WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE LOWER BRANCH.

A Succinct Summary of the Past Week's Doings of the Nebraska House of Representatives-A Strictly Non-Partisan Review of Each Day's Session.

Saturday, February 27.

When the house got down to business this morning Mr. Shuil's motion made on Friday evening to pay Representatives Baldwin, Taylor, Roberts and Yeiser, all of Donglas, and who were seated by contest proceedings, was called up. Mr Hull favored pay-ment in full, and Mr. Poliard of Cass opposed. The previous question being ordered, roll call was had, and the motion carried.

The claims committee presented a claim of the irrepressible John Currie for \$3,300 for labor performed in connection with the block of marble from Tennessee for an heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln. The claim was tabled on motion of Mr. Wooster.

The concurrent resolution for a com mission to investigate the treasury was ordered engrossed for third read ing, and a number of bills were read a second time.

About seventy-five new bills were introduced at the morning session. After the n on recess, by unanimous consent, the general appropriation best was introduced, and a number of others followed, as there was some doubt whether the forty-day limit had not expired, notwithstanding the fact that the house took a recess from Friday to

Among the bills introduced today was one by Mr. Sheldon providing that in ease of suits instituted against state officials on their bonds, where the same occur in the capital of the state, a change of venue may be taken to an adjoining county. This is intended to apply in the present cases of the state treasurer and auditor, the supreme court having already held that such suits must be instituted in the county in which the state capital is located.

Monday, March 1.

When the house was called to order this afternoon Mr. Clark of Richardson gained the floor immediately after roll call and presented to Speaker Gaffin a crayon portrait of Governor Holcomb and also one of the speaker himself. Both were hanging just over the speakers chair. The portraits were the gift of the employes and members of the house and Mr. Clark said they were a slight token of the high esteem in which the speaker was held.

Speaker Gaffin responded with a few remarks, thanking the givers for their

Mr. Wooster, in view of the fact that the constitutionality of the exposition bill was questioned, offered a resolution to the effect that it be submitted to the supreme court for an opinion. Mr. Clark of Lancaster informed the house that the supreme court would render an opinion on nothing except questions which came before it in the regular course of law. On motion of Mr. Smith of Douglas the resolution was tabled.

The bill amending the recanvass law was ordered engrossed for third reading, and the appropriation bills were placed at the head of the general file. Two bills were considered in committee of the whole, and when the com-

mittee arose the honse adjourned.

Among the legion of new bills introduced were: 603, by Mr. Soderman, to prohibit employment of or maintenance of near relatives at state expense by officers or managers of state institutions; 613, by special committee, providing for promotion of beet sugar in-dustry; 625, by Mr. Clark of Lancaster, to prevent hog cholera; concurrent resolution 632, by Mr. Lemar, requesting senators and representatives in congress to demand establishment of postal savings banks; 639, by Mr. Stebbins, for a state inspector of beer, wine and alcoholic liquors.

Tuesday, March 2.

The house convened at 10 o'clock this morning and got down to business in a hurry. A number of memorials and petitions relating to various measures before the legislature were presented.

Reports of standing committees consumed the remainder of the morning session. After recess, on motion of Mr. Wooster, a committee was appointed to investigate cortain changes admitted to have been made in the expo-sition bill. The matter was brought about by a change in one section of the bill by an engrossing clerk, who on noticing that in one section of the bill the exposition company was called an association, inserted the word in auother place. Mr. Smith of Douglas happened to drop in at the printers and happened to drop in at the printers and noticed the change and remarked that the organization had never been called an association, whereupon the printer thoughtlessly changed it.

The members voted down a proposition to hold night sessions.

In committee of the whole a number of bills were considered. Before the consideration of bills was taken up. Secretary of State Porter informed the house that the commission organized under H. R. 5, had no means of knowing the full number of voting precincts in the state. There was no way for the commission to ascertain whether the poll books from all precincts had been ment in.

Mr. Sheldon moved that the county clerks be instructed to send in such a

list. Adopted.

