THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,365	17	19,201
2	20,711	18	19,189
3	20,157	19	19,179
4	19,642	*20	20,180
5	19,499	21	20,942
*6	20,595	22	19,953
7	19,793	23	19,814
8	19,668	24	20,239
9	19,621	25	20,237
10	19,706	26	20,199
11	19,341	*27	21,103
12	19,478	28	20,279
*13	20,450	29	20,243
14	19,464	30	19,953
15	19,515	31	20,639
16	19,348		

Total	617,549
Less unsold and returned copies	6,274
Total sale	611,275
Daily average	19,719

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of February, 1895.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It is Lieutenant General Schofield from now on.

Nothing seems to be left of the Springer bill but the springs.

There is now no longer any excuse for withholding the inevitable bond issue.

This is the kind of weather that restores the oldest inhabitant to all his pristine glory.

Aren't the federal troops to be called out to prevent the weather from obstructing the United States mails?

People in this vicinity are beginning since the last few days to lose faith in the proverbial whiteness of the snow.

Some more of the famous Cook gang have been wiped out. The work of exterminating the Cook gang promises to prove an everlasting and eternal job.

The recess of the legislature will enable a number of prominent Omaha gentlemen to come home and get acquainted once more with their Omaha friends.

The junketing legislative committee is abroad in the land and woe to the state institution that does not entertain the visitors as well as the chronicled prodigal son.

The junketing legislator who doesn't save the greater part of that $3 a day will be ostracized from the society of his associates in the legislature when he returns to Lincoln.

The Lancaster county legislative delegation has this advantage over that from Douglas county. Its members get together at least on every measure affecting the local interests of their constituents.

In several departments of the municipal government the city is making that experiment in economy of paying 7 per cent interest on outstanding warrants while drawing 2 per cent interest on the money to her credit in the banks.

The deputy marshal who was so persistent in his endeavors to serve the subpoena to appear as a witness at the Debs trial on Mr. Pullman must have been one of the few court officers who was overlooked in the last annual distribution of Pullman passes.

Up in South Dakota the lower house of the legislature killed without compassion a bill defining intoxicating liquors. The members of that body evidently believe that the man who doesn't recognize intoxicating liquor without a definition is not deserving of legal protection against deceptive liquids.

Ninety democrats voted for the bond bill proposed and supported in the house by the democratic administration, while ninety-seven democrats voted against it. If the matter had been left to the democratic congressmen to settle among themselves the outcome would not have been different from what it was.

The economy resolution adopted by the house previous to adjournment for the recess begins: "Whereas, All the state institutions ask for large appropriations." Of course they do. If there is a single member who had to wait for this resolution to inform him of the fact he has been sadly neglected by the agents of these institutions.

Senator Palmer of Illinois warns the people of the United States to look out for Japan as the coming great power of the Pacific. China, he insists, has disappeared and Great Britain is no longer in a position to cause fear. Japan, as the ascending star, may be expected to attempt to exert her strength in new fields. This is decidedly interesting, but it is not quite serious enough yet to warrant a jealousy of Japan on the part of the United States.

The bill passed by the house to make the discharge of any employe for the sole reason that he belongs to a labor organization a punishable offense is all right so far as it goes, but is it not rather one-sided legislation? If it is wrong to discharge an employe simply because he belongs to a labor organization, why is it not equally wrong to discharge him or cause his discharge simply because he refuses to join such an organization? The latter occurs about as often as the former. Nonunion men are discharged every little while at the instance of their union fellow laborers. While legislating on the subject, why not make the law comprehensive enough to cover the whole case?

MISLEADING AND UNSATISFACTORY.

