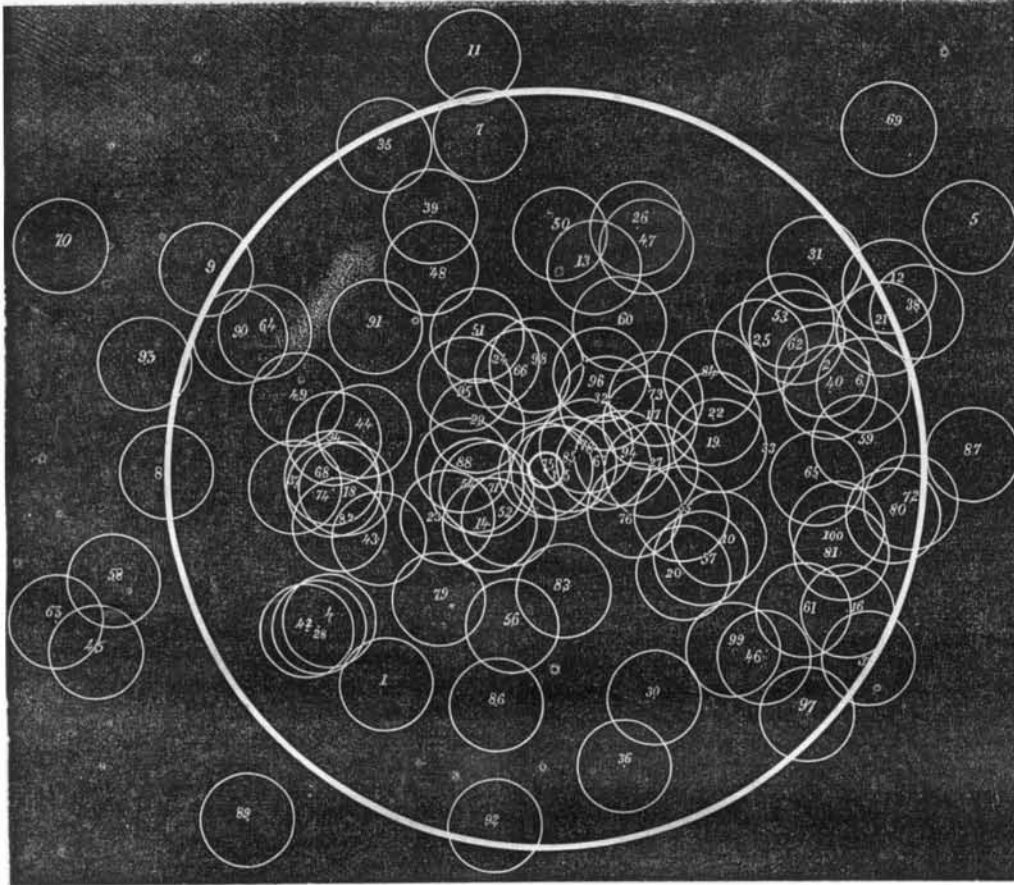


**Rifle Shooting.**

Mr. L. H. Simmonds, of San Francisco, Cal., has sent us a lithographed diagram of a target recently shot at in that city. The distance was 40 yards and the marksman was Dr. E. H. Pardee. The diameter of the bull's eye was 4 inches, and the string made from the center of the bull's eye to the center of the bullet hole was 131 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The Doctor's worst shot measures 21 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches from the center of the bull's eye. The engraving published herewith shows the target as it appeared at the end of the contest.



Facts are wanting in this statement to make it perfect. These are, whether the shots were fired off hand, what kind of a rifle was used, whether a target rifle with telescope sight, or an ordinary one; also, what the force of the wind was and its direction with relation to the target. Correspondents should endeavor to give all the facts when writing for publication.

**An Immense Temple of the Muses.**

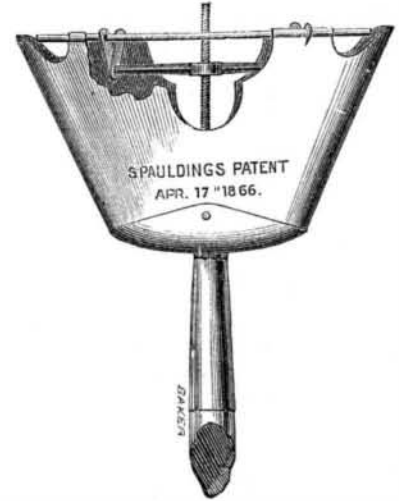
Louis Napoleon is building in Paris the largest structure of modern times designed as a place of amusement. It is an opera house which will rival in extent and grandeur the Coliseum at Rome. It will cost about \$5,000,000, and will be constructed entirely of stone, brick, and metal. Nothing combustible will enter into its composition. It will cover seven and a half acres and be two hundred feet in external height. The auditorium, however, is calculated to seat only about three thousand persons. Every box will have its separate saloon attached, fitted up like drawing rooms, and a carriage way will be constructed to the second story from the street. The most successful and celebrated artists of France—painters, sculptors and architects—will be employed in its ornamentation and erection. It will be entirely unapproachable in finish and richness by any structure at present existing.