H. R. 229, to prevent persons not permitted to do so from elimbing on trains while in motion, and the concurrent resolution relating to elevator trusts, were recommended for passage. H. R. 183; providing for the organization of mutual insurance companies. was recommended for passage as

The committee arose, and the house adopted its report. After making the municipal suffrage bill a special order for 3 o'clock Friday afternoon the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3.

In the house this morning Speaker Gaffin, in compliance with a resolution passed some days ago, appointed a sift-ing committee composed of Messrs. Jones of Nemaha, Moran, Hull, Woodward, Robertson, Weibe and Fonke.

The house went into committee of the whole and the clerk started in to

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS jected to further reading, and moved that the bill be reported for indefinite postponement. He said the bill was simply an entering wedge for future appropriations. Mr. Bower of Howard said the bill was a proposition to give the state school property worth \$25,000 on condition that it maintain school therein for the coming two years. At the close of the debate Mr. Soderman's motion was defeated and the bill

recommended for passage. H. R. 10, by Mr. Ciark of Lancaster, providing for non-partisan election boards, which had been entirely changed in committee, was recommend ed for passage, as was also his H. R. 12, to remove judges and elerks of elec-tion from the list of elective officers. When the committee arose the re-

port was adopted. After the noon recess the house again resoived itself into committee of the whole and considered several bills, among which were, H. R. 142, to regulate sale and manufacture of vinegar; 150, to regulate the manufacture and sale of cider and to prevent adulter-

When H. R. 36, by Mr. Soderman, granting women municipal suffrage, was reached. Mr. Jenkius moved it be recommended for passage, while Mr. Robertson of Holt moved to indefinitely postpone, and the disussion opened.

Messrs. Loomis and Wooster opposed the bill. The former thought it would be detrimental to society, the latter said suffrage tended to unsex women. Messrs, Jenkins, Soderman, Snyder, Wheeler, Yeiser, Sheldon and Fouke favored the bill and gave reasons why it should pass. The motion to post-pone was lost, and the bill, after being amended by Mr. Pollard having added the emergency clause, was recommend-

H. R. 154, by Mr. Wooster, providing that gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a tender in the payment of all debts, both public and pri-The object of the bill is to prevent contracts being made specifying that payment shall be made in gold.

The discussion hinged on the point whether the state has the right to declare what shall be a legal tender for debt. A number of the majority believed that the United States constitution was already explicit on the matter. The bill was reported for pas-

On the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole relative to the municipal suffrage bill, the vote stood yeas 66, nays 24.

Roll call was again demanded on a motion not to concur in the report of the committee on H. R. 150. A strict party vote resulted, the vote standing yeas 27, nays 60.

The committee on printing made a report on the matter of the shortage of printed bills. It was discovered that no contract had ever been signed with Jacob North & Co. to print bills and that he had been furnishing only 300 copies of each bill up to February 20, though he had bid on 500. The committee recommended that 150 copies extra of those bills under consideration be printed, and that payment only for

the actual number printed me made. This was agreed, to and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 4.

The house took up bills on third reading this morning. House roll No. 435, by Mr. Kapp of Boyd, was passed on first. It is a joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of public lands and buildings to select and accept for the state certain tracts of land in the Fort Randall military reservation as school land, the same having been granted the state by the United States government. The bill received

ninety-one votes. House roll 93, the trans-Mississippi appropriation bill, carrying \$100,000, was read the third time. Wooster wanted to know if it was proper to put this bill on its finai passage pending a report of the committee appointed to investigate reported changes in the bill. The chair held that the committee had had ample time to report and that the only business in order was a motion to recommit for a specific pur-

Mr. Severe reported that the bill was engrossed exactly as sent from the house to the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills.

After considerable heated discussion a motion by Mr. Eager to recommit for the purpose of striking out the word ciation" in the two places where it had been interlined was declared out of order, as the printed bill corresponded with the original bill. On a call of the yeas and nays the

bill passed by the following vote: YEAS-70.

