

Women and the Wheel.

WOMEN AND the wheel (From the Gazette, Delaware, Ohio.) The healthfulness of bicycle riding for women is still a disputed question between eminent physicians and health reformers.

Used in moderation it surely creates for women a more active exercise, the benefit of which all physicians concede. Used to excess, like any other pastime, its effect is likely to be dangerous.

The experience of Miss Bertha Reed, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. J. R. Reed, 255 Lake St., Delaware, O., may point a moral for parents who, like Mr. and Mrs. Reed, have experienced some concern for their daughters, who are fond of wheeling. In the fall of '96 Miss Bertha, who had ridden a great deal, began to fall in an alarming manner. She grew steadily paler and thinner, and it appeared as though she was going into consumption. Rest and quiet did her absolutely no good. A physician found her pulse at 104—a very high rate.

Thinning in a young girl has been due to temporary nervousness or to an examined her, he watched her closely, but her pulse continued to rise. When she was a few weeks. He was satisfied then, from her high pulse and steadily wasting condition that she was suffering from anemia or a bloodless condition of the body. She became extremely weak, and could not stand the least noise or excitement. In this condition of affairs they were recommended by an old friend to get some of that famous blood medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to working girls, who are most from the first down Bertha began to improve. She continued to take the pills and by means of these pills made entirely well, and more grateful people than her parents cannot be found in the whole state of Ohio.

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When the weak go to the Wall. The Eskimos dread the winter, and take early precautions to provide against famine. As the season approaches the great herds of reindeer migrate southward, and the walrus or the seal are all that remain to use for food.

When an in-wind is blowing the walrus is easily found on the outer edge of the ice-packs. When it is blowing off the shore, however, the ice-pack sails out to sea with the walrus on them. The natives then class their numbers in a list, from the strongest to the weakest. The food that is in store is divided up, the weakest having the smallest quantity of the strongest the largest. Thus the mightiest hunters have strength to provide for the others.

It is a cruel system, but, nevertheless, a necessary one. If all were weak, all would die if some are strong they will save many of the weak as well as themselves.

Mr. Third Flat—Great Scott! Who is that thumping the piano? Mrs. Third Flat—Thumping, indeed! Perhaps you'd be surprised to hear that Gladys is practicing how to read music.

They were speeding along on a tandem. "Now," said he, "every time you look around this way I am going to kiss you."

About forty-five seconds of silence followed this proclamation, then the maiden spoke.

"Jack," she said, "I think it would be much more comfortable for me to ride backward."

"No two men e'er think alike," remarked the wiseacre Carrie. "Well, then, how is it," queried Jack, "that widows oft remark?"

It Hangs on. If it was only health, we might let it cling. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with its long sickness, and a life resembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral loosens the grip of your cough, breaks up the congestion of the throat and lungs, moves all inflammation, soothes, and all inflammation is subdued; the parts are perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for inflammation of the throat, loosens the grip of your cough, breaks up the congestion of the throat and lungs, moves all inflammation, soothes, and all inflammation is subdued; the parts are perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Republicans Opinion of Hayward.

The charge against M. L. Hayward, republican nominee for governor, a corporation tool is well established by republican witnesses. Early in August the World-Herald charged that Mr. Hayward desired and had intended to be a candidate for congress in the First district. The railroads, however, wanted E. T. Burkett as their candidate for congress and M. L. Hayward as their candidate for governor. Consequently Mr. Hayward was forced out of the congressional race and into the gubernatorial nomination by the railroads. This charge was copied extensively by the newspapers of the state, and on August 13 the St. Paul republican threw out the following facts:

"Many of the popo-dem papers are quoting Judge Hayward as having said: 'The railroads will not let me run for congress.' Now, we put it to them whether or not they are lying. When did Mr. Hayward make this statement? General assertions don't go in this campaign. The popo-dem want facts. No more rainbow chasing; tell us all about it or shut up. Generalities don't go."

On August 21 the World-Herald reproduced this article from the St. Paul Republican and replied as follows: "M. L. Hayward, the republican nominee for governor, made the statement at the Millard hotel in the city of Omaha."

