

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hearts of Great Warriors Left as Legacies.

Deposits of hearts have been by no means uncommon. Richard Ocar de Liza, a noble heart, left to the canon of the cathedral, and in July, 1828, the heart of a warrior was once again deposited in the lap of six warriors, which is said to have been a very large, says the story, and was placed in boxes of gold, silver and withered, as it was intended to the resemblance of a faded flower.

Brave's heart was, by his dying wish, deposited to Douglas to fulfill a vow, which he was unable to execute in person. Douglas, "wonder and true," promised to fulfill his sovereign's last request, and after Bruce's death, having received the heart incased in a casket of gold, set forth upon his mission. Proceeding to Spain, however, he fell in the midst of a fight with the Moors, having previous to his final charge cast the heart of Bruce from his breast, when he carried it into the ranks of the infidels, crying: "Onward as thou wert wont. Douglas will follow thee!" Bruce's heart was afterward recovered by Sir Simon Lockhart, by whom it was brought to Scotland and buried along with the bones of Douglas in the Abbey of Melrose. When the remains of Bruce were disinterred at Dunfermline, in 1819, the breastbone was found sewn through so as to permit of the removal of the heart.

MUSIC IN A PHOTOGRAPH.

A New York Musician Plays a Tune from a Picture of Wall Street.

"I have a friend who is an amateur photographer," said a Wall street broker to a New York Commercial Advertiser reporter, "and one day he conceived the idea of securing a snap shot of Wall street and its environs. Accordingly he secured the necessary permission and carried his kodak to the roof of the Manhattan Life company's building, on Exchange place. He turned his lens eastward over the roof of the Stock exchange and pressed the button. When the negative was developed it showed little else than a confused network of telegraph wires, chimneys and flagstaves, but, undaunted, he developed his picture. Then he discovered that the photograph of Wall street bore a striking resemblance to a sheet of music, the wires forming the lines of the staves, and several linemen at work and the chimney pots and flagstaves, in silhouette, taking the place of the notes. Contemplating his work with disgust, he was interrupted by the entrance of a friend, an amateur musician. Throwing the photograph to the musician, he exclaimed: 'What can you make of that?'"

"That," said the musician, knowingly, "why, that is—"
"You can't play in my yard, I don't like you any more."
"And he turned to the piano and rattled off the song."

HE WAS INSPIRED.

The Marvellous Eloquence of an Old-Time Methodist Bishop.

"Eloquence is speaking out—out of the abundance of the heart, the only source from which truth can flow in a passionate, persuasive torrent." This remark of Julius Hare is illustrated by a story told of the eloquent Methodist bishop, the late Dr. Simpson, in the Youth's Companion:
Bishop Simpson preached some years ago in the Memorial hall, London. For half an hour he spoke quietly, without gesticulation or uplifting of his voice; then, picturing the Son of God bearing our sins in His own body on the tree, he stooped, as if laden with an immeasurable burden, and, rising to his full height, he seemed to throw it from him, crying:

"How far? As far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us."

The whole assembly, as if moved by an irresistible impulse, rose, remained standing for a second or two, then sank back into their seats.

A professor of elocution was there. A friend who observed him, and knew that he had come to criticize, asked him when the service was over: "Well, what do you think of the bishop's elocution?"

"Eloquence?" said he; "that man doesn't want elocution; he's got the Holy Ghost!"

LAYING TELEPHONE WIRE.

Cavalry Officers Make an Interesting Experiment in Germany.

An interesting experiment of installing a telephone by trotting cavalry was recently successfully undertaken by some Prussian Uhlanes between Berlin and Potsdam. Two sets of one officer and two non-commissioned officers proceeded in the early morning respectively from Berlin to Potsdam. Each set, says the Scientific American, was equipped with a complete telephone apparatus which one of the men carried in a leather case on his chest, he sides the requisite quantity of thinwire. The end of the wire was connected with the respective towns' telephone stations, and the wire was, by means of a fork fixed at the end of the lance, thrown over the tops of the trees along the road. As each kilometer of wire was thus suspended a halt was made, and it was ascertained whether there was connection with the station. A new kilometer of wire was then connected with the former, and on went the men. The two sets met at Teltow. The wires, having been respectively tested with their respective stations, were connected, and telephonic connection between Berlin and Potsdam was established. The distance is about twenty miles, and the whole thing was done in about four hours.

Safe in a Thunderstorm.

According to a recent lecture of Prof. Shuster, of London, the safest course for a human being in a thunderstorm is to get thoroughly wet. Franklin remarked that he could kill a rat when dry by means of an electric discharge, but never when it was wet.

FACTS ABOUT MARBLE.

How the Rugged Rock is Converted Into Polished Variegated Slabs.