The State Relief commission has submitted what it calls a report to the legislature of all its operations since its revival last fall. The report is in reality a statement from Secretary Ludden embodying a conglomerate review of his own transactions as general factotum of the board. There is an exhibit purporting to give the cash contributions received, disbursements made and money on hand up to the 31st day of January. There is also a tabulated statement of the shipments of supplies by counties from January 7 to February 1. In many respects this exhibit is unsatisfactory and misleading. The commission consists of nine members, with a president, secretary and treasurer as its officers. The report shows that the whole commission has abdicated its individual functions and responsibilities into the hands of its secretary. While the president and treasurer are co-operating with the secretary in some of the work the other members of the commission are passive and to all intents and purposes they have no part in the work for which the commission was created.

Secretary Ludden's report covers eighty-five typewritten pages, but the material given to the press for publication sheds very little light upon the operations of the commission. It is given out that the cash donations from all sources up to the end of last month aggregate $10,572.20, and the disbursements up to that time aggregate $839.06, leaving a balance on hand on the 1st of this month of $9,733.14. Why should not the treasurer have given the commission, as well as the public, a detailed exhibit of cash contributions up to date, and also an exhibit of bills payable. Mr. Ludden, speaking on behalf of the commission, says:

> Up to the 25th of January the commission conducted its work practically as a voluntary work and started its work without a cent in the treasury and paid the expenses from our pockets. We were appointed and entered upon the discharge of our work under the direction and at the request of his excellency, Governor Crounse. Only those intimately associated with the work can form any conception of its vastness or the many annoying features. Much of the delay charged upon the commission has been due directly to causes utterly beyond our control and for which we were not in any way responsible. Much of the criticism today is based upon the fact that the commission does not forward supplies as demanded by the county central relief committees into their several counties.

This is not only misleading, but absolutely deceptive. Mr. Ludden and his associates were engaged in the relief business three years ago. They were presumed to have ample experience with the organization of local relief associations and distribution of supplies. They appeared anxious to resume this work and Mr. Ludden would have been very disappointed had Governor Crounse designated anybody else to officiate in his place. The members of the commission are not known to be capitalists or philanthropists who could afford to take the money out of their own pockets to carry on the work devolving upon the state. Nobody expected them to do so. What the people had a right to demand and expect is that each officer of the commission would perform his own part and that every contribution of money or supplies would go through the proper channels promptly, and that checks and counter-balances would be instituted to prevent loss or waste. It was demanded and expected that every contribution in money and supplies would be acknowledged through the press and that purchases of supplies, whether fuel or provisions, would be made public from time to time, and that the distribution of supplies would be impartial and the shipments thereof published. The acknowledgment of money receipts in lump and the publication of shipments in bulk at the end of a month or week is also unsatisfactory. It should be made from day to day.

It is not true that up to the 25th of January the commission was obliged to draw upon its own pocket for paying its clerical force or to meet any other expense. The commission had received several thousand dollars in money contributions long before the 25th of January, and was therefore in position to employ whatever force was necessary for vigorous conduct of the relief work.

The Bee certainly has no disposition to embarrass the commission or to discredit its work, but when an emergency arises that involves the safety of men, women and children we feel in duty bound to demand action, action, action!

ANOTHER ISSUE OF BONDS.

The president has informed congress of the completion of negotiations for a sale of bonds which will supply the treasury with a little more than $65,000,000 in gold, restoring the reserve and leaving an excess of a few millions. These bonds are to be made payable in coin, instead of specifically in gold, and on this account the government will be required to pay three-fourths of a cent more interest, but it is conditioned that if within ten days congress shall authorize the issue of gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest these may be substituted for the coin bonds. The president points out that the saving of interest to the government on an issue of gold bonds, for the thirty years which they are to run, would amount to over $16,000,000. The president suggests that "the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very signifi ant," but whether it will make any impression upon the silver men in congress is questionable. It will now rest with them, since they have a majority in the senate, to say whether the government shall pay $16,000,000 during the next thirty years rather than stipulate for the payment of its bonds in gold and they should be compelled to declare themselves on this matter. It is evident that the administration has done the very best it could in the negotiations for a new loan and it now remains for congress to better the conditions, so far as the rate of interest is concerned, if it is willing to do so. There is an excellent opportunity to show whether the silver men are prepared, in the furtherance of their policy, to allow the takers of the new bonds, most of them foreign capitalists, to exact more than half a million dollars annually from our people for interest. If they shall be found ready to do this the country will have been furnished with another useful lesson as to the reckless nature of the silver fanaticism.

