

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls. Business Office, 238; Editorial Rooms, 242.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: Daily only, one month, \$2.70; Daily only, three months, \$7.50; Daily only, six months, \$13.50; Daily only, one year, \$24.00; Sunday only, one year, \$10.00; Foreign postage, \$1.00 extra.

Presses sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-cent paper postage stamp, and in foreign countries a ten-cent postage stamp.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capois.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

"It is for the plantation, not for the farm," says Governor McKinley of the Wilson bill—a brief sentence, but a great fact.

In 1892 the New York World raised a large campaign fund for Cleveland, and now, as a strictly logical sequence, it is raising a free-trade fund.

"Labor of all kinds seems to have been singled out as its foremost victim" is another forceful comment of the Ohio Governor regarding the Wilson bill.

General Coxy demands the demotion of gold as well as silver. He is an original flat-money advocate, and seemingly the only one now left in the Populist party.

The Journal agrees with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that Republicans cannot encourage the Populists in the South under any pretext without a sacrifice of principle.

Before Coxy's army gets to Washington the snow is likely to be so deep that it will have to make its own roads, and the services of the government in that line will be less urgent.

Washington gossip says that Pension Commissioner Lochren is trying to secure a place on the Interstate-commerce Commission. He is probably tired of the thankless job of making war on the pensioners.

If a Republican administration had compounded the Carnegie armor-plate frauds against the government every Democratic newspaper and every Democratic Congressman would have demanded the impeachment of the President who did it.

President Cleveland justified his Hawaiian throne restoring policy on the ground that it was "necessary to right a wrong." He reduces the fine against Carnegie from \$400,000 to \$140,000 under the pretense of doing justice. His idea of equity is unique.

"A revenue tariff is an enemy to the American shop, the American workman and American industrial independence." A million men believe Governor McKinley's statement now who did not in November, 1892; but they have attended the school of experience since.

The last Legislature of Wisconsin passed a law abolishing the three days of grace on commercial paper. The law will take effect on April 6, and will apply to all commercial paper issued within the State on or after that date. It would simplify business transactions if such a law was enacted in all the States.

When Senator Sherman offered a resolution for an investigation of the reports that persons in Omaha were coining silver dollars, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, objected. Perhaps the Senator believes in the right of individuals to stamp 50 cents' worth of silver one dollar, but there is a penalty attached to the selling of twelve ounces of butter for a pound.

President Andrews, of Brown University, who believes in the free coinage of silver by the commercial world and opposes any scheme to have the United States assume the responsibility alone, says that is the ground for all the friends of sound currency and silver to assume. That is the view which nine-tenths of the friends of sound currency have held for years.

The dispatch from Durango, Mexico, to the effect that wages have been cut from 25 and 50 cents a day to 25 cents is commended to those persons who have been caught up with the idea that the free coinage of silver will insure employment and high wages. Twenty-five cents a day, paid in silver which has but half of the purchasing power of American money, is not designed to make converts to free coinage.

If Mr. Cleveland and every succeeding President would veto every measure authorizing an issue of silver certificates or paper currency of any kind, and would urge upon Congress with ceaseless iteration the duty of retiring every dollar of paper currency now outstanding, there would be reason to hope that our financial system might be brought to a sound basis. This will never be as long as Congress continues to claim and exercise the right to issue paper currency and make it legal tender.

The Home Market Club, in Boston, and others are contributing funds to assist the Jeffersonian Democracy in Alabama in the coming campaign. The Kolb party is making the canvass primarily for honest elections. In 1892 the Kolb people carried the white counties and probably elected their ticket, but were counted out by the regular Democratic officials, who are appointed from one party practically by the Governor.

It may be possible that the Kolbits will forever be fair count this year because the Democracy is somewhat rattled; nevertheless, when the vote for Governor shall be

been declared after the first Monday in August, 1894, the Journal expects to see the regular Democratic ticket successful.

It will take a long time to get election officers out of the habit of revising the work of the voters.

WHAT FREE SILVER COINAGE WOULD DO.

