

been demonstrated by investigation. A letter enclosing \$20 was sent to each of five firms advertising as above. For the \$100 thus invested, 458 certificates were received, and, as agency premiums, two watches of no value. The certificates were promises to deliver, on the further payment of one dollar on each, numerous specified articles, represented to be worth in the aggregate, \$2153. Three facts, therefore, are brought to notice. First, the purchaser has so far received nothing for his \$100. Second, before the certificates can produce what they profess to represent, a further payment of \$453 must be made. Third, for that further payment the dealer promises to return articles worth \$2153; in other words, to return four times the value of the money he receives. Each fact shows that the business is not and cannot be honest; but we omit comment and pass to the next step in the demonstration.

A hundred certificates of the highest nominal value were selected, and sent for redemption, and \$100 paid on them. The articles specified in the certificates were gold bracelets, gold chains, gold studs, gold pens and pencils with gold and silver holders, silver watches, and other goods, all gold and silver. Their nominal aggregate value was \$599. The articles actually received were 211 in number, and were represented to be in accordance with the certificate description—of course, gold and silver. On inspection, it was tolerably evident they were not gold and silver, and they appeared to be of the cheapest workmanship and poorest possible quality. The pens would not write, the watches would not go, the jewelry was imitation.

In order to determine their exact value, they were sent to the United States Assay Office in this city, and were there melted and assayed. The 211 articles, weighing 60 ounces, and all sold for gold and silver, were represented by the firms from which they were received to be worth five hundred and ninety-nine dollars (\$599). Their actual value, according to the certificate of the Assay Office, was nine dollars and sixty-two cents (\$9.62).

"The sum of the whole statement is," says the *Tribune*, that for an actual cash investment of \$200 with five firms (according to the terms of their advertisements of watches and jewelry to be sold for \$1 each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get) there were received 211 articles of jewelry, etc., represented to be worth \$599, and actually worth in gold and silver \$9.62. If according to a familiar rule, you double the value of the gold and silver so as to include the cost of workmanship, then, for the \$200 paid, \$19.14 were received."

The "prize stationery packages" contained only the poorest and cheapest stationery. were valued at 25 cents, represented to be worth \$1, and were actually worth five or six cents each.

We state these facts as of our own knowledge. The investigation was honestly, fairly, and carefully made. We have seen the letters, the certificates, the articles received, and the certificate of the Assay office. If any proof of the essential dishonesty of the business were lacking, it is supplied by the fact that the exposure in the *Tribune* elicited no denial or remonstrance from any one of the firms concerned, although they were unmistakably identified. We know that a large business has been carried on with the army, though of late, in consequence of the exposure, it has been somewhat diminished. But the advertisements still appear, and the speculation prospers at the expense of those who have not seen the proof of its fraudulent character. It is time for the Legislature to intervene.—[N. Y. Independent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON "TIMES" PRINTING OFFICE.—A correspondent of the *Evangelist* has paid a visit to Printing House Square, and passed through the various offices of the London *Times*, excepting the "Lion's Den," which no one is permitted to enter or have communication with unless by writing. This is the office of the three editors-in-chief. The writer says:

At the right hand of the square is the office for advertisements, looking like a busy and crowded post office; the advertising of the *Times* is immense. Everything about the *Times* office is done with the utmost system and economy; there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. There is a perfect division of labor, and a place for each division. You enter a long room on the first floor, where the form is got ready for stereotyping, for, with the exception of a single page, left open till the last moment, for the latest intelligence, every particle of the paper is stereotyped before it goes to press. A part of this room, as well as one of the same size above it, is used by the compositors. These are always at work, day and night, having two sets of hands.

In another room were two telegraphic apparatuses—one communicating with the office of Reuter, the king of telegraphs; the other with both Houses of Parliament. What comes from Louis Napoleon or Palmerston's brain is here almost as soon as it is there. The department of the proof-readers is prominent and complete. Every word and point undergoes the utmost scrutiny.

The stereotyping was to me the point of culminating interest. To set up a single page

of the *Times* takes six men eight hours, and there are sixteen pages. From the moment the form is finished until it is reproduced in stereotype is exactly twenty-five minutes. Away it is whirled to the press, and another page quickly follows.

In stereotyping, tissue paper is laid on the types, and over that pasteboard; the whole is subjected to heavy pressure; the impression thus obtained is enclosed in a mould, the metal is poured on it, and the work is done. Sixteen tons of paper are consumed each day. From the *Times* office 150,000 sheets are sent forth daily.

