ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEIR USE GAINS OF THE NATION

artillery in these warlike times, it is a the shrappel and then exploding. subject not always fully understood. The artillery now being used by the British in South Africa consists of the twelve-pounder horse artillery gun and the fifteen pounder field artillery gun. They are practically to the same pattern, the lighter gun being shorter in the barrel. Horse artillery invariably co-operates with cavalry and is able to keep up with the same at its fastest pace, its gunners always being mounted. Field artillery, on the other hand, co-operates with infantry, and must be ready to be pushed into action at a moment's notice.

It is only in field and horse artillery that the guns are known by the weight of their charge, other guns deriving their name from the diameter of their bore-that is, their caliber. In horse and field artillery the caliber is three inches, both for case shot and shrapnel. A shrapnel is a hollow shell filled with some 200 bullets and a small bursting charge sufficient to burst it and disperse the bullets over a conical area. This charge of an ounce and a half is at the base of the shell, with the bullets packed above it and round an inner tube reaching from the tip of the shell to the exploding charge. The bullets are placed in rosin to prevent their rolling and interfering with accuracy of aim. The powder charge projecting the shell is independent and is con-

A third kind of projectile, used in heavy guns, such as the 5-inch howitzer, big naval guns and fortress ordnances, is the con won shell, similar to the shrapnel in appearance, but containing no bullets. It holds, however, a large bursting charge and is of much heavier metal. It always explodes on impact, being ignited by a percussion cap at the tip. These shells are used for the destruction of masonry, earthworks and all solid targets. They will explode after imbedding themselves in masonry, and so not only pulverize the point where they strike, but also tear up the surrounding stone layers. Their destructive power has been greatly increased by using lyddite for the bursting charge, this explosive being named after the town of Lydd in England, where the British government factories are.

The machine gun forms an independent section in the service. Maxims can fire 600 rounds per mnute. To prevent the barrel getting redhot from the friction it is surrounded by a jacket holding water. This heats and passes off in steam, one and a half pints of water being required for every 1.000 rounds fired.

Lucid.

A famous verdict rendered many tained in a silk bag to facilitate hand- | years ago by a coroner's jury in a case

While a great deal is written about | in a compact mass to the target like | Age has nothing to do with the matter, for the queen of Italy spends far more than does her beautiful young daughter-in-law, the crown princess of Naples. The empress of Russia, who, more than any other European princess, is able to indulge her wildest fancies, dresses with the greatest simplicity. in the daytime she mostly wears tailor-made coats and skirts, and in the evening favors the purest white materials.-Chicago Chronicle.

> HE CALLED HER "MY DEAR." Somehow or Other He Didn't Succeed as He Expected.

"I don't know anything more exasperating than an inattentive clerk," said a mild-mannered little man on the street car the other night, "but unless you have a certain aplomb way about you, so to speak, you might as well endure the cross in silence. Now I have a friend," he continued, "who possesses just such a gift, and, needless to say, he is never neglected. I went into a store with him the other day. and the young woman at the counter where we stopped continued conversing calmly with another young woman in the next department. 'My dear madam,' said my friend, blandly, 'I trust you will pardon me for intruding upon that important discussion, but if you--' 'What do you wish?' said the clerk, looking startled. 'Do not be angry,' my friend replied; 'I know, of course, that the occasional interruption of customers must be very annoying. and no coubt- By that time the poor girl was in a nervous flutter, and I really felt sorry for her. When we went out I expressed surprise at the ease with which her attention had been secured, and my friend laughed. 'O, it's no trick at all,' he said. 'All you have to do is to keep yourself cool.' Next day I was fool enough to try the system myself, after I had camped beside a counter for ten minutes waiting for a large and baughty lady to conclude a protracted conversation. My dear mad-' I began, trying to imitate my friend's sang-froid. 'Sir!' exclaimed the saleslady, wheeling on me suddenly and freezing my blood with a ferocious glare. 'My dear,' I stammered, 'my dear-' Really I could go no further. My tongue stuck to the roof of my mouth, and I could feel the sweat breaking out on my forehead



ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEIR USE.