The gentleman to whom Mr. Hayward made the statement was Judge Benjamin S. Baker of Omaha. The exact language used by Mr. Hayward was: 'When did you say that I did not exercise his well known preference and remain a candidate for congress?' 'The B. & M. will not let me run for congress.'"

If the St. Paul Republican desires any further particulars the World-Herald suggests that it address Hon. Ben S. Baker, who will not deny this explicit statement.

On August 23 the World-Herald printed the following letter from Mr. Baker: "Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23.—Editor World-Herald: Neither admitting nor denying the article in Sunday's World-Herald, as I detect newspaper controversies, whatever I did say was long before the republican state convention and said, as I considered it, in confidence, although that seal was not placed upon it at the time in words. Since the action of the republican state convention I am heartily for Judge Hayward and am entire state ticket. I do not want any false impression to go out that I am sour or lagging in the harness. The republican convention knew better than I whom it should nominate."

Commenting upon Judge Baker's letter, the World-Herald said: "The World-Herald cheerfully concedes that Judge Baker is heartily supporting Mr. Hayward and the entire state ticket. The World-Herald cheerfully concedes that Judge Baker is not 'sour,' and that he is not lagging in the harness. The World-Herald is right when he intimates that he remarks attributed to Mr. Hayward became public long before the republican state convention."

But all these things have nothing to do with the interesting fact relating to Mr. Hayward, which the World-Herald placed before the people of Nebraska. At the Millard hotel, in the city of Omaha, M. L. Hayward, had asked by Judge Baker why he (Hayward) did not exercise his well known preference and remain a candidate for congress? He stated in reply to Judge Baker's question that he was a candidate for governor, and that he was a candidate for congress in the First district. He stated that he was a candidate for congress in the First district, and that he was a candidate for governor. He stated that he was a candidate for congress in the First district, and that he was a candidate for governor.

Several republican newspapers rushed to Hayward's defense. Among these the Kearney Hub and the Omaha Bee. The Kearney Hub said that the World-Herald "has sought to make the most possible out of the fabrication and insinuation that he (Hayward) is a tool of the railroads." The Hub concluded: "Judge Benjamin S. Baker is not a good witness."

To this the World-Herald replied that perhaps the Kearney Hub had a good witness. The World-Herald then proceeded to quote from an editorial in the Kearney Hub of October, 1893, in which that republican organ ought to explain why the Buffalo county delegation deserted Maxwell and supported Harrison for supreme judge. The Kearney Hub editorial was as follows:

"The World-Herald presented the following order: 'If anything was necessary to establish the fact that M. L. Hayward is a corporation tool, that fact has been well established during the past two weeks. It has been demonstrated that although Mr. Hayward wanted to be a candidate for congress in the First district, the railroads insisted that he should be a candidate for governor and

that he admitted to Judge Ben S. Baker: 'The B. & M. will not let me run for congress.' It has been established by the testimony of the Omaha Bee, the republican organ, in its issue of June 7, 1893, that 'Hayward has been the recognized attorney of the B. & M. at Nebraska City for years.' That the railroads 'assigned Hayward' to defend one of the impeached state officers; that after the acquittal of those officers it was proposed to run Judge Hayward for the supreme bench at the election of 1893, and that the proposition was 'immediately indorsed by the trio whose reputations have emerged white as mud from an immersion in supreme court ink.'

It has also been established by the testimony of the Omaha Bee, the republican organ, in its issue of October 26, 1893, that 'Judge Hayward of Otoe was injected into the contest by the railroads, and the impeached officers whom he defended before the supreme court.'

The World-Herald now proposes to prove that Mr. Hayward is a railroad republican from away back in the days of the territorial government. The World-Herald calls as a witness the issue of the Omaha Bee of October 2, 1893, which contained the following editorial: 'THE FIELD AGAINST MAXWELL. When the republican state convention assembled next Thursday the delegates will be impeded to run the field in line with the proposed opponents of Maxwell under the name of the republican party. Maxwell must be interpreted as a candidate for his retirement. To organize the field against Maxwell and wear the mantle of the republican party, the delegates have been secured by railroads bond or state house patronage as conspirators against the plan of a delegate from the railroad magnates and state house ring to bring candidates into the field from every part of the state. It is not proved a howling success. It is to the credit of the Nebraska bar and bench that only a few dozen lawyers have yielded to the temptation of securing notoriety and rendering themselves servile to their corporate employers by entering the lists against Judge Maxwell.'

