hastened home to condole with his father, but was received with a chilling coolness, and informed that, owing to financial troubles, it would not be possible to do more than pay over his mother's inheritance, and that in future the two had better live apart. Eskine (as he was called) had been brought up to believe himself the son of a man of wealth, and had lived a life in accordance; and when he found himself suddenly dismissed with £6,000, invested in 3 per cents, his temper got the better of his discretion, and brought forth a war of words, that ended by his being shown the door.

He learned afterward that the reason for getting rid of him was on account of a certain spinster, of means, but not birth, who, at even that early day had been interviewed as to a change of name.

His income not being sufficient to meet his requirements, he was induced by an old college friend, who had taken to city life, to sell out his 3 per cents, and allow him to invest it at a higher rate. He did so, and had the pleasure, one morning, of finding out that his friend had made a bad failure, and decamped with the £6,000 just placed in his hands. Hurriedly realizing on everything disposable, he immediately got on his track; followed him to Paris, thence to Florence and Berlin, where he lost all trace. The Russo-Turkish war was then at its height, and his pockets contained just enough to carry him to Russia, where he volunteered in a German regiment. He fought at Bartoum and Shipka Pass, where he was wounded by a Bashi Baouk in the arm, but not severely. At the close of the war he made his way to Bordeaux, and shipped on a vessel bound for Callao. There he found employment with an English firm. On a trip to the mines he discovered signs of silver ore on the hacienda of a Peruvian officer. He associated himself with a party of Frenchmen and bought the estate, mortgaging it to the English firm for means to work it, who were only too glad to make the advance when they found how rich the deposit was.

They were very successful, even beyond their anticipations; but the country was cursed with revolutions, and they were continually taxed, first by one party and then by another, not to speak of the insecurity of life, and the perpetual legal struggle of the original owner of the property to recover it, when he found what a treasure he had disposed of.

All these worries induced him to sell out his interest to his partners, from which he realized 30,000 sols. Part of this he was forced to take in silver, and the rest in bills on the Government Bank at Lima. The silver was in ingots, and had to be conveyed across the plains of Casse. Hiring a party of soldiers he set out on his journey, and had nearly passed the worst of the trip, when he was set upon by a party calling themselves “Independents,” but really bandits, who dispersed his guards, captured his mule train, and robbed him of both coin and drafts. He succeeded in getting to Lima, and laid his case before the English Consul, but the Government was not able to do anything about it.

He stayed long enough to learn that the Peruvian officer, then high in power, who originally owned the hacienda containing the mine, had been successful in overthrowing his title; after which he embarked on board an American ship bound for Philadelphia, and from there drifted to Potter County.

When I awoke in the morning, there stood the empty bottle, and near it reposed the short, stubby pipe, but Henry Eskine Templeton, alias “Bill Grey,” had gone.

French Chemical Nomenclature,

The study of the French chemical nomenclature should be of great interest to us; for we have adopted *in toto* a vast number of French chemical names, without obliging them to undergo the slightest change; and the greater part of the rules which govern their use and combination, come from the same source.

Until the latter part of the eighteenth century, chemical nomenclature had originated with the