Dead Spots in the Skin.

CAUSES TRACED BY EXPERIMENTS

The Difference in Blind Persons_How to Test the Sense of Touch_Experience in a Whirling Chair in a Dark Room.

It may greatly surprise many persons to person has a great number of blank or nerveless spots on the skin in which there is little or no feeling or sensation. These facts have been developed by certain experiments carried on in Cornell university.

The experimenting professors say that when you look at a great painting or a play, in this dark room. Men are placed in it and or a newspaper, or anything that comes are whirled around until they are dizzy. within the limit of ordinary vision, you do not see it all at once. There is a spot di-wires heated to brilliant whiteness are made rectly opposite your individual blind spot which is invisible to you. It is so in the best of eyes. The lower animals are in the

As to the blank spots on the skin the professors say that you could be touched with a hot iron on one of these places and not feel any pain. Stranger still, these spots are scattered all over the body. They are small in size, but they are to be found on the hands, arms, face, chest, legs and feet, and, in fact, everywhere on the human frame. In order to find them out, and, if possible, make a map of a man's blank skin spots, the professors in Cornell apblank plied scalding water to the subject's skin In places the warm water was too painful to be borne; in others it could not be felt

The blind spot in every one's eye is normal peculiarity. Through the habit of disregarding it for generations past we have for the ordinary purposes of seeing forgotten it is there. For instance, when we look at a blank wall we do not see a hole, as we would if we were not used to disregarding our blind spot. What would otherwise remain blank is, so to speak, filled up. The brain very kindly fills that space for you by the aid of your memory. You are in a measure, in the position of the amateur artist who sketches in the opposite side of an object which he does not see, simply because he knows it is there. In looking at an opposite and the common he knows it is there. cause he knows it is there. In looking at an object you know by a sort of inherent experience that it is all there; hence, in spite your blind spot, you think you see it

CAUSE OF THE BLIND SPOT.

Blind spots are caused by the optic nerve Steelf. That which gives to the eyeball its most vital principle at this particular point detracts from it. After all, we really see with the brain. The eye is merely a camera in which what we look at is photographed on the retina, or sensitive plate, at the back. Now, the optic nerve enters through the retina, and its very cutrance causes a break in the smooth, reflecting surface of the retina. It is of a strongy nature, but the so-called string is by no means cound. Therefore it enters the retina by way of what would be an irregularly shaped hole. This is the blind spot. The nerve interferes with perfect sight to the extent of an irregularly shaped spot in the retina. This spot, when enlarged through the very natural procers of looking at a white wall a few feet away, appears, when outlined in black, very much like a splotch of ink about as large as a quarter of a dollar. The shape of the blind spot in different persons varies, just as does the size of their heads.

In the laboratory of psychology in Cornell college there is a map of the blind spot of the eyes of Prof. Tichener. It was procured curious, yet very simple manner. Co a blank sheet of paper several feet square there were drawn eighty meridians or lines, there were drawn eighty meridians of thins, ported brisk business that the big industrial a striking face and a martial air. In the bottom. The cheet of paper represented an enlarged diagram of the retina of the eye.

The subject whose blind spot was to be siderable extra work upon the factory in recogniting a scene at the signs of Yorktown The subject whose blind spot was to be found was asked to look straight at the paper on the wall A round piece of black paper one inch in diameter was now produced and was moved very slowly up said down the meridians or curved lines on the wall. By moving up one line and down the next, and thus going from line to line, the spot of black was sure in the end to have passed over every part of the design on the wall While it was being moved along one of the lines, the professor suddenly cried out:

"Oh, I cannot see it now! Then as it proceeded a little further on, he "There, now I see it again!" As a matter of fact his blind spot had been in focus, so to speak, and he could see nothing at the point where the black piece of paper had apparently disappeared. Having located the spot its outline was easily as-certained by moving the black piece of paper in and out of the focus and tracing the re sult as the work proceeded. As before stated the resulting map appeared as a black splotch, with irregularly shaped tentacles darting out from it in several directions. Any person could trace out the blind spots in his or her eyes by following the plan

DEAD SPOTS ON THE SKIN.

Blank or dead spots in the skin are not so hard to find. They exist all over the body. When you touch anything, or when the skin, you instantly feel it, because its bulk, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred covers not only many dead spots on the skin, but equally as many sensitive spots. You are in the habit of supposing that every part of the skin is susceptible to pain induced by heat or cold, and therefore you.

