### TIMELY TOPICS.

The Prussian government appears de-termined to make sure that the army shall not, like the French soldiery, be permeated by the leaven of democratic ideas. The troops stationed in Berlin have been forbidden to read the Liberal newspapers, and their quarters are to be searched at regular times for the prohib-ited journals and for other objectionable publications. Severe punishment is promised those with whom such articles are found.

According to late estimates, Great Britain is not the wealthiest country on the earth, as has been believed. France values her private property, real and per-sonal, at \$43,110,600,000, and her navy, palaces, public buildings and other pub palaces, public buildings and other pub-lic property, excepting highways, at \$1,475,000,000, making \$44,585,600,000. The aggregate estimate for England, Scotland and Ireland, without reckoning public highways, is \$42,500,000,000. Real estate in France greatly exceeds in area that of England, while in the latter there is a great excess of nersonal propthere is a great excess of personal prop-erty over the former.

There are more than a million Welsh speaking people in Great Britain. In the Isle of Man twenty-five per cent of the population in 1871 understood Manx. In the same year it was computed that not more than five thousand persons could read Irish, and presents could read Irish, and presents of the same persons could read Irish. puted that not more than five thousand persons could read Irish, and no newspaper was published in that language, whereas, in 1851 there was scarcely a county in which Irish was not more or less spoken. Now it is scarcely heard except in the extreme west. Clare, Galway, Donegal, Kerry, Mayo and the western islands are the strongholds of the ancient language.

Memphis seems to have learned the are lesson which a yellow fever epidemic should teach, and reports that the city—or "taxing district," as they call it since the municipal charter was repealed—is in a better sanitary condition than at any previous time for twenty years. The good results of this thorough cleaning up are already apparent; the than at any previous time for twenty years. The good results of this thorough cleaning up are already apparent; the death rate thus far this season has been quite small, and there was not a single death from fever of any sort during the first fortnight of June—a record that has not been paralleled for years. There is growing hope that Memphis is going to get through the summer without a recurrence of last year's plague.

Mrs. Schuler, wife of a German farmer in South Australia, is six feet four inches high, weighs 245 pounds, and recently astonished her husband and the commuastonished her liusband and the commu-nity by presenting the former with five children—three boys and two girls—at one birth! The neighbors of the Schu-lers donated various small articles and money to assist Mr. Schuler's family, money to assist Mr. Schuler's family, and a sixpenny subscription was started in the colony for their benefit. A full account of the case has been transmitted to the secretary for the colonies at London in order that it may be laid before the queen, and Victoria, herself the mother of a large family, will no doubt suitably reward this phenomenal mother.

"Blind with rage" meant something in a Paris workshop one afternoon some weeks ago. An overseer of the works, finding that one of the men had not finished a piece of work which was urgently required, fell into such a state of fury as to strike him in the face. Almost in the very act of striking, however, he staggered back, shouting for aid and complaining that he could not see. The workmen came round him with offers of assistance, but nothing could be done. It was certain that he had suddenly lost the use of both his eyes. Medical evidence showed that some of the blood vessels behind the eye had burst, and that the blood had flooded the interior cavities of the eyeballs.

A letter from the staff correspondent of a New York paper at Leadville is de-signed to correct the grossly erroneous notions which have been current respect-ing the probable yield of the carbonate belt of Colorado during the present year. A very careful and vet liberal estimate belt of Colorado during the present year. A very careful and yet liberal estimate of the output for the Leadville camp places it at \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000, instead of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000, as rumor has had it; and the output for the whole State is placed at probably \$25,000,000, instead of the wild figures which have been in circulation. While the development of other silver fields, whose existence is already known, will no doubt much increase the Colorado yield, there is every reason to believe that these figures will cover the product of 1879.

the St. Kilda-road, in the balloon Aurora—the same, it is said, which was used to convey dispatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three-quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side; but the parachute came into play, and, instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it went down in a zigzag course, and finally struck a cree. Women screamed and fainted, some fell on their knees with their hands clasped in prayer, while hundreds of men rushed into the government domain expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment nuncreds of men rushed into the govern-ment domain expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment they discovered L'Estrange alive and ost unhurt.