The president regards the fact that at least one-half of the gold to come from the sale of bonds will be supplied from abroad as "a very important and favorable feature of the transaction." Probably it is from the treasury point of view, because it is to be presumed that the foreign bankers will not be in so great a hurry to get back the gold they supply as were the domestic bankers who took the last issue of bonds. Hardly had the treasury received the gold for the bonds sold last November before the bankers who supplied it began drawing it out of the treasury and returning a considerable proportion of it to their vaults. It is not to be expected that the foreign bankers will do anything of this kind, and therefore it may reasonably be hoped that when the treasury gold reserve is again replenished it will not disappear so rapidly as after the last replenishment. Yet as to this there can be no definite assurance. But apart from any advantage in selling bonds abroad it is rather humiliating that in its extremity the government finds itself compelled to look for needed relief to foreign capitalists, for it is well understood that American bankers could not be induced to take the entire loan. With more than $500,000,000 of gold in the country there ought to be no difficulty in disposing of $62,000,000 in bonds to our own people, and it is not creditable to the present administration of the national finances that this could not be done.

THE ADMINISTRATION DEFEAT.

An examination of the action of the house of representatives on the administration financial bill, the amendments and substitutes present some interesting facts. In the first place it is to be noted that ninety-seven democrats voted against the measure, while but ninety voted for it, while on the other hand it received the support of fifty-six republicans, forty-four voting against it. Thus a majority of the president's party in the house went on record in opposition to his carefully prepared plan for relieving the treasury, and there is reason to believe that not all of the democrats who voted for it really approved it. It is said that Mr. Springer, who, as chairman of the banking and currency committee, was in charge of the bill, blames the republicans for its defeat, but if he could have induced his own party to have done relatively as well as the republicans the bill would have passed. There was no obligation upon the republicans to support the bill. They had a measure of their own designed to meet the emergency, and this having been rejected by an almost strictly party vote the republicans would have been justified in casting their solid vote against the administration bill. But, as stated by Mr. Reed, the republicans who gave their support to the measure were actuated by a desire to help the party in power do something, even though they did not approve all the features of the bill. It is essentially unjust to blame those republicans who from a sense of duty voted against the measure.

The rejection of this bill is a distinct declaration against the policy of issuing bonds for the purpose of retiring and canceling the United States legal tender notes. It also showed that there is a strong democratic majority in the house opposed to issuing bonds payable specifically in gold. It was clearly demonstrated that a majority of the democrats are still in favor of free silver and that nothing will induce them to make any surrender or compromise of this position. Still another fact brought out was that there is a very general and hearty antipathy on the part of the democrats toward the national banks, Mr. Holman having undoubtedly reflected the sentiment of a large majority of his party when he characterized the bill as one to perpetuate the national banks. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the democrats that the rejection of the administration bill is the end of efforts for financial legislation, but it would not be surprising to find Mr. Springer formulating another measure as soon as he recovers from his present disappointment. It is hardly possible that that gentleman's versatile resources in the matter of preparing financial bills have been exhausted. So far as the administration is concerned, however, it has undoubtedly done with efforts in this direction for the present congress, but in any event it is perfectly obvious that nothing will be done, from whatever source propositions may come.

The fact is incontrovertible that the salaries paid to employes in the city hall are from 25 to 50 per cent higher than salaries paid for the same grade of service in private establishments transacting a volume of business as great if not greater. For every place there would be twenty competent applicants at the salaries that prevail in business circles. The salaries of public employes have been constantly raised, while the cost of living has been going down. The finance committee of the city council has promised to take up the question of retrenchment in the salary list. It should be encouraged to carry out that promise promptly.

