

LAW EXHIBIT INTERESTING

Department of Justice Shows Some Rare Old Works of Legal Lore.

PORTRAITS OF THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Records of Early Trials for Heresy and Treason Among the Many Articles of Historic Interest Shown.

In the exhibit of the Department of Justice in the Government building the portraits of the attorneys general of the United States, painted in oil by the best foreign and native artists, are artistically grouped on a dark mahogany background.

The beautiful figure of Justice, which ornaments the large column commanding the entrance to the exhibit, was originally designed by Major Frank Strong, U. S. A., the representative of the department on the government board. A woman of classic features and graceful pose holds in her left hand a pair of golden scales evenly balanced. In her right hand is an unsheathed sword. Her eyes are blindfolded; a wreath of golden hair falls over her shoulders; her Greek robe of blue and white is draped in rich folds about her lissome form. An effective group of American flags borne on golden tipped, arrow-headed staffs, forms a background for this emblem of justice. At her feet is the magnificent seal of the Department of Justice, set in a heavy frame of gold. This seal is the American eagle standing on a divided shield, one part composed of the white and red stripes of our national flag, while the other is a dark blue field emblazoned with golden stars; in one of the eagle's talons, an olive branch, in the other a bunch of arrows. In letters of gold the motto, "QUI PRO DOMINA JUSTITIA SEQUITUR" holds the shield in an arc of the circle which surrounds the entire design and encloses a field in which the tints of sunrise are admirably blended.

Many Rare Old Books. The rare old books in the cases, which are always open to the inspection of the cultured people interested in the exhibit, are a rare treat to the judges and lawyers who visit the exposition. The Placitum of Justinian, written in old Latin, the Frederician code, the laws of Mohamud, the statutes of Lord Hale and high treason in Great Britain from the reign of Richard II to George III, the first edition of Blackstone, published on the American continent, the charters of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland from Charles II to William Penn and Lord Baltimore, the colonial laws of the thirteen original states, are a few of the legal treasures to be seen and read for the asking.

The custodian is always there to be of service in explaining the exhibit in language which is contained in the books, or to point out in brief the most striking parts in the historical law papers such as the trial of the archbishop of Canterbury for high treason and heresy, the Guy Fawkes conspiracy or gunpowder plot, the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, Charles I, Sir Walter Raleigh, Earl of Essex, etc.

Major Frank Strong has just sent from Washington autograph letters of Abraham Lincoln, James Buchanan, U. S. Grant and other presidents in which they recommend pardon to criminals whose circumstances and good behavior justify reasons why justice should be tempered with mercy. In a few days the portraits of all the chief justices of the United States and a number of the associate justices are expected.

The exhibit of the Department of Justice is not a large one, but it appeals peculiarly to the taste of cultured people. A man cannot fail to learn many valuable things in the hour or two spent in the niche over which the emblem of justice presides.

Follow W. V. Cox's Example. It is considered fitting at this exposition, conceived and carried out on a plan of increasing and diffusing knowledge among men, that there should be as one of its main attractions an exhibit from the Smithsonian institution and National museum. Having as its motto "Promote the Diffusion of Knowledge Among Men," this exhaustive and comprehensive exhibit will be found to the right of the main door of the Government building as you go in and is one of the most interesting features of the Government building. When George Washington, in 1790, said: "Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the increase and diffusion of knowledge; in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened," he had no conception of the extent to which the United States would grow or the various ways taken to diffuse knowledge.

Thirty years after an Englishman named Smithson, never having been in America, but knowing of its struggles and admiring the principles of its foundation, put this clause in his will: "I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." He, too, could have no idea of the ways to be taken to spread the gospel of knowledge. His fortune has rendered it possible to found an institution in Washington, and from there has gone out to every museum in the world and exposition of note part of the Smithsonian treasures and distinctive features for the benefit of mankind. Our United States government has been liberal in the matter of appropriations for the exhibitions held in other countries as well as our own.