Among the industrial ties. And it is also to be noticed that success in these industrial reprisals is of the small order variety. Not less than 60 per cent were utterly abortive, 30 per cent were settled by compromise, and only 10 per cent secured the plum they sought to reach. duced by heat or cold, and therefore you imagine that every portion of the part touched is in pain. But if heat or cold can be conveyed to the skin through some deli-cate point of contact it will be found that in the aggregate some very extended patches of skin are veritably dead.

pain. In some places there are almost no eensations of temperature. Against these places you might almost lay a hot iron and it would have but little effect. You might prick other spots with a sharp needle, and eral years, has lately been reopened. Con-unless you penetrated too deeply, it would per mining is rapidly increasing in extent. over the skin, touching every minute part of the gradually diminishing demand for gun at in succession, and reproducing, by means flints. The total quantity of iron ore obof a pantagraph-like instrument, as the tained from the mines and quarries last sensations of the subject indicate, a complete | year was 12,500,000 tons. diagram of the dead spaces on his skin. NO GENUINE SENSE OF TOUCH.

In line with these experiments on dead apaces one of the biggest things Cornell has done has been to prove that we have not, after all, a varied sense of touch. That is, if any part of the body is touched we do not become aware of it by any sense of acute feeling in that part, but by the mental picture of the proceeding which we instantly ture of the proceeding which we instantly form. In other words, the sense of touch in normal persons is entirely dominated by Suppose you are touched while in touched? Cornell professors assert, and say they have proved, that in the majority of eases it is from the picture coming in the mind, and not by the touch at all. After all, we have a better idea of the appearance all, we have a better idea of the appearance of our bodies than we, perhaps, credit ourselves with having. If you had not a very accurate sense of the appearance of your body, it is a question whether or not you would know exactly where any part of k is touched on occasion. The sense of touch is evaneacent at boet, and, unless you formed a mental picture at once you would not be able to locate the sensation two minutes

The point can easily be proved by blindfolding the eyes and touching the hand with
the end of an ordinary penholder. Having
done so, try to find the place where you
were touched, without looking at it. It will
be found almost impossible to do it, and the
hand being only a few inches wide, even a
fraction of an inch difference in locating the
correct spot would count much in favor of
the theory. In a blind man the state of affairs is still more complicated. If stricken
with blindness he would have a memory pleture of the appearance of his body, but if
born blind he could not have any visual map;
therefore, we have the curious operation of
the building up of a touch picture. The blind

A sawmill or a bank;
The woman of today can run
A sawmill or a bunk;
The woman of today has won
Away her brother's rank;
She wears his coat, his hat,
She plays a manly part.

The busy weman of today can run
A sawmill or a bunk;
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She wears his coat, his hat,
She plays a manly part.

The busy weman of today has won
Away her brother's rank;
She wears his coat, his hat,
She goes into the mart,
And takes a pride in knowing that
She plays a manly part.

The busy weman of today
Bars beautiful the day has won
Away her brother's rank;
She wears his coat, his hat,
She goes into the mart,
And takes a pride in knowing that
She plays a manly part.

The busy weman of today
Bars beautiful the day has won
Away

SCIENCE PROBES THE CUTICLE
preconceived ideas of the general shapes and appearance of his head, arms, legs, thorax, abdomen and other parts of his body. Hence, when he is touched, this introspective picture immediately looms up in his mind, and he knows that it is his knee, foot, hand or other part of his body which has been touched. WHIRLING IN A DARK ROOM.

In one of the big dark rooms in Corne

In one of the big dark rooms in Cornell there is a curious piece of apparatus used in connection with these experiments in touch. It is a chair, the back seat and footrest of which can be straightened out so as to form a reclining chair, or, when perfectly flat, a table. It is operated on a pivot so that the whole affair can be spun like a top. The man to be experimented upon is asked to sit in it. Then the gas is turned off and the walls of the room are so constructed that not one ray of light can reveal his surroundings.