Then comes Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, the associate of John L. Webster in the defense of the impeached state officers and a railroad republican from away back, fully qualified for the place to which the impeached, acquitted and reprimanded official are anxious to clearly fit him. He is also admirably suited to fill a long set want which the railroads and other corporations have had in mind to accomplish. In all the political contests that have occurred in this state he has been their steadfast supporter and champion, and his preferred candidate."

Close to Mr. Hayward in the affection of railroads and other corporations is Hon. O. A. Abbott of Grand Island. If Mr. Hayward is "a railroad republican from away back" if when he was a candidate for judge of the supreme court he was "admirably suited to fill a long set want, which the railroads and other corporations have had in mind to accomplish," if "in all the political contests that have occurred in this state" he has been their steadfast supporter and champion, and his preferred candidate, then what is the use of his being a candidate for governor?

Another Corporation Assignment for Hayward. When M. L. Hayward, the republican nominee for governor, said to Judge Ben S. Baker, "The B. & M. will not let me run for congress," Mr. Hayward revealed a startling instance where the corporations had molded a man of putty to a finish.

But when the B. & M. told Mr. Hayward he should not run for congress, but must be a candidate for governor, this was not the first instance where Mr. Hayward had been given an assignment by the railroads. In 1893 M. L. Hayward appeared before the Nebraska court of impeached officers to defend A. H. Humphrey, the republican commissioner of public lands and buildings. After Humphrey's acquittal the Omaha Bee, in its issue of June 7, 1893, had this to say: "Now that the strain is relaxed, jaws are beginning to wag very freely and some of the inside facts are beginning to leak out from the camp of the railroad-penitentiary-state house combine. For instance, who is there who did not suppose that Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City was retained by Humphrey as a friend of the impeached commissioner of lands and buildings and had been in his confidence for some time? But such was not the fact, and it is now alleged that Humphrey and Hayward were total strangers until the railroads made up their minds to have Hayward defend Humphrey. Hayward was not a part of the defense, and they knew nothing about each other until that time. Hayward has been the recognized attorney for the B. & M. at Nebraska City for years. The suggestion was heard that it would be a good idea to rub Judge Hayward for the vacancy on the supreme bench this fall and it was immediately indorsed by the trio, whose reputations have emerged white as mud from an immersion in supreme court ink."

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With these facts vouchered for by the local republican organ it is no wonder that the railroads have sufficient authority over Judge Hayward in order to successfully forbid that he should exercise his well known preference by becoming a candidate for congress in the First Nebraska district.

"DID NOT DARE TO GO TO SO GREAT A LENGTH." lately ordered to march across the open country. The first men to disappear from sight were those in light gray, immediately afterward the scarlet, and then the blue and green.

Here we have all well-worn theories upset. Experiments carried out on the rifle range show that the British pattern colors possess even distinct merits. The idea was this time to ascertain which color gave the worst mark for the rifle. Twenty men, all good shots, were used for the purpose of

In 1893 the Buffalo county delegation was instructed to vote for Maxwell for supreme judge. In the Buffalo county delegation cast its vote for Harrison. The editor of the Kearney Hub realized that an explanation was due to his constituency. In an issue of the Kearney Hub, October 23, this editorial appeared:

Hayward was a candidate of the railroads and the state house party and his constant ally would have been equivalent to def. Harrison was not a candidate at all. He was brought out in spite of opposition, and he was instructed for Abbott, and he is nominated as the only possible savior of the ditch" with problem "die in the ditch" with Maxwell will insure Hayward's nomination, and looking this alternative squarely in the face, the other horn of the dilemma and helped make Harrison the candidate."