It is only because the purchasers of the poor farm lots made a bad speculation that their sale has been declared illegal and the property thrown back on the county. If the purchasers had realized the profits from the transaction which they had anticipated no one would have raised any objection against the regularity of the proceedings. But the chance to shift the loss upon the general public was not under the circumstances to be neglected.

The proposition to license commission merchants by statute is not in our judgment a sound one. The motive for it is to check alleged dishonesty upon the part of merchants who receive consignments from country shippers, sell the goods and then make false returns to consignors. To what extent this practice pertains to the trade is not known. It is fair to assume, however, that no firm can long sustain itself by such methods. But it is a matter which legislation cannot reach. A business man, or any other man, cannot be made honest by statute. If country merchants are being fleeced they must find a remedy along other lines. A means of detection should not be very difficult to devise.

It seems that the Douglas delegation is quite willing to join in the campaign of detraction and misrepresentation concerning Omaha internal affairs. Our representatives sit complacently in their seats while this city is falsely advertised to country members and to the state at large as a community steeped in wickedness and social vice. Thus the flame of anti-Omaha sentiment which burns in the state of Lancaster is being fanned to intensity. It is passing strange that there is not a single member from Omaha possessed of moral courage enough to stand up and hurl these slanders back into the teeth of Omaha's accusers.

What a Skeleton it Will Be.

Chicago Herald.

When all the cheap money and monopoly-tariff men shall have taken their leave—if they will only go and "stay gone"—the democratic party will not be as large as it once was, but it will be more respectable and more worthy of public consideration and support.

Abdication Simplifies Things.

Chicago Times.

The formal abdication of Queen Liliuokalani simplifies the Hawaiian problem to a point where it is just possible that the United States government may discover that Honolulu is already, by 70 per cent, an American city, and that its one anxiety is to come up to par.

Jarring the Marshal's Memory.

Washington Post.

Field Marshal Halstead has written an argument showing that the democratic party is dead and beyond resurrection. The logic employed by Mr. Halstead is very similar to that which he utilized in 1872, when he was engaged in writing obituary notices for the republican party. As a decorator of political tombstones Halstead is more picturesque than reliable.

Degeneracy of the Senate.

St. Louis Republic.

Senatorial tradition has so tied up progress that there are but two kinds of measures that are brought up easily—those which nobody cares enough about to oppose and those which represent aggregations of private senatorial interests. A log-rolling claim for an appropriation goes through as if greased; a bankrupt treasury gets no attention. A piece of personal buncombe wins only bows and smiles; a party demand is received with weary indifference or is shunted off with practiced cunning.

Shooting in the Wrong Direction.

Courier-Journal.

One J. B. Weaver, who has been beaten with great regularity for a great many offices, including that of president, is out again with a declaration that the president, on the money question, "boldly advises the American republic to fall into the procession behind the despotism of the old world in the march of civilization." Naturally an adviser of General Weaver's stripe would prefer that it should fall into the procession behind Mexico and China in the march of civilization.

The Annexation Fever.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The idea of annexation to the United States is said to be wonderfully popular in New Foundland. Advices from St. John's says that public meetings are being held and that many of the principal citizens are enthusiastically working for annexation. They feel that England has not treated them fairly. The matter has attracted little attention in this country; and yet, if we could get New Foundland, with England's consent and the free consent of her own people, the acquisition would be a valuable one. New Foundland, under the stimulus of American enterprise and free institutions, would develop into one of the richest states in the union.

The Lobby in Washington.

Washington Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

The corridors of the capitol are crowded with lobbyists. They swarm in every nook and corner. They throng Statuary hall; they invade the committee rooms; they waylay the members as soon as they venture out of the sacred precincts of the legislative chamber.

It is hardly necessary to say that they all have designs on Uncle Sam's treasury. Some of them are backing musty old claims, others are pushing new ventures. The last session of a congress is always assailed by lobbyists, particularly if the party in control of the house has been defeated. The lobbyists believe that a defeated party is reckless of public expenditure, and that by the exercise of adroit pressure they can win what they would not hope for if the party in the majority had returned from the people victorious.