ray of light can reveal his surroundings. Without acquainting him with the fact that any change is to be made the chair is moved Cearn the fact that everybody has a blind into various positions. He is made to sit, to each eye. Not only this, but every recline, and to lie down successively, and as the changes are made he is asked to state precisely the position of his body. The mis-takes which some of the subjects have made have proved conclusively that when in total darkness we have very different sensations from what we have when in the light of

day, Strange things are done with this chair to glow by means of an electric current. The subject is required quickly to point out the spot at which the wire is glowing. But this strange to say, is not always possible after the whirling of the chair. This is part of the work of orientation now being carried out in the college. THEODORE WATERS.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

In Switzerland laborers work eleven hour America is credited with 50,000 handloo

weavers. Of the fifty-seven silk mills erected in 1897 thirty-eight were in Pennsylvania. Mexico is now said to be the second larg-

est buyer of electrical machinery from the United States. The lead production in the United States reached a total of about 194,000 tons in 1897, or nearly 20,000 tons more than in 1896

Under the new charter for Greater New York no bread will be permitted to be made in the tenement house bakeries. It is said there are at present 1,700 of these. In coal mining Alabama's gain for 1897 over 1896 exceeds 122,000 tons, yet Birming-ham is behind with orders and several roads

are running extra trains to handle ship The corner stone of the new cotton mill to be built at Concord, N. C., by the Coleman Manufacturing company, composed of colored people, was laid the other day by colored Masons from Raleigh and local

There's a coal mine in the yard of a cotton mill at Cardova, Ala. "The coal used by the New England mills." says the owner of this factory, "costs \$4 a ton, and for thirty tons used per day we save \$105 on coal alone.

New England members of congress

formulated a law authorizing the federal authority to fix the hours of labor throughout the country. It is designed to protect New England cotton mills against their souther: Total output of the United States of ta

paid tobacco during the fiscal year ending in 1897 was 260,734,821 pounds, of which the St. Louis district manufactured 221/2 per cent, or nearly one-fourth of the entire proluction of the whole country. The contract of the big sugar factory a Juadaloupe Lake, in Santa Maria Valley

Cal., has been filed for record. The contract provides for the construction of a factory to cost \$484,760, and that work shall begin a once and be completed by September 3. The probable value of the silk manufac ture in this country is \$120,000,000, to which may be added the imports of 1897, valued at \$25,000,000, making the total consumption in this country of slik manufactures at \$145,-000,000. As will be seen, about 17 per cent

of the domestic consumption consists of im siderable extra work upon the factory inployed in the mills and factories from work ing overtime. According to the terms of the factory act passed at the last session of the legislature, no minor is permitted to work more than fifty-eight hours per week.

Mains is again to enter the list of copper mining states. The deposits, which are numerous and valuable, were worked more than twenty-five years ago, but a sudden and great decline in the price of copper made them unprofitable; improved and cheapened method of production is the cause of resumption of work. Copper is a metal which the market never is overstocked; although consumption increase rapidly from year to year, a good copper mine is more valuable than a gold mine.

The census of strikes in France during 1897 gives a total of 476 strikes, in which were involved 49,841 persons. The alleged cause in most instances was a demand for an increase of wages, shorter working hours cutting a much smaller figure in France than in Great Britain. The hours of a working day are not so much a matter of consideration in continental Europe, where work is less arduous and race vivacity is less sparing of the clock after the sun has set. It seems from the fig ures that stubbornness is not a salient fea ture in Gallic strikes. And it is also to be

Among the industrial items of valuable in formation contained in the Blue Book of the United Kingdom of late issue, not the least important are those relating to the mines. It appears that during the year 1896 the total output of coal was 195,361,260 tons, of which amount only 9,300 tous were ob-tained from open quarries; seams worked in In Cornell college there is a diagram of tained from open quarries; seams worked in an ordinary man's thigh, on which are shown spaces which are insensible to heat, cold or to thirty feet in thickness and in Scotland penetrated too deeply, it would per mining is rapidly increasing in extent.

Some of the instruments are Flint-mining still survives in Brandon, the sarply pointed affairs, heated with boiling product of a few shallow mines operated in ater. They travel forward and backward a most primitive manner sufficing to supply

THE WOMAN OF TODAY.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.
The women folks have ceased to hold.
The place they held of yore;
They used to be, so we are told,
But babes, or little more.
They never went to college then,
Nor shouldered worldly cares,
Today they push aside the men,
And seek to run affairs.