Covers a Broad Field. The Smithsonian institution and National museum covers so broad a field, as the chief exponent of scientific thought in America, that a few words as to its inception and operation should be given to the readers of The Bee. The Smithsonian institution is due to many but a name, few know of its wide-reaching work. There is no reason known why Smithsonian, a foreigner, should bequeath his immense fortune to the United States for scientific research. His will was utterly unselfish, but in 1828 the United States won the suit, and with wise investments, augmented by the bequests from other philanthropic men, the institution now has a permanent fund of nearly \$1,000,000 in the United States treasury, drawing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

The successful organization of the institution has been the result of long continued effort on the part of men of unusual ability and wisdom. Prof. Joseph Henry, who gave to the world the electro-magnetic telegraph; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, than whom there is no higher authority on the mammals, birds and fishes of America and founder of the United States commission of fish and fisheries; and Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, pre-eminent physicist and astronomer—these are names high in the annals of America's learned men and each has given the best years of his life to the up-building of these institutions.

The objects of the Smithsonian institute are first, to increase knowledge by investigation and study; second, to diffuse knowledge, not through the United States alone, but everywhere, by promoting an interchange of thought among those prominent in learning in all countries. It constantly aids in the improvement of the people, both at Washington and at exhibitions where a part of its great and valuable collections are shown.

The three ideas, record, research and education, which are the fundamental principles of the National museum, of which the Smithsonian institute is the custodian, this is the only lawful place to deposit "all objects

of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of national history, plants and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging to the United States.

It is Easily Understood. The official catalogue of the exposition gives so full a list and description of every object in the exhibit of these two institutions that it would be but repetition to speak of them in detail. It should be remarked, however, that the series of objects of each department are numbered, fitted and labeled exactly as in Washington. The highest skill is used in the installation and the compactness and simplicity of labeling are so pronounced that it is unnecessary for an attendant to explain the exhibit. A person can readily grasp the matter presented to him and follow it to its legitimate conclusion. For instance, in the department of anthropology there is given a clear and systematic presentation of the native American peoples and their evolution.

At what age man came I know not; Possibilities prove not, tablets show not; But his dim, remote existence is a fact beyond dispute. And here can be seen the first evidences of his work from prehistoric times, when the human first began. "Looking back through the ages one can see the growth of centuries and marvel at the advance from fire sticks to electricity; from stone ax to the brightest steel blade; from floating log to first-class steamer; and from a completely wild world has been culled for this series on anthropology and we who are privileged to see this exhibit may well exclaim: "It is good to be here!"

The departments of biology and geology, with their divisions, are worthy of weeks of study, presenting as they do a series of objects, in themselves interesting. They give an opportunity for the student to study intelligently and at first hand the best specimens obtainable of mollusks, insects, fishes, reptiles, birds (these should especially be noted for the eagle, the bald eagle, the mammoth and seaweeds; and in the geological department everything from petrified extinct animals to precious stones.

The great benefit to be derived from such a complete display of scientific research cannot be overestimated, and careful study only of the latest material, from the thousands who pass around the well filled cases. Dr. F. W. True is the representative of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum and made the selections for the Transmississippi Exposition. He has also many able assistants who have had long experience in exposition matters and know how to make an exhibit not only instructive but attractive.

W. V. Cox, chief clerk of the National museum, who is here in charge of this exhibit, and also secretary of the government department of management, has probably had more experience in connection with exhibitions than any man in America, having been attached in one capacity or another to no less than eleven.

WORK OF MISSOURI WOMEN

Their Skill in Art and Literature is Fully and Creditably Shown in an Inviting Exhibit.

The department of women's work for Missouri furnishes an attractive exhibit. It is advantageously situated in the southernmost gallery of the Liberal Arts building, in connection with the educational exhibit of the state. The exhibit, while worthy of a visit to the exposition on its own account, is so skillfully arranged as to invite rather than demand inspection, and to interfere in no way with the idea of an elegant parlor, a place for rest, and the greetings of friends. The range and diversity of the work exhibited prove how varied are the interests and occupations now open to women. A notable example is the leather work contributed by Mary Hulkeley et al. In the collection is a portfolio of white leather embossed in pale green and lined with green moire antique; the bookbinding, of which there are several specimens, furnishes examples of expert tooling and all are of the finest material. There are also cases, a picture frame and belts for women's wear, richly ornamented in delicate colors and of the most exquisite workmanship.