The advocates of free silver coinage at the present ratio, which would mean the expulsion of gold and the establishment of an exclusively silver currency in the United States, may learn a lesson from the recent annual report of the Mexican National railway. Like many American railroads the Mexican National was built largely with foreign capital, and the interest on its bonds and mortgages which are held abroad is payable in gold. As its earnings and receipts are in silver dollars worth only 50 cents or less in gold it must earn and pay to its creditors about twice as many silver dollars as it owes gold dollars.

In other words, so far as its foreign creditors are concerned, it takes in half dollars and has to pay out dollars, and as the value of silver compared with gold has been steadily depreciating for many years past, the company's interest account has increased in the same ratio. Thus in 1891 the conversion of silver into gold to pay its foreign bondholders cost the company \$28,600 premium; in 1892 the premium increased to \$38,745, and in 1893 to \$74,929.

The same thing would happen in the United States on a larger scale if we should come to a silver basis. It is estimated that the interest and dividends paid to European creditors on American securities amount to \$120,000,000 a year. This sum, of course, has to be paid in gold. As long as silver is maintained at par with gold there is no loss, but if we should adopt the silver standard the earnings of our railroads and the receipts of the government would be in silver, while their foreign liabilities would have to be paid in gold. The effect would be practically to double our foreign indebtedness, making the annual interest account something like \$240,000,000. Instead of \$120,000,000. Like Mexico, we would take in half dollars and have to pay out dollars. This would soon bankrupt every railroad in the United States and probably the government itself. Of course the dangers here hinted at would be avoided under an international ratio, and that is the true solution of the silver question.

CORN AND CORN PRODUCTS.

The New York Sun makes the following statement, which is of special interest to the farmers in the corn belt:

"On the 1st of March, 1892, farm granaries were said to contain 850,000,000 bushels of corn. At that time two crops have been harvested from a total of 14,500,000 acres, giving an aggregate yield of 3,245,000,000 bushels. The decrease of 2,395,000,000 bushels in the granaries shows that the stocks in farmers' hands had been reduced to 500,000,000 bushels. This shows that the consumption of the whole year has exceeded production to the amount of 270,000,000 bushels. The decrease of 2,395,000,000 bushels shows that the average annual reduction of the stocks has been 270,000,000 bushels in the last two years at least, and that during the last two years at least 2,395,000,000 bushels more of wheat have been used for feed than in any two previous years."

The Sun finds in the foregoing figures evidence of the gradual diminution of the country's power to export grain, and especially corn and the products of corn in the form of meat and lard. The Sun proceeds:

"While the corn consumed since March, 1892, in excess of the quantity harvested, the decrease of 2,395,000,000 bushels of corn from 12,000,000 acres, this does not indicate the whole deficit of the corn acre. The decrease of 2,395,000,000 bushels of corn from 12,000,000 acres must at once be added to the area now available in existing cornfields, and 1,800,000,000 bushels of corn must be added to meet the requirements of each year's addition to the domestic population and to maintain the rate of 1892."

While the figures and the conclusions of the Sun cannot be disputed, the decrease in the stock of corn has not been attended with an advance in prices, but, on the contrary, the prices of corn and its products are lower now than two years ago. It is not the matter of supply and price which has caused the falling off in the export of corn and meat products the past two years, but the indopinion, or, more likely, the inability of Europeans to purchase. It is probable that the low price of wheat has had something to do in checking the export of corn the past two years. Another fact which should be taken into consideration is that Europe cannot be depended on for a market for corn and its secondary products at prices which would be profitable to farmers. It is only the reciprocal arrangements such as the Harrison administration made with Germany, by which lower duties are accorded us than to others, that our products can be disposed of at remunerative prices in foreign markets. The means of the masses who would purchase corn and corn products in Europe are so limited that they can purchase only when prices are low. The home market, with protected home industries, giving the mass of people the means to purchase corn products, is the great dependence of the farmers of the corn belt.

Unlike the wheat lands those upon which corn can be profitably produced are limited to the corn belt of the United States. The corn belt is already taken up. Better cultivation may produce more to the acre, but the area cannot be much widened. For that reason the lands of the real corn belt are the most permanently and increasingly valuable in the world.

A REVELATION OF TAX-EATING.