I have not time to speak of the luxury of the reporters' room, of the library, or the multitude of things, curious and useful, that were shown to me.

"And now," said I, when the gentlemanly conductor had taken me through the establishment, "can you let me see Jupiter, the head thunders?" He answered solemnly:—"He is invisible. He is to be communicated with only by writing."

THE POPE'S TIARA.—A letter from Rome in the *Temps* contains the following:—"The festival of the Golden Rose is approaching. That day is called in the ecclesiastical style, *Letaire*, 'Rejoice, O Jerusalem!' The rose is not given every year. It is sent about once in every five years to some Princess, sanctuary, or city. The Empress Eugenie and Queen Isabella of Spain have both received it. Pope Alexander VI kept the Golden Rose in his own family, given to Caesar and Lucrezia Borgia, his son and daughter. Henry VIII of England received it with the title of 'Defender of the Faith.' A general error prevails concerning the tiara worn by the Pope; it is a tall, conical, close fitting cap, having on it three crowns placed above each other, the whole surmounted by a cross. Until the time of Boniface VIII, in 1300, the tiara of the Roman Pontiffs had but one crown; Boniface added a second probably to signify by a crown over a crown his sovereignty over Kings. A French Pope, Benedict XII, added the third. Certain mystical reasons are attributed to him for so doing. He is supposed to have imagined that the first signified the Church militant, the second the Church suffering, and he wished also to represent the Church triumphant. The tiara designates the material empire, and the mitre the episcopal power. Before the Pope begins officiating he wears the tiara, but during the service it is placed on the altar, and the mitre replaces it on his head. All the Popes have not had a tiara made for them expressly. The tiaras, to the number of seven or eight, since the great schism, have passed successively to each pontiff in the Treasury of the Vatican, and are state property. Before the revolution, until the time of Pius VI, the Pontifical Treasury contained the famous tiara of Jules II, Paul III, Gregory XIII, and Clement VIII. They were of great value, as Pius VI, at the treaty of Tolentino, gave them to represent several millions of francs. By that treaty the Papacy lost all the tiaras. After the French Concordat Napoleon I presented a new tiara to Pius VII. In the making of this tiara, which was effected at Paris, a number of diamonds belonging to the old tiaras were used, as well as a superb emerald belonging to Gregory XIII. The Napoleon tiara, as it is called, is still in the service of the Papacy. It has been repaired several times, and now serves for Pius IX, and was also made use of by Leon XI, Pius VII, and Gregory XVI. Its value is 217,000*fr.*, and its weight is 8*lb* of gold rubies, pearls, and diamonds! This tiara is rarely worn. The Napoleon tiara was the only one possessed by the Pope, when in 1855 the Queen of Spain sent another weighing 3*lb*. and worth about 300,000*fr.* The three crowns in the Isabella tiara are similar, while in the Napoleon one they are varied. It contains 19,000 precious stones. The top of the crown consists of a single sapphire."

GREAT GAIN IN THE STRENGTH OF THE UNION ARMIES DURING THE LAST FOURTEEN MONTHS.—Washington correspondence, dated 29th February, to the New York *Tribune* says:

It appears from official figures that the gain of our armies in men since January 1st, 1863, appears to have been as follows: Volunteer recruits from January, 1863, to November, 1863, 68,000; volunteer recruits from November, 1863, to January 31st, 1864, to February 28th, 1864, 90,000; product of draft of 1863, 40,000; deserters returned to the army from May to December, 1863, 28,000; invalid corps, 25,000; re-enlisted veterans, 100,000. Total, 461,000. If we add to this number the 70,000 colored troops now organized and doing service, we have a grand total gain since January 1st, 1863, of 500,000 men. Deducting from this number the loss of 125,000 men (official estimate) by the casualties of last year, (disease and battle,) we still have an aggregate gain of over 400,000 men in the stated period, the greater portion of which was obtained between November, 1863, and the present date. From the above table it also appears that the aggregate credits of 200,000 volunteer recruits and 100,000 re-enlisted veterans, to be given on the two last calls for 300,000 and 200,000 men, respectively, will reduce the number to be conscripted in the coming draft from the country at large to 200,000. The Secretary of War is reported to have said, some time since, that our armies will be larger, in point of numbers, in the coming spring, than at any previous period of the war. The above official exhibit should satisfy the public mind that his predictions will be realized.

