## TRICKERY IN DIAMONDS. in the document he had signed, he had THE QUEEREST FISH NESTS.

## SOME OF THE TRICKS RESORTED TO BY SWINDLERS.

J. 1

#### Persons Not Experts Taken in by Artful Devices-Some Famous Cases Making Genuine Diamonds.

"Is there a large amount of imposi tion at present in your business?" asked a Chicago Tribune reporter of a diamond dealer.

"In an article where not one in a hundred has any knowledge whatever, and not more than one in ten thousand is a good judge, there must necessarily be a good deal of imposition. The methods of cheating may be divided into three The first and most common is classes. when flawed, imperfect, or off-colored diamonds are sold for first-water, flawless gems. This takes place every day and every hour of the day. The next two methods are swindling pure and simple. There are several precious atones which are of an entirely different composition to the diamond, but resemble that gem so closely that none but experts can distinguish them. Even experts have often to test these before they can discover the imposition. The basis of the diamond, as almost everybody knows, is carbon. The basis of the stones I now allude to is alumina, and they are known under the generic term 'carodums.' The principal stones substituted and sold for diamonds are the white sapphire, white topaz, and the zircon or jargon. White sapphire and topaz are worth from \$2 to \$8 a carat, zircon much less. Bushels of these stones have been and are still sold for diamonds. They can be at once identified by experts for their inferior hardness and difference in specific gravity.

The last method of swindling is when imitation stones made in various ways are sold for the genuine article. More of this is carried on than you would think possible. In Europe, especially in Paris, the art of making fine imitations of diamonds has been brought to perfection. Many of these, of course, are sold for what they are, many are made to order for wealthy people who in temporary difficulties wish to raise money on their diamonds, and have these stones set in the same manner to wear while the real article is out of their reach, but large quantities are set in fine style and sold for first-water diamonds,"

"Have there been any very successful frauds in your line lately?"

"There is always something going on, but the most extensive and successful swindle in which I as well as a great many others suffered first came into operation about two years ago. It is the coating system. By saturating off-colored flawless stones-worth about \$25 a carat-in a peculiar solution it gave them the appearance of first-water goods, worth \$100 a carat. The solution soon wears off, or it may be removed by a good application of hot soap suds. But the trade was quite unacquainted with this method, and before we got to the bottom of it the sharpers had made an enormous pile. This is still being practiced at present to a small extent, principally for the working of pawnbrokers." "Can you call to mind any well-

planned gem confidence operations that have not been made public?"

"Did you ever hear of the clever dodge worked in London in 1881 by one of the best known 'con' practitioners of New York? He went to London and purchased in Hatton garden a magnificent stone weighing about twelve and a half He paid between \$7,000 and or it. He then made his way to carats. \$8,000 for it. Paris and put the stone in the hands of the best maker of paste goods and or-He then thirty facsimiles of it. had the whole of them mounted in rings of exactly the same design. In London are many large pawnbrokers who lend sums of \$5,000 and upward for short terms-fourteen days or so-at one and a half or three-quarter per cent. He left the original ring with each of them in turn, took it out again, and repledged it two or three times until they were well acquainted with him and the gem. One Saturday, which is their busy day, he cushed around to the whole collection and left one of the imitations for sums ranging from \$4,000 to \$6,000. He placed twenty-eight in all. They possibly did not examine them closely, as he was so well known, and his appearance and manners were calculated to ward off suspicion. The shrewdest pawnbrokers in London were taken in by this schemer. The Attenboroughs (this family have about eight establishments) had five of these rings, the Russells had three, and so forth. A much cleverer though not such an extensive scheme was worked in Paris in 1878 by a notorious French 'chevalier de industrie.' He had a magnificent stone worth \$6,000, of which he also had an imitation made and set in the same mauner as the original. He then went to the most extensive retail jeweler there, and, handing him the genuine gem in a ring, asked him how much he would charge to reset it in a combination setting, or a setting where the stone could be used as a ring, scarfpin and stud. The jeweler named the amount, which he said was much more than he wished to spend, as the stone was only an imitation and not worth the outlay. The jeweler was astonished to hear that the fine stone he had in his hand was an imitation, and testing it slightly assured the owner that it was a real diamond. At this the sharper laughed and stated he had bought it in Baden Baden from a gambler out of luck for \$50 and that the jeweler must be mistakes. He willingly left it until next day for further testing. When he came the following day the jewcler assured him it was a real diamond (as he well knew), and to back his opinion offered to give him \$4,500 for it. The sharper still asserted that the jeweler was mistaken, but agreed to sell it for that price on condition that he would not be held responsible if it was afterward dis- tery covered to be an imitation. This was agreed to, and a document was drawn up by which the jeweler agreed to give \$4,500 for the ring and to hold the vender, who had bought it and still believed it to be imitation, not responsible after the sale. The transaction was concluded in the presence of witnesses. Just before the money was paid over and the ring delivered, the All here are equal; thy place now is mine; sharper skillfully substituted the imitation and palmes the diamond. In a few days afterward, when the fraud was dis covered, although the schemer was still rich man with a howling toothache fails on the spot, the dupe had no remedy, as, to see much use in money. .