The pyrography of Mrs. Minette Slayback Carper of St. Louis is another unique collection. It is a chest of old design, the most showy article of this burnt wood, but the tabouret, the panels, portfolios and picture frames show equal skill. Among the smaller articles is a pipe rack in green and brown, the decoration being a quiet contrast of colors and the legend, "A wife may be a scold. Give me a pipe."

Also from St. Louis are two beautiful landscapes in pastel, contributed by Miss Schuyler; two exquisite designs in embroidery by Miss Janet; an exhibit wood carving and clay modeling, a book of sewing models and a series of drawings executed by the pupils of Miss Ball's school, and from the Wednesday club several very fine reproductions of well known masterpieces and also a large framed photograph of the club members.

The art exhibit sent from Kansas City contains work from nearly every studio there, including those of Van Millett, Weber and Huppert. "A September Morning" by Millett and one of Weber's best, "The Black and White," are being conspicuously among them. Two exquisite still life, a landscape and an interior, are by Mrs. Mary L. Bookwalter, and one, a cluster of primroses, by Miss Laing. There is a successful open air figure piece in oil by H. Campbell; two landscapes by Mrs. Frank Brumback, a still life by Lillie May Smith, a charcoal head and one in oil by Mrs. Keith, "Strawberries" by Mrs. Billings, "A Girl Reading" by Mrs. McNitt, and an interior and a still life by Miss Padlock. The lace and drawn work contributed by Mrs. Brisbane of Kansas City are marvelous of intricate needlework. A cabinet of ceramics exhibits some of the finest work of Miss Laing, who has also in frames two beautiful pieces of native woodwork. Marie Antoinette. Other fine specimens of decorated china are sent by Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Thaxter, Mrs. Knotts and the Misses Standeford and Hammer.

An inland table in which are more than 600 pieces of native woodwork was sent by Bancroft by the maker, G. S. Tutill; the case of birds containing 300 species and valued at \$1,000 merits more than passing attention. The collection contains nearly every variety of bird ever seen in Jackson county, and both the collecting and taxidermy are the work of Truman Rowe, a student in the Manual Training High school of Kansas City.

The excellent portrait of Mrs. Coates was loaned by her daughter, Mrs. Reed, and that of Judge McCrary by his family. The rosewood case which supports the picture of Judge McCrary is the work of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. McCune, and the exquisite little volume of original poems contributed by Mrs. McCrary and illustrated by Mrs. McCune fittingly completes the work of this gifted family.

The Emerson club of Joplin presents a fine India ink portrait of Emerson. This club has sent a notable exhibit in art needlework executed chiefly by Mrs. V. H. Wells, some of the most beautiful china, a mirror, a model of the High school of Joplin and two paintings, one a beautiful head in pastel and the other an oil portrait of J. B. Sargent, both contributed by Mrs. P. F. Finch.

Literature the catalogue includes twenty-five volumes by Julia McNair Wright and two volumes by Mary Fisher, "Twenty-five Letters on English Authors," and "A Group of French Critics," both of which are admirable. Mary Hanford Ford is represented by her two earlier books, "Ours Inspiration" and "Which Wins?" supplemented by

her latest work in three volumes, called "The Messages of the Mystic," and Laura Coates Reed by her well known book, "West and East." "The Daughter of Alouette" and "Voodoo Tales," by Mary Alicia Owen, "Ruby Dana," by Mrs. Mary Marsh Baker, "Trilogies," by William Griffith and "Notes and Poems in Europe," by Ruby Archer, two little character sketches by Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, the Kansas City "Blue Book," by Mrs. Lathaw and Mrs. McClure are a few of the books on the shelves. There is a short course in bookkeeping by Elizabeth T. Grover and Dr. Maude Herrold of Kansas City has a valuable contribution in her book entitled, "Women and Disease." Various papal papers of St. Louis and Kansas City are kept on file.

Other exhibits are still being received and as a whole this exhibition of the work of Missouri women is one of which the entire state may speak with pride.

SOME SILK WORMS FROM UTAH

New Industry Which the Mormons Are Making a Valuable Deal of Just at Present.