LAWS OF HEALTH.—The *Cornhill Magazine* for February, has an excellent paper on "Training in Relation to Health," written from the common sense point of view. The writer protests against the absurd and, as regards children, cruel idea that there are absolute rules of training which would, if obeyed, benefit everybody. Everybody, for example, tells the dyspeptic to "take more exercise." "The simple reflection that exercise is a call upon the energies, and uses up a proportionate amount of nervous and muscular force, will suggest that to task energies already overtasked is very injurious. After a walk of twenty or thirty miles or any other fatiguing exercise, no one thinks of sitting down to his books and papers and severely working his brain for some hours; but there are many who would urge a walk of twenty miles after severe brain-work, in the belief that exercise would be "so strengthening." Some exercise is necessary, of course, but its limit is the sense of fatigue, nature's own protest against further exertion. The writer, too, adduces a remarkable and, as far as we can remember, a novel point, the perfect health and superhuman digestion of most servants who are actively employed all day, but who live almost entirely in doors. The illustration would seem to prove that "the air" is not exactly the panacea we are accustomed to believe, and in fact, there is no such thing as a panacea. The great majority of the nervous, over-cultivated, sedentary men who require these rules know each man for himself what suits him best, and the benefit which one gets from a dose of sea air the other obtains from a dose of iron. An observation of the class continued for some years inclines a writer in the *Spectator* to believe in four empirical rules, of which, perhaps, only the last is absolutely certain: 1. Tobacco, harmless in itself, is 'o all such men most injurious. 2. Brandy is better for them than wine, beer better than brandy, abstinence better than all the three. 3. Tea is poison. 4. Change is as essential to them as to the great majority of women, and for the same reason, the preponderance of the nervous element in their frames, or in more correct language, the tendency of the spine toward an irritable condition.

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.—Maximilian II, King of Bavaria, who expired at Munich on the 10th of March, after a very short illness, in the 53d year of his age, was the third King of Bavaria, being a grandson of Maximilian I, who in 1805 exchanged his title of Elector for that of King, and a son of King Ludwig I, who gained considerable popularity by his liberal patronage of the fine arts. Maximilian succeeded to the throne in March, 1848, in consequence of the abdication of his father. The political history of Bavaria during his reign attracted but little attention abroad. During the last years of his life he took an active part in the negotiations about a reform of the Federal Constitution of Germany. In the conflict with Denmark, Maximilian strongly opposed the policy of Austria and Prussia, and insisted on the right of the Federal Diet to decide the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty without regard to the London treaty of 1852, at which the Diet was not represented, and whose proceedings had never been ratified by Bavaria. In this view Maximilian saw himself supported by a majority of the Governments of Germany, and, thus he for some time controlled the decisions of the Federal Diet.

The brother of Maximilian Otho was elevated in 1832 by a successful revolution to the throne of Greece, but again deprived of it by another revolution in 1862.

Like his father, Maximilian distinguished himself as a liberal patron of literature and fine arts, and appointed to the chairs of the Bavarian Universities, and especially to that of his capital, Munich, many of the most distinguished scholars of Germany, such as Liebig, Pfeufer, Siebold, Carrière and Giebel.

He is outlived by his father, King Ludwig, born 1845, who succeeds him under the title of Ludwig II, and Prince Otho, born in 1848.

CRIME AND VICE IN CHICAGO.—The *Chicago Tribune* gives an alarming picture of the prevalence of vice in that city. It says: "Not a train arrives in Chicago that is not freighted with prostitutes of other cities and their attendant cavaliers, roughs, pimps, and villains of every degree. The painted harlot walks our streets unblushingly, and elbows her way into the railway cars, sitting on the same seat and talking familiarly with those who, if they knew her character, would regard speech and touch as moral or physical contamination; citizens visit their houses because they know they run no risk of detection; young men and boys are sowing the seeds of moral and physical disease, which will one day ripen in a rich harvest of crime and death; innocent girls are seduced; the sanctity of the family circle invaded; houses of ill-repute and houses of assignation spring up all over the city, and the men whose sworn duty is to suppress vice and immorality, have taken wicked men and women into their confidence, and in the abundance of their evil designs have accorded to crime the same protection they extend to virtue."