I never saw such a raid being made on congress as the one now in course of operation. All the old lobbyists are on hand and many new ones. They come from California, Texas, the Indian country, New York, and New England. Faces long familiar to everybody in Washington peer through the doors of the house of representatives. As soon as a member emerges he is captured. He is argued with, remonstrated with, pleaded with—sometimes threatened.

The women, of course, are doing duty. The young ones coax, the old ones cry. They make the most successful lobbyists. The average man finds it difficult to resist the female lobbyist, especially if the claim is a small one, and only neutrality is asked of the member. The two watch dogs of the treasury in this emergency are Sayers of Texas and Dockery of Missouri. They turn their faces relentlessly against all raids on the treasury. With a complaisant committee on appropriations there would be no difficulty in tapping the taxpayers for a billion dollars between now and the 4th of March.

The Tarnacles of Fire Insurance.

Louis Windmuller in the February Forum.

All fire insurance companies in Germany employ a number of "general agents," one in every important commercial center, who alone is empowered to issue policies. These agents consist either of their salaried clerks, who have long been in service and are thus rewarded, or, they are chosen among the reputable merchants or bankers of the locality. These consider the appointment a distinction; they are paid by a commission of 15 per cent on premium receipts; they return 10 per cent to subagents for procuring the business; what is not absorbed from the rest by clerk hire represents their perquisite. Subagents are chosen among small tradesmen and subaltern civil officers; they must have a good reputation and occupy a social position, and one agent can represent only a single company. In this way an efficient and honest management of agencies is secured.

Our large companies employ at least one agent in every important town, involving a staff of thousands of persons, each of whom receives a commission of 15 per cent on his receipts, irrespective of losses, and has authority to issue policies. As the profits of these men depend exclusively on their receipts, they have every interest to increase them. When losses occur they may regret them, but they cannot interfere with their income; they will be slow voluntarily to cancel risk, after they have accepted it, even when it becomes doubtful, because doing so would diminish their earnings. It is true that the companies also employ special salaried agents who travel about to inspect and control the risks taken by local agents, but it is difficult to form a correct opinion of the hazards surrounding each venture in the short time the special agent can devote to each place. Almost every resident agent represents from five to twenty different companies, and divides his favors among them according to his personal interest; often he loses money for every one. If a merchant were to pay a clerk, working not for himself alone, but for competitors as well, a commission larger than his profits, such action would generally be considered a sign of impending failure. Insurers will follow this policy without regard to the ultimate consequence. I know that companies continue it in states where they have not earned a dollar in twenty years. When some method is devised which identifies the interests of the agent with those of his employers the former will be more careful in the inspection of risks and reject those which are doubtful.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Lord Rosebery himself has never been looked upon as rabid or reckless. But he has allowed himself to be led instead of leading, and in obeying the behests of his party he is riding so many horses at once that he is likely now to find himself in worse difficulties than any he has yet encountered. It is scarcely probable that the agitation against the upper house will obtain any real support from the body of the English people. Reform and abolition are two different things, and it is the latter that the radicals are calling for, besides declaring that it must have precedence of all else. Then, too, the Redmond section of the home rule party declare that they will vote with the unionists if Ireland does not take precedence of everything, and this attitude may compel the McCarthyites to change their position. The government can, it is true, if defeated, appeal to the country, but the recent crushing blows given to the liberal party in England and Scotland indicate anything but success in the next general election.

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Composed exclusively of the members of that liberal party, which alone commands a majority in the lower house of the legislature at Pesth, the new Hungarian administration just formed by Baron Banffy is committed to identically the same program of civil and ecclesiastic reform as that of his predecessor in office. The new premier however, is free from the embarrassing alliances and obligations which hampered Dr. Wekerle in his work, to the extent of rendering it impossible for him to comply with the demands of his anti-dynastic supporters and at the same time to satisfy the emperor-king. As stated in the Tribune at the time, the fall of the late cabinet was due, not to any antagonism of the emperor to the reform bills now before the house, but merely to his dissatisfaction with the attitude of Dr. Wekerle and of two of his colleagues in connection with the debate in the house on the address of condolence to the widowed czarina, and likewise for their toleration of the Kossuth movement against the crown. That the Diet resents this course on the part of the monarch is shown by its election of one of the dismissed ministers—just the one most obnoxious in the eyes of Francis Joseph—to the office of speaker.