The habits and customs of the silk worm are fully exemplified in the Utah exhibit in the Agriculture building at the Exposition, where the work of the insect is seen both in the rough and in the finished product. The silk worm is not a native of Utah, it having been brought to the state from Japan. Since then the silkworm industry has been an important one until now, when it is regarded as being one of the great resources of the state.

The egg of the silk worm is not as large as that of an ordinary pin, but after being hatched it spins out a worm that when it reaches maturity is about an inch long and half an inch thick. The eggs are hatched in the early spring, and then the young worm begins business. To hatch the egg of the silk worm it is necessary that it should be kept in a warm place where the temperature is very even. As soon as the worm is out of the egg it commences to eat and at once develops a ravenous appetite, its choicest food being the leaf of the mulberry tree. These leaves not only furnish food, but they furnish the worm the material for making silk.

Immediately after the silk worm hatches it is covered with mulberry leaves. For six weeks it continues to eat and at the end of this time it has grown to its full size and is almost transparent. This transparency indicates that it is ready to begin the silk weaving business. It is then placed on a bush in the same even temperature and it begins to spin, the spinning being done with its mouth and a few little feelers that protrude. For days and days it continues to spin, covering itself completely with the delicate little threads which are wound around about its body. About the time it completes its task, it spins a coarser quality of silk and then the silk worm owner knows that his slave has now completed its labors. This little ball that the worm spins is wound about itself now contains from 1,000 to 1,500 yards of the finest silk thread, 1,000 strands of which will not make thread larger than that used for ordinary sewing.

If allowed to remain, it grows wings, cuts through its cocoon, ruining the silk for commercial purposes, and emerges a full grown miller, ready to lay another store of eggs, which the following spring, if gathered and kept in a warm place will develop into silk worms. To prevent the worm from cutting through the cocoon, these that are not required for breeding purposes are killed in their shells. This is done by throwing them into boiling water and leaving them there until the cocoon is sealed thoroughly through. The next step is to unwind the silk from the cocoon. This is done largely by dipping the cocoon into a solution of the required number of threads may be thrown together and twisted into one.

When first taken from the cocoon the silk is a delicate yellow, but it fades and becomes a pure white.

As yet Utah has no mills for the manufacture of silk. The raw material, after being washed and wound into skeins, is shipped abroad to be made into the finished product.

SHOWS NEW MEXICO'S RICHES

Table Made of Precious Metals and Jewel Stones Shown in the Mining Exhibit.

Another exhibit from New Mexico has been placed in the Mines building and it is attracting more than the ordinary amount of attention. It is only a table, but it is valued at \$5,000 and is kept in a glass case and constantly watched over by a trusted guard. The table is constructed entirely of gold, silver and precious stones and is the pride and joy of Commissioner Gleason.

Everybody who visits the exposition knows that New Mexico is a great mining territory, but the wealth of its mines was never fully realized until its ores were placed on exhibition. Now, to the delight of the public, the table has made its appearance. This table stands four feet high, its top being about eighteen inches across. The legs are of pure gold, worked in filagree. Midway between the point where they rest on the floor and the top of the table is a solid silver basket, which contains grapes, peaches, plums and cherries wrought in solid silver. The top of the table is solid silver, around which is a band of pure gold. In the center of this top, carved in gold, is the coat of arms of the state. This is surrounded by rubies, some of which are as large as acorns. On the four sides of the coat of arms of the territory are relief pictures carved in the solid silver. One is a representation of the Alamo, supposed to have been built 400 years ago. Another is the San Miguel mission, a church that is 365 years old. The third is a pueblo, or farm house, showing the plaza in front with a man on horseback, while the fourth is the present capitol building. Around these are plates of gold, silver and while in the respective corners are placed pieces of agatized woods highly polished, the space between being inlaid with silver, in which are set numerous turquoises. The panels on the four sides, just below the top, are of solid silver, and carry engraved scenes, representative of the country. One is a reproduction of a plaza at Santa Fe, showing the monument erected to the memory of Kit Carson, another a reproduction of Fort Collins and the parade ground, a third a farming scene while a fourth shows an old water mill used by the Spaniards and later by the Indians. In addition to this there are relief pictures of a mining scene of centuries ago, when the Indians climbed to the top of the mountain on ladders that were nothing more than tree trunks, into which were cut notches. This has a companion piece showing the modern mine with all its appliances.