According to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a German, named Karl Stein-bach, has made an important discovery in photography. After years of study and experiment he has succeded in oband experiment he has succeded in obtaining a chemical composition, by means of which a mirror image may be fixed and sold as a photograph. With this composition the mirror surface is painted, and the back part of the mirror receives also a coating of oil. The mirror thus prepared is neld before the person who is to be photographed. The oil coating evaporates, and the likeness of the person remains in natural colors on the light surface. The image, so fixed, is brought in to a bath, and is exposed half an hour to sunlight, before delivery. A rich capitalist in Peru, it is said, has acquired this invention for \$400,-000, and large establishments are to be formed in North and South America for carrying it out.

New York city is to be heated by steam, permission having been granted to a company to lay pipes in the streets of the city south of Canal street, for the purpose of supplying steam under the Holly Combination system for heating and cooking." This permission was granted under certain conditions. The company will have to give a bond for \$50,000 to

restore the streets to the condition in which it may find them; to supply steam to the city at twenty-five per cent. less than the rates granted individuals; to give \$150,000 to the city for the privilege when 150,000 lineal feet of mains have been laid; and to pay the city three per cent on the amount-invested when the income on that investment shall exceed ten per cent. After laying mains below Canal street to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, the corporation is to be allowed to lay pipes poration is to be allowed to lay pipes through the remainder of the streets.

Mr. Collier, of Calloway county, Iowa, was candidate, last autumn, for the office of Probate Judge. At a meeting attended by a large number of citizens of the county, Mr. Collier offered to discharge the duties of the office for half the charge the duties of the office for half the fees allowed by law, the full amount of the legal fees being about \$2,600 a year. He likewise asserted on various occa-sions, both publicly and privately, that he would serve for about half the regu-lar fees. Collier was elected. The At-torney-General of the State thereupon took precedings in the Suarges Court torney-General of the State thereupon took proceedings in the Supreme Court to have Collier ejected from his office, on the ground that he had induced the people to vote for him by improper and unlawful means. The Supreme Court decided that the proposition to serve for less than the lawful compensation, in other words, to return to persons who should become indebted for fees one-half of the amount so due by them, was a violation of law, and contrary to public policy, and that the office of Probate Judge of Calloway county was vacant, and that a new election must be held.

### Splitting Paper.

Splitting Paper.

It is one of the most remarkable properties of that wonderful product, paper, that it can be split into two or even three parts, however thin the sheet. We have seen a leaf of the \*Illustrated News\* thus divided into three parts, or three thin leaves. One consisted of the surface on which the engravings are printed; another was the side containing the letter press, and a perfectly blank piece on each side was the paper that lay between. Many people who have not seen this done might think it impossible; yet it is not only possible, but extremely easy, as we shall show.

Get a piece of plate glass and place on it a sheet of paper; then let the latter be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the two pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth.

The process is generally demonstrated

oth.
The process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilized in various ways. If we want to paste in a scrap-book a newspaper article printed on both sides of the paper, and possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. The paper, when split, as may be imagined, is more transparent than it was before being subected to the operation, and the printing ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought together.

Some time ago the information of how to do this splitting was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum. We now impart it to all our readers gratuitously.

—Printer and Stationer.

## A Murderer's Remedies.

A Murderer's Remedies.

"That is a very large frog." said Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, as the stood in the Tombs courtyard, watching the movements of a frog as it hopped from the cover of the grass and plants to the sunlight and moisture of the dripping fountain. Cox had been brought from his cell by a keeper, and was waiting until his counsel, Mr. W. F. Howe, had completed an interview with another prisoner. The interval was utilized by a reporter of the Herald, who remarked to Cox that in this weather he must find his cell oppressively close.

rumor has had it; and the output for the whole State is placed at probably \$25,000,000, instead of the wild figures which have been in circulation. While the development of other silver fields, whose existence is already known, will no doubt much increase the Colorado yield, there is every reason to believe that these figures will cover the product that these figures will cover the product of 1879.

