FROM ULTIMA THULE.

Recent Happenings in the Three Scandinavian Countries.

King Oscar Advised to Remain Firm in His Attitude Toward the Norwegian Liberals.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 6.—(Special to the News.) The Young Men's Christian Association of Stockholm celebrated its 10th anniversary last Thursday, a concert being given under the auspices of the association in the large hall of the Board of Trade building. The speech of the evening was delivered by Minister of War Lagerbjelke, who said that the Y. M. C. A. is meeting with great success in Sweden. Branch lodges have been organized in the principal cities, and a modern and convenient building will soon be erected in the capital.

King Oscar and Queen Louise Gustaf have been for Christmas the present week. It is given out that those noblemen of the Swedish Riksdag who have been called to a secret conference with the king—a thing that for hundreds of years in the history of Sweden never has happened—have advised the monarch to be firm in the opinion already taken by them, or, in other words, not to agree to a solution of the union question, if Sweden be not given her share in the matter.

The conservative nobility of Denmark held a reunion in the Board of Trade building of that city. A telegram of congratulation was sent to King Oscar, who immediately answered the same.

An expedition to Greenland will leave Copenhagen next May aboard the cruiser "Ingolf." The purpose of the expedition—the cost of which will be borne by the Diet—is wholly a scientific one.

Camille Flammarion, the well known French astronomer, will visit Finland next summer for the purpose of seeing the midnight sun from the Avasaksa mountain.

Mr. Sven Scholander, the celebrated Bellman singer, is at present making a concert tour through Russia. Last week he sang in St. Petersburg, where he was most enthusiastically received.

Queen Sophia will spend most of the summer at the beautiful Rosen country mansion in Dalecarlia, a place which is well known to most American tourists visiting Sweden.

The Swedish Women's Society for Sweden's naval defense has arranged two gala performances to be given at the Grand opera house, March 25th and 27th. An immense crowd of the Stockholm upside nobility will assist.

The so-called Gothen Rose near Christiania are every summer more and more frequented by visitors. The place is noted for its mineral springs, and the view from the establishment itself is very fine, and more so from Gunnerusveien (an honor above the sea level) close by.

The modern inventor of explosives has meritorously developed in Sweden. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, was the first who brought nitro-glycerine into existence, and, when he proved that it is a quickly exploding detonator, the explosion of nitro-glycerine may be brought about, and discovered a safe method of its preparation on a large scale. The use of this preparation is, however, open to great danger, more especially in a liquid, admixed state, so that its use is closely limited by law. The most usual form of nitro-glycerine is dynamite, which was invented by the above said Alfred Nobel. Mr. Nobel has also invented another explosive (not one, called extra-dynamite, which contains gelatinized nitro-glycerine obtained by treating nitro-cellulose in nitro-glycerine. Extra-dynamite is considered somewhat safer than dynamite. Sebastian is another Swedish explosive composed of a mixture of nitro-glycerine, nitrate of soda and charcoal.

Among other explosives containing nitro-glycerine, invented in Sweden, Nobel's ammonia powder and sebastin may be mentioned. Two explosives not containing nitro-glycerine are also manufactured, viz., bellite and rupite, of which the former is formed and so susceptible to knocks and blows as those explosives previously mentioned and not exploding when heated to 300 Centigrade. There are now in Sweden eight large manufactories for the making of explosives.

The Riksdag will probably decide to add two new regiments to the Swedish army. The fourth new and large medical will be launched early in the summer.

Sweden has at present 127 wood pulp factories. The production of grown wood-pulp amounted last year to 40 million pounds. The exports to England and the United States is to increase and steady growth.

TO MEASURE THOUGHT.

AN INSTRUMENT BY WHICH THE FLASH MAY BE TIMED TO THE 1000TH PART OF A SECOND.

What is claimed to be the most wonderful timing instrument in the world was exhibited before the members of the department of pedagogy and psychology of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences recently, says the New York Sun. It is called a psychical chronometer, and has created widespread interest in the scientific world. It measures accurately down to the one-thousandth part of a second, and is expected to take the place of one of the most valuable chronometers in scientific laboratories.

The idea of the instrument was originally suggested by Professor Cattell, of the Chair of the School of Pedagogy of the New York university. The machine was made and perfected by J. J. Hooker, the inventor of the electrical tachyscope of the psychological laboratory at Yale.

Professor E. W. Scripture, of Yale, exhibited a timing by both lecture and practical psychology at the Brooklyn Institute. It can be used with the quickness of a flash, and neither electricity nor mechanism is needed to operate the instrument.

Contrary to the generally prevailing idea, it measures the time lapse between sight, hearing or the application of the will to muscular movement.

The instrument is a mechanical one, with simple electrical mechanism. The speed of a revolved ball can be controlled by the new timer, and it will tell the time of one-thousandth fraction of a second and the starting of a pendulum or another low ring it takes a period to move a little.

The new instrument is about twelve feet high, and is mounted on wheels and stands. It cost about $200 to manufacture it.

A simple description of how it is intended to test a student of a psychological test will be given in the following manner: Suppose the disk of the pendulum swings along the face of a marked scale or number, which is so graduated that it shows the thousandth of a second.

To measure the time a person for the thousandth of any given sensation, a person is placed upon the machine and instructed to notice and register the moment of the stroke.

It has been demonstrated that an average one makes action for sound occupies 150 of a second.

In making a test, one, when the pendulum swings, is instructed to press a button which causes a light click. At the click Hooker, on the stroke the subject hears the sound and the pendulum is at some position. If the time has been long, the pendulum will be far from the point at which it was when the click was made. If the time has been short, the pendulum will be near the point at which it was when the click was made.

When a test is made, the subject is made for hearing, for another test, and for another test, for touch, for another test, for the time of sight, if it is found the hearing is not to be measured. Long ago it was an average to require a test longer a second and half to a minute and a half.

The Hall chronometer is the one used for motor tests to see, but it is contended by scientific students that it is easily counterfeited.

Professor Scripture exhibited that measure measurements are to the nearest of psychical process. Continued, could the subjects of measurements be regulated up to the hundredth second, the times are not reasonable should be carried to ten-thousandth.

Reading, hearing and sight actually take no time, said he psychologist. "Take the process of psychical action," he said, "take the game of tennis. The player's attention is so far in advance of the two effects on the wills of the player to get the ball back and the attention of the spectator that this time would be relative."

RESEARCHES IN THE SUN.

There Are Millions of Dark Patches in a Cool Kind.

The sun of a century ago, based on a Herschel picture, and of Professor Kitchener's, the origin of the sunspots, showed hundreds of spots scattered varying from 10 to 100 miles wide. The sun now the general opinion is that there are no sunspots. The sunspots are not cool, but are the general opinion is that there are no sunspots. The sun now is not cool, but is the general opinion is that there are no sunspots. The sun now is not cool, but is the general opinion is that there are no sunspots. The sun now is not cool, but is