PICTURES IN DEAD EYES. They Have Been Found in Special Circum-

Much discussion has been caused among scientific men by the Lakewood, N. Y., murder, and the subsequent attempts to discover the image of the murderer in the eye of one of the victims. Oculists and doctors agree that it is scarcely possible that under such conditions as prevailed in the L kewood case an image should have been found in the retina of the dead woman's eye, but on the question of whether, under any conditions, images of objects remain impressed on the retina for an appreciable length of time they differ. Many physicians say that the image disappears as soon as the object which is reflected in the eye is cut off from the line of

This view is not held by a well-known physician of New York, who has made a special study of the eye, and who does not at present wish his name brought into the discussion. It is probable that in the coming year he will enter upon a series of experiments. In conjunction with a wellknown amateur photographer, to photograph images retained on the retina of the eye after the vision has been cut off. By these experiments he hopes to prove that, under certain conditions impressions, are retained on a sensitive plate in the camera. He states positively that it has been proven that images are retained on the retina after

When seen by a reporter he said: "Images are actually found in the retina of the eye. During life the retina contains in its outer layers a reddish pigment, the 'visual purple' (Rhodopsin), which may be preserved by keeping the eye in dark-ness, but is soon bleached by daylight; it is again restored when the eye is placed in darkness. The visual purple was discovered by Bo'l in 1876, and Kuehne showed that by illuminating the retina, actual pictures could be produced on the retina, but they gradually disappeared; so that in this regard the retina might be compared to the sensitive plate of a photographic apparatus. In a rabbit's eve Ewald and Kuehne obtained a sharp picture or 'optogram' of a bright object placed at a distance of ten inches—the image was fixed by a four per cent, solution of alum. The story of a murderer's picture being preserved in the eye of his victim seems highly improbable. Very elaborate preparations and safeguards are necessary even in an experiment (instituted for the purpose) to demonstrate the picture of a very bright object, like a window.

"I regard the Lakewood account as almost ridiculous. The condition were such, if correctly reported, that no image could have remained in the eye. Evidently the statement that the coroner saw the image of the murderer was a kind of theory based upon a misunderstanding of physiological facts. If a subject either man or animal, be taken into a dark room and an object with light thrown on it be set before the eye, and the light be then cut off, an image of the object will be found on the retina of the subject.

"This is true also in the case of men suddenly killed, as was proven by an experiment tried in Vienna some yeary ago. Arrangements were made in the case of a criminal condmned to be hanged that after death his eyes should be removed and handed over to a number of doctors for examination. All the necessary conditions were arranged for. The man was kept in darkness for a short time before being led out to the scoffola. He then looked fixedly at a certain building until the black cap shut out all light.

"The drop was sprung, and when the man was dead a microscopical examination was made of the eyes. In each of them was found an image of the building, inverted, of course, and uncertain information because of the irregularity of the retina on which the images are retained.

"As to discovering murderers in the eyes of murdered people, however, that is manifestly absurd. In the first place, the object must be looked at for some time, and under such conditions as I have mentioned. Finally, it all conditions are right, a single figure, as that of a man, would leave such an irregular impression on the retina, on account of the irregularity of the surface, that it could scarcely be distinguished as a man's figure when magnified. Experiments will be made, probably before long, with a view to photographing such impressions, but the experiments will require months of hard work, as the operation is an extremely complicated one."

Ireland's Ruined Castles.

Ireland is rich in castles and ruins. One of the most ancient of these is the Grianan of Aileach, a ruin which stands on the heights above the Swilly. and which was, centuries ago, the stronghold of the northern princes. Around this fort many battles were fought. Hosts swarmed over the adj cedt hills or fled down the river, and in those deadly engagements scenes were enacted that often cast a gloom over the whole country, and wrecked the social life of Erin. As England gained power she strove again and again to exert her influence over the sister Isle; but warriors like Strongbow spurned a "foreign" supremacy, and when the battle went against them, found a safe retreat in the bogs, the valleys, and the hills of that lonely country, only to sally forth to avenge themselves anew upon their euemies. The Reck of Cashel, Dunluce Castle, and many other sports were the centres of these tearful combats. The picturesque ruins of Sligo Abbey, built by Maurice Fitzgerald, in A. D. 1253, and the more imposing proportions of Donegal Castle, are silent witnesses of a progress that pro ceeded steadily, in spite of these disturbances. That unhappy land, with all its beauty and its early advantages, has been the scene of endless struggles.

The Grateful Deg.

Two black-and-tan dogs were taken to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, the other day, by their youthful owners, the one suffering from a broken leg and the other from a dislocated shoulder. The dogs were kindly treated by the medical staff, were bandaged and walked away. Two days afterward the one with the broken leg walked into the institution alone. In the surgery it lay down while the doctor unfastened the splints and redressed the in-jured limb. After the operation had been performed the dog gratefully licked the doctor's hand and departed.