The knowing woman of today
Stands at the bar and pleads,
She saws a shattered leg away,
Nor shudders as it bleeds;
She leaves her brother at the rear
In play and essay writing,
But still when clouds of war appear
Man has to do the fighting.

Oh where are Zoe and Genevieve,
Those gentle maidens who
Erst sat at home to spin and weave
With Geraldine and Prue?
The spinning wheel is put away
The loom is gone to smash,
And you may hear those maids, today
In chorus crying: "Cash!"

The woman of today can run
A sawmill or a bank;
The woman of today has won
Away her brother's rank;
She wears his coat, his vest, his hat,
She goes into the mart.
And takes a pride in knowing that
She plays a manly part.

The busy weman of today
Eats breakfast at the dawn,
And to her office hies away
To keep the old world running on!
At last, she thinks, she knows her worth
And looks on men as cattle,
Whose only use upon this earth
Is to meet the foe in battle.

Sample Instances of Repartee in Fenate

HOW TOM REED SQUELCHED SPRINGER

Bits of Wit Bandled in Imprompts Debate Often Become More Memorable Than the Most Elaborate Oration.

Many a tilt in congress has become historic and many a phillipic in the capital stands prominent in congressional reminiscenses. At least once a day, writes Congress man A. J. Cummings in the Washington Post, in some part of the United States John Randolph's characterization of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay is repeated. Nor is Randolph's encounter with the Rhode Island shoemaker, who became a United States senator, forgotten. It was equalled, however, in modern days by William M. Springer's encounter with Tom Reed and the passage at arms between General Spinola and Elijah Adams Morse. Mr. Springer was addressing the house upon some question of public policy. In fluent language he outlined his ideas, filling in the interactions with coplous quotations and riveting them with Illinois logic. As he concluded the great man from Maine threw open the lid of his desk and disclosed an old copy of the Con-gressional Record. Turning over its leaves, a complete refutation of the argument of the member from Illinois. The reading ended, Mr. Reed threw the Congressional Research and the state." he brought to light a choice intellectual ed, Mr. Reed threw the Congressional Record into his desk and closed the lid. Then turning to Mr. Springer, he remarked in a clear tone of voice: "Such was the language of the gentleman from Hilmots in the fortyfourth congress. He made no comment, but took his seat, the house regarding the Illinois member with some astonishment. Springer arose somewhat nervously. In hurried words he began his reply. He said that this was an age of progress—progress in art, science and politics. Aside from this conditions change. The surrounding circumstances in the forty-fourth congress were different. Beyond all this men's opinions change. Sir Robert Peel, when advocating the corn laws, was by no means the Sir Robert Peel of twenty years before. Wise men were always governed by their convictions, regardless of former opinions. He (Mr. Springer) was no exception to the general rule. In the language of an eminent American statesman 'He would rather be right than be presi "Yes," replied Mr. Reed, drawling out the

vords, "but you'll never be either."

The house was convulsed with laughter. It was a hit so palpable that it was some minutes before the members could be brought

HARD RAP AT ELIJAH MORSE. The tilt between General Spinola and Elith Adams Morse was equally as entertainng. The general always wore an enormous tanding collar. It was so large that it is said that Tim Campbell approached him one day and tapped the collar with the ferule of his cane, apologetically asking: "Is General Spinola within?" Mr. Morse was making a sort of prohibition speech against the sale of intoxicating liquors in army canteens. General Spinola had interrupted him several times and in reply the Massachusetts states-man finally twitted him upon the size of his cellar. It stung the general to the quick. Taking the floor some minutes afterward h elled attention to Morse's language. ollar," said he, "unlike the gentleman from Massachusetts, is immaculately clean, and if it was twice as high as it is and was placed Massachusetts, it would not serve to hide his

resenting a scene at the slege of Yorktown spectors. They are engaged in the rather unland gravely accusing Speaker Reed of countusual occupation of keeping the minors emigrate the Reed of countusual occupation of keeping the minors emigrate the siege of Yorktown

There are dreary periods of discussion in ooth houses. Very few men have the faculty of making themselves entertaining. When debate lacks vim, nerve and vigor, the cloak coms and lobbles are filled with weary mem-There they talk and smoke and sleep with the monotonous dronings of uninterest ing orators filling their ears. In a twink-ling two members on the floor may have a tilt. It may not last thirty seconds, but the uproar fills the house and from lobby and cloak room the members rush in eager o ascertain what has happened.