If any reader of the Journal was surprised when he read the article in yesterday's issue setting forth some of the devices of the tax-eaters in Marion county, under the present regime, it is due to his ignorance. It is an old story, because the abuses of which it is but one chapter are older. A faithful glossing over of the records of the County Commissioners would afford several chapters like that published yesterday—recitals of devices by which the money of the people is diverted to support an increasing number of hangers-on. The fact that some one has been drawing a salary under the name of Dr. Robeson, alleged secretary of an alleged board of health for Marion county, since June, when he has disappeared, is only an illustration of the methods of the hangers-on to steal the money of the taxpayers. The paying of \$84.45 for the insurance of two workhouse horses shows the

fertility of resource of those persons who have a pull on the commissioners of Marion county. Next year, if the same or similar men are commissioners, the cost of insuring the horses will be increased. The horse leech is not the only animal which cries

more. Officials like Assessor Wolf are not content with a liberal salary, but in one way and another show their industry in running up bills which add hundreds to their salaries. The person who knows how can find evidence that that official has been paid liberally for work which, if it were being done for a private party, would have had its compensation in the annual salary agreed upon. The truth is, the management or mismanagement of all the affairs of this county is honeycombed with frauds upon the taxpayer. The Democrat who gets into position devotes his real energies to devising schemes to get money out of the treasury into his pocket.

Have not the taxpayers had enough of this? If they have they can make a beginning by changing the Board of County Commissioners, a majority of which will be chosen in November. The Republicans owe it to the taxpayers to nominate not only two honest men, but two men who have backbone—men who will not only put a stop to the present and increasing abuses, but will put the affairs of the county on a strict business basis. Such men are aspirants, and they should be nominated.

A MISFEIT.

The Detroit Tribune reprints the following from the Adran Press (Dem.) of Nov. 25, 1892:

Republicans are predicting that great calamities will follow the advent of an administration that for the first time since 1860 has the President and both branches of Congress. Let them do the worrying. The Democrat party will get along.

There'll be no trouble.

There'll be no free trade.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

There'll be no tariff on salt, lumber, coal or wool.

restore them, but they cannot again fool Indiana veterans as in 1892.

HONORING A PIONEER.

The Governor of Iowa has sent a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the fact that Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, will celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of his birth on the 12th of April, and suggesting that he be invited to visit the capital on that day and that he be received by the members of the Legislature in joint convention. The Legislature responded by adopting a joint resolution in accordance with the Governor's suggestion.

The recipient of this graceful attention has had an interesting career. He was born in Vincennes, Ind., in 1874, twelve years before the State was admitted to the Union. At that time the Territory of Indiana included the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Iowa, lying west of the Mississippi river, was a part of the Territory of Louisiana, which was acquired by the United States in 1803. Shortly after he had attained his majority young Jones anticipated Horace Greeley's advice by moving West. When he settled in Iowa it had become a part of the Territory of Michigan, and in 1836 it became a part of the Territory of Wisconsin.

Iowa became a separate territory in 1838 and a State in 1845. General Jones was identified with the political development of the State during all these changes. In 1855 he was elected a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan, which at that time extended from Lake Huron to the Missouri river; he introduced a bill in Congress which organized the State of Wisconsin, and he was largely instrumental in organizing the State of Minnesota. He gave its name to the State of Iowa, and on his admission to the Union was elected its first United States Senator and served two terms. He gave their names to more than a dozen of its counties, and has lived to see it grow from a frontier territory to a great and prosperous commonwealth. The action of the Legislature is a graceful recognition of the services of one of the founders of the State.

Justice does not get much of a show in the local courts at Chicago, but it is still administered in the United States court, where a man has just been given four years in the penitentiary for violating the naturalization laws. It was shown that, during the last municipal campaign, the defendant took three foreigners who had been in the country but a few months, into a local court, and had them made into voters. In passing sentence on the defendant the court said:

"Under the federal statutes men can be sent to prison for from one to fifteen years for making counterfeit money. Prior to this was the right of citizenship. The law which you have violated were made to protect our institutions. The court hopes that the recollection of the prison you will realize the enormity of your offense."