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The members of the Russian expedition to Abyssinia arrived recently at Odessa on their way to Alexandria. The party is under the command of Captain Leontieff, lately an officer of the guards, who was sent by the government three years ago in charge of an exploring party to Central Asia, especially the Pamirs. The excellent service which he then rendered was the cause of his appointment to the present command, although he is only about 30 years of age. The second in command is an officer of artillery named Captain Zoyagin, and Dr. Elisaleff, who has traveled considerably in Central Africa, is the medical attendant. The route to be taken is as follows: From Alexandria by road to Suez, thence by steamer to Aden, and from there to Obok. From Obok, where the French government has promised every assistance, the party goes on to Abyssinia, visiting the petty chiefs in that country. This expedition is sent out and equipped by the government and has been provided with many beautiful presents to be distributed in Abyssinia, those for the Negus being especially magnificent. The last Russian expedition to Abyssinia five years ago was under the notorious Captain Atchinoff and the Archimandrite Paisi, and was shelled by the French at Sagallo, but this one is of a very different character, and, as it is well known that Russia does not give costly presents without expecting something in return, its progress and results will be watched with a good deal of interest by the powers engaged in the general African scramble.

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The London county council has recently issued a volume of statistics which are of more than ordinary interest as throwing light upon the population of the metropolis of the world. The total population registration of London was set down at 4,211,743 by the last census, it being estimated that 338,634 persons are living in outer London. Only 65 per cent of the population were born in London, and the total foreign percentage is only 2.26. The London Scots have remained stationary, the Irish have decreased, and the foreigners, mostly Poles and Russians, have increased. The total number of births for 1892 was 132,328; rate of illegitimacy, 3.75 per cent; total number of deaths, 86,833, of which 40 per cent represents infant mortality under 5 years of age; total number of persons married, 74,382. There are 44 per cent of the population either under 20 or over 70 years of age who are nonsupporting. Of the remainder, 190,000 are described as professional workers, 391,000 as domestics, 340,000 as commercial, and 1,000,000 as industrial. Of the industrial million there are 115,000 builders and carpenters, 116,000 mechanics and laborers, and 200,000 engaged on clothes and dresses.

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Victor Henri, count de Rochefort-Lucay, btter known as plain Henri Rochefort, has made his triumphal entry into Paris after six years of exile, having accepted the benefit of the amnesty bill just passed by the French Senate and Chamber. This experience will not be a novel one for this political irreconcilable, who seems to be possessed of a genius for getting into hot water. A career such as that of Henri Rochefort would have been impossible in any other country than France. His fame as a journalist rests upon his scurrilous attacks upon anything and everything. The only worthy thing he ever did was the publication of his little weekly, La Lanterne, in which he lashed the rotten regime of the second empire until he made Napoleon III wince. He was sentenced to transportation for life for his defense of the commune and his villification of the republic. The act of amnesty of 1880 enabled him to return to Paris, but not for very long. His support of the Boulanger movement compelled him to flee again in order to escape from a long term of imprisonment, decreed against him by the Senate. He is a moral and political nihilist. To destroy character or undermine a government is his delight.