agreed to purchase the stone whether imitation or not. I could tell you many well-verified anecdotes of this description but they are all variations of one plan. After confidence is inspired a sudden skillful stroke is played which is generally undiscovered until it is too late. "Is it a fact that stones having all the

properties of the diamond have been produced by scientific means?" "The first efforts to produce diamonds

dates back to the middle ages. It must be admitted, however, that during the last half century the systematic experiments of many scientists, in France especially, have been rewarded with some amount of success. Such great minds as Sir David Brewster, De Latour, Gannal, Depretz, etc., have given themselves to this exciting pursuit. The scope and method of their experiments are too involved for a brief explanation. It is undeniable from the experiments of Depretz and De Chancourtois (which are the most recent) that diamonds can be produced by the action of strong electric currents and intense heat. The gems produced so far have been of the very smallest size: the only problem now is whether gems of merchantable dimensions can be manufactured in the same way,"

### Old Age.

With every year the average duration of life is increased, and we have more old people on our hands. Naturally, the question becomes of increasing interest, How shall we secure a healthful old age, and how can we prolong in comfort this senility?

Some curious information regarding this subject, though more especially regarding what may be called "centena-rianism," has been published by a gen-tleman of Syracuse, N. Y., who, we are informed, has collected the histories of 10,000 people that have passed the age of 100 years. According to this authority, the United States leads in centenarian longevity, while Connecticut is ahead among the States. As to sex, women; as to occupation, soldiers, sailors and farmers are the longest lived. Among the professions, 100 ministers, thirty doctors and ten lawyers reached their centennial.

Of more practical and scientific character are the statistics regarding longevity obtained by the British Collective Investigation committee. These are based upon over 500 returns, and relate to persons who have reached or passed the age of eighty.

Professor Humphroy, of Cambridge, has given some interesting deductions based upon the returns in an oration delivered before the Medical society, of London.

The first requisite for longevity must be an inherent quality of endurance, a something which is inborn and perhaps inherited. It is noticeable that the phthisical taint does not necessarily lessen the capacity for longevity. Among 500 aged persons, phthisis appeared in fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters of eighty-two, that is, in about seventeen per cent. In one case both father and mother were phthisical.

A second requisite for long life is freedom from exposure to casualties. It is on this ground, in part, that more women than men reach extreme age. Other reasons, however, are, perhaps, a greater natural vitality, since even in early life the mortality is less among females than males. It does not seem to be proved by the data collected that short and small men and women have any advantage over those who are taller The average height of old and larger. Englishmen is five feet six inches, that of women five feet three inches.

Sir Henry Thompson, in a recen cle on "Diet in Relation to Age," has called attention to the harm that comes from attempts to over-feed old people. They are injured, he truly says, by the solicitous relatives, who think that in feeding there is sure for the waning strength. help The old need a light diet to correspond with the lessened work and slower nutrition and waste of their tissues .- Medical Record.

### THE FYRAMID BUILDERS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

### Fish Nests Made by Reaping Up 7 housands of Pebbles - Difference of Opinion Among Fishermen.

A letter from the Pyramid Islands to the New York Sun has the following :

"Stop her!" shouted the man in the A second later the boat sheared bow. off, just avoiding a pile of stones that loomed up on the sandy bottom like a regular pyramid.

"What is it?" asked some one.

"Looks like a dump from a steamer." "It must be that," said the bowman, leaning over and grasping some of the stones from the top of the heap. "They are clean pebbles, and look as though

they had been piled purposely. The speaker had an oar overboard, and was holding the boat over the pile, so that all hands could see it, and that moment one of the professional fishermen came rowing along.

"Looking at the chub beds?" he shouted.

"We're looking at a heap of stones," eplied the discoverer. "Wall, them's chub beds," replied the

fisherman, "Chubs makes 'em. Chubs in tinh. " "You don't tell me that a fish heaped

up these rocks, do you?" asked an asconjshed and incredulous voyager.

"That's just what I'm a sayin'," was the reply; "and not only this, but half a dozen more right in sight of this. Just stand up and look."