HEPBURN'S SHARP RETORT. There has been many a tilt since the holday recess of more or less interest. One between William P. Hepburn of Iowa and Champ Clark of Missouri was extremely amusing. It occurred during an effort to livide the time for debate on the civil service bill. Mr. Hepburn assumed that the time would be divided between those who favored were opposed to any modification. He said that the Zentleman on the other side, refer-ring to the democratic side, were in favor of the destruction of the present system. There was a large number of gentlemen who simply wanted it modified. That made three sides in the house. Here Champ Clark broke into the ring. "I would like to know," said he, how you come to the conclusion that every-body on this side is in favor of the repeal of the whole business?'

or the whole business?"
"Simply because that would be wrong,"
Mr. Hepburn responded. There was general
laughter. Champ Clark himself joined in. while Hepburn's party friends applauded to

Not long afterward Mr. Pearson of North Carolina was discussing the question. He vas denouncing the Civil Service commission Mr. Swanson of Virginia asked him to yield for a question. Pearson protested and Swanson persisted, saying, "I am with you this matter, but I want to ask you a ques-

In reply Mr. Pearson said: "I know my friend is all right, but let me reach my verb with a few adjectives and I will listen to

This settled Mr. Swanson. He sat down with a smile and Pearson continued his argument. A moment afterward another persistent questioner, Mr. Kerr of Ohio, ap-peared. Turning to him, the North Caroinian said: "Any fool can ask a question, but it takes a different sort of an individual o answer it."

On the face of it the reply appeared rough, but it was really not meant for the membe who asked the question. The North Caro-linian meant to apply it to the examination of candidates for office before the Civil

LANDIS AND JOHNSON. Probably the strongest speech against the Civil Service commission was made by Mr. Civil Service commission was made by Mr. Landis of Indiana. His colleague, Mr. Johnson, was equally as strong a supporter of civil service. During Mr. Landis' speech he was repeatedly interrupted by his colleague and others. Twice was his time extended. After the last extension, Mr. Johnson again claimed his attention, saying that he wanted to ask him a question. Mr. Landis thrice declined to yield. Mr. Johnson reminded him that his time had been repeatedly extended. hat his time had been repeatedly extended "I know that," was the response. "The house has been too kind to me."

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, sarcastically "I think so myself." "I think so myself."

This created unccotrollable laughter. Not long afterward Mr. Johnson obtained the floor and spoke long and vehemently. Several times he was interrupted by Mr. Landis. At last he refused to listen to further interruptions. Landis, claiming that he had been misrepresented, was urging his question, when Mr. Johnson abruptly said, "I decline to be interrupted by the gentleman." to be interrupted by the gentleman."
"You dare not be interrupted." quoth Mr

Landis.
Turning toward him, Mr. Johnson replied:
"That sounds like the challenge of a pigmy
to a giant, and I pay myself no very high
compliment when I say it."
There was a lively little tilt while Jerry Simpson was discussing the paragraph on seeds in the agricultural appropriation bili. An effort was being made to strike out the appropriation for their purchase and distri-bution. Jerry said that 300,000 people lived in his district, and they were nearly all farmers. The seed distribution was about

the only thing that kept them in touch with the government at Wannington, "It is the only benefit they get in the line of paternalism," he added.

Here General Henderson of Iowa shouted:
"Well, you are a connecting link, Jerry."
"Yes, sir," responded the statesman from
Medicine Lodge; "and 1 am a farmer who
farms the farm and cot, the farmer."

CONTAIN TAXBETTER COURT WAS A CONTRACTOR

"PERSONAL CYCKOO PARTY." A laughable incident occurred while Gen-A laughable incident occurred while General Grosvenor was discussing the civil service question. He referred to William E. Barreit of Massachusetts as one who had been suddenly born into the Mingdom of the personal cuckoo party. Mr. Barrett a moment afterward interrupted blim by saying that he wanted a report of the Words used in reference to the cuckoo matter. It was evident that he was increased a Grosvenor's that he was incensed at General Grosvenor's remark. In his interrupution he said: "I asked him (General Grosvenor) soits voce to whom he referred and he said that he re-

