THE GREAT MUSEUM OF WAR-FARE AT CHICAGO

Fired at Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Fort Sumter and the Ones That Are Fet to Be Fired for Cause Magnificent Weapons



NCIRCLING THE central division of by the War Department in the Government Building at the World's Fair, is a fringe of old guns. All are black with age, or red-uened with rust. Puny weapons are

Puny weapons are they when contrasted with the trasted with the peat twelve-inch rifle. Insignificant, when viewed with but a passing glance. Yet any one of them could tell, were its mouth gifted with speech, more of the glory and sorrow, the pomp and horror, the pride and despair, of war, than all the fine new armaments of the nations. aments of the nations.

Sometimes one of the girls at the cartridge machine will stop her work to call the attention of a visitor to these silent memorials. Comparatively few, however, seem to care for what war was, because of interest in what war will be should it come. The veterans hunt up their old comrades, how-



ECTCHKISS MOUNTAIN GUN ON PACK MULE.

ever, and fraternize with them, for these old guns and a stand of battered muskets are full of interest to men

with memories of thirty years ago.
At the southwestern corner of the inclosure is seen the gun that fired the inclosure is seen the gun that fired the first shot at Fort Sumter. Most people regard this as being the first shot fired during the war. Even if, as is said, some one down in Texas burnt powder previously, this old cannon opened active hostilities. It is a four-pounder, may with a brass or bronze eagle in a center. It is unmounted. As companion piece to this old cannon gun that fired the last shot at the derivative of the state. This is a wrought diffe of last shot at the forces. This is a wroughterate three-inch bore. Its

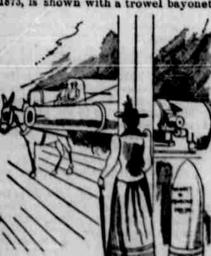
pounds. Its record is ie last shot at the battle of Ap. ox Court House, prior to the surrender of Lee's army in 1865. It was the left piece of Elder's Battery, Battery B, First United States Artillery.

bronze English flint lock with three-

There is a Chinese breech loader of the fourteenth century, a standing monument of the adage, "There is nothing new under the sun." There is dispunyed also a veteran of the Mexican war in a bronze six-pounder. The bronze French gun Lafayette pre-sented to the United States is also in the exhibit, and others, including a gun the British forces surrendered at Yorktown. A novelty is an old-fashioned Colt's revolving cannon, with six shots, the caliber being two

Relies from battlefields are not numerous, but whatever there is possesses interest. There is the stump of an oak tree that was cut down by musket balls during the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12, A wheel is shown with its war record in detail. Other relies of the rebellion are shown in a stand of bent, shattered and rusted muskets, gathered from many battlefields. Several have bullets imbedded in the metal of the barrels. There are specimens of the balls fired from Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861.

To mark clearly the difference between what is thought warlike to-day and the weapons of the past, an ex-hibit of modern arms is made in close proximity to the old guns just described. In an upright case are models of most of the famous European makes; not all, however, of the latest model. A Martini-Henry is an ugly looking weapon, with a sword bayonet with saw-teeth on one side. Springfield breech loader, model of 1873, is shown with a trowel bayonet.



12-INCH BREECHLOADING ARMY RIPLE.

WEIGHT FIFTY-TWO TONS. It has been the aim of the government to show the advance in gun making from the earliest times to the present. That this end may be attained, on the east wall of the building is arranged a series of o'd guns, which work up through the conturies. through the centuries, passing the arms just described, to the most recent dels, which are arranged convenient

models, which are arranged convenient for handling on a horizontal platform.

The oldest of all is a Chinese wheellock pistol. Next comes an Arabian matchiock. There is a smooth-bore matchiock of the fourteenth century and a weighty wheel-lock rifle of 1520. The growth of the flint locks, invented in the sixteenth century, is shown. An Albian masket and a fine Arabian plees, with a barrel fully six feet long, is shown. There is a matchlock from India, a stand of old locks of all pat india, a stand of old locks of all pat

MACHINES OF WAR. terbs. specimens of swivel guns and a table of shot of all kinds. Specimens of grass cannon balls are shown, chainshot that has seen service, and a curious contrivance called a turbine shot, which is cylindrical and has a hole passing through the center. Among these relies is a little French howitzer, mounted on a stand which would make an interesting paper-weight, but in modern warfare would be insignifi-

Of the recent arms, the Krag-Jor-genson, approved for service in the army of the United States, is of greatest interest. In the exhibit of the patent office is shown the approved gun of the model of February 21, 1893. The gun is of thirty caliber, sighted for 2,000 yards, and adapted to the use of smokeless powder. The barrel is thin, it having been found unnecessary to use the cooling jacket that was formerly thought necessary. The breech block has a double motion and can be removed and thrown away on pressing the trigger fully home, so that the piece can be rendered useless, if its owner is obliged to discard it.

if its owner is obliged to discard it.