**Removing Hyposulphites.**

The last traces of hyposulphites of soda can be eliminated from paper pictures by means of electrolysis. The method is due to Dr. W. Reissig, of Vienna, and consists in placing the proofs between two sheets of metal, binding them together, and passing the current from a Bunsen's battery through them. The delicacy of this way of detecting minute traces of hyposulphites is well known, and I hope its application to the decomposition of the deleterious salts will be found practicable. The manipulations required will not be at all difficult—far less so than rolling a number of proofs. Without previous trial,

I should suppose a good way of proceeding would be to place a sheet of polished metal at the bottom of a shallow dish, and attach to it a wire proceeding from the positive pole of a battery. On the metal arrange a number of well-washed prints, and upon the prints place another sheet of metal connected with the negative pole, cover the plates with distilled water, and let the current pass. I do not think the plates need to be made of silver. Metal that coach-lamp reflectors are made of, composed of silver and copper rolled together in varying proportions, would probably be found to answer. The first cost of this

improvements. The head is formed of metal, and is attached to a metallic shank for the reception of the handle. The shank carries a screw which passes through a cross bar, to the extremities of which are attached arms pivoted to stiff wires in the web of the metallic case, at the lower edge, forming a toggle joint. By turning the shank to the left these arms are released, and the shell is allowed to expand, when it can be filled by the broom. Then the shank



is turned to the right, screwing up the arms and contracting the sides, when the broom is clamped tightly between the sides of the shell. It seems to be a very efficient device for the object sought.

Patented April 17, 1866. Manufactured by Lakin & Hall, sole agents, Brodhead, Wis., to whom all orders should be addressed.

**The Queen's Portrait for Mr. Peabody.**

Photography is, we understand, chiefly employed as the aid in producing the portrait of Her Majesty to be presented to Mr. Peabody. It is entrusted to Messrs. Dickinson, of Old Bond street. Though only half-length, the painting is 14 inches long by nearly 10 inches wide. For the first time, for the presentation of her portrait to a private individual, Her Majesty sat in the only robes of state she has worn since the death of the Prince Consort—the costume in which she was attired at the opening of the present Parliament. This was a black silk dress, trimmed with ermine, and a long black velvet train similarly adorned. Over her Mary-Stuart cap is the demi-crown, while the Koh-i-noor and one rich jeweled cross, presented by Prince Albert, form her only ornaments. To complete this portrait, Her Majesty gave Mr. Tilt several long sittings, and has now expressed her unqualified approval of the water-color shown at Mr. Dickinson's. This, however, is but the commencement of the process. The portrait is to be done in enamel by Mr. Tilt, on a panel of pure gold. In these enamel paintings, to bring out all the brilliancy of their colors, they have to be burnt in a furnace at least five and generally six times. The heat to which they are subjected is so intense as to be only short of that which would fuse gold, and the most exquisite care is necessary neither to let the picture heat too soon, nor, above all, cool too rapidly, as in either case the enamel would crack. So large an enamel portrait has never been attempted in this country. After being submitted to the Queen on its completion, it will be forwarded to Mr. Peabody, who intends to deposit it where it may be best seen in a large institution which he has founded in Boston, his native town.—*Photographic News*.

[The *News* is mistaken in the place of Mr. Peabody's nativity. He is a native of Danvers, Mass.—*Eds.*]

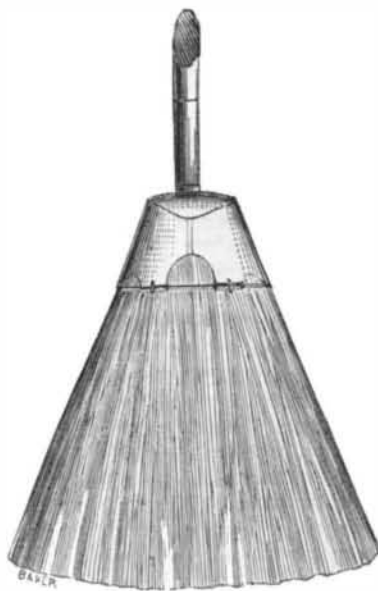
THE *New Haven Courier* says that during a recent thunder storm in that city, an old hoop skirt, lying in the middle of the street, caught the electricity, and in spite of rain falling at the time, burned and smoked away all there was combustible about it.

THE *Paterson (N. J.) Press* says that the falls are destined to be almost entirely done away with under the constantly increasing demand for water-power from the mills.

process for destroying the hyposulphites would be the greatest, and that would not be much. The battery might cost 7 s. 6 d., and the metal 6 s. or 7 s. per pound.—*British Journal of Photography*.

**SPALDING'S PATENT BROOM HEAD.**

Many of our farmers raise broom corn, and they have been in the habit of utilizing such portions of the product as did not find a ready market, by forming it into brooms which serve a temporary use. In



this they have been assisted by our inventors, who have contrived receptacles for the broom, so that it was an easy matter to construct an efficient implement for the practice of the virtue "next to godliness," and still preserve the head for another reception of broom corn.

The engravings annexed show one of these im-