In the debate on the Indian appropriation bill Jerry Simpson made an attack on the Dingley bill. Governor Dingley, in reply, said that during Jerry's services in past con gresses he had always dwelt upon the miser-ies in Kansas. In this session not a word had been heard from him about these miseries. This was an indication of progress erry shouted back: "Well, governor, I will say that Kansas is now under populist rule and has no miseries."
"That's misery enough in itself," roared

General Henderson of Iowa. And everybody In a discussion concerning the Teller reso lution the veteran Grosvenor was neatly turned by his colleague, James A. Norton. Norton accused him of endorsing the de-monetization of silver. Grosvenor said that

he was not in the house at the time it was done. "You were one of the gentlemen," Mr. Norton insisted.

izen," Mr. Norton shouted. "You have al-ways been a public and a noisy one." The retort excited great laughter, because Gresvenor usually comes out ahead in such contests.

CHRISTIANIZING THE INDIANS. A laughable incident occurred during the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Mark Smith of Arizona was ridiculing the idea of educating the Indian. He alluded to the thousands of Indians in Arizona and wanted to know what they would do with them when they learned to read and write. Mr. James Sherman of Utica replied that they would make citizens out of them. Yes," responded Smith, "you would make a citizen out of him as soon as he could sing s pealm."

put in Mr. Sherman, "we would make a Christian citizen out of him then. To which Mark responded: "And all that he is able to do is to recite a verse and sing a psaim. There are theives in the peniten-tiary who can do both." "I do not know about that," said Mr. Sher-

man gravely. "I never was in the peniten Another amusing scene occurred whe Henry D. Clayton of Alabama was compar-ing the manufacturers' dinner in New York, at which President McKinley was a guest. with Belchazzer's feast. He said that they dined in a hotel that cost \$10,000,000 at a banquet that cost \$15 or \$26 a plate. "Oh no!" shouted Albert M. Todd of Kalamazoo. "A thousand plates were spread there at \$100 each." "My gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Clayton. "Fifteen or twenty dollars ought to have been enough. A man who eats that

Alabama. "Yes," interjected Jerry Simpson, "fifteer or twenty dollars would hardly pay for the toothpicks at such a meal."
"Well," said Long Jim Richardson of Ten-

much at a meal eats a bale of cotton in

nessee, "a man who would eat a hundred dollars" worth at a meal would eat up two Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington state in more than one instance proved his ability to say a smart thing in the right place. It was a stormy day for the Pacific coast representatives, who were trying to secure appropriations for their harbors. Senator Wilson of Washington state who served many years in the house, sa much of the time by Mr. Lewis' side as he engaged in the fray with such heavyweights as Chairman Cannon and Representative Dockery. In discussing the appropriations for the harbor at Seattle, Chairman Cannon contradicted one of Representative Lewis' statements as incorrect, and was asked by Mr. Lewis to prove that it was incorrect. "Oh, if I undertook to prove the incor rectness of all the statements of the gentle man from Washington," replied "Uncle Joe" with fervor, "It would take till doomsday and a life beyond."

truth," rejoined Mr. Lewis. AMENITIES IN THE SENATE.

"That's because of the immutability of

So much for amenities in the house. And the senate is not behindhand. The other day Senator Allen of Nebraska was talking. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin said that if the senator would read the rule carefully he must admit that he was mistaken. Mr. Allen re-plied that he was not a skilled parliamentarian like his friend from Wisconsin. Mr. Spooner said that the senator from Nebraski very greatly exceeded him in that respect. "Or like my friend from Maine (Mr. Frye)."
continued Mr. (Allen, "who shakes his head at my proposition. I wish he would nod it occasionally; it would be gratifying."
"Lwish I could," responded Senator Frye,
"and preserve my conscience."
"Oh, I don't think that would trouble you

a great deal," Senator Allen nonchalantly responded, and even Senator Hoar tittered. Probably the finest specimen of senatorial amenity, however, was shown in the recent speech of Senator Mason of Illinois on Cuba n an unparalleled exordium he said: "What in the name of God have we done to keep our promise as to Cuba, except that the senate has passed the belligerency resolution and it is not certain whether or not he will pass it at the other end of the capitol." This created considerable laughter. "I should have said 'it,' " Mason continued, evidently intending to substitute the 'it' for the word

These incidents in the senate bring to mind a remark of Hon. Timothy J. Campbell in the house of representatives. He had just entered the chamber and was passing down the main aisle, when he heard the words "liar" and "scoundrel" used by two members in the arena fronting the clerk's desk. "Mr Speaker," Tim shouted, and when recognized replied: "I beg your pardon, I took this for the house of representatives and not the

On the previous day Senator Voorhees Indiana had characterized Senator Ingalls as a dirty dog and an unmanly liar.