FRANKLIN'S MODE.—Franklin had a capital mode of deciding difficult questions. He took a sheet of paper, ruled a line down the middle in red ink, and then entered on either side the argument for and against. This paper he kept on his writing table for several days, and when any new argument presented itself to him, he wrote it immediately in its proper place. When he found that no more

reasons presented themselves—that the subject so far as his capacity, and facts went, appeared to be exhausted, he began the labor of sifting this mass. If he found an article in one column balanced by one in the opposite he struck off both. If he found one that took two to balance it, he erased two on one side and one on the other. By this process he finally found himself with no arguments left in one column, or with but a few, and these greatly disproportioned to those in the other. By adopting this method on all difficult and important occasions, he acquired that reputation for soundness and judgment, in which he has no rival, either among our Revolutionary sages or their successors, except in Washington alone. If men generally would adopt this plan, or one similar to it, there would be fewer erroneous opinions formed. What the world needs is not so much books as more accuracy in thinking, not so much more learning as more knowledge, which, though often confounded with learning is a much better thing. Reading, like conversation, is only a means to arrive at an end. Men who live in coteries by themselves, or peruse only books and newspapers of a particular sect or party, are invariably one-sided in their opinions. He who studies only one side of the question, is really as ignorant as one who does not study it at all, and is infinitely more self-sufficient. He is like the knight who saw the silver side of the shield and was ready to fight to the death, thinking the whole shield was silver, with him who saw the golden side, and was as ready to do battle that it was golden. There are more of us than is generally known as foolish as the two knights. In politics and social sciences, and even religion, we are apt to run riot in delusions, simply because we are too lazy to get at the truth—or do not know how.—[Examiner.

THE MUSEUM OF MONARCHS.—The Emperor Napoleon III. has established at the Louvre, already so rich in curiosities and treasures of art, a Museum of Monarchs. Here will be collected all the personal memorials which can be secured of the sovereigns who have ruled over France. Among those now to be seen in this interesting collection are the following: Arms and fragments of royal ornaments belonging to Childeric; a curule chair of Dagobert; the prayer-book, sword and sceptre of Charlemagne; the breviary and baptismal vase of St. Louis; the armor worn by Francis I. on the famous field of Pavia; the prayer-book of Mary Stuart, Queen of Francis II; the helmet and shield, splendidly inlaid, of the monster Charles IX; the armor of Henri Quatre; the locksmith's tools of the hapless Louis XVI; the crown worn by Napoleon I. at his coronation.

THE PROPORTION OF LOSSES.—In the Peninsula war, the annual loss of the British army was 165 to 1,000; in the Crimean war, during July, August and September, it was at the annual rate of 203 in 1,000, but during the following winter months it rose to 511 in 1,000; and during the next three years the loss was at the fearful rate of 912 in 1,000. During the last year the loss in the American army was only fifty-five in every one thousand. These figures look small when compared to the bloody records of Chickamauga and Gettysburg, and are probably nearly correct. One of the prominent reasons for this favorable showing no doubt, is that not only are our armies better provided with medical men and other auxiliaries, but it is backed up with an organization such as was never before known in the world's history.—[The U. S. Sanitary Commission.

LONDON CRIME.—It is asserted on good authority that there are in the metropolis 16,000 child en trained to crime, 15,000 men living by low gambling, 50,000 by constant thieving, 5,000 receivers of stolen goods, and 150,000 men and women subsisting by other disgraceful means. There are not less than 25,000 beggars. So that there are more than 250,000 persons in the London district, of all ages and sexes, who prey upon the honest and industrious part of the community.—[Goodwin's Another Blow for Life.

THE TOBACCO TRADE ABROAD.—The consumption of tobacco in Europe is estimated, in round numbers, at 425,000,000 pounds, averaging 1 and a half pounds per head on the entire population. Nearly 100,000,000 of this is consumed in Austria and the German States upwards of 50,000,000 in France, 35,000,000 in Great Britain, more than 30,000,000 in Russia, 28,000,000 in Holland and Belgium, and upwards of 25,000,000 in Spain. The Dutch consume the most in proportion to population, using no less than 4 pounds per head, the Greeks require three and three-fourths, the Swiss three and a half, the Danes three and a half, the Prussians three, the other Belgian States and Belgium two and a half, Austria less than two, France, Spain and Portugal hardly one and a half, and the Italian States less than 1. More than half the European consumption is of home growth, about 100,000,000 pounds being produced in Austria and the German States, 30,000,000 in France and 25,000,000 in Russia.

SMALL POX.—An English army surgeon in China is said to have discovered a new cure for small pox. When the fever is at its height just before the eruption appears, he rubs the chest of the patient with croton oil and tartaric ointment, which causes the whole of the eruption to appear in that region, and thus relieves the rest of the body. It is further stated that this cure is now enforced by general orders in the English army in China, and always succeeds.