The valuable table belongs to the Ladies' Board of Trade of the city, and has been eighteen months in course of construction.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a woman. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her husband, Mr. Luther Lutz." This writes W. C. Mammick & Co. of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free. Full size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Bee's photographs of the Exposition are works of art. Cut a coupon from page two and get three.

THE GENUINE SALE
HERE WE ARE AGAIN!
More Interesting Facts to Astonish the Natives and Startle the Visitors.

In the Center Aisle --Near Door. A lot of wash veils, fancy borders, sold up to 35 cents--Monday 19 cents each. And a beautiful assortment sold up to \$1.00--Monday 50 cents.

At same counter a lot of nainsook and cambric embroideries sold at 12 1/2c, 15c, and 20c--one price Monday, 9c per yard. Small short lengths in this lot.

Plain and fancy tuckings 26 inches wide were 50c and 60c--Monday 25c. Ladies' pure linen embroidered and lace edge handkerchiefs--some a little mussed--were 50c and 60c--Monday 35c.

Ladies' dressing combs, celluloid, fancy German silver backs--sellers at 25c--Monday 15c. Shields made by Kletner, No. 3, single and double covered, regular 20c--Monday 2 for 25c.

Safety pins in books, 2 dozens, assorted, nickel plated, regular 10c--Monday 5c.

All the crepons--our half dollar leader--splendid for skirts--will be sold at 30c. All the English fancies, sold up to 50c--will be sold at 25c.

All the fancy figured grenadines--were 65c--will be sold at 42c. All the fancy blacks, which were \$1.00--will be sold at 70c.

More of the Summer Corsets. Short and medium 25c each.

Gowns. Lace and embroidery trimmed gowns--this lot should all go Monday at 50c each. A lot of fine gowns, well and beautifully trimmed, were 70c and 80c--Monday 50c each.

We Still Stir Them Up on Ribbons. Just made a few additions to the 13c line. And on Monday will sell an all silk 6-inch Taffeta Moire Sash Ribbon at 43c.

And Now for Black Goods. All the crepons--our half dollar leader--splendid for skirts--will be sold at 30c.

All the English fancies, sold up to 50c--will be sold at 25c. All the fancy figured grenadines--were 65c--will be sold at 42c.

All the fancy blacks, which were \$1.00--will be sold at 70c.

Black Goods (Continued.) All the fancy blacks, which were \$1.25 and \$1.50--will be sold at 95c. All the better goods except a lot of new goods--just received--will go at \$1.50.

At Silk Counter. More facts to make competition a stubborn thing. A lot of fancy silks--sold up to 65c--will be sold at 25c.

A lot of fancies and changeable tafetas--sold up to 75c--will be sold at 45c. All the \$1.00 fancy silks will be sold at 70c.

All the \$1.25 and \$1.50 goods will be sold at 95c. And the finest fancy silks in our store sold up to \$3.00 per yard--will be sold at \$1.25.

We might expatiate on quality--write a poem on colorings--and an essay on weaving--We prefer to state bald facts--simple enough to bring you in--the goods and prices will do the rest.

Now a Few Words on Hammocks. We would rather not be compelled to pickle these till next season. If you want them you can buy those which were \$1.00 on Monday at 65c. Those which were sold up to \$1.75 on Monday at 95c. Those which were sold up to \$3.75 on Monday at \$1.48.

Please Note Prices Will Not Be Changed on the Tickets in Dress Goods Department. But the goods advertised will be thrown on the counter in lots at the sale prices quoted, and after Wednesday no more will be sold. This sale is purely for the purpose of making room for goods on the way--and is an opportunity not to be missed.

THOMAS KILPATRICK & CO.
1505-1507-1509 DOUGLAS STREET.
See Also Page 7.

THE WATCH ON THE BRIDGE

Duties and Vigilance of the Men in Charge of a War Ship.

INCIDENTS OF THE EXACTING WORK

How One of Dewey's Captains Was Swept Overboard and Back Again--Confusion of One Young Ensign.

Newspaper readers notice from time to time in the columns devoted to naval intelligence certain items such as this: "Lieutenant John Smith, ordered to the New York as watch and division officer."

