a kiss. Finding her comprehension of his request somewhat obscure, he suited the action to the word and took a delicious kiss. The girl ran away into another room, thoroughly alarmed, exclaiming, "Terrible man-eater, I shall be devoured." But in a moment finding herself uninjured by the salute, she returned to his side saying: "I would learn more of your strange rite. Ke-e-es me." He knew it wasn't "right," but he kept on instructing her in the rite of "ke e-es me" until she knew how to do it like a native Yankee girl; and after all that she suggested a second course by remarking, "Ke-e-es me some more seen jine Mee-lee-kee!" [Anglice—American], and the lesson went on until her mamma's voice rudely awakened them from their delicious dream.—Ex.

DIFFICULTY IN PHONETIZING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The spelling mania has caused the raising of the old question once more, "Why not make the English language phonetic?" The same question was widely and persistently advocated and agitated by eminent philologists some twenty years ago, both in Great Britain and in this country. Newspapers and school books were printed in phonetic type, and many persons were so sanguine as to believe the reform possible. But those who worked hardest and plead longest for it then are now satisfied that a radical reform in spelling is impossible. An extra letter can now and then be knocked out of a word, but the English language has too great a history, has too much literature in the old spelling, is too composite in its structure to permit the reform, valuable as it would seem to be, to become practical. The demands of etymology are great, and etymology depends rather upon visible form than upon sound. To reform the English language and place it upon a phonetic basis means phonetizing all the French, Spanish, Greek, Italian, Latin or other languages that form elements of it.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

"The Chipman Lode," at Newburyport, Mass., has been sold to New Yorkers and others for \$1,000,000.

## TOUGHENED GLASS.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Although the manufacture of glass has been carried on for about 2,000 years, it does not appear that any attempts to overcome its inherent brittleness and liability to fracture, and at the same time to preserve its transparency, have proved successful—if, indeed, they have ever been made, which is doubtful. It is true that the French philosopher Reaumur, many years since, hardened glass somewhat by exposing it to a high temperature for a considerable time. But this process, which is technically termed devitrification, while it hardens, at the same time crystallizes the glass and renders it opaque, the product being known as Reaumur's porcelain. Seven years since, however, M. Francois de la Bastie, a French engineer, after long and patient investigation into the subject, discovered a simple means of rendering glass practically unbreakable, and at the same time of preserving its transparency. There were many delicate conditions involved in the process by which he obtained this result, his success being achieved much in the same way as was Pallissy's, but on endeavoring to repeat the successful experiment he failed signally. For two years more M. de la Bastie, who possesses ample means, strove without avail to rediscover the secret of his success. At length, however, he succeeded in so doing, and has since been engaged in perfecting his invention and developing a laboratory experiment into practical working. The process of conversion, in the main, is a very simple one, so simple that it seems singular it was never thought of before. Broadly stated it consists in heating the glass at a certain temperature and plunging it while hot into a bath consisting of a heated oleaginous compound. There are, however, many conditions in connection with the details of the process upon which a satisfactory result depends, and the neglect of any, even in a slight degree, constitutes the difference between success and failure. Thus, the glass may be underheated and may not be susceptible to the effect of the bath, or it may be overheated and then it will lose its shape, or, again, it may be rightly heated and yet be spoiled in the course of transference to the bath. Moreover, the oleaginous constituents of the bath and their temperature have an important bearing upon the ultimate result. These and numerous other points of detail have all been satisfactorily settled by M. de la Bastie, who has designed furnaces and baths by means of which his toughening process can be carried out practically without fear or mischance. The time occupied in the actual process of tempering is merely nominal, for directly the articles are brought to the required temperature they are plunged into the bath and instantly withdrawn. The cost of tempering, too, is stated to be very small.