For people who stand before a polished monument of marble, or even a rich vase set in a display case, and admire the high polished variegated marble, save the New York Commercial Advertiser, realize the amount of time and labor that has been expended in the evolution of the completed structure from the raw materials. The only-colored varieties are found chiefly in Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, or Portugal, though sometimes in Mexico or Algeria. The white stone is common in this State. Among the marbles which most frequently enter into composition of fancy apparatus are:

Italian—white, vernal and clouded, with bluish gray; Egyptian—pure porcelain white, Syracuse shaded cream white, veined with dark gray; Algerian and Mexican onyx—iridescent white, veined with opaline white; yellow, pink, marbled—delicately veined gray; Carrara—shaded pearl gray, dashed with carnation red; Siena—golden yellow, clouded with white and veined with olive and brown; Venetian—chocolate, frosted with white; German—green; Brecciate—richly mottled, yellow, purple, brown, white and red; Violet Brecciate—purple, mottled and veined with white; yellow, brown—reddish; Grottoe of France—deep red, dashed with red and brown; Grottoe of Florence—brilliant red, mottled with pearl white; Warsaw—brilliant red, veined with white; Indian—velvety black; African—yellow, with a few veins; Rouge Antique—deep red; Knoxville—grayish pink, with light blue veining. The colored marbles retain their freshness longer and can be repolished after many years' use.

The marble is extracted from the quarry in oblong blocks cut out by means of wedges.

Except when designated for statuary or similar purposes the first thing the manufacturer does is to place the block of marble under a gang-saw in order to saw it into slabs. The gang-saw consists merely of a series of parallel saws, to which an oscillating motion is imparted while they are kept cool with sand and water. When they come to one inch when rubbed on both sides. The slabs are then inspected. To the inexperienced eye the rough slabs are much alike, and while the good qualities of the slab are only fully brought out under the polisher's mop, the imperceptible defects are also magnified very much. It is therefore necessary to detect flaws before the polishing begins.

The perfect slabs are cut into required lengths by a rip-saw and passed to the rubbing bed to be rubbed smooth. The rubbing bed consists of a solid horizontal cast-iron wheel about four inches thick and usually about twelve or thirteen feet in diameter. This wheel is fixed in a vertical shaft which revolves on two chilled steel friction balls, one on each side, and is enclosed in a cast-iron box which is kept well supplied with oil. The box itself is firmly imbedded in a stone foundation, and the entire structure is made as true and as steady as possible. It requires a great deal of care and attention to keep the rubbing-bed perfectly true; and it is sometimes necessary to rub down for a whole week with bluestone in order to keep the surface smooth.

When the slab leaves the rubbing-bed it is comparatively smooth, and is ready to be cut out by hand into its final shape. It then passes into the hands of the polishers, who are provided with rubbers made of ordinary rubber rolled up into a mop of about three or four inches in diameter and sewed firmly around and through. With these they rub the surface of the slab back and forth, hour after hour, until they bring out the high finish so much admired. The marble is first rubbed with fine sand with stone, and then with hone. On some white marbles oxalic acid is then used, and finally the finishing touches are given with putty of zinc. On colored marbles emery and French putty, prepared with sulphur and lead, are used. It is estimated that each square foot of surface polished costs one man four hours of steady work.

In gliding, four or five gold leaves are blown into a cushion made of a board covered with chamois. The glider cuts it into strips a quarter of an inch wide, lays it on the marble with his "tip," then "cottons" it on, after which he rubs it down with a fine hair brush in order to smooth the face and form an even and continuous surface. He then cleans off the glaze with curd-fish. Great dexterity is acquired by the artist, and they seem to handle with the greatest ease the delicate gold leaf which the slightest breath of air is sufficient to carry off, and which in inexperienced hands is utterly unmanageable.

The variegated, dark-colored marbles are not expensive, but they are also generally harder and more durable, as well as more beautiful, than those that are white or light colored. The common white marble, which is not so valuable from an ornamental point of view, has a separate value as being the best basis for the production of carbonic acid gas for the manufacture of "soda" water and all other carbonated beverages, and a large trade is done in it for this purpose. It has succeeded in writing and bicarbonate of soda in this respect on account of its cheapness. A barrel of good marble, weighing about 400 pounds, costs \$1.25. An equal quantity of whiting costs about \$2.25, and produces no more gas. A like weight of bicarbonate of soda produces a double amount of gas, but costs about \$7.

As far as chemical composition is concerned marble and whiting are analogous—both are carbonates of lime, and when equally pure both contain the same amount of carbonic acid. Whiting, however, is rarely, if ever, as pure as marble. It consists chiefly of the remains of extremely small animals.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

It is still possible to purchase land in New Zealand at 10s. the acre, or to rent an acre at 6d. per annum.

The natives of the Friendly islands spend most of their time in the water. They are great swimmers and divers. Since Lord Onslow has been governor general of New Zealand he has had a son born, to whom he has given, among other names, the Maori name of "Huiu."

Of mixed marriages in the Hawaiian islands only 4-5 per cent. of Hawaiian women are married to foreigners, being in number 600, or 7-8 per cent. of the Hawaiian married women.

Fire-Proof Building Material.

The *Rail Road Journal* says that fire is a little best friend, fire, water and frost act to these in the order of fire-making allies comes concrete and barbed wire. In the best work done, the iron wire is increased in porosity terra cotta, tile or brick set in sand, floor, and the construction to include tiles are faced with a single thickness of brick, and the construction is of any good weather-proof coating, or a single thickness of brick. Iron and steel framework, incased in fire-proof materials, gives the best possible results. There is a growing preference for light porous walls of hollow material protecting an iron or wooden framework. Massive and heavy walls of brick or stone will do for fireproofing, but they are not as good of a fireproof necessity as they were regarded

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