"The 'clip,' or repeating reservoir, holds five cartridges. From a repeater the gun can instantly be converted into a single shot weapon. The new model has several improvements over the older style of Krag-Jorgenson as used abroad. Patent rights will be secured for the use of the United States government and the guns mannatural hars. Smokeless nowder it. afactured here. Smokeless powder, it is said, is a complete success. A Springfield rifle is shown, caliber thirty, with thirty-six and one-half grains of powder, penetration at twenty yards was nineteen and a half inches in an oak block, crossing the grain, and twenty-four and a half inches going with the grain. The Springfield rific was selected for the test, to prove that guns now in use can be converted and used without danger from the rapid ignition of the powder. The most recent models of European countries are all of the same general type as that of the gun approved for use in the country. Smokeless powder is favored, the use of small calibers, and the loading "clip" entering the lock from side or bottom appearing in all the rifles. Of modern ordnance there are many

examples. Noticeable are the rapidfiring guns. Of these the most

numerous are of the Hotchkiss type. Guns of this make are calibered for balls running from eight pounds to thirty-three pounds, fitting a four-inch caliber. For the field there is a piece throwing a ball weighing 13.2 pounds 6,000 yards with a charge of amokeless powder, the initial velocity being 3,200 feet per second. For navalues a fine rifle is made to throw a use a fine rifle is made to throw s three-inch fifteen-pound shell 5,000



RMY DEPARTMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

yards. There are nydraulic cylinders to take up the recoil and a shoulder whereby the gunner can aim and dis-charge his piece. From ten to twelve shots per minute can be fired. Small pieces are made for use in mountain warfare, so arranged that they can be carried on pack animals. They are shown in the War Department mounted on mules. Some of the Hotchkiss guns are exhibited on the man-of-war on the lake shore east of the government building, while the company has a special exhibit in the transportation building. Here is shown a stand of shells, with cardboard imitations of the new smokeless powder. One of the best of the naval guns fires seventy-one pound shells per minute.

The big twelve-inch rifle receives much attention from visitors. This gun weighs fifty-two tons, fires a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds, the charge of powder being 450 pounds. Its length is thirty-six and a half feet and it cost the government \$52,000. It was manufactured at the Watervliet arsenal at West Troy, N. Y. This is the largest gun made in America. There is also a United States eightinch breech loading steel rifle on service carriage.

WILLIAM E. QUINBY. Sketch of the New American to the Netherlands.

For the next four years the United States will be represented at the Netherlands' capital by one of Amer-ica's most distinguished journalists,

William E. Quinby, editor and chief owner of the Detroit Free Press. When Mr. Quinby became connected with the Free Press in 1861, that paper was suffering from the vacuum created by the removal to Chicago of Wilbur F. Story, the Nestor

of Western journalyoung man he had well defined ideas of what a newspaper should be; he had builded an ideal and at once set about to produce its counterpart. The paper had been aggressively partisan in its tendency. This spirit was quickly curbed by the new helmsman and the publication soon had the considence and respect of the people of the State irrespective of party. For all that is good and pure in American journal-lam the Free Press stands as a shining example of the best possibilities. Mr. Quinby is a native of the State of Maine and comes of good old Yankee lineage. The active management of his paper will devolve on his two some during his sejourn abroad.

A Lucky Slip.

A man was tried for theft at the Oxford assizes. The foreman of the jury,
when giving the verdick made a mistake and said "not guilty" instead of
"guilty." Though he wished to rectify the mistake he could not do so, and
the man was released from custody.

WING SHOTS.

BY J. A. EDGESTON. The question now is, has the tariff

question passed into a state of inocuous desuetude?

The Rothchilds only have one more conquer her?

It has at last been discovered what has become of the tariff They've got it in Ohio to fight their campaign on.