ling and exactly fitting the breech of | of mysterious death ran thus: "We, | I know I must have looked the picture

the gun. The method of exploding the shrapnel is interesting. At its upper end the projectile has a funnel shaped opening, whence a tube extends down to the bursting charge. In this opening is screwed the fuse which causes the explosion in the shell itself. This is a gem of mechanical skill and works with clockwork accuracy. It can be used either as a percussion fuse or a time fuse. If the former, it will cause the shell to burst by impact, a needle in the tip igniting the explosive and scattering a shower of bullets and broken shell in all directions. Percussion fuses are used against a solid target, such as a wall or fortified house, while the time fuse is employed against troops in the open with little or insignificant intrenchment. When this is so, a simple manipulation of the gunner ignites a ring of slow burning substance in the shell which, at a certain time after it has left the gun, will ignite the explosive and shower its leaden rain on the enemy. The pieces of shell and bullets thus set free and exploding in the air retain the same velocity the shell had at bursting. It is easy to imagine the terrible way in which such a charge will tear up the ranks of an enemy. What a wonderful piece of mechanism the time fuse is will be clear from the fact that gunners are able to determine within a yard or two just where it will explode, notwithstanding the tremendous rate at which it whistles through the air.

Case shot is less often used than shrapnel. It is looked upon as the last resort of a battery threatened by infantry or cavalry at close quarters and is not effective beyond a range of 500 yards. It is made up of 300 shot packed in a case of sheet tin, which fired, scattering the bullets in all di-

the jury of twelve good men and true, duly impanelled and responsible on our consciences, do hereby return the following verdict on the demise of the deceased, namely: That said corpse came to its death through the abrupt ceasing of his heart to perform its natural office, for no reason whatever discernible by man, but solely an act of providence." If this was not altogether explicit, at least the public knew there had been no foul play; but what meaning could possibly be attached to the verdict which a legal magazine assures us was rendered, much more recently, by a Missouri court? "We, the jury impanelled, sworn and charged to inquire into the insanguinity of Hezekiah Jones, do occur in the affirmative." This leaves the matter still shrouded in mystery. Was Hezekiah, dead, an ensanguined corpse? Was he, living, accused of homicide, or merely of insanity? Insanguinity is a resonant and mysterious multisyllable that must leave the everyday juryman in a very uncertain

Royalty's Dress Allowance. An enterprising fashion writer tells us that before her marriage the duchess of Fife had a very small dress allowance—about \$1,500 a year. Besides yachting and every-day dresses and all the usual costumes required by a girl of the upper classes, royal princesses have also to wear the costly and elaborate dresses which their rank demands at the weddings of their near relations. They are, however, fortunate in having stores of beautiful laces, priceless furs and marvelous jewels, all of which can be used again and again. On the whole, it may be asserted that a frugal princess may spend as little as 35,000 a year on her breaks into pieces when the gun is first | dress, while her more wealthy and extravagant sister may and her dress rections, and not carrying its builets bills amount to ten times that sum. Ition will be Truth or Justice.

of helpless inbecility. 'What do you mean by calling me your dear and things like that?' demanded the enraged amazon. What earthly reply could I make? I did the only thing possible—I got up and sneaked out, expecting every minute to feel a policeman grab me by the collar. So, as I said before, unless you have the way about you, you might as well put up with these little annoyances. The faculty of blandly bluffing one's fellow beings is something that can't be acquired.-New Orleans Times-Demo-

A Literary Policeman. The news of the distressing death of Charles Ashton, the "literary policeman," as he was called, will be received with genuine regret throughout the whole of Wales. Mr. Ashton was one of those patient plodders so numerous in North Wales, where there is much less of the rush and stress of life than in the southern portion of that principality. A child of the Eisteddfod, he had published an historical work under its auspices. But the dream of his life was to produce a complete and authoritative bibliography of Weish literature. Amid the picturesque solitudes of Dinas Mawddwy. where the policeman's life ought to be a happy one and the most helnous crime is the absence of the owner's name from a card, Mr. Ashton toiled year in and year out on his task, corresponding with scholars everywhere who were uninterested in the vast body of Welsh literature and were happy to help him with notes and suggestions .- London Mail.

Breyfor Family to Start a Paper. It is rumored that the Dreyfus family will found a newspaper in Paris, with Clemenceau as the managing editor, and that the name of the new publica-

New Year's Commencement a Convenient

ADDITIONS TO OUR ORIGINAL AREA

Time for Taking Stock.