Grimes

Ankeny	Henderson	Prince
Raidwin	HIII	Rich
Bernard	Helbrook	Roberts
Billinge	Holland	Rouse
Riake	Horner	Sheldon
Hower	Muth	Shull
Burkett	llyatt	Smith of D'glas
Byram	Jones of Gage	Snyder of Sh'a
Campbell	Jonesof Nem's	Straub
Cusebeer	Jones of Wayne	Sutton
Chittenden	Kapp	Taylor of Dgla
Clark of L'no'r	Lemar	Taylor of Fill
Clark of Hich	Liddell	Ucrifing
Curtis	McCarthy	Van Hora
Dobson	McGee	Walte
Kighmy	McLeod	Weich
Peiker	Mann	Wheeler
Fouke	Marshall	Wimberiy
Gaylord	Mills	Yetser
tilvens	Moran	Young
Goshorn	Morrison	Zimmerman
Grandstaff	Neablt	Mr. Speaker
Grell	Tarrent un	
	NAYS-21	
Cole	Hile	Smith of Rich.
Kager	Jenkins	Snyder of J'u'n
Kastmas	Keister	Noderman
Fernow	Loomis	Webb
Gerdes	Mitchel	Winslow
Grosvenor	Robertson	Wooster
Hamilton	Severe	SAME TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF
ARSEN	T AND POT VO	TING-10.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 1. y Senator Dearing. relative to elevator trusts and directing county attorneys to take steps to prosecute all who break the law in this regard, was passed by a vote of 89 to 0.

A number of petitions relating to various subjects were handed in; and a number of committee reports received. House roll 440, providing for display of United States flag on schools was

postponed. The house went into committee of the whole for the purpose of correct-ing house roll No. 183, which had been referred to the committee for specific correction. This was done and the bill was ordered printed. Committee arose and the house adjourned.

Friday, Murch 5.

This morning in the house the sifting read H. R. 270, to establish a normal committee reported H. R. 463, 170, 171, as potassium, iodide, opium, salicylate, school at Scotia. Mr. Soderman ob-

Mr. Burkett asked to know whether or not the report of a sifting committee was one which required adoption or rejection by the house.

The chair held that it required a two-thirds vote to change the order of business, and that therefore it is neces sary either that the appointment of a sifting committee be endorsed by a two-thirds vote or its report must be adopted by a two-thirds vote. The committee having been appointed by a unanimous vote, adoption of its report was not necessary, although its report can at any time be changed by a two-thirds vote. If this were not the case a sifting committee would be useless. as the house would be constantly wrangling over motions to amend its

The ruling led to a long discussion, several members questioning the power conferred upon the committee. The speaker said he desired the house to settle the matter in its own way, and that an appeal could be taken from his decision. This was done and the decision was sustained.

The bills advanced are: H. R. 160, by Mr. Severe, making the use of money, drinks, cigars or bribes of any kind, or coercion of employes in elec-tions, a penal offense; H. R 170, by Mr. Gaffin, making it a penal offense for a non-resident to vote: H. R. 171, by Mr. Gaffin. making intimidation of

voters a misdemeanor. A motion by Mr. Jenkins to discharge the committee was voted down almost

H. R. 270, for establishment of a state normal school at Scotia, passed by a vote of 60 to 29.

H. R. 187, providing for switches a intersections of railroads, was passed. and the house concurred in the senate amendments to H. R. 3, repealing the sugar bounty law.
In committee of the whole house

rolls 170, 171, 172, noted above, were recommended for passage, while 160 was inefinitely postponed.

The report of the committee was

adopted, and the house adjourned to Saturday at 9:30 a. m., a half hour earlier than usual.

Reform Editors.

Members of the state reform press association met at the Lincoln hotel. Lincoln, Tuesday and perfected organization. Nearly 100 editors were in attendance. A committee was appointed to acquaint the legislature with their views as to the laws which affect publishers. At the evening session Governor Holcomb addressed the association at length, as did also Colonel L. C. Pace. After the last speaker finished the association went into executive session and appointed a committee to look after certain matters of busi ness affecting their welfare.