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The ships of the Majestic and Magnificent class, England's best battleships, are to be armed with a new type of weapon in their main batteries. A new gun mounting has also been designed, and both piece and carriage are now undergoing severe tests. The gun is a twelve-inch breech-loading rifle. A service journal says that in it a compromise has been effected between the ten-inch gun of the Centurion and the 13.5-inch gun of the Royal Sovereign class. It can be fired quicker than the lighter weapon, and inflict greater damage than the heavier. In the Royal Sovereigns and Admirals the guns have to be brought to a fixed loading station, and the barbette locked before loading can be commenced, but here an alternative central loading system is provided, in addition to the fixed loading station, so that the guns can be loaded at any position of training, and one can be kept pointed at the enemy while the other is being loaded. Every operation, such as training, elevating, loading, etc., can be performed by hand as well as by hydraulic power. The gun is loaded in the run-out position which it takes up after firing, due to the action of powerful springs, which are compressed during recoil, and as the gun runs out after the recoil, the breech is automatically opened, being again instantly closed after loading by moving a lever. The loading arrangements are also very novel, and are designed with a view to saving time, for, while in the Royal Sovereign it takes about two and a half minutes to fire a round, in the new gun a minute and a half is sufficient. Made of steel and wire, the gun weighs about forty-seven tons, and, with the mounting, will be protected by a powerful shield, mounted on the turntable, as in the Centurion. Cordite ammunition is to be used, the weight of the charge being about 150 pounds. The probable "life" of the gun has not yet been ascertained, but it is so constructed as to survive by many rounds the 13.5-inch weapon.

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The west of Ireland is again threatened with its periodical famine, a recurrence which it seems out of the power of legislation or administration, or change of crops, or redistribution of land, or any governmental or economic device to avert. It comes about so often, like the cholera or the Siberian grip, and has to be reckoned with as a persistent factor in the concerns of that much-suffering country. It is as yet only prospect, but the outlook is serious enough to awaken anxiety and apprehension. Should it come, the right thing will be done about it on this side of the water, as it has often been done before, and it is, meantime, gratifying at least to the beneficiaries that so many of the sons of that unfortunate island have made so much money in American politics that they can afford to contribute generously in such a crisis.

THE JOLLY CREW.

Boston Courier: The man who can fling himself suddenly out of a warm bed these frosty mornings is the Bonaparte of today.

Philadelphia Record: When it comes to harnessing a horse there is usually a hitch in the proceedings.

Boston Post: Humorous Editor—You have carried this joke a little too far, Sad Humorist—Yes, sir; that is why I wish to leave it with you.

Detroit Free Press: "Mrs. Small doesn't smile so sweetly on Hunker as she did," said Huggins.

"No," replied the star boarder. "He had the presumption to offer her a newspaper clipping telling how to cook an old hen."

Chicago Tribune: "Two children frozen!" exclaimed the man with the newspaper, running his eye over the headlines.

"On a street car?" excitedly queried several North Siders who were standing about.

Washington Star: "Do you think that it improves a story to have a moral?" said the young literary man.

"Not commercially," replied his friend. "It's the story with an immoral that pays nowadays."

Boston Transcript: Millionaire—Honesty, my son, is always the best policy. His Son—Well, maybe it is, father, but still you've done pretty well.

Philadelphia Record: "Talk about labor agitation!" exclaimed the Manayunk Philosopher, "why some men become agitated at the very thought of work."

Boston Transcript: It is almost as easy to believe one when he speaks in derogation of others as when he speaks in praise of ourselves.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Judge—Were you ever up before this court?

Everett Wrest—Can't say, Judge. What time do your honor git up?

Syracuse Post: And now, alas! I'm willing to say, and so are the rest of you, I wish some man would come and say: "Oh, is it hot enough for you?"

Chicago Inter Ocean: In the bicycle business the greater the number of sales the greater the falling off.

Chicago Record: "I'd be a musician," said the bore, calmly, "only I have no sense of time."

"That's just what I thought," said the girl, languidly, as the clock struck 11, "about an hour ago."

Philadelphia Record: Hoax—A jilted girl reminds me of a certain weapon. Joax—What's that? Hoax—A cut-lass.

Detroit Tribune "Who killed cock robin?" "I," said the sparrow. "Well, who hypnotized you?"

Somerville Journal: Telephone Girl—I want to look at some black kid gloves. Saleslady—What number, please? Telephone Girl (surprised)—Why, how did you know that I worked there?