An aeronaut named L'Estrange recently met with an extraordinary escape from death in Australia. In the presence of thousands of spectators he made an ascent from the agricultural grounds on the St. Kilda-road, in the ballon was

for advertising as he would that for painting his building or putting up his sign-board—as a necessary charge upon the whole year's business, the effect of which is not to be perceived immediately. Men do not sow wheat one day and harvest it the next.

The man who has begun to advertise must keep on advertising if he desires a continual increase in the volume of his business. He may keep a steady clientele of satisfied customers, but the chances are that some of these will be detached by seeing the advantages of other dealers persistently advocated. He will certainly not attract new patrons. They will go elsewhere, just as they would seek another store than his if, on coming to his door, they found it locked and the shutters up.—Modern Argo.

Anecdotes of the Late French Prince.

The late Prince Louis Napoleon, killed by the Zulus in South Africa, celebrated his twenty-third birthday in March. Born three years after Napoleon's marriage to Eugenie de Montijo, he was confided to an English nurse, about twenty-five years old, strong, handsome, of very jovial disposition and pleasing manners. People who have seen Zamacois' beautiful painting, "The Education of a Prince," have seen a good likeness of her: so far as regards the costume it is a perfect portrait. The prince was slender and had a mild, pleasing countenance; his ears were rather too large, and on this account the Parisians, for whom nothing is sacred, and who always find a nickname for everybody, called him "Prince Oreillard." His christening by Cardinal Patrizi, as representing Pope Pius IX., was a gorgeous court display. The empress showed herself a real mother to the boy, often spending her entire days and nights beside his cradle in spite of court etiquette and the emperor's remonstrances. She had her reward in the boundless affection that the child learned to feel for her—a love which has known no diminution. nown no diminution.

His father, though he loved the boy

His father, though he loved the boy very dearly, rarely petted him save in public. One day the boy, then penhaps five years old, was crying with toothache. The emperor scolded him, saying that the future emperor of France should be above all such weakness. "But it hurts me awfully, papa, replied the boy. "No matter," sternly rejoined the hero of Sedan; "stop up your ears with your fingers, and you will not feel the pain." The boy glanced at him in amazement, but followed his father's advice, and ten minutes later announced that the pain was over.

minutes later announced that the pain was over.

Mild and amiable as he was, he occasionally yielded to temper when his playmates, the sons of Dr. Conneau and Gens. Fleury and Espinasse, were not ready to obey his whims. "I am a Napoleon," he said one day to young Espinasse, who had refused to race with him; "woe to him who will not obey." His father overheard him, and the boy was condemned to bread and water for twenty-four hours. The young prince when a little boy, could not be induced to mount a pony until he had been threatened with the severest punishments, so much did he fear a tumble. Afterward he became a fine horseman. His favorite pastime was to listen to the music that the band of the Imperial Guard played daily in the court of the Tuileries. He took such a strong liking for the cornet player of the band, Dufour, that he wouldnot consent to the latter's retiring with the others. Often, when all the others had gone, the colossal M. Dufour was seen either standing before the diminuity prince to play the cornet, or carrying him around in his arms for hours and hours in succession. One day the empress was talking with some of her ladies of honor about a certain marriage which had recently taken place. "I, too, will get married," said

arms for hours and hours in succession. One day the empress was talking with some of her ladies of honor about a certain marriage which had recently taken place. "I. too, will get married," said the boy; "I will marry M. Dufour." Young Louis was frequently requested by his tutor, Gen. Froissard, to be prude dent; "a prince," he was told, "should never commit himself one way or the cother." A short while after he had been reminded of this duty, the son of Gen. Fleury asked him whether he was hungry. "I would not like to express any opinion on the subject," young Louis gravely replied.