Tuesday afternoon the association elected officers as follows: Colonel Kelly of Fremont, president: George Scott of Battle Creek, vice president: G. L. Lemon of David Cify, secretary and treasurer.

WHERE ABSOLUTE ZERO LIES. Description of Two Ways in Which That Temperature Is Indicated.

The zero of absolute temperature has long been indicated as a mysterious and important point in two ways, says McClure's Magazine. The first is the contraction of gases, which in all known gases operates uniformly as the temperature is lowered. As long as they retain the gaseous state gases shrink in volume so uniformly with each added degree of cold that an exact, unvarying line of diminishing volume is established. This line is as unvarying as the pointing of the needle to the north pole. It cannot be explained any more than the action of the needle can be explained. As every gas is cooled, however, degree by degree, it points unerringly, by the law of diminishing proportions, to a point at which its volume would be nothing. If the shrinkage continued, since the proportion of loss of volume never varies, the gas would shrink to nothingness. It could not do so, of course, and all gases, sooner or later, fall out of the line by becoming liquid, when the law ceases to operate and the proportion of contraction in volume ceases to be the same. As long as they remain gases, however-and the law is precisely the same in all gases—they mechanically point their figurative fingers in one direction, and all these figurative fingers indicate a point which is 461 degrees below the zero of the Fahren-heit thermometer.

In a similar way this point is also indicated by all pure metals. At ordinary temperatures the power of the pure metals to conduct electricity varies exceedingly. Copper, iron, platinum and lead have different capacities in this regard. As they are cooled, however, a change takes place in all. The resistance to the passage of electricity decreases. The poorest conductors at ordinary temperatures are those which offer most resistance to the electrical current. Under increasing cold these become better conductors rapidly. The line of alteration in electrical resistance, as the temperature goes downward, is not alike in any two. But the lines of the several metals converge; they come closer and closer together as the temperature approaches, say, 328 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. And their lines of convergence point, in the same strange way as gases, to the same point, 461 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, as the point at which they would all meet. In other words, there is a point at which the electrical conductivity of all pure metals would be the same.

If a can of milk is placed near an open vessel containing turpentine, the smell of turpentine is soon communicated to the milk. The same result occurs as regards tobacco, paraffine, assafortida, camphor and many other strong smelling substances. Milk should also be kept at a distance from every volatile substance, and milk which has stood in sick chambers should never be drunk. The power of milk to disguise the taste of drugs

be placed at the head of the general SENATE PROCEEDINGS voted down. The committee arose,

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE UPPER BRANCH.

Condensed and Ceneise Non-Partisan Senate for the Past Week -- Action Taken on the Various Measures.

Saturday, February 27.

After preliminaries in the senate an effort was made toward immediate consideration of S. F. 219. regulating conduct of the penitentiary. Strong opposition to take any bill up out of ts regular order was expressed. The bill was made a special order for next Friday at 10 a. m.

Immediate action on bill was asked by Senator Lee, the introducer, in response to a letter from the governor. With his letter the governor sent a communication from the warden of the penitentiary stating that two companies had quit operating their plants and that 105 able bodied men were on his hands with nothing to do.

Senator Canaday's joint resolution establishing a "bird day" was advanced to third reading. On recommendation of committees a

number of bills were placed on gener-Senator Dundas' bill for the construc-

tion of a burglar proof vault for the safe keeping of state moneys was made special order for March 8 at 2 p. m. In committee of the whole the senate voted to put S. F. 18, the bill debated on Friday, at the foot of the general

An extended debate occurred in committee of the whole at the afternoon session on H. R. 3, for the repeal of the sugar bounty law.

Senator Murphy opposed repeal and said the people of the state believe the future of the state lies in encouraging this industry. Senators Gondring. Dun-das and Muffly favored repeal, claiming that raisers of beets would be benefited

After amending the bill so as to make repeal absolutely certain it was secommeded for passage. The stock yards and Omaha charter

bills were made special orders for March 2 at 10 a. m. Adjourned.