The duties of the said Lieutenant Smith are not rendered very plain to the average layman by the term "watch and division officer," but when a naval officer sees it inscribed on his department orders he knows just what will be expected of him when he joins his ship.

There is never one minute in the life of a war ship in commission where some officer is not in charge of her. The captain takes command during battle and the executive officer generally has charge for a short time preceding breakfast, but day and night, in port or at sea, some stipulated officer, either a lieutenant or an ensign, is in charge of her. The captain has his official title, and generally a naval cadet in rank, a quartermaster, who is armed with powerful binoculars and keeps diligent watch for approaching boats and signals from the flagship, and a couple of apprentices who act as messengers. With these as his staff, the officer of the deck is kept pretty well posted.

The number of officers detailed to duty in charge of the deck varies on different ships. There are enough to allow for sufficient relief and it seldom happens that a watch and division officer has to stand more than one watch for four hours in twelve. To the young graduates from the naval academy taking charge of the deck represents the acme of earthly bliss. To be able to don a sword and belt and to strut the quarterdeck with glass under arm is to imagine oneself at least a captain. Often, when in port, the young officer of the forecastle is given temporary charge of the ship for the purpose of drilling him in the duties. It is really edifying to note the important bearing of the cadet. He is a "bigger man than old Grant" for the moment, and he delivers his commands with the air of a Nelson.

Confusion of an Ensign. While the Philadelphia was lying at the Brooklyn navy yard several years ago a young ensign, now in charge of one of the auxiliary cruisers off Cuba, was called one morning and placed in command of the deck. It happened that only one item remained on the list of the morning's duties and that was to sweep decks at seven bells. It was not a very martial command to give, but as the time approached the officer (from the deck) waxed extremely nervous. He imagined that the eyes of all hands were on him and almost that the safety of the ship depended upon his giving the order in the proper way. At three minutes of seven bells he again scanned the order book. It read, "Seven bells: Pipe sweepers."

It was plain enough and the embarrassed young officer took his stand near the mainmast and called out in a very weak voice, "Bo's'n's Mate!" The man addressed sprang

to his feet with finger touching his cap. "Ay, ay, sir!" he replied. Then glancing hastily about, the scared officer muttered hoarsely, "Sweep sweepers!"

It was an entirely new order to the boatswain's mate. He touched his cap enquiringly. The ensign, more confused than ever, stammered desperately, "Peep sweepers, my sir." His words were overheard by several of his brother officers and the laugh which followed proved the last straw. The ensign drew himself up and with withering scorn exclaimed, "Sweep pipers, and be d--n quick about it, too!"

The duties of an officer in charge of the deck are very important both while in port and at sea. Upon him depend the maintaining of order, the carrying out of the day's

and at once. In the navy it is an unpardonable sin to be late relieving, especially on a rough night. At exactly eight bells the officer, who has just put in four hours, expects to see his relief appear from below. If the latter does not step up the ladder very shortly after the sound of the last bell has died away, there is a hasty display of messengers and a vigorous flow of language.

In port, on calm summer nights, the duty is not hard. More effort is required to keep awake than to attend to the routine work. Then the minutes slip past to the drowsy refrain of the dynamo engine far down in the lower levels of the hull or the soft lapping of the tide as it ebbs or flows against the steel sides. It is a time for the officer

and there are other incentives to careful duty, such as the desire for promotion and a regard for professional honor. It is on stormy nights of the Horn or in a blithering gale in time of war that the man on the flying bridge feels that his salary is totally inadequate. Then it is that rain coats and oilskins and oilskins are both delusion and a snare. The wind howls with demonic force, the sleet or snowy spray has the sting of Mause's bullets, and the ship plunges and leaps like a cork at the mercy of a wind-swept mountain sea. Cases have been known in the service of men frozen to the very rail, and it was only a few months ago that a promising young ensign was carried to his death from the deck of a torpedo boat by a gigantic wave. He was in charge of the watch at the time.