It is said that Gov. Stone, of Missouri got into a fight the other day. We always thought that this Stone was a hard

Man can only work a small portion of the time. He must sleep, he must eat, he must rest. But interest works every hour, night and day, week day and Sunday, winter and summer.

A man in this city inserted an ad in a ment record." Chicago Sunday paper for a room. On the succeeding Tuesday he had received 601 replies. There is nothing like advertising in this world.

The price of coal continues to rise, the price of wheat continues to fall. In one case prices are forced up by a trust, in the other they are forced down by a conspiracy. In both cases the farmer

Ex Secretary Foster has spoken. He has elucidated a great mystery. He says the tariff has more to do with the present panic than anyhody would imagine. If he will now explain how

The republican politicians are blow-ing loudly that the cause of the panic is that we have a democratic administra-tion. Yet the democratic administra-tion hasn't done a blessed thing but daily take thousands with change a few postmasters and call an extra session of congress. If little things of that nature can cause a panic | st our finances must be in a shaky condition indeed.

If J. Sterling Morton don't quit getting himself interviewed on subjects that he doesn't know any more about than the law allows, he will soon find himself occupying a position similar to that of another noted Nebraskan-Mr. George Francis Train. If Nebraska could be represented at the World's fair by J. Sterling, George Francis and Buffalo William, wouldn't she gain a blooming reputation.

using the public patronage for a club to beat democratic congressmen into line for the repeal of the Sherman law, he will go down to posterity the most des-pised men who ever sat in the presiden-against wholesale imprisonment of peotial chair." If he is! Don't you know he is, Bro. Calhoun? Take your own case for instance, or most any other case in sight. What is the use of beating the devil around the bush?

The World-Herald tells of a married couple in this city who did not live together in that peace and harmony that should mark the conjugal relation. One day when the man was asleep the woman concluded she would get rid of him. Taking an old butcher knife she tried to cut his throat. The knife was dull and the sawing woke the man up. "Here," he said, "if you want to kill me I want you to sharpen that knife." While she was whetting the instrument the man concluded he didn't want to die after all and knocked her on the head with a club.

The love which the republican papers of Nebraska show to our republican governor is really pathetic. He has been called all the names in the vocabulary from traitor down. He has been abused, he has been traduced, he has been denounced. He has been asked to resign, he has been told that he was a best hotel. disgrace to the state; that he was a Catholic; that he was a mugwump; that he was Rosewater's tool, etc., etc., ad infinitum. This i nother populist pre-diction verified. We told 'em all about Crounse before they elected him. But they wouldn't believe it. And now every little republican editor in the state is making faces at him. Well, our conscience is clear. We did all in our power to prevent the calamity. But it availed not. They elected him. Now let 'em take their medicine.

For the quarter ending June 30 the failures in the United States number 3,199, as against 2.119 for the second quarter of 1862. For the first six months of 1863 the failures number 6. 401, against 5,503 during the same period in 1892, showing an increase of 898. The total liabilities of all the failures occurring in the first six months of 1893 are \$168,000,000, while for the same period in 1892 they were \$62,000,000, showing an increase of \$106,000,000.

The St. Charles botel at the foot of O Street is the most popular farmer's house in Lincoln. Only \$1.00 a day.

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Altgeld's Study of Criminal Jurisprudence.

By his pardon of the anarchists Governor Altgeld of Illinois has become a national character. His position before the public can hardly be said to be an enviable one, but some recent investiganation to conquer-America. Can they tions indicate that Altgeld has been in past years quite a student of criminal jurisprudence.

It may be said that the press has universally condemned Altgeld, but in the great majority the criticisms have been more on the fact that Altgeld extended the pardon as an act of justice rather than an act of mercy. In 17,000 words he arraigned the court and court officials for unfairness and came very near completely exonerating the aparchists from all blame.

The sentiments expressed by Altgeld in his statements of "reasons for pardon" has led to an investigation of his "senti-

Altgeld was at one time a judge of a Chicago court. He was the author of a book entitled "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims."