Some two or three years ago Prince Louis accompanied his mother on a iourney through Austria and Italy. They traveled as the Countess and Count of Pierrefonds, but their identity was nowhere a secret, and they were received with the highest consideration everywhere, except at Vienna, where, it is said, the ex-empress was refused an audience at court. Perhaps the memory of the campaigns of 1859 and 1866, which deprived the Austrian crown of Lombardy and Venice, was still too fresh in the mind of the Austrian sovereign. On their way to England the empress and her son had asked permission to cross France, but they were politely advised to take another route. On the Belgian frontier a young gentleman was arrested because of his resemblance to the prince with another prisoner. The interval was utilized by a reporter of the Herald, who remarked to Cox that in this weather he must find his cell oppressively close.

"Not so much as you might think," he replied. "I manage to keep myself cool by an old remedy of mine."

"The boiling water, I presume," suggested the reporter.

"Yes: I take a quart of boiling water, let it cool a little, sweeten it and drink it gradually. You should see how the perspiration rolled off me this morning after taking it. I have been cool ever since. I used that remedy for years down South. It cleanses out the body also. I've another remedy for vering a cold, which I never knew to fail when taken in time. I cured a gentleman in Twenty-third street. I was a rrested because of his resemblance to the prince abroad had as its object a marriage; another rumor pose of forming an alliance between the Pope, Austria and the Bonapartes at the profit, a propaganda has been constantly carried on in France for the destruction in France for the destruction and the triumph of the republic his death is providential.—New York Sun.

also. I've another remedy for curing a cold, which I never knew to fail when taken in time. I cured a gentleman in Twenty-third street I was living with not very long ago. I put his feet in strong mustard and hot water, covered him up well, gave him a hot lemonade, and then set him snuff up at intervals the steam from boiled hops. He stayed in the house all next day, had a few hot brandy £and-water, and I tell you he had no more cold. He went down town to his business all right, he did.—New York Herald.

The Theory of Advertising.

Some advertisers think that because an advertisement which appears to-day is not followed to-morrow by an appreciable increase of sales the advertisement has done no good and the theory of advertising is false. Though it is perhaps impossible to insert a notice that shall not be read (let any Didymus put at three-line card, "Wanted-A Dog," in the obscurest corner, and be convinced of this) it is not to be expected that the moment a person casts his eye upon an advertiser's announcement he sets out for the advertiser's store. He may not at the time need any article in the merchant's line, or he may deal with another house. But if the representation is attractive he will almost inevitably, whenever house. But if the representation is attractive he will almost inevitably, whenever house. But if the representation is attractive he will almost inevitably, whenever house as a necessary charge upon the whole year's business, the effect of which is not to be perceived immediately. The man who has begun to advertises a trial. The merchant should regard his outlay for advertising as he would that for painting his building or putting up his sign-board—as a necessary charge upon the whole year's business, the effect of which is not to be perceived immediately. The man who has begun to advertises, so that none can determine whether it indicates a United States por or a devertising is the desires a deal or the triumph of the triumph of the triading high and heaven to read in the triumph of the var States government station or a

Comes now the fragrant breath of fields new mown, and zephyrs fresh from amours with the rose; a velvet mantle o'er the' earth is thrown, and ferny banners wave where brooklet flows. The woodland sentinels, with new-wrought plumes, lift nearer heaven each em'rald-tinted spire; the lark yet further soars o'er meadow blooms, and e'en the mercury keeps getting higher.—Wade Whipple.

Tortured by the Zulus.

Tortured by the Zulus.