The writer stood upon a seat, and, sure enough, five other heaps appeared, all within a radius of twenty-five feet, and all larger than the one first noticed. One was at least ten feet across at the base and four feet high, making the water shallow enough upon the top to stop a small boat. Some of the stones weighed a quarter of a pound, but the most of them were of all shapes and sizes, from that of a pea up to an oblong stone of the weight given. In the largest pile there were probably seven or eight bushels, representing thousands of stones, counting the smallest, and each one of these represented a journey by a fish.

"Yes," continued the fisherman, who had hauled alongside, "all that work was done by a fish, and what is more, I have seen them do it-seen them with the stones in their mouth. If you take rotice of a chub you will see that it has a mouth with a kind of smooth lips, and no teeth to speak of; in fact, the mouth is regularly fixed for lifting stones and the like.

"But what do they do it for?" asked some one.

"Why, to lie on, I s'pose," said the boatman. "I've seen them lying on the beds in June, half a dozen at a time, sometimes right near the top of the water. Some folks say how they build the beds so they kin get near the top of the water and see what's going on, but there don't seem to be much sense in that, What does a fish want with pyramids? It don't stand to reason. I believe they do it for a sort of loafing place, and all hands join in bringing a stone until, as you see, they build up a regular fish monument."

"Is this the only place in which they are found?" asked an observer.

"Bless you, no. You kin find 'em all along shore wherever there's a good sandy or clear bottom jest like this, and up among the Canadian islands they're as thick as hops. I've often run into 'em when rowing along shore, but the biggest ones are those that have been growin' for years, so to speak. They couldn't make a big one in a year very well, as you can see, so every year they They 'd be bigger vet if it wasn't for the ice that clears the tops off every spring. But if you notice you will see that the top stones are the brightest and cleanest, while those around the bottom are dirty and mosscovered. The ones at the bottom are the old last year stones."

Everything that has been learned in youth, and everything that we learn day by day, can be converted into power that shall make us better parents and children, better brothers and sisters, better neighbors and citizens, better men and women, if only vitilized and brought into living activity by character and will.

Contempt, even in its incipient state, banishes all real benevolence or helpfulness. It kills the sentiment, destroys the desire, and banishes the power of doing good. Attempts to assist another made in this spirit are like alms thrown scornfully to a beggar; they can only insult and wound without benefiting either the giver or the receiver.

The distinguished U. S. Senator from Indiana, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, certifies that in a case of rheumatism in the back, he obtained instantaneous relief

globe.

SIDE BY SIDE IN THE DRUG STORE stand VINEGAR BITTERS and the healthblasting preparations fired up with bad rum. Take your choice between the vital elizir and the deadly poisons. The one cures every disease of the stomach, bowels, liver and nerves, the others aggravate all human ailments. VINEGAR BUTTERS strengthens, the others weaken.

The crown jewels in the cathedral at Moscow are said to be worth \$12,000, 000.

As Inventor's Advice. George Stevenson, when advising young men how to get on, would finish by saying : "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing touches to his locomotive. In a near days these personning in the use of ns many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronic lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influences never to return. All druggists.

THE temples in Dahomey are almost en-tirely built of human skulls.

Longfellow's Birthday Book is a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is a little book published in pamphlet form, with no pretentions to literary merit, that would be as appropriate, and might be the means of saving a life. It is called Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on diseases of women, for where neuriling the time the treatment of the time. for whose peculiar troubles the "Favorite Prescription" is especially designed. It is pro-fusely illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE-THIRD of all the banking done in the vorld is done in England.

If you are billous, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleas-and Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Fills." Of all druggists.

THERE are 557 Grand Army posts in New York State.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spir its and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphor-ated Elixir of Calissys," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Drug-gists, is the best tonic; and for patients recover-ing from feveror other sickness it has no equal.

The Epidemie of Crime.

The Epidemie of Orime. Whence comes this epidemic of suicidas and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Henc. C. H. Reeve, ef Indiana, charges it to infidel teachings-bolding that hopelessness of a future state cripples forti-tude for bearing life's Ills. Another declares suffering from the universal business depres-sion the cause. A third writer attributes it to increasing insanity, a physician thinkn much of the tendency is inherited, while tem-nerance advocates lay the responsibility upon perance advocates lay the responsibility upon

strong drink. Free-thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have besst many, but the wealthy have also taken their life. Intanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well nigh every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some line been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. back, he obtained instantaneous tener from St. Jacobs Oil. He says it is a remarkable remedy. The French have more suspension bridges than any other nation on the

AMERICANS projected, built and now con-trol the street railroads of Moscow, Russia.