In this book Author Altgeld says:

Our penal machinery is immense, costly, and its victims are counted by millons but street or counted

lions, but strange to say, the feeling is spreading that somehow or other it does Jim Belford in a recent speech at offender, and it seems not to reform nor recent speech at offender is not speech at offender is no Denver, said, "there is going to be a restrain the old offender. One is naturally to the silver question as sure as God made little apples." Belford is the man who said somewhat earlier in his career, "if I owned Texas and h—ll, I would rent out Texas and h—ll, I would rent out Texas and live in h—ll, which something wrong with the system, whether it is not based on a mistaken principle, whether it is not a great mill would rent out Texas and live in h—ll, which somethow or other appoints its would rent out Texas and live in h-ll. which somehow or other supplies its own grist, a maeistrom which draws from the outside and then keeps its victims moving in a circle until swallowed in the yortex. For it seems first to make criminals out of many who are not naturally so, and second, to render it dif-ficult for those once convicted to ever be anything else but criminals, and third,

Grover Cleveland is a great fisherman. He fishes on decoration day, he fishes on the fourth of July; he fishes in season and out of season. But when he begins angling with that extra session balt, he may catch a whale, and, then like a certain other historical character, he will yearn for somebody to help him let go.

The plute papers are wailing, "O if the plute papers are wailing, "O if the sonly more confidence in the ling would be all right."

The plute papers are wailing, "O if the system only more confidence in the ling would be all right."

The declared, were marched through the streets, some were clubbed, some hand-cuffed and nearly all were treated gruffly police station their names were prison records and the prison At the police station their names went down in the prison records and they were all thrown into jail. He argued that every one of these would feel the indignity and have a natural aversion to the "machine" so long as they lived.

Incredible as it may seem we now daily take thousands who are not criminals and subject them to every kind of degredation and de what we can to defrom bad to worse, and when they finally land in the penitentiary, we discover that in order to restore them to society we must undo everything we have done.

Mr. Altgeld'advocated "indeterminate sentences" having the maximum length

of confinement fixed by law. Then prisoners should be sentenced generally, leaving the actual length of their confinement to be determined by their good He favored the abolition of the grand

jury. Courts, he said, should always be open to the trials of criminals, who should be prosecuted on information so that a trial should take place immedi-Col. Calhoun says in the last issue of ately after the offense had been comthe Lincoln Herald, that if Cleveland is mitted. "The speedy trial," said the author, "Is what the guilty always dread." In 1885 Mr. Altgeld delivered an address before the National Prison Reform ple for violation of city ordinances. At that time Mr. Altgeld said:

As we have been trying the crushing policy with unsatisfactory results, let us dispense with a little of the brute force and try a system of development which while it will protect society better than the present system, will also make it at least possible for the accused to come out with more character, moral strength and self-respect than he had when taken into custody

If the purpose of the searchers of Altgeld's "sentiment record" has been to show that he is a sympathizer with anarchy, that purpose has failed so far as "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims" is concerned.

The words which the author has uttered concerning the "penal machine" will be indersed by thousands of think-ing peeple. That there is something wrong with that machine is demonstrated every day in every city in every state in the union. The poor wretch who has stolen a loaf of bread or seeks shelter in box car cr stands in rags upon the street corner is burried off to a cell. But the man who has robbed widows and orphans of thousands is placed under guard at the

Police authority must necessarily be arbitrary to a degree, but there is a chance for a decided improvement in the

exercise of that authority.

Judging by his "sentiment record" Mr.

Altgeld is a man who having closely observed the operation of the "penal machine," has become disgusted with its many defects. The injudicious message which accompanied the partion of the anarchists was probably the outcome of a good deal of brooding on the part of Mr. Altgeld. It will be remembered that during the recent session of the Illi-nois legislature Governor Altgeld caused to be introduced a bill providing for jury trials in all cases before a man could be sentenced. Judged in the light of all these things it is fair to presume that Governor Altgeld is a man strongly possessed of a thoroughly conscienthous idea. The world is merciless, however, in its criticisms and Governor Altgeld might have done better had he pardened the anarchists without a word of explanation. The lime might come when the actions The time might come when the action of the men themselves would justify the pardon. His literary offort could have well been reserved for the future when it might have stood as a worthy sequel to "Our Penal System and Its Victims."— World Herald.

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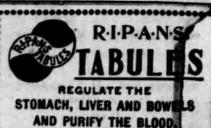
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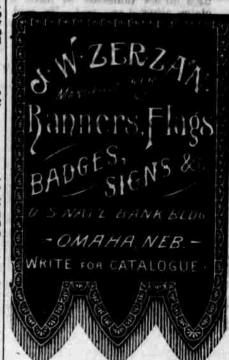
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