A Frenchman belonging to the British army in South Africa was captured by the Zulus, but afterward made his escape. The story of his adventures, as told in a London letter, is as follows: After all our mounted men had been put to rout on the said day, Col. Weatherley's men were completely hemmed in, and fought with undaunted bravery to the last man. Only one man escaped death—a Frenchman named Grandier. The Zulus, who were concerting an attack the next day on Kambuia, would not kill Grandier, but made him a prisoner, to be brought before Cetywayo to be dealt with by him. He was kept a prisoner on this mountain until the impi returned back to it again after attacking Kambula Hill. When he was brought before Cetywayo the latter questioned him seriously concerning this column. He was asked by the king if he had had enough of it. Cetywayo thinking at this time that the impi he sent to attack this column had completely annihilated us; but never was he more chagrined than when, while in the act of questioning the Frenchman, the tidings of the grand defeat of his best warriors were related to him. The Frenchman says that Cetywayo nearly cried on hearing such unexpected news, and he got greatly enraged on hearing that Umbelini was killed. The king further questioned him as to the actual strength of our column, to which the Frenchman replied that we were near 3,000 strong, and could defy the whole Zulu army. Cety wayo gave him to understand that he knew all about the reinforcements company of the king also told him that the Dutch and Zulus were going to combine, and, after killing all the English, he would turn round and kill all the Dutch and have all the country to himself. This Frenchman says that a good many Zulus at the king's kraal can read and speak better English than he can, so that accounts for their information with regard to the reinforcements coming here. But it is a very strange thing how Cetywayo can get possession of these papers. I think some underhand work must be going on somew

Cetywayo kept his prisoner for eight or ten days, and every night he was stripped naked and both his hands and feet were bound together. In the morning all the women and a few men would come and give him some severe blows to make him rise up, after being out in the cold all night and quite numbed from its effects. The women used to pull small portions of hair at a time out of his head and whiskers, causing him great pain, the men pointing their assegais and going through the form of how they should kill him.

At length the time arrived for Cetywayo to decide what he should do with him, and, forming a ring, with the prisoner in the center, they told him that he should be sent under an escort of women to Umbelini's party with full instructions how they should kill him.

that he should be sent under an escort of women to Umbelini's party with full instructions how they should kill him and avenge the death of Umbelini, at the same time showing him how they would commence killing him by cutting small pieces off his legs and arms, and thence continue till the whole body was accrificed in the arms of the continue till the whole body was sman pieces of his legs and arms, and thence continue till the whole body was sacrificed in the same manner. The escort from there proceeded with their prisoner for Umbelini's parry, and when they got a good many miles on their journey the Frenchman feigned being tired and wanting to sleep, and the escort complied with his wishes. One of the escort having fallen asleep by his side and the other having walked a short distance away, the prisoner availed himself of an assegai belonging to the Zulu sleeping alongside of him, and driving it through him staked him to the ground. The other Zulu, perceiving his companion laid low, suddenly took to his heels and ran for his life for fear the same fate should befull him.

Grandier did not know what place he was in or what direction to follow, except by the size of the same content of the size o

Grandier did not know what place he was in or what direction to follow, except by the rising of the moon and sun. Going by these two guides, he made for the direction of the Zlobano mountain to the best of his ideas, with the intention of, perhaps, getting any sort of covering for his body which might have been left there after the fight, and thence make the best of his way to Luneberg. But the poor fellow lost his way after leaving the Zlobani mountain until picked up in a miserable condition by our mounted men. mounted men.