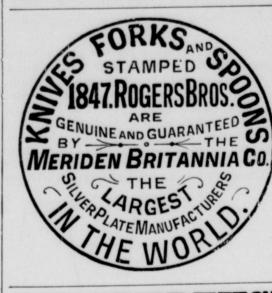
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THE DISCOVERY OF COFFEE. It was First Called "Camuha," Which Means "Force."

Towards the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was travelling in Abyssinia. Finding himself weak and weary, he stopped near a grove. Being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree. which happened to be covered with dried berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that these halfburned berries were fragrant. He collected a number, and on crushing them with a stone he found the aroma increasing to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let the substance fall into a can which contained his scanty supply of water Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was partially purified. He raised it to his lips. It was fresh and agreable, and after a short rest the traveller so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy was an inveterate opium-smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of the poisonous drug. He tried an intusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his former vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it camuha, which in Arabic signifies "force."

The Sco's Grays.

"Second to none" is the proul motto of the gallant and famous regiment-the Second Dragoon guards, or "Royal Scots Guards." It is a happily chosen motto, for the fame of the regiment is world-wide. Its brilliant achievements on the field of battle during centuries; its striking and historic name; its grand and imposing unitorm, have made the Royal Scots Greys, as individual corps, there is no gainsaying. the most widely known and familiar of all regiments of all the British army. Since the regiment was raised in the reign of the second Charles the Dragoons have borne themselves well in many a famous field, but want of space forbids us to note the exploits until "earth shaking" Waterloo came on the glory roll of the gallant Greys. Here with the English "Royals" and Irish "Inniskillings," they formed the famous "Union Brigade," which made the never to be forgotten picture of the "Fight for the Standard." The widely known picture shows a man of the greys, Sergeant Ewart, capturing the eagle of a very famous French corps, the "forty-fi th of the Liue." Sergant Ewart himself has told the story in a letter to his father.

Chained Books

It is usually supposed that books were chained in order to circumvent the thief. but that the borrower was the real foe intended to be kept at bay is a far more probable theory. A certain Captain Sturmy, who died about 1720, was the author of a treatise upon navigation, entitled "The Mariner's or Artisan's Magazine." By will he bequeathed a copy of this work to the parish of Easton-in Gordano, near Clevedon, to be chained or locked in the desk in the church, that enterprising seamen might come and read. The churchwardens for the time being were empowe ed to lend the volume to any "ingenious person" upon such person depositing the sum of £3 as a guarantee against damage or dishonesty. There is no certain record of the date when books were first chained, but the custom is known to have been in vogue as early as the thirteenth c ntury, and the library of Oxford University contained volumes of this des ription in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1300 the University Church, St. Mary the Virgin, could boast a few tracts locked or chained. Those were days when all the books of Oxford would not equal in number the study-store of the ordinary nineteenth century country parson.

Lady Aberdeen as a Judge.

In view of the visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to the court nouse at Montreal the following incident will prove interesting. When, in the course of last year, their excellencies paid a similar visit to the Quebec court house, a case was argued in their presence before the court of appeal. Lady Aberdeen seemed greatly interested in the proceedings, and when the argument was through, the chief justice asked her excellency what she though of case. The reply was that, in her opinion, the first judgment was erroneous, and that it should be reversed. Some time after, Lady Aberdeen, meeting the learned judge at a social event, enquired about the fate of the case she had heard, and the reply was:-"It went in accordance with the opinion expressed by your excellency, as the judgment of the court was unanimously

The Dead Planist.

The late Anton Rubinstein was a better listener than a talker, and a very good story is told of him When one night on tour at Glasgow Rubinstein sat up smoking cigarettes with the late T. L. Stillie. The Stotsman tried to lead the converstion, and inquired, "M. Rubinstein, do you like Beethoven?" "Beethoven's goot," was the curt reply. A pause of a duarter of an hour ensued, then Stillie ventured, "Do you like Wagner?" At once came the reply, "Wagner no goot." Another interval, and then Stillie arose and said he thought he would go to bed "No," said Rubinstein, "don't go; I like your gonversation."

Ingenious Children.

Answers from the Board School scholars in London (Eng.) included the following: "Jerusalem was surrounded by walls to keep the milk and honey out." "The cities of refuge were intended for those who had unintentionally committed suicide." "Titus was an apostle wno wrote epistles. He was the emperor of Rome, and his surname was Oates." "The hydrae," said a little maiden of five, once," was wedded to Henry VIII. When he cut off her head, another sprung up." "The United States is governed by machinery" (who can deny it?). "Saint Peter was crucified head downward, because he mentions it."