Monday, March L. As soon as preliminaries were over in the senate that body resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of S. F. 236. by Senator Lée, providing for a state medical examining board, and an extension of the course of study for medical colleges from three to four years. The bill was a special order, and fully fifty physicians were present on the floor of the senate when Clerk Claney of the committee of the whole read the bill. The provisions creating a state examining board says such board shall consist of three examining committees of three members each, one committee from the regular school, one from the eclectic school and one from the homeopathic school, the appointments to be

medical societies of the three schools named. The fee for an examination is fixed at \$25, of which sum \$10 shall be set aside for incidental expenses of the several committees, and the balance if any to the formation of a fund for the prosecution of illegal practitioners.

Many of the doctors favored the bill

nade on recommendation of the state

as originally introduced, some wanted amendments, while others were satisfied with the present law and desired no change.

As to the senators, they were divided, several favored the bill as a good measwhile others were of the opinion that the bill would create a medical trust. Physicians were quoted as wanting

no protection, as they felt that intelli gence and ability were thoroughly competent to cope with ignorance and quackism.

After a debate lasting all afternoon, the bill, being considered section by section, was specifically amended. Or motion the committee arose and remittee with the understanding that a bill would be drawn up satisfactory to

Tuesday, March 2. Trouble commenced in the senate his morning when the special order was reached, which was the stock yards bill and the Omaha charter bill, in the order named.

The senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator Watson of Saline in the chair.

The original bill, majority and mi-nority reports were read. The original bill fixes the following charges for weighing and yarding: Cattle, 10 cents per head; hogs, 4 cents; sheep, 3 cents. The charges for feed are limited to double the market price. The original bill also makes it unlawful for proprietors of stocks yards to deliver or sell less than full weight and measure of feed. It also limits charges of commis sion men as follows: Cattle, \$8 a car; hogs, \$5 a car; sheep, \$4 a car. Pen-

alties for violation of the law are prescribed. The majority report of the committee on agriculture to whom the bill was referred, signed by Senators Miller. Ritchie, Osborn and Heapy, is in the form of a new bill in which the attempt to fix charges of commission men is abandoned, owing to the doubtful legality of such a provision in a bill regulating stock yards. The majority re port reduces charges for weighing and yarding 20 per cent below the rates now charged, and fixes them as follows: Cattle, 20 cents a head; calves, 8 cents; hogs, 6 cents; sheep, 4 cents, and there is to be only one yearling charge. It hmits the price for feed to 50 cents per hundred above the wholesale price. An annual report of expenditures and receipts is also required.

The minority report, signed by Sen-ators Farrell, Johnson and Caldwell was in the form of a substitute bill placing stock yards under the law by declaring them public markets, and limiting the price for feed to 50 cents more than the retail price. It also requires full weight and measure and requires owners of stock yards to report annually to the secretary of state the number of head of live stock received during the year and also a statement of gross earnings and expenditures. Penalty clauses are attached to all the

After a long debate on Senator Gondring's motion to recommend the majority report to pass. Senator Howell introduced a compromise amendment relating to charges, and other amend-ments were proposed, but all were

adopted the report of the committee of the whole recommending the majority report, and the senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3. The senate this morning refused to take the two-cent railroad fare bill up battleships made for the United States Report of the Labors of the Nebraska | out of its regular course or to lay it aside, and the bill has a fighting

chance to pass. The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider the Omaha

There are 191 sections to the bill and its consideration occupied the attention of the senators nearly the whole day. No opposition was expressed, and but little attention was paid to the amendments offered by friends of the bill. It was recommended for passage and ordered engrossed for third reading. Adjourned.

Thursday, March 4.

In the senate today a very warm disussion arose over a motion made by Senator Metiann to advance the Lin-coln charter bill to the head of the general file, and a lively wordy tilt be-tween Senators McGann and Talbot was had. Senator Howell of Douglas endeavored to have the bill made a special order but failed. The senate efused to advance the bill.

Republicans were silk flags on the lapels of their coats in honor of the inauguration of McKinley, and later Custodian Leiben presented the major-ity members with flags.