"Brother Haicede," said the minister, " am surprised to hear that you whipped your son for saying that he didn't believe in the weather predictions of the almanac." "By the time you have lived as long as have," responded Mr. Halcede, "you'll

know that the time to mip infide ity is in the bud."

Dr. Temple, the Archo hop of Canterbury, entered an east end church one night, and standing in the back per joined in the singing of a Moody and Sankey hymn. Next to him stood a workingman who was singing lustily in tune. The bishop sang lustily too, but not in tune. The workingman stood the discord as long as he could, and then, nudg-ing the bishop, said tag a whisper: "Here, dry up, mister: you're spoiting the show!"

The new pastor of the Central Methodist church, San Francisco, where worship the largest flock of followers of the remote John Wesley, in San Francisco, is most outspoken; and in his vocabulary a spade is called a spade. His name is Charles E. Locke, and he is young vigorous and bright.

When Dr. Locke first came to San Fran-

cisco from the east by the way of Portland, he was both annoyed and distressed by the addictedness of his congregation to the unpleasant habit known in clerical circles as "the amen rush." Even more trying to the divine than this sudden bolting of the worshippers was their irreverent preparation for escape as the service was drawing to a close.

This members of that church retire in a more orderly fashion since they were electrified by a recent announcement.

"Those of you who do not get your coats on during the closing prayer," remarked the young divine with quiet irony, "can do so while I amounce the besediction."

Before her was liberty.

And the raging torrent of the Ohlo, on whose turbid bosom floated swirling cakes of broken ice, rolled between.

Yells of rage from her baffled pursuers reached her ears, growing fainter and fainter as she sped on her perilous journey. She reached the opposite bank.

Them and not till then, did she look behind her.

Standing on free soil and breathing the air of liberty she turned and shook her fist at the human bloodhounds whose figures she could see itinly on the farther shore.

"Talking about yer cake walks," she said, "how's that?" i addictedness of his congregation to the un-pleasant habit known in clerical circles as "the amen rush." Even more trying to the divine than this sudden bolting of the wor-

A Dreadful Explosion that Startled the Nation Fifty-Four Years Ago.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PEACEMAKER

Bursting of the Great Gun with Direful Results_A Gain Day for Washington Officials Turned Into One of Sorrow

Whether investigation shall show the blowing up of the United States man-of-war Maine to have been the result of an internal of the Spanish crown, the terrible disaster of Hayana harbor in all its horrible and sonable selling mark. awful details must recall to the minds of the older generation of American men and women memories of that frightful accident of 1844 when on the afternoon of February pays to trade with Nicoll. 28 a number of the highest officials of this country were killed by the explosion of Commodore Stockton's great gun, the Peace-Potomac river.

It was a gala day in Washington. Fo months Commodore Stockton had superintended the casting of the great gun-the most formidable weapon of war the United States had-up to that time-ever possessed. Finally, when the Peacemaker, as the great gun was called, was finished and mounted on the deck of the man-of-war Princeton. but recently sent out from the Philadelphia navy yards, Commodore Stockton issued in-vitations to hundreds of 'he executive department and society of Washington to sail as his guests down the Potomac on board the Princeton for an inspection of the great gun. The 28th of February was the day set for the excursion down the river and from sunise until 10 o'clock in the morning carriage after carriage rolled up to the convoy's plank and discharged their freight—celebrities of the diplomatic departments, cubine members, the fairest women and best known men in Washington and national society, including John Tyler, president of the Unite

A GALA PARTY.

Boarding the steamer that was to earry them to the Princeton, 400 men and women glittering in the gold of official uniforms and beautiful in the gowns that marked the fashion of that interesting period in our na-tional history were carried down to the great ship. Commodore Stockton and his sub-officers received them in full uniform.