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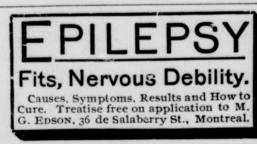
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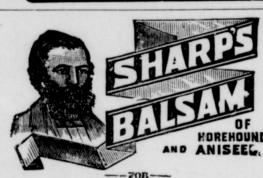
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A KING'S INCOGNITO. low Charles Went to Take Possession of the Wallachian Throne.

Probably the most complete incognito on record was that adopted by King Charles of Roumania, on his way to take possession t the Wallachian throne.

At the time the relations between Austria nd Prussia were exceedingly attrainedwas just before the outbreak of war beween these two nations-and the Vienna overnment was known to be strongly oposed to a prince of the house of Hohenollern ascending the throne of Roumania. It was feared, therefore, that obstacles night be placed to the passage over Ausrian territory of the newly elected soverign of the Wallachs. Accordingly, Kingr as he was in those days, Prince Charlesravelled down the Danube on board the Austrian steamboats disguised as a servant, nd in the second or third class cabin.

The two or three members of his suite, ho, of course, were in the first-class cabin, fected to treat him with the utmost severy and contempt, and assailed him with oud reproaches for alleged negligence in is menial duties.

It was only on setting foot on Roumanin territory that the roles were reversed, and that those who had remained on board he steamer were able to witness the cerenonious welcome accorded by the Wallackan authorities to this erstwhile valet and

Stevenson's Eccentricity.

Naval officers tell many amusing stories

of Robert Louis Stevenson's life in Samoa. He was once invited to a lunch on one of the warships. He presented himself in loose, flapping trousers, above the ankles, a short white jacket, and without stockings. The officers were in full regalia. But when the lunch was under way, in the brilliance of his conversation they forgot the nondescript costume, and realized the honor of his company. At his home they found the family in native costume. This on the part of Mrs. Stevenson was a Samoan Mother Hubbard, her hair down and her feet bare. Mr. Stevenson and his stepson wore strips of cotton cloth wound about them and short sleeved knit cotton shirts above. Mr. Osborne is very tall and very thin, and his appearance in this garb was something to be remembered. But for a gentleman in town Robert Louis Stevenson would have not gone to Samoa. He had finished the cruise he had undertaken and was about to return home, when he met this English yachtsman, who advised him that he had not seen the South Sea Islands until he had visited Samoa. Mr. Stevenson was impressed by his account, and a visit to Samoa ended in making it his home.

Misuse of Horse Power. Nearly twenty years ago two brothers purchased each a team of Canadian ponies for werk upon their farms. They were as nearly alike as two teams could be, and under the same management would have lived and done service an equal length of time. One brother always drove rapidly and would reach his home-four miles distant from the railway station-in fitteen or twenty minutes less than his brother, al though he lived a quarter of a mile beyond his brother's house. The other brother never urged his horses off a walk if he had a load on. If the horses chose to trot down the lower slope of a hill, he would allow them to do so. In guiding them he strove to avoid all stones, heavy ruts, and bits of sand. It seemed to be Lis constant aim to husband the resources of his team. The result was that, after twelve years of constant use, the slow and careful driver still had the same team and a good team it was. Meanwhile the other brother had had eight different horses and spent over \$900 in horse-flesh.

Suspicious of that Company.

"Mr. Chugwater," inquired the agent, 'are you carrying any lite insurance?" "I am not." "Haven't you ever thought you ought to

be insured?" "I have. "Our company is one of the strongest and best in the country. One of its peculiar features is that you don't have to-" "Would your company insure me for

\$20,000 ?" "It would." "Do you think I would pass the necessry

"I haven't any doubt of it whatever." "Well," snorted Mr. Chugwater, "if your company would take a risk of \$20, 000 on such a wind-broken, consumptive, dyspeptic, rheumatic, broken-down, humpshouldered, lean, withered and dried up old hulk as I am I don't want to have anything to do with it. Good-day."

Photographing the Lightning.

An interesting photograph was exhibted at a recent sitting of the French Academy. It shows six distinct simultaneous flashes of lightning, and was taken with a detective camera placed in a window during a terrible thunderstorm which broke over Prague on May 22nd last. The lightning struck four houses at once, wrecking the roofs and doing considerable damage. Two other flashes are distinctly shown in the photograph as darting from the same cloud. One of them struck the cupola of the Academy of Sciences without injuring it, while the other was attracted to a group of telephone-wires, which it fused. The melting of the wires and the brilliant lighting up of the cloud are well shown. Another interesting feature of the photograph is that it shows the shadow of the cupola sharply projected against the dark and cloudy sky.

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