Chicago Record: "How did you like the sermon, Wendell?" asked his mother.

"I was sorry to observe," replied the little Boston boy, with a sigh, "that the clergyman did not seem to be aware of the difference between a reference and an allusion."

UNCLE SAM'S BONDS.

Washington Star.

Upon our flag, a patriot band,
We write these mottoes two:
"Hail Columbia, happy land,"
And also, "I. O. U."

THE INEFFECTUAL KICKER.

Washington Star.

Oh, the man who always worries,
How he frets and fumes and flurries,
Unresigned,
To a world whose share of trouble
Grows, until it's fully double,
In his mind.

He collects the nation's taxes,
Keeps the politician's axes
On the grind;
Personally supervising
Each defeat and each uprising,
In his mind.

Ways to give all people money
And to have the whole world sunny
He will find;
Regulating sages, preachers,
Rulers and their various creatures,
In his mind.

On the ills of party faction
He'll discourse (but without action)
'Till you're blind.
If you put him on his mettle
Every problem he will settle,
In his mind.

He has kicked with such persistence
That he'll go from this existence
Unrepined;
But posterity will thank him;
With the great men it will rank him,
In his mind.

THE BUSTED TRUST.

St. Louis Republic: Mr. Greenhut did not wear a green hat as president of the Whisky trust. He drew four salaries without consulting anybody about it.

Chicago Tribune: If it be true, as intimated, that the erstwhile boss of the Whisky trust has disposed of some of its assets notwithstanding the restraining order of the court, the said boss may find himself in still worse trouble in spite of his endorsement by the Whisky trust directors. It will be well if they as well as he are made the subjects of a thorough investigation.

Chicago Record: The Whisky trust, aside from its mere illegality, is a disgrace and a shame to the nation. In general there is honor—of a sort—among thieves, but some of the trust members seem willing to enact piracy upon their own fellows so long as there is a profit to be gained. The fact that in this latest exhibition the United States courts have been dragged into use to further the game serves to add to the shamefulness of the spectacle.

Courier-Journal: Mr. Greenhut is a veteran of the late war, and is said to have been a gallant soldier. He received several wounds and was awarded a pension years ago, which he has steadily refused to accept, giving as a reason that he fought to save the union and that his patriotism was not a subject for money reward. When he gets through with the trust investigation it is probable taht he will have received worse wounds, and he will not even have the chance to decline a pension.

Philadelphia Press: Judge Grosscup has prevented a most serious miscarriage of justice by turning Greenhut out of the Whisky trust receivership, to which he had been appointed by what the judge calls an "imposition on the court." Such an imposition is a clear case of contempt. If Judge Grosscup would employ the power to punish contempt which he and other federal judges have freely employed of late to enforce the orders of the court in the case of railroad strikes against this speculative "strike," he would receive a popular approval which would amaze him.

Springfield Republican: A nice little sample of trust management is this which the whisky combination gives to the public. President Greenhut admitted flatly to Judge Grosscup that he was "short" 15,000 shares before the receivership was created, and had been since engaged in covering his contracts at a profit. He went short of the market, then secretly petitioned for a receivership, was himself appointed as one of the receivers, and on the decline in the stock following the announcement of this, he has been able to profit largely from the speculation. Judge Grosscup' summary removal of Greenhut was mild treatment compared with what he deserved.

Kansas City Times: This is not the only case in which receiverships have been the result of conspiracy to impair the value of corporate property. In the case of the Whisky trust there is no doubt of a tottering condition for the reason that recent legislation is inimical to trusts of all kinds. But even under such conditions the proceedings ought to have been taken with the view of protecting the innocent holders rather than for the purpose of aiding the wreckers. But it not infrequently happens that solvent corporations are crippled and sometimes destroyed by conspiracies of this kind in which the courts carelessly acquiesce, and the remedy is not discovered until too late. It is to be hoped that the developments in this case will work a correction.