A number of bills were sent to the general file.

The public printer bill was up on a question raised by Senator Murphy of Gage, who wanted to know if the bill would not lose its place on general file if the motion to recommit had not been supported by a two-thirds vote. The record showed the motion had received a two-thirds vote.

Senator Talbot's election bill, S. F. 247, was ordered advanced to the head of the calendar.

S. F. 24, by Senator Mutz, taking the matter of salaries of county superintendents out of the hands of county boards and fixing the salaries at from \$200 to \$1,200, according to population of counties, was read the third time and passed.

S. F. 166, by Schator Conaway, authorizing county superintendents to charge county institute fees and to expend such fees in support of such in-stitutes, was read the third time and passed as amended.

H. R. 3, repealing the sugar bounty law, was passed by a strict party vote, nineteen fusionists voting for the bill and four republicans against it, as fol-YEAS-19.

Beal Murphy Osborn Heapy Howell Jeffcoat Johnson Canaday Dearing Rauson Schanl Sykes Weller Farrel Gondring Graham McGanu Miller NAYS-4 Caldwell Haller Talbot Steele ABSENT-10 Conoway Ritchie Lee Muffly Mutz In committee of the whole, with Mur-

pay of Gage in the chair, S. F. 247, by Senator Talbot, was considered. The bill is an act to prevent corrupt practices at elections, to limit the expenses of candidates and political committees. It was taken up because it was believed to be the best of several on the same subject. Senator Gondring opposed the sec-

tions allowing the persons receiving French, German and Russian navies the next highest number of votes to go have their bottoms protected in this into court and secure possession of an office by proving certain charges against plating the weight added to the vesthe officer elected or by proving that the officer elected had violated any of the provisions of the law, or that any of the officers' agents or political com mittee had violated any of the provis-

These sections were stricken out on motion of Senator Gondring. On his motion the violation of certain provisions was declared a misdemeanor instead of a felony. The committee of the whole decided

to report progress on this bill and take Jeffcoat vs. Evans.

was reduced from \$1,500 a side to \$750. Other claims were approved without change. The original claims amounted to \$3.800, but as allowed by the senate they aggregate \$2,300. Adjourned.

Friday, March 5. In the senate today a number of bills

were reported from committees and sent to the general file. S. F. 32, prohibiting the giving of favors by candidates for office, and 97, on the same subject, were indefinitely

postponed. S. F. 27, the bill to repeal the law creating the Milford home was reported with a majority report for indefinite postponement and a minority report to send the bill to general file.

expense. Senator Murphy said home should be maintained as a debt of gratitude to the old soldier. Senator Ransom said the Grand Island home was located where there was only sand; that sooner or later it would have to be abandoned and the Milford home ought to be kept open. Senator Beal said as a matter of fairness the bill ought to go to the general file. Senator Conoway wanted both homes maintained. Senator Talbot was opposed to aband-onment. Senator Farrell declared it a matter of business and two homes ought not be maintained. After a few more senators had declared their position on the matter, the senate sent the bill to the general file by a vote of 19

S. F. 219, the penitentiary bill, was a special order but for cause was not considered in committee of the whole. and was made a special order for Tues

next at 2 p. m.

After a wrangle the Lincoln charter bill was advanced and made a special order for next Wednesday at 10 a. m. The Omaha charter bill was passed at a night session, although it required a call of the house to get members enough present to do so. It was passed with the emergency clause and at 9:50 the senase adjourned until Tuesday at

Fire at Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 2 .- A most destructive fire raged here for sever. half of a prominent business block, entailing a loss of \$125,000.

PLATING SHIPS' HULLS.

Iron Ships to He Placed in an Electra Bath.

A new departure in the sheathing of vessels is to be undertaken in this country, and the future cruisers and navy will probably be copper-sheathed, according to the new process of electro-plating. Experiments have been going on for many years to electroplate with copper the hulls of iron or steam vessels, and the results obtained now justify the general adoption of a process of protection that can be called purely American. An electric plant has been established at Jersey City by the Ship Copper-Plating Company, and the seagoing tug Assistance was treated to the new process as an experiment. She has stood the test so well that, after a year, she has a hull nearly as free from all defects caused by corrosion and sea animals as when first launched.