# A Coachman's Conquest.

Murray Hill society has lately been agitated over a scandal in which the inevitable coachman again figures and which has thrown a shadow over one of the most prominent and highly respectable families of that fashionable locality. In this instance the young lady is both. In this instance the young lady is both beautiful and highly accomplished, and her lover, the coachman, is young and good looking, but very illiterate. It is said to be a case of love at first sight. Be that as it may, the couple carried on Be that as it may, the couple carried on their courtship so ardently and boldly that eventually one of the gentleman's neighbors dropped him a note through the mail, asking him if he knew of the conduct of his daughter. The father was astounded upon learning of the affair and at once called his daughter to an account. She acknowledged that she knew the coachman and had spoken to him on several occasions, but this was all. Her explanation deceived him so thoroughly that he ceased to watch her movements for a time. Subsequently, however, he found among his daughter's effects during her temporary absence from her home, several letters from the love-smitten Jehu, which still further opened his eyes and confirmed all that opened his eyes and confirmed all that had been written concerning the couple by his friend. The result was a stormy interview, during which the young lady's mother was so affected that she said to have fainted. Soon after this, and despite the vigilance of the parents of the young lady, she ciandestinely met her lover, and arrangements were perfected for their marriage, which were frustrated by the appearance on the scene of the father when the couple were on their way to the residence of a minister whom they had engaged to perform the cercmony. The coachman was discharged by his mistress and the young opened his eyes and confirmed all that the ceremony. The coachman was discharged by his mistress and the young lady was taken to her father's country residence, where she is now reported to be closely watched to prevent her from joining her lover.

joining her lover.

Prior to this unfortunate affair the young lady had been receiving the company of a young, wealthy and talented physician, who had asked her hand in marriage and had met with a favorable response. The shock produced by this affair has nearly crazed him, and he has since, by the advice of his friends arted on a voyage around the world.

New York Graphic.

Three Nevada mining towns that had 21,000 people now muster, all teld, about fifty.

Making Shingles in a Cypress Swamp.

Making Shingles in a Cypress Swaup.

The following extract, showing how shingles are made in a Delaware cypress swamp, is from an article by Howard Pyle in Harper's Magazine: As we plunged deeper into the swamp the trees increased in size. Here and there a black pool of water lay gleaming sullenly, hiding, as it were, among a thick growth of rank ferns and venomous-looking flowers. Vine-covered cypresses rose high aloft, the inevitable streamers of gray moss hanging motionlessly pendent. The noise of the shingle-cutters sounded ever more clearly, like the rapping of a gignatic woodpecker—"taptap, tap; tap, tap, tap, tap "—as they chopped out the shingles, the sound of the voices of the invisible workmen and an occasional burst of laughter echoing mysteriously in the gloomy and otherwise unbroken solitude; and so we came upon the shingle center.

The workmen had just excavated a log, the butt or root part within a few inches of the surface of the ground, the stem at the farther end some two or three feet below. At about twenty feet distance from the butt a young man was busy sawing through the log. His cheeks were hollow, his features angular, a general cadaverous look betokening chills

feet below. At about twenty feet distance from the butt a young man was busy sawing through the log. His cheeks were hollow, his features angular, a general cadaverous look betokening chills and fever. The saw had a handle only at one end, like the instrument used for cutting ice. The sharp end struck deeply into the ground at every movement, but was not dulled, because of the entire freedom from grit of the soil, composed as it is of decayed bark and vegetation.

We watched with interest, taking a sketch in the meantime, until the log was sawed through. It now made a section about twenty feet long, and comparatively easy to handle. The gang, composed of half a dozen hands, now set to work to raise it from its resting-place, with long levers of stout saplings, the process accompanied with many grunts and oaths. It was a picturesque sight—the men in their red and blue shirts straining and tugging at the giant log that lay in its long, grave-like cavity. At length it starts at one end with a sucking noise as it leaves its oozy bed, is gradually raised to the surface, and is finally rolled bodily out of its excavation to the fresh air, where it lies like some newly disinterred antediluvian monster, huge, black and slimy.

"A purty good log," says one of the men, as he draws the sleeve of his red shirt across his sweat-beaded brow.

When the log is thus finally raised it is sawed into sections each about two feet in length; these are then split down to the requisite thickness for shingles. The logs are first discovered by means of a sharp iron stake, which is thrust into the ground wherever a slight moundlike elevation betokens the probable presence of a log or logs beneath. If the point of the st. ke strikes the hard surface of wood instead of sinking easily into the morass, the soil is cleared away, and a square foot of the stump exposed. The practiced eye of the shingle man can tell at once whether the log is useful, the requisites for use being straight

and a square root of the stump exposed.
The practiced eye of the shingle man can tell at once whether the log is useful, the requisites for use being straight grain throughout, with no knots, soundness and no decay. If a sound, good log, it is then uncovered, sawed through

once whe sites for use oughout, with no kn.