In an issue of October 13, 1893, the Omaha Bee reproduced this editorial from the Kearney Hub and commented upon it as follows: "The morning and evening prayer in this campaign should be, 'O Lord, deliver me from my fool friends.' The efforts of the railroads to give the Maxwell men credit or bringing about Harrison's nomination is the thinnest piece of campaign balderdash that has floated since the close of the convention adjourned. Maxwell's friends did not nominate Harrison, neither did they vote for him. A large number of railroad employees masqueraded as Maxwell men in order to secure seats in the convention, where they could deliberately violate their pledges to give the Maxwell men credit or bringing about Harrison's nomination. They would have voted for Hayward in preference to Harrison, but they did not dare to do so."

According to the Bee, Harrison, whom, in 1893, it alleged to be the corporation candidate, was preferable to Hayward, and the men who assisted in Harrison's nomination "would have voted for Hayward in preference to Harrison, but they did not dare to go to so great a length."

Yet the republican convention of 1893, while pretending to be controlled and dominated by new men, did "dare to go to so great a length" as to nominate M. L. Hayward for the office of governor of Nebraska.

ONE MORE CORPORATION ASSIGNMENT FOR HAYWARD. M. L. Hayward, republican nominee for governor, wanted to be a candidate for congress in the First Nebraska district. The railroads, however, had made other arrangements. They wanted E. T. Burkett of Lancaster to be the republican nominee for congress in that district, and they wanted M. L. Hayward to be the republican nominee for governor. To Judge Ben S. Baker, M. L. Hayward admitted, "The B. & M. will not let me run for congress." That is an interesting admission to come from a man whose friends pretend that he is qualified for the high office of governor, but yielding to corporation decrees long ago became a fixed habit with Mr. Hayward.

Yesterday the World-Herald quoted from the Omaha Bee of June 7, 1893, which stated that the railroads had "assigned Hayward" to defend one of the impeached state officers. In the same issue the Bee said: "Hayward has been the recognized attorney of the B. & M. at Nebraska City for years." In the same issue the Bee said that it was proposed to run Mr. Hayward for the supreme bench at the election of 1893, and that the proposition was "immediately indorsed by the trio whose reputations have emerged white as mud from an immersion in supreme court ink."

After the republican state convention of 1893 had been called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for judge of the supreme court, Mr. Hayward formally announced his candidacy for that position. Commenting upon this fact, the Omaha Bee, the republican organ, in its issue of October 26, 1893, had this to say editorially: "Judge Hayward of Otoe was injected into the contest by the railroads and the impeached officers whom he defended before the supreme court."

The man who is under such obligations to corporations that they can successfully forbid that he should exercise his own preference by becoming a candidate for congress, who is "assigned" by corporations to defend republican officials charged with misdemeanors, and who is so weak that corporations inject him into another contest for public place, is hardly qualified for the high office of governor of Nebraska.

In the republican state convention of 1878 M. L. Hayward presided. A fight was made on behalf of a resolution advocating a reduction of the Union Pacific bridge toll. Chairman Hayward was so deeply interested in defeating this resolution that he had an active part in opposition to the measure. That convention was held October 1, 1878. Four days later the Omaha Bee, that now supports Hayward for governor, had the following editorial: 'THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE RESOLUTIONS.'

The pretended rejection of the resolutions was, however, achieved by the monopoly of the railroads, who were supported by counties for absentees. The whole vote of Lancaster county was recorded against the resolutions, although only five delegates were present and three of them were monopoly lawyers. Thus also the ten votes of the counties were recorded against them, although Sam Chapman was the only delegate present. Thus Oteo county republicans were grossly misrepresented by Mr. Hayward, who insisted on casting the votes of the nine absent delegates against the resolutions. Now, the rejection of the resolutions by such infamous tactics will not be accepted as the expression of the republican party of Nebraska.

Hillside, now on Furlough, he placed at his disposal to quell the riotous demonstration at Virden, Ill. He is unable to order to the scene of the miners' troubles any of the Illinois troops in the service of the government without the authority of the secretary of war. Thus far no decision has been reached concerning Governor Tanner's request. The matter involves some difficulties which preclude the possibility of a hasty decision. It will be submitted to Secretary Alger tomorrow morning, and late tonight Adjutant General Corbin said that the probability was that the regiment would be placed at the disposal of the governor.