The defendant is a foreigner, and it was represented that he did not know he was violating any law, but of course that plea is not good in any case. Ignorance of the law excuses no one, and it certainly should not excuse a foreigner who abuses the right of citizenship.

The Washington Press Club, which is noted for its wagery, sent a dispatch to Commander Coxy Tuesday night informing him that Washington was wildly enthusiastic over his proposed visit, that the residents were preparing to decorate the houses and would turn out by thousands to meet him on the edge of the town. He was also advised to look out for two car loads of provisions that had been shipped to him and would meet him at some point along the road. This is the way the millions of a subsidized press try to head off a great movement for the relief of the people.

Attorney J. K. Wallace, of Pittsburg, who has had some correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy concerning the Carnegie armor-plate frauds, says the tone of the Secretary's letters indicates that he was very sore over the President's alterations in his first report and the reduction of the fine from 15 to 10 per cent. Wallace says that from the tone of the Secretary's letters he should not be at all surprised if he would withdraw from the Cabinet. While this is not probable there is reason to believe that he was very angry at the changes made in his report, as any man of spirit would be.

HUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Standered Profession.

"I don't believe that circus people are half as glib as the average person thinks."

"Certainly not. Where will you find a more steady, well-balanced character than the tight-rope walker?"

A Non de Plume.

"Miss Timpkins-Timpkins tells me that she intends to publish her verses under a nom de plume."

"What is it?"

"Evelina Timpkins-Ditto."

Diverts Their Attention.

Watts—"I'd be glad when that horrible C. W. in Washington is over and out of sight."

Potts—"Oh, it's a good thing in its way. My wife has been so busy reading the newspapers that she has had no time to devote to either politics or Delors."

Easy Job.

Wray Watkins—"I think if I had my life to live over again I'd go into the astronomer business."

Hungry Higgins—"Wot sort of thing is that?"

Wray Watkins—"W'y, 'jist watchin' the stars. Feller could 'tend to that sort of job layin' on his back."

Two Delaware Indians have been sent to a Keeley institute in Kansas City to take the gold cure. Several years ago a traveling magician gave an exhibition on one of the northern reservations. In the course of the performance he pulled a number of gold pieces from out the mouth of a yellow dog borrowed for the occasion. As soon as the show was over the gullestons of the prairie caught the dog and cut him open to find if there were any more coins concealed within him. It is possible the Keeleyized red men may suffer the same fate when they return to their reservation and it becomes known that they have been filled with the yellow metal.

When a man's head is turned with liquor he is intoxicated; when his head is turned with wild and visionary schemes why not call him intoxicated?

March is living up to the traditions. It came in like a lamb.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs who, as Democratic candidate for the majority of Congress, N. Y., has suffered defeat, ought to

have known better than to put himself in such a position. It was too good an opportunity for a long-suffering public to enjoy itself for the bad poetry and worse jokes he had perpetrated. Also, it is not a Democratic year.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Canon Wilberforce. It is said, that animals, as well as man, have souls and will enjoy a future life.

Dr. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, has the largest private car in the United States. It contains 25,000 acres in the Adirondack mountains.

Queen Victoria has said several times that there were two men who flatter contradicted her and never touched. One was Mr. Gladstone, the other her Scotch servant, John Brown.

Since his recent attack of the grip, the Czar has betrayed symptoms of a permanent affection of the lungs. He will probably make his imperial residence at Kiev, where the climate is more favorable than at St. Petersburg.

Senator George, of Mississippi, preserves the primeval customs of the plantation in Washington. He goes to bed not long after sundown—usually between 8 and 9 o'clock, rises in time for a 6-o'clock breakfast, and takes his usual habits by the sun.

In official dress the Sultan of Johore wears, including his crown, \$125,000 worth of diamonds. His collar, epaulettes, belt, cuffs and orders blaze with diamonds. On his hands are gold bracelets and his fingers are covered with almost priceless rings.

One of the most remarkable of English women speakers is the Countess of Carlisle. She will speak for a whole hour, or even two, without so much as a note, winning the hearts of her hearers by the extreme modesty and the irresistible charm of her manner.