Important. When you visit or leave New York city, save haggage, arpressage and 31 carriage bire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central dappt. 600 elegraph rooms, filted up at a cool of one million dollars, \$1 and upward per day. Kurapash plan. Kir dollars, \$1 and upward per day. Kurapash plan. Kir and the staturant supplied with the base. Horse cars, stater. Restaurant supplied with the base. Horse cars, states and elevated rai/coads to all depots. Faultices can live better for less among at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

ARTIFICIAL cars are now made of cellu-

# **Distress After Eating**

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsis. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and ca-Production, neartourn, sour stemaco, taintoosa and capiclous appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparille tones the stemach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves the head ache, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, "I took Hood's Sarsaparille for dyspepsia, which I

had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer with this disease." Mrs. A. NORTON, Chico pee, Mass.

<sup>11</sup> I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia with the best results." A. CULVER, Connell Blaffs, lows. "I have been much troubled with dyspepsia the past year or two. After trying many medicines I began tak. ing Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am now almost or entirely

ell." Mrs. Chas. FEETOR, Chicinnati, Ohio, "I derived so much benefit from Hosd's Sarsaparilla

that I think it has no equal." Mrs. M. A. KNIGHTS, Charlestown, Mass.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar HAY-FEVER. GATARRH uyself were both cured, to all appearance, of Catarrhi and Hay-Fover last July and August. Up to this date Dec. 28, neither have had any return of these trou bles. Ely's Cream Bals was the modicine used GABRIEL FERRIS, Spencer

Tioga Co., N. Y. Cream Balm

has gained an enviable reputation wherever known displacing all other propar-ations. A particle is ap-plied into each newtrill inches the second se Price 50c, by mail or at druggista. ELY BROTHERS, Druggis





It cures all diseases of the Kidneys, Blad-der, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Dia-betes, and Incontin-ence and Retention of Urina. ALC PALLY minimum Urine.

It encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and re-newed health is the result.

It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Loins. General Debility, Pemale Complaints, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite and Bright's Disease.

SOLID PROOF.

### "God loveth a cheerful giver."

### Railroad Men.

Barlingfield, Mass., April 23, 1833. <sup>16</sup> I am satisfied from personal experience and care that HUNY's (Kidney and Liver) REXERVE Will do just what is claimed for it."-Albert Hull, Pay-master B. & A. R. R.

"Be just in all thy actions."

The Draggists a Unit. Worcester, Mass., April 11, 1883. "My draggist, Mr. D. R. Williams, handed me the best klidney medicine he know of. It was MINT'S (klidney and Liver) RUMBUR, and scient offsetinally in my case. Am pleased to recommend it."--C. H. Draper, 723 Main St.

"To destroy an enemy make him your friend."

Marine Engineers.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 25, 1980, " I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys hid not know the troubled "I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys. Did not know the trouble but constantly grew worse. Urination was painful and accompanied with blood. Noticing an advertisement of MUNY's (Kidney and Liver) Rawnur I procured a bettie. I began immediately to improve in many ways. The second bottle left me without pains. My appetite is now good and I feel renewed rigor, thanks to HUNT's (Kidney and Liver) Rawnur,"-William Jones, Marine Koginer, 201 Hanover Street. Price 125. Price \$1.25. Send for Pamphist of Testimenials,

HUNT'S REMEDT CO., Providence, R. L.





Trans the most wonderful lavigorant that ever intained the sinking system. Made from California roots and herbs, free om Alcoholic Stimulants. A Purgative

from Alcoholic Stimulants. A Purgative and Toule. This Bitters cures Female Complaints, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billous, Remittent and Internittent Fe-vers, Biood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Dyspepsia or Indig estion, Headache. Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizzness, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Billous Attacks, Paipitation of the Heart, Preu-monia, and Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, are cured by the use of the Bitters. For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Bolla, Eryspelas, Scrofuls, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin of whatever name of ma-