Mr. Hayward's efforts in behalf of the corporation and against the business interests of Omaha were so notorious that the Bee in its issue of October 8, 1878, had the following editorial: 'HAYWARD A NEW SATELLITE. Since Thurston has been pointed out by that great political astronomer, Brooks, as the rising star in the U. P. political horizon, a new satellite has been discovered by the same astronomer in the person of Hayward of Otoe, whose conduct at the convention was proof positive that his political elliptical circuit circled the same star. The people of Omaha were so indignant at Hayward's conduct that the Bee felt justified in having an editorial in its issue of October 11, 1878, as follows: 'UNPRINCIPLED POLITICAL TRICKSTER.'

The filibustering that followed was reported by Union Pacific attorney Thurston and his monopoly allies, until the majority of the delegates, compelled to choose between remaining at the Lincoln meeting or departing on the outgoing train, had left the convention. After more than two-thirds of the delegates left the hall the incoming delegates arrogated to themselves the power to cast the votes of the delegates that had gone home. And thus Hayward of Otoe and Chapman of Cass each cast the votes for his respective county to reject these resolutions in the face of the known overwhelming popular sentiment against the resolutions. The two attorneys cast fourteen votes of Lancaster county against the resolutions, and half dozen other monopoly votes cast away from the big humble bee, and the popular demand for bridge toll reduction. Now, can any candid person charge the republican party with a mean and unprincipled political trickster and subsidized tool of monopoly?

It was in the following year, 1879, that Hayward concluded to be the republican nominee for judge of the supreme court. The plan was all laid out by Hayward and there between Hayward on one side and Thurston, Valentine and other Union Pacific papers on the other side. This infamous bargain is to be consummated through the republican convention by the same disreputable methods by which other plant seeds of that monopoly have been sown in the public conscience of honor and trust.

John Cobb, a dignified, honorable and high-minded gentleman, who is every day of public life, has been an unsullied reputation—a man who served his country gallantly in defense of the union—a man whose fidelity to the republic has been as steadfast as the magnet to the pole—is to be elected to the supreme bench at the election of 1893, and that the proposition was "immediately indorsed by the trio whose reputations have emerged white as mud from an immersion in supreme court ink."

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The man who is under such obligations to corporations that they can successfully forbid that he should exercise his own preference by becoming a candidate for congress, who is "assigned" by corporations to defend republican officials charged with misdemeanors, and who is so weak that corporations inject him into another contest for public place, is hardly qualified for the high office of governor of Nebraska.

Washington, D.C.—(Special)—Late tonight a telegram was received by the war department from Governor Tanner of Illinois, requesting that the Fifth

Mr. Hayward's efforts in behalf of the corporation and against the business interests of Omaha were so notorious that the Bee in its issue of October 8, 1878, had the following editorial: 'HAYWARD A NEW SATELLITE. Since Thurston has been pointed out by that great political astronomer, Brooks, as the rising star in the U. P. political horizon, a new satellite has been discovered by the same astronomer in the person of Hayward of Otoe, whose conduct at the convention was proof positive that his political elliptical circuit circled the same star. The people of Omaha were so indignant at Hayward's conduct that the Bee felt justified in having an editorial in its issue of October 11, 1878, as follows: 'UNPRINCIPLED POLITICAL TRICKSTER.'

The filibustering that followed was reported by Union Pacific attorney Thurston and his monopoly allies, until the majority of the delegates, compelled to choose between remaining at the Lincoln meeting or departing on the outgoing train, had left the convention. After more than two-thirds of the delegates left the hall the incoming delegates arrogated to themselves the power to cast the votes of the delegates that had gone home. And thus Hayward of Otoe and Chapman of Cass each cast the votes for his respective county to reject these resolutions in the face of the known overwhelming popular sentiment against the resolutions. The two attorneys cast fourteen votes of Lancaster county against the resolutions, and half dozen other monopoly votes cast away from the big humble bee, and the popular demand for bridge toll reduction. Now, can any candid person charge the republican party with a mean and unprincipled political trickster and subsidized tool of monopoly?