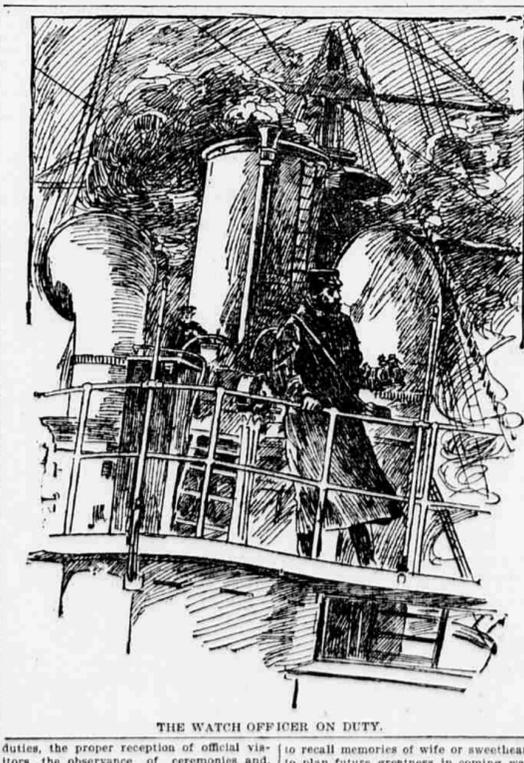
A Remarkable Experience. Several years ago one of the old-time wooden corvettes, while making a cruise from the Pacific around South America, encountered a terrific gale just after leaving the Straits of Magellan. Before preparations for meeting the storm could be made a black squall swept from the southward and struck the vessel. There was an almost instant change from daylight to intense darkness. The wind howled and raged with terrible fury and a succession of monster waves, forming with incredible rapidity, thundered against the trembling hull. On framed by the sea, the wrecked boat a hull cry for help came from the sea to leeward.

"It is the officer of the deck!" shouted the navigator. "He has been carried overboard. Away lifeboat!"

But order was not obeyed at once, as no small craft could live in such a sea. A minute after the first wave the war ship was boarded by a second, which came from the opposite direction. Shortly after that a volunteer crew manned the whaleboat, but it was dashed against the side of the ship and the men were rescued with the greatest difficulty. It was now concluded that nothing could be done to save the unfortunate officer, and he was given up for lost. Three hours later, when the gale finally broke, an order was issued to clear up decks. While several members of the forward division were overhauling the wreckage of the cutter they came across an object wedged in the mass of debris. It looked like a large bundle of clothing, but on dragging it out they found that it was a man, scarp and still breathing. It was the missing officer of the deck. Subsequent investigation brought forth the astounding fact that he had been caught on the recurring waves after being carried from the bridge and swept back on board. He is now one of Admiral Dewey's most trusted captains.

The officer of the deck who comes off watch at midnight or at 4 in the morning cannot recuperate from the labors of the ship as it was a "watch and division officer." The latter term means that he is to take charge of one of the gun divisions on board.

A Division Officer's Work. Each ship is divided into a certain number of parts for the more effective placement and fighting of the crew. There are generally five, including the powder division (the latter having charge of magazines and the distribution of powder and ammunition) and it is to one of these that the deck officer is assigned immediately after joining the ship. He is required to take full command of his division, see that the men are drilled thoroughly and that they are in proper order at morning quarters and other ceremonies. He superintends the drawing of clothing and has general control of each individual member.



THE WATCH OFFICER ON DUTY.

Duties, the proper reception of official visitors, the observance of ceremonies and, when under way, the keeping of the ship upon the course laid out by the navigator and captain. In cases of emergency he is the first to act, and many a vessel has been saved through the coolheadedness of the officer of the deck.

It is not all daylight work. Night watches must be kept as well, and it is then that the unpleasant side appears. To be called at midnight in the depth of winter and be compelled to leave a comfortable bed for a sleety, wind-swept bridge is not agreeable by any means. Many a naval officer has bewailed the day a martial ambition called him into the service when he hears the rough tap of the orderly or messenger on his stateroom door, and is informed in a voice almost drowned in the shriek of the gale that it is "Ten minutes of eight bells, sir."

The Watch on the Bridge. It requires a thoroughly philosophical nature to be able to exchange a warm reposeful stateroom for a cold, exposed, breeze-blown bridge on a freezing wintry night, without grumbling. But it must be done