For Skin Discass, Eruptions, Bolis, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Discolorations, Humors and discases of the Skin of whatever name or na-ture, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters. It invigorates the Stomach, and slim-mates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which ren-der it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. No Person can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

ing unwell. Fin, Tape and other Worms, are estroyed and removed from the system. Cleanse the Vitlated Blood whenever It is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow. will follow. In conclusion : Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle will prove a het-ter guarantee of its merits than a lengthy ad-continuum. R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. We Want 5,000 More Book Agents to Sell The Personal History of 740,000 Copies Already Sold. at Once Territory Secure AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford Paynes' Automatio Engines and Saw-Mill, OUR LEADER. We offer an 8 to 10 H. P. mounted Engine bin, solid Naw, 50 R. belting, cant. hooks, r 100. Engrac on skids, 510 (B) B. W. PAYNE de f all styles Automatic En-place Pulleys, Hangers and Box 1850. cars, 21 MORPHINE Chloral and MORPHINE Chloral and Habits BOOK FREE EASILY CURED. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconstn Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs, Sendstam for Circulary, COL, L. BING HAM, Atty, Washington, D. C C has taken the lead in te sales of that class of medice, and has given most universal satisfartion, MURPHY BROS, Paris, Tex G has won the favor of the pathic and now ranks among the leading Medi-Mf donly by the Evans Chaminal C rit, Pa. Sold by Drugging CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH The Original and Only Genuine. de and always within he was of Worthicas instation YO LADIES. Indian to Thick and NAME PAPER. D

### Zuni Table Etiquette.

Among the Zunis Indians, with a guest at the table, it would be considered shameful for any one of the household to cease eating while any other remained obviously unsatisfied ; and equally shameful for any one not to cease eating very soon after even one of the others-if a respected or elderly one-had done so, When guest or inmate, man or child, ceases enting he clears his throat and ex-claims: "E'lah-kwa! S'ha-yu-shithnai-e!" (Thanks! I have been satisfied !) The instant reply, made by all the elderly women, is: "El-i-ta!" (Eat well!) to which the first speaker finally responds: "Lathl-c-lah-kwa; ha's-i po-ti-k'ia." (Thanks again; I am filled.) And the women add: "Ita-i-na-we!" (Have eaten, then !) - The Millstone.

#### General Custer's Pet.

At one time General Custer tamed a tiny field mouse and kept it in a large empty inkstand on his desk. It grew for d of him, and ran over his head very and shoulders and even through his hair. I had, fortunately, only to keep away from the desk when the little creature was free, for it was contented to consider that his domain. The general, thinking at last that it was cruel to detain the little one indoors, when it belonged by nature to the took it out and left it on the fields. The kindness was of no earthly plain. use; like the oft-quoted prisoner of Bastile, it was back again at the steps in no time and preferred captivity to freedom .- Mrs. Custer's Reminiscences.

### Queer Epitaph.

The following is a boua fide epitaph on a tombstone in a Providence ceme-

I dreamed that buried in my fellow clay, Close by a common beggar's side, I lay, Such a mean companion burt my pride, And like a course of consequence I cried: 'Scoundrel, begone, and henceforth touch me

not! More manners learn, and at a distance rot!" "Scoundrel!" in still haughtier tones, cried

"Proud lump of earth, I scorn thy words and

Riches are good in their way, but a

It was curious to notice the difference of opinion among the fishermen, who have lived here all their lives, as to the pyramids.

"What do you think makes them?" was asked of the intelligent man.

"I don't think anything about it," he replied, "I know it's muskrats,"

"But the muskrats couldn't get into a pile of rocks and gravel," was suggested.

"That's jest what puzzled me," con-tinued the fisherman. "But I've seen a muskrat under water on a heap and killed it right there. No, I never one bringing rocks, but what was he doin' on the mound if he wan't totin' stone? He might have had his mouth full and I wouldn't have seen it." "Why?"

"Because I've seen the big bass fooling around them and lying right on top of them, and not once, but a good many times. What would they be doin' if they wasn't there for that purpose? And to show you how they stick to the heaps. I have dropped a hook down among five or six big fellows that were banging around on the heap, and yanked half of taem out by getting the hook under them. So it's my opinion that bass made them. I know they call them chub beds."

These two men and a few others were the only ones who differed with our first informant, and it is a fact well known to naturalists that the heaps are built or erected by chubs (Exoglassum) for the protection of their eggs. The chub is a fish that attains here a weight of two pounds, and is often taken on a fly or minnow, and affords good sport. In other localities, as the North Woods, they are known as suckers, but I never found that in the inland lakes they built at all, but it is not improbable, as the name stonetoter is also given them there. They are fine-looking fishes, shining like silver in the sunlight, and almost as gamy as a black bass.

### Incidental to a Good Dish.

It is said there are seven chances against even the most simple dish being presented to the mouth in absolute perfection; for instance, a leg of mutton First, the mutton must be good. Second, must have been kept a good time. Third, must be roasted at a good fire. Fourth, by a good cook. Fifth, who must be in a good temper. Sixth, with all this felicitous combination you must have good luck, and, seventh, good appetite. The meat, and the mouths which are to eat it must be ready for each other at the same moment. - The Coak's Oracle.