It was in the following year, 1879, that Hayward concluded to be the republican nominee for judge of the supreme court. The plan was all laid out by Hayward and there between Hayward on one side and Thurston, Valentine and other Union Pacific papers on the other side. This infamous bargain is to be consummated through the republican convention by the same disreputable methods by which other plant seeds of that monopoly have been sown in the public conscience of honor and trust.

John Cobb, a dignified, honorable and high-minded gentleman, who is every day of public life, has been an unsullied reputation—a man who served his country gallantly in defense of the union—a man whose fidelity to the republic has been as steadfast as the magnet to the pole—is to be elected to the supreme bench at the election of 1893, and that the proposition was "immediately indorsed by the trio whose reputations have emerged white as mud from an immersion in supreme court ink."

After the republican state convention of 1893 had been called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for judge of the supreme court, Mr. Hayward formally announced his candidacy for that position. Commenting upon this fact, the Omaha Bee, the republican organ, in its issue of October 26, 1893, had this to say editorially: "Judge Hayward of Otoe was injected into the contest by the railroads and the impeached officers whom he defended before the supreme court."



"No use for a duster—there's no dust on Battle-Ax PLUG. It sells too fast!" Every dealer who has handled Battle Ax knows this to be a fact. There is no old stock of Battle Ax anywhere—nothing but fresh goods, as Battle Ax sells five times more than any other brand in the world. All who chew it never change. Remember the name when you buy again.

"Hum," he began. "All conversation ceased, and every face on the porch was turned in his direction. "Hum," he uttered again, portentously. "Every one awaited in breathless silence what would follow. "Hum-m-m," this time with great deliberation. "Every eye was fixed on him with restrained impatience. "Hum-m-m-m-m." "You learned to smoke in Mexico?" "No—Pittsburg."

Happy Jack Tells a Story. One spot there was in the rough rider's camp where you could always find a curious group, visitors and troopers; this was about Jessie's cage, Jessie being a mountain lion, one of the regimental pets. To watch Jessie snarl and show her white fangs, to admire the daring which she would permit, as she reared her back, and spat and clawed, and otherwise displayed his mastery; to see her welcome poor little frowny Cuba, the regimental dog, and pat him with her paw, and show that she loved him—these were the sights that never grew tame for the followers of Colonel Roosevelt. It was in this group one morning that I met "Happy Jack," and for an hour or so thereafter enjoyed the picturesqueness of his talk. "Happy Jack" is a product of Arizona, in time of peace he delves the ground for precious metal, and breaks the monotony of things by playing faro, teaching bar men, and painting the sides of his presence over the visage of frontier towns. He does all things, good or bad, with delight, and it is not on record that he was ever afraid. He is a sharp-featured, clean-shaven young man of about thirty. He speaks English like anybody else, dialect writers to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Tell him about how you got the Spanish sharpshooter, Happy," said one of the group. "Yes," said I, "tell me about the Spanish sharpshooter." "Without further urging Happy Jack took the center of the stage and proceeded thus: "It was on the great day when pretty much everything happened down there—the 1st of July—and I had just come back from the firing line a few hundred yards to carry a wounded comrade out of danger. But it looked as if I'd done the wrong thing, for just as I came up to where some doctors and orderlies were, zip came a bullet under my hat and went into a gentleman behind me. I was just thinking what a lot of life there was in that spent ball, when zip came another bullet on the other side of my head and I fell in a tree. "That's no spent ball," said I, "there's a lad getting a range on me." "It's a Spanish sharpshooter somewhere about," said an orderly, "he's killed eight or nine men in the last half hour. See 'em there." He pointed to a lot of dead bodies.

"Well," said I, "if that's the case I guess I'd better go hunting for that Spanish sharpshooter." So I goes down on the ground and gets under cover, and I waits and I watches to make sure where the fellow is. You see, he had smokeless powder and it was a job to fix him. "I guess it took me fifteen minutes before I found him; he was high up in a coccanut palm, close to the trunk; just made a dark spot there like a crow's nest. So I throws up my sight to six hundred yards, gets good steady, and then I says, 'Almighty God, put justice and Christianity into this shot,' and then I pull the trigger. I said that because I was shooting with a Krag-Jorgensen, and I ain't so well used to them. If I'd had