A no decay. If a sound, and the uncovered, sawed through sed, and er resumed his work, splitting awed sections into shingles. Takes at on one of the dryest of the fallen he took a large "chunk" upright awen his knees. He used a broad die leade, with a long wooden handle, hich he placed on the log, driving it at the wood with a heavy hard-wood mallet such as is used by sculptors and stone-cavers. At a little distance from him a shaggy-looking fellow with a red shirt and patched trowers was siting at a shingle horse, shaving the split of protoxide of iron with prussiate of protoxide of iron w

A Gallant Sea-Fight.

It appears that the defence of the Chilian corvette Esmeralda, off Iquique, Peru, was an act of heroism deserving a conspicuous place in the annals of naval warfare. The Chilian vessel, an old wooden craft of 1,000 tons burden, tolerably well armed, was caught in a little bay, where escape was impossible, by the powerful Peruvian ram Huascar. Here was a situation where a prudent commander would have speedily pulled down his flag; but most heroic deeds are performed in defiance of that discretion which is said to be the better part of valor, and Captain Thomson, of the Esmeralda, determined to fight his ship to the last. He refused to surrender, and opened on his huge antagonist. The Huascar declined a fair fight, and running into her adversary, crushed the Esmeralda's wooden walls with a single blow from her iron ram and sent her to the bottom. Captain Thomson, with a handful of his men, climbed on board the Huascar and were cut down while bravely fighting on the deck of their enemy. bravely fighting on the deck of their

bravely fighting on the deck of their enemy.

The Chilians who went down at their guns or were slaughtered on board the Peruvian ram were avenged, however.

The same day on which the Esmeralda was sunk, the splendid Peruvian armored frigate Independencia ran fast upon a sunken rock and was abandoned and fired by her own crew. She had separated from the Hussear when the latter attacked the corvette and had gone in pursuit of the Chilian dispatch boat Covadonga, which, keeping close in in pursuit of the Chilian dispatch boat Covadonga, which, keeping close in shore, in shallow water, lured the big ironciad to self-destruction. The net result of the whole affair, so far as Chili is concerned, is therefore the exchange of an old wooden craft for the finest and only really formidable cruising ship in the Peruvian navy—about equivalent to trading a pawn at chess for an adversary's queen.

# A Former Slave of Jefferson.

A Former Slave of Jefferson.

Esther Jefferson, of St. Louis, Mo., died there recently, it is claimed, at the remarkable age of 117 years. The case of Aunt Esther, as she was called, is worth more than a passing notice, not only because her alleged longevity is authenticated by very strong evidence, but also because she was a slave of Thomas Jefferson, from whom she took her name, and, with the rest of Mr. Jefferson's slaves, was sold at auction after his death. Esther Jefferson and her husband subsequently earned money enough to buy their own freedom. A permit. signed by Henry Chouteau, clerk of the St. Louis Circuit Court, in 1831, gives permission to Esther Jefferson, a negress, sixty-nine years of age, "to live in the State of Missouri as long as of good behavior, and no longer." If the age stated in the permit is correct, the former slave of Thomas Jefferson was fully as old as she is now said to have been.

### Things that are Misnamed.

Things that are Misnamed.

The Philadelphia Trade Journal prefaces a list of misnomers applied to articles well known in trade by saying: Why should trade not have a Johnson or a Webster to classify and correct the mass of inconsistencies that go to make up its nomenclature? We not only tax our brains to invent 'fantastic' names for every new fabric, varied perhaps only by a thread or a shade from what our grandparents wore a century ago, but there are in use positive misnomers for many staple articles of merchandise. The following imperfect list, culled from sources ready at hand will give a faint idea of them:

Acid (sour), applied in chemistry to a class of bodies to which sourness is only accidental, and by no means a universal characteristic. Thus rock, crystal quartz, fint, etc., are effemical acids, though no particle of acidity belongs to them.