Copper sheathing has been adopted by ship-builders of all the leading countries for years, and it has always proved the best protection to the hulls that could be devised, but rust and corrosion find its way between the copper plates in time, and starts up openings that eventually destroy the ship's bottom or necessitates the costly work of resheathing it.

The old way was to plate the bottom of the ship carefully from stem to stern with stout wood, and then coat this with sheath copper, but the new method is to place the vessel in a bath of copper sulphate, into which an electric current is passed. Liquid-tight compartments are made to fit firmly upon the sides and bottom of the hull, and when filled with a solution of the copper the four anodes are placed through an opening in the top. These constitute the positive pole, and the iron hull acts as the negative. A film of copper without seams or breaks gradually forms on the bottom of the ship, and in forty-eight hours this air-tight sheathing is one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The sheathing fits so tightly to the hull that it cannot be removed without cutting into it with sharp instruments, and even then it has become so welded to the Iron that the two cannot always be separated.

The value of this unbroken surface of copper plating can be readily understood when some of the injuries to the bottom of iron vessels are examined. The old method of copper sheathing added so much to the weight of the vessels that the naval advisory board in 1882 refused to have the hulls of the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin sheathed. In the case of the Chicago it was estimated that 255 tons would be added to the weight of the vessel, and 160 tons would be added to both the Boston and Atlanta. Pursuing this same policy of keeping the vessels light and buoyant on the water, and thereby gaining additional speed, the department refused to have any of the subsequent war vessels copper sheathed. As a result none of our war vessels are sheathed, although a good percentage of the ships of the English, way. By the new process of electrosels amounts only to 2.85 pounds to the square foot.-Philadelphia Times,

THE CHESHIRE CHEESE.

Quaint Old Inn in London-Oasis of Peculiar Charm.

Along Fleet street nineteenth-century humanity rushes in throngs, feverishly intent on the main chance, says Scribner's. But now and again units up expenses incurred in the contest of from the mass fall out and disappear into a little doorway, so unobtrusive The fee for attorneys on each side in its character as to be easily passed by strangers in search for it. A small passageway, a bit of court, and one enters the old Cheshire Cheese, treading in the footsteps of generations of wits and philosophers. A wit the visitor may not be, but he is certain to be the other in one way or another and his purpose in coming here can have little in common with the hurly-burly he has but just left out there on Fleet street. The tide of affairs has left him stranded on an oasis of peculiar charm-a low-ceilinged room, brown as an old meerschaum, heavily raftered and carrying to the sensitive nostril the scent of ages, the indescribable aroma inseparable from these haunts A motion to adopt the majority re-port opened discussion. Senator Mutz favored abandonment on account of upon the newcomer; the merry glow of the fire in the old grate, flirting tiny flames upward that caress the steaming, singing kettle hanging just above. The old copper scuttle glints with the fitful gleams upon its burnished, pudgy sides; the floor spread abundantly with sawdust softens the sound of footfalls. The white tablecloths make the note of tidiness, relieving the prevailing low tone of the room. Over against one wall hang two cocked hats and a cane, Johnson's. The silk hats and trousers of modern London almost seem out of harmony with the cozy quaintness of their environment, but smalls and buckles and cocked hats pass away and architecture survives the fashions and persons of its creators.

Like Office Girls They are introducing office girls in Chicago, and those who have them in their employ are well pleased with them. They say that the office girl is superior to the office boy in many particulars. In the first place, she does not smoke cigarettes, and she doos not whistle. As a rule she has absolutely no taste for dime novels. She is usually bright, quick and energetic, and ever so much cleaner, and neater than a boy can be. Testimony upon this hours yesterday morning, and before point is almost unanimous, and most it could be subdued had laid in ashes of these who have tried once girls depoint is almost unanimous, and most clave char never signin will they have an office boy around the premises,