The government ship hove anchor and made sail. She bore down upon Fort Wash-ington and Mount Vernon, her white sails full in the breeze Past Fort Washington where the Potomac

expands, presenting sufficient scope for the ringe of the Princeton's great guns, the forward guns were shotted and fired, the ball striking the water and rebounding six times until the eye could no longer follow its prog-But the time had not come for the firing of

the Peacemaker. Beside it a scaffold plat-form had been erected for the ladies and at

the foot of the stairway leading thereto stood Secretary Upshur intent upon witnessing the whole scene. A newspaper man offered his position on the scaffold to the Secretary, but the latter declined, saying he preferred to stand where he was and where a few moments later he was torn to pieces. "And now the Peacemaker." exclaimed Commodore Stockton, as he ordered the gunner to load the great instrument of war. The charge was placed in position and thrust nome. The carriage was swung so the muzzle pointed to leeward. The group at the rear stood with bated breath. Directly behind the breech stood Stockton and around him I. Washington Lyson, assistant postmuster general: Mr. Strickland of Philadelphia colonel Benton of Missouri, Senator Phelps of Vermont: Secretary of State Upshur, Secre-tary of the Navy Gilmer; Mr. Maxey, charge d'affaires of Belgium; Hon. William Gardiner of New York, and Commander Kennon, chief

of the navy bureau. THE SHOCK OF DEATH "Ladies and gentlemen," shouted Stockton, "are you ceady?"

President Tyler had answered for the asemblage from his position on the bridge. The great gun was fired. A murderou blast succeeded! The whole ship shook and reeled. A dense cloud of smoke enveloped everything, but when it blew away a cight beyond description and too terrible to describe were it possible so to do met the eyes of those occupying positions on the forecastle. The gun had burst at a point three and one-half feet from the breech and soattered death and desolution all about the deck The lower part of the gun from the trunnions to the breech had been blown off and a half section of it lay on the broast of the newspaper man mentioned. It took two callors to remove it. When the horror of the explosion dawned upon the minds of the unharmed onlookers the shrieks and groans were terrible to hear. Wives ran to the bleeding and mangled bodies of their husbands lying prone on the deck, in some cases with an arm or a leg or a whole half of the body blown away. Secretary Upshur's clothes were torn from his body and one side of his head had been blown off. Governor Gilmer of Virginia, secretary of the navy, was literally torn to pieces. Mr. Maxey, Mr. Gardiner one of whose daughters subsequently be-came the wife of President Tyler, and Commodore Kennon all died in frightful agony with parts of their bodies gone, before med ical assistance could be rendered them. Commodore Stockton, all the Cair burned from his head and face and with his uniform in shreds, mounted the gun carriage and surveyed the terrible scene before him. Sailors comprising the gun crew lay on the deck one might almost say in fragments. some with arms, legs, portions of bodies and entire heads gone. The cries and shricks of the unharmed and the wails and moans of the dying filled the air and the scene was one of the most harrowing devastation Colonel Benton, Judge Phelps and Mr. Strick-Over a score of men were killed by frightful explosion but land lay stretched and still upon the deck frightful explosion, but, strange to say, despite their presence on the scene not a single woman was hurt, though one stood

between two men, both of whom The news of the frightful disaster on board the Princeton was sent back to Washington from Mount Vernon. The bodies of the dead and the unburt were taken back to the by separate steamers that were at once dispatched to the Princeton.

In Washington all was gloom and mourn ing. It was the saddest affair in the history of the country, and on the next day when was held the funeral of all the dead the entire capital followed the hearses to the burial grounds. Accompanied by minute guns and the tolling of bells and the rolling drums the dreary cavalcade slowly made its way through the streets of Washingtoncity that was within a day converted from pageant into a tomb.

Concerning the great gun, the explosion of which resulted in the horrible loss of life on board the Princeton, it had been made in New York under the direction of Commodore Stockton. The weight of the Peace-maker was ten tons; its length was fifteen feet, with a bore of twelve inches. It carried a ball weighing 225 pounds. An ordi-nary charge was thirty pounds of powder. It had been tested with a charge of forty-nine pounds. It exploded with a charge of

Sidelights on History.

Chicago Tribune: With her babe clasped closely to her bosom Eliza sprang upon the floating ice and dashed madly across the swollen stream, leaping from block to block, heedless of the thousand deaths that threatened her, and bent only on escaping from horrors worse than death.

Behind her was slavery.

Before her was liberty.

And the rating torrent of the Ohlo, on

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