Black lead does not contain a single

though no particle of acidity belongs to them.

Black lead does not contain a single particle of lead, being composed of carbon and iron.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, or even grow there; nor is it grass at all. It consists of strips of a palm leaf (chamerops argentea) and is imported chiefly from Cuba.

Burgundy pitch is not pitch, nor is it manufactured in or exported from Burgundy. The best is a resinous substance prepared from common frankincense and brought from Hamburg: but by far the greater quantity is a mixture of resin and palm oil.

China, as a name for porcelain, gives rise to the contradictory expressions.

rise to the contradictory expressions, British china, Dutch china, Chelsea china, etc., like wooden milestones, iron milestones, brass shoe-horns, iron pens,

china, etc., like wooden milestones, iron milestones, brass shoe-horns, iron pens, steel pens.

Cuttle bone is not bone at all, but a structure of pure chalk, once embodied loosely in the substance of certain extinct species of cuttle fish. It is enclosed in a membraneous sac, within the body of the fish, and drops out when the sac is opened, but it has no connection whatever with the sac or the cuttle fish.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is simply iron coated with zine; and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver at all, nor was the metallic alloy called by that name invented by a German, but has been in use in China time out of mind. Honey soap contains no honey, nor is honey any way employed in its manufacture. It is a mixture of palm oil soap and olive oil soap, each one part, with three parts of curd soap, or yellow soap, scented.

Japan lacquer contains no lac at all,

Japan lacquer contains no lac at all, Japan lacquer contains no lac at all, but is made from a kind of nut tree called anacardiacem!

Kid gloves are not made from kid skins, but of lamb or sheep skins. At present many of them are made of rat

skins.

Meerschaum is not petrified "seafoam," as its name implies, but is a co 
position of sillea, magnesia and water
Mosaic gold has no connection with
Moses or the metal gold. It is an alloy
of copper and zine, used in the ancient

# The Basis of the Civil Sabbath.

These are some of the grounds upon

which it rests:

First—Every human being, by the necessity of his nature, needs a rest of one entire day in seven, added to his nightly rest in sleep, for the restoration of his strength exhausted by the labors and the strength exhausted by t cares of six successive days. "His very heart and flesh cry out for it." The free citizen has the same natural right to be protected by law from the disturbance on his weekly rest day as in his nightly

sleep.
Second—The State needs the rest day Second—The State needs the rest day for the protection and promotion of good morals, good order, the public peace and public decency. "The Sabbath law, considered as a police regulation, rests on the foundations which uphold laws prohibiting gambling, lotteries, polygamy, disorderly houses, the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days, and the like, The State punishes all these offences, Sabbath breaking included, not as sins against God, but as injuries on as sins against God, but as injuries on society."—(Supreme Court of New York.)

York.)
Third—No citizen should be required by law to worship God, even on Sunday, for the sake of public morals. But the law ought to restrain him from disturbing those who choose to devote their restrain the sake of the amount.

law ought to restrain him from disturbing those who choose to devote their resday to religious worship, for this amont other ends, namely, the welfare of the whole people. Considered as an educational agency, the Sabbath stands side by side with our schools of learning; and both ought, for the same reason, to be protected from molestation.

Fourth—Our citizens have a natural right to undisturbed worship on the day set apart for rest by the usage of the American people from the settlement of the country. This right cannot be secured amidst the noise and stir of ordinary labor and public amusement. Besides, those who carry on their business on Sunday virtually compel their neighbors in the same business to do the same. In the active competitions of life, "the liberty of rest for each man depends on the law of rest for all—Extracts from an Address delivered in Louisville.

A young man may do a great many foolish things, but he will never wear a pair of white pantaloons to a picnic but once. He will never forget the large amount of fun he didn't have on the first occasion.—Norristown Heraid.