We have observed that M. de la Bastie went through a long course of experimental research before he attained success. He first worked, as an engineer naturally would, upon mechanical principles. Knowing that the fragility of glass results from the weakness of the cohesion of its molecules, he not unreasonably expected that, by forcing these molecules more closely together, and thus rendering the mass more compact, the strength and solidity of the material would be increased. But this doctrine, which holds good with iron and steel, as Sir Joseph Whitworth has practically demonstrated, does not apply to glass—compression failing to toughen it, even if applied to it when in a fluid or soft condition. By applying heat, however, which is only force in another form, the desired end is attained, and the physical properties of the material become altered in a very remarkable manner. To this singular fact we can testify, from the inspection of a number of toughened glass articles at the offices of Messrs. Abel Rey & Bros., 29 Mincing Lane, the representatives of M. de la Bastie in England. In these articles, which consist of watch-glasses, plates, dishes, and sheet glass, both colored and plain, neither transparency nor color is affected at all, and the ring or sound only slightly. These articles—some of them being exceedingly thin—were thrown indiscriminately across a room against

a wall, and fell spinning on the deal floor. Water was boiled in a saucer over a fire, and the saucer was quickly removed to a comparatively cold place, and was unaffected by the sudden change of temperature. One corner of a piece of glass was held by the hand in a gas flame until the corner became exceedingly hot, but the heat was not communicated to the other portion of the glass, neither was it cracked from unequal expansion. A comparative experiment was then made with a piece of ordinary plate glass and a similar piece of toughened glass, in order to show their respective powers of resistance to fracture from the force of impact by a falling weight. In each case the glass was about six inches square, and was placed in a frame, the weight being dropped upon its center. With the ordinary glass, a two-ounce brass weight falling on it from a height of 12 and 18 inches respectively did no damage, but at 24 inches the glass was broken into several fragments. With a thinner piece of toughened glass no impression was made by the same weight falling from heights ranging from 2 to 10 feet, the weight simply rebounding from off the glass. An eight ounce iron weight, tried at two and four feet respectively, gave similar results. Upon the height being increased to six feet, however, the glass broke. But here another singular result was produced; instead of breaking into about a dozen pieces, as did the ordinary glass, it was literally smashed to atoms. The largest fragments measured about half an inch in length and breadth, and these were easily reduced by the fingers to atoms varying in size from that of a pin's point to that of a large pin's head. The lines of fractures in the fragments presented to the eye the appearance of irregular lace work, and these lines were, moreover, apparent to the touch, but more palpably on one side of the glass than the other. Which of the two sides was the one that received the first impact of the blow we are not able to determine. Another peculiarity is that the edges of the fracture are by no means so sharp, and therefore capable of causing incised wounds, as are those of ordinary glass. It would seem that the toughened glass possesses enormous cohesive power, but that if the equilibrium of the mass is disturbed at any one point the disturbance or disintegration instantly extends throughout the whole piece, the atoms no longer possessing the power of cohesion.

Of the practical nature of M. de la Bastie's unique discovery there can be no question whatever, nor can there be any doubt of its value in the arts, sciences and manufactures. The applications which suggest themselves are innumerable, and above and beyond the usefulness of the process with regard to articles of domestic use come important considerations affecting the applied sciences, especially in connection with chemical manufactures and similar industries, where a material alike uninfluenced by the action of heat or acids has been so long and so vainly sought for—notably in connection with vitriol chambers in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and for piping in chemical works. For the present there remains one purpose to which toughened glass cannot be so easily applied, and that is to window glazing in odd sizes, inasmuch as it cannot be cut by a diamond or other ordinary means. Our glaziers will therefore have a respite, but we cannot give them much hope that it will prove a long one, as experiments of considerable promise are being conducted with the view of solving this problem. Moreover, the glass can be cut to the proper size before toughening if desirable. The glass, however, is readily engraved either by fluoric acid in the usual way, or by Mr. Tilghman's elegant sand-blast process. It can be easily polished, and it can also be cut by the wheel as for lustre work and the like. It only remains to congratulate M. de la Bastie on the useful and valuable discovery he has made, and to add that he is now erecting works in France to carry out in practice his ingenious process.—London Times.

The Tichborne madness runs so high in England that Lady Radcliffe—the cousin of Kate Doughty of the story—has been compelled to leave her residence in Staffordshire in consequence of the brutal impudence of the people of the lower classes.