Under What Party the Great Bulk of Our Possessions Come - Facts on Which Ant Expansionists Rely for Vindication-The Spanish Acquisions Discussed

The first day of the yera is a convenient time to "take stock." It would be impossible for this nation to make an inventory of all its wealth, reat and personal, for the latest data of that kind are now nine years old. The gain since 1890 is known to be immense, despite the crash of 1893 and the weary years that ensued. We cannot even set down the approximate value of the real estate in the United States and their outlying possessions; and perhaps it will never be practicable to get within many millions of the stupendous total. But we can ascertain how many square miles have been added to the comparatively small area of the original thirteen states since expansion began about a century ago. Without taking the trouble to verify the figures by examination of official documents, The Post reproduces from the Chicago Times-Herald the following table showing the various additions that have been made to the original area of 809,378 square miles in the thirteen colonies:

	1000	Sq.	miles.
In	1798,	Mississippi tract	59,000
In	1803,	Louisiana tract	1,235,450
		Florida tract	
In	1845,	Texas tract	265,780
In	1848,	Califoria, Utah, Nevada,	
	rizor	a and New Mexico tracts.	589,630
In	1853,	Gadsden purchase	45,535
In	1807.	Alaska tract	531,410
In	1899,	Hawaii Territory	6,740
		Porto Rico	3,600
In	1890,	Philippines	143,00%
In	1899,	Sulus and Guam	50
	-		A MARK WAY

The Philadelphia Record, an antisilver democratic paper, copies those interesting data in a recent issue, and

comments thereon in this way:

"Of this accretion to our territory 2,253,975 square miles were added by Democratic administrations, in spite of the
active protests of oposition parties. The
remaining 573,900 square miles were acquired without the active dissent of the
Democratic party, though under Republican auspices. It is rather late in the
day for the Democracy, under the lead
of Bryan, to run counter to a policy established by Jefferson and so acted upon
by his democratic successors as to have
trebled the original area of the republic
before the purchase of Alaska in 1867."

The Record ignores the great fact comments thereon in this way:

The Record ignores the great fact on which anti-expansionists rely for vindication. They contend that is a new departure to go beyond seas and hoist our flag over provinces in the old world. They declare, as all Americans did a few years ago, that our republic has no business with lands inhabited by peoples who are not capable or selfgovernment; that we cannot consistently exercise sovereignty over provinces that cannot ultimately be erected into states of our Union.

If that argument were addressed to a future contingency, it would have serious weight. Brought to bear against the accomplishment of a feat already accomplished, against the doing of a thing already done, it is utterly fu-

Whether for good or evil, for better or worse, this nation is as indissolubly bound to each and all of the posses sions transferred by Spain to our sov ereignty as it is to any other part of the expansion recorded in the above table. Whether we are glad or sorry, exultant or despondent, over the acquisition of the Philippines, the Sulus, and Guam, they are ours, and all talk of anti-expansion is as idle as the chatter of magpies. Sovereignty is not a thing that can be taken on and laid off like hat, ccat, or trousers. It involves responsibilities and duties. All the plans submitted by the opponents expansion-by the men who are fighting against the doing of that which was irrevocably done by the adoption of the Paris treaty-only to illustrate the pitiful weakness of their cause. Had Mr. Bryan stood with Senators Hoar and Hale in opposition to the treaty, and advised his friends in the senate to vote against it, he might have been defeated, but would not now be fighting his own work-a position in which, so far as we can remember the story of Jefferson's life and times, the ideal of Mr. Bryan never found himself.-Washington Post (Ind.)

Share in Chinese Trade.

one of the most important factors in the coming era of prosperity will be the guarantee of the open door in China, made possible through the efforts of the United States. It is expected that a special message from the president to congress wil: convey full information of the effect of the agreement which the administration will secure with the powers to maintain commercial freedom in China. The supporters in congress of the administration's Philippine policy point to this case as an argument for retaining control of the archipelago. It was urged at the outset of the negotiations for the Philippines that their supreme commercial value to the United States would be an a base in the far ca. for the expansion of American commerce in all the orient. Farseeing statesmen foretold the coming division of Chinese commerce among the powers of the earth, and were insistent that the United States should have its

"Pressing Down the Crown."

As a New Year's present the woolen mills of New England granted their 40,000 hands an increase of 10 per cent | tunities for American commerce in in wages. The yard mills took similar

Alexander C"-negle gave his employes a raise or 7.14 per cent on Janury 1st. It affected 10,000 men, and made a total of 25 per cent increase since the advent of republican prosperity. And still Mr. Carnegie is able to give away immense sums for the building of libraries. Business "expansion" under republican rule has been a great thing for him as well as for the A Plea for Patriotism.

Patriotism as usually estimated is one of the cardinal virtues. Some of the most stirring strains of poetry have been written in exemplification of it. The most unselfish heart beats that ever animated mankind have been caused by the appreciation of its disinterested character. If there is anything that the young people of America should be taught, it is the cultivation of this imperial virtue. And yet the length to which devotion to party politics will drag people has been demonstrated several times in the history of our nation by flerce attacks upon the constituted authorities, by unjust criticism, and far fetched surmises as to dire results to happen in the future, simply for the purpose of securing party advantage. At the time of the Civil war, this

was partly excusable for the reason that the lifelong habits and education of the people, founded upon what they called their property 1 ghts, were strongly antagonistic, but it is a marvel that in this day when the administration has been forced into a war by the clamor of the same individuals who have since been severely criticising it, in this day when there are no diverse interests among the people to be considered except the question as to who shall hold the offices, in this day when the administration has been so wise and so prudent in its actions and not even in a skirmish have we been defeated in the war with Spain, it is surprising that men for the sake of party advantage shall array themselves against all the plain interests of the government, with really at the bottom no excuse except that they wish to create a sentiment against the party in power for the purpose of endeavoroing to build up the success of their own party. Some, it may be, who are encrusted with the old fogyism of the past, cannot realize that the United States in making its grand growth and material prosperity, and in the development of intelligence of its citizens has responsibilities to assume, but are so fixed in their reverence for the ages that are past that they deliberately turn their backs upon progress and all that it means, but to the ordinary American citizen there should be nothing but rejoicing that the sphere of the United States has been so immeasurably enlarged. He should be glad that the flag floats everywhere and is received with respect; should be proud that the inventive genius of America is sending forth products which control the commerce of the world; should be glad that a divinely appointed opportunity came to our land to place itself in the position of wielding more influence in the world's affairs, the position to which it is entitled by the development of its ideas.

Goc forgive the little Americans. God bless the patriots and inspire larger patriotism in America.

They Tell the Story.

A great truth was spoken when the Kansas City Journal exclaimed: "Nebreska is as prosperous as Iowa, but her people are too much blinded by Bryanism to admit the fact at the polls." The records of mortgages filed and released each year in Nebraska during the past seven years ought to be sufficient in itself to demonstrate to the people of that state that it is under republicanism that they prosper.

The	record is as follo	ows:	
1890 1890 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898		Filed. \$38,847,633 34,601,318 31,690,054 25,753,364 16,474,606 15,630,721 21,303,855	Released. \$31,912,276 26,178,745 26,427,090 21,648,917 18,213,382 22,215,759 27,498,070

The Nebraska business man, farmer or professional man who could look upon such a record and then vote for The figures Bryan is indeed blind. speak for themselves, and it is very plain that the return of prosperity has struck the people of Nebraska. It has enabled them to materially reduce their indebtedness during the past few years, and it is putting them on their feet again for a fresh start. Before 1896 the record shows that the aggregate amount of the mortgages filed each year was much greater than the aggregate releases, clearly demonstrating that in those days of hard times the people of Nebraska were slipping deeper and deeper into the stamp of debt, while beginning with Mckinley's election the tide turned. With the coming of McKinley the people of Ne braska began to not only make a good living for themselves, but they commenced to lay something by and soon they began paying off their debts.

America Supplies Australia.

The United States is fast encroaching on European trade so far as Australia is concerned, and the increase in business is more rapid since the occupation of the Philippines. The figures show ing where New South Wales gets her

Я	boots an	id sh	oes	are	inte	eresting	
J	Countr					1897.	1898. \$826,968
	United B					219,220	346,279
ı	Germany					107,530	82,360
1	Austria	*****	*****			9,168 6,471	12,565

These figures show the energetic manner in which American manufacturers are pushing their goods in the Australian market. The American supplies of machinery show a slight increase, chiefly in agricultural implementa. In printing paper, the imports from America are increasing and those from Great Britin are decreasing, the figures being:

Country. United Kingdom \$385,436 United States 299,427 Germany 46,479 Germany

With the retention of the Philippines and the early building of the Nicaragua canal, who can foresee the vast opporeastern waters?

Demand on Explanation. The school apportionment of Nebraska, which under 25 years of republican control, even counting the disastrous years of the Bartley-Holcomo regime, averaged \$1.01 per pupil. The fusionists have allowed the amount to drop down to 78 cents. The people should demand an immediate explanation from the great "money savers."

SETTLE NEBRASKA BOUNDARY

Dividing Line Between Antelope State

and Missouri to He Established. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Attorney General Crow of the state of Missouri began an action in the supreme court of the United States under the authority of the legislature of Missouri, to determine the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska. Under the terms of the Platte purchase, of which Nebraska is a part, it was stipulated that the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska should be the middle of the channel of the Missouri river. In 1869 there was a big flood in that section and from 15,000 to 20,-000 acres of land that was formerly on the Missouri side became attached to Nebraska by reason of the river changing its course. Since that time people living on this land have had doubts whether they lived in Nebraska or Missouri. Friction resulted and to put a stop to constant quarrels this action is brought. Should the court pursue its usual course in boundary questions and especially established in the Iowa case, it will appoint a commissioner to investigate the subject, take testimony and report its findings to the court for its guidance in the settlement of the question.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE Texas Itch Reported in a Herd Near

Marsland.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.-Governor Poynter received a telegram from James Montague of Crawford, saying that a herd of cattle near Marsland, belonging to James Wood, and suffering from a "deadly contagious disease" were running at large. The telegram asked that the governor communicate the fact to State Veterinarian Peters at once, as the matter was urgent and immediate steps requisite. It is believed that the herd is the same one of which complaint was made from Hemingford several days ago, and which Dr. Peters says is suffering from "Texas itch." This, while a contagious disease, is not a dangerous one and can be eradicated by prompt and rigorous measures.

Dr. Peters has notified the parties in question as to the steps necessary to stop the spread of the contagion, and does not believe there will be any further trouble.

Secretary Fornas' Report.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—Secretary Robert W. Furnas has submitted the following report to the state board of

For some reasons, as given in my last report, the board held no state fair for the year 1899, namely: As the Greater America Exposition was held at Omaha on the same grounds as was held the Trans-Mississippi Exposition for 1898, it was deemed by the managers of the board not expedient to hold a fair.

The resources, receipts and expenditures for the year are hereby submit-ted as part of this report:

The total receipts were: Balance from 1898, \$445.52; speed penalty received, \$25.95; Sale of property on Omaha fair grounds, \$307.00; total resources, \$778.47. Expenditures as per list of vouchers herewith, \$550.33. Balances on band to date, \$228.14.

Treasurer Edward McIntyre reported balance in the treasury of the board

Nebraska Pioncer Dies in Chicago. BROWNVILLE, Neb., Jan. 19 .-Word was received here of the death former resident and old settler of this place. The body will be brought here for burial. Mrs. Holliday was the widow of the late Dr. A. S. Holliday, the pioneer physician of this place. She and her husband separated several years ago, since which time she has lived with a daughter in Chicago, but by her dying request her body is brought back to be buried in the town she loved so well.

Expires While Sitting in a Chair.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 19.-Samuel C. Ryan, one of the best known residents of Beatrice, died of cancer of the stomach. The deceased was a brother of Ira L. Ryan, a well known merchant of this city, and had been a resident of Beatrice for about fifteen years. While of a quiet and retired nature he made many friends among his acquaintances, by whom he was universally loved and respected. The deceased was 65 years of age. He died while sitting in a chair and aparently without pain.

Attorney Thompson Still in Jail. PONCA, Neb., Jan. 19.-R.

Thompson, the Emerson attorney who was brought to Ponca last week on a warrant charging him with obtaining \$4,500 from William H. Smiley by false pretenses, is still in jail for failure to furnish \$1,500 bond for his appearance February 5. Developments are maturing every day in the alleged conspiracy against Smiley, by which he lost his property and wife, who is still miss-

Stromsburg Creamery Dividends. STROMSBURB, Neb., Jan. 19 .- The

tromsburg Creamery company has declared a dividend for 1899 of 10 per cent. The company has paid out over \$500 in premiums, besides making some improvements at the factory. Nearly all butter is shipped to New York City

NEBRASKA, CITY, Neb., Jan. 19 .-

O. L. Kimmel was elected president of the Otoe County National bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator M. L. Hayward.

For Deserting Bride of a Day. HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 19.-Orlie Mull was arrested at Concordia, Kan., to answer to the charge of criminal assault and perjury. On December 29 Mull brought Zena Concle, a 15-yearold girl, whose home is in Franklin county, to Hastings and procured a license and was married to her by County Judge Bowen. That night the couple were quartered at one of the hotels and the next day Mull left the city, deserting his young wife. complaints were sworn out by the girl's father.