Mrs. Cleveland takes more out-door exercise nowadays than she used to take. Until quite recently she was rarely seen in the street except in a carriage, but now she is frequently observed out walking. She is very simply in modest costumes. She is said to be growing stout.

The late Prof. John Tyndall, the eminent British scientist, gave to Harvard in 1885 the sum of \$10,000 to found scholarships for the study of physics. This sum was provided taken in physical science. The sum was the proceeds of lectures delivered by him in the United States in 1872.

The man who this year won the great prize in the Spanish national lottery was a butcher at Saragossa. His total gain would have amounted to \$700,000 if he had taken the prize. He was so lucky that he unfortunately divided his ticket among some two hundred partners, though he kept the share of the prize which he had won.

The office of archbishop of St. Peter's, Rome, to which Cardinal Rampolla has just been appointed, is considered the most important office in the church next to the papal throne. It is a dignity in demand, and Cardinal Rampolla, who is fifty-nine years of age, was born in Sicily, and is regarded as the ablest of all the cardinals.

A new Messiah, who has method in his madness, has risen, and is creating some stir near Dubuque, Ia. His inspiration was a dream in which his mother commanded him to exterminate the Pope and Catholicism, and to establish a new religion. Prior to this he demands the erection, in "Book Yard Hollow," of the grand temple on earth, made of diamonds and precious stones. Converts are required to buy from him for \$2 a badge of his order of freedom, on which a rising sun is pictured.

SHIRDS AND PATCHES.

Joseph was a good young man, but he would never have made a Congressman.

"Plain Dealer."

"A statesman's public morals can't be much better than his private morals."

"Judge Waxen."

"The 'era of low prices' felt very much surprised when it ran up against the Easter hat in Kansas City."

"Boggs—Do people buy fewer flowers these hard times? Florist—No; but they pay more for them."

French way of complimenting the old lady: "Ah, madam, you grow every day to look more like your daughter."—Tid Bits.

Mr. Cleveland approaches the vacuum with the most extreme caution that an elephant approaches a hole in the ground.

There is at least one thing that no one has ever seen, and that is an honestly estimated personal account book.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tribune.

Denver is suffering from a "reform" Governor, and the rest of us hopeless mortals from a "reform" President.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Editor Stead went home about three weeks too soon. He lost the opportunity of his life when he missed the Breckenridge train for the country at that time.

"The way to sleep," says a scientist, "is to think of nothing." But this is a mistake. The way to sleep is to think it is time to get up.—Tid Bits.

As everybody who has seen raw material ought to like this weather. Raw March winds are coming in very freely.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tribune.

Mr. Breckenridge's position suggests the propriety of Congressmen having chaperons. But, then, who would chaperon the chaperons?—Cincinnati Tribune.

The moral of the Pollard case is that residential stations should strenuously resist all efforts of school girls to entice them into taking carriage rides.—Kansas City Journal.

Milwaukeeans Not All Brewers.

The tacit assumption by the outside world that the inhabitants of Milwaukee are all brewers is continually cropping up. The New York Herald brings this subject to the attention of the Milwaukee people in an article on the subject of the engagement of the actress, Miss Odette Tyler, to a son of the late Jay Gould, who says she went to Milwaukee last spring, when it was said she intended to marry the banker. Gould, a wealthy brewer in that city. The fact that there is no and never was a brewer named Gould in that city is beside the question. It is the established custom in the outside world of referring to any and all men of Milwaukee as brewers, and it is not to be rebuked. No doubt the writers who consider this city to be a city of beer and all its attendant evils are always indulging in their visions of the life here, and it may be that the Milwaukee people are not so much of a city as something distinctly alluring to a vivid imagination coupled with a fondness for beer. No doubt many of us would not object to being brewers, more especially wealthy brewers, but even in Milwaukee the field is sadly limited. For the sake of variety and veracity or at least to make the subject more interesting to our contemporaries that Milwaukee men be occasionally classed as something besides brewers, as we are very busy by night brewers, we want the rest of the community to have a fair show.

Gresham's Peculiarities.

Gresham is suspicious by nature. He trusts nobody, and is always afraid that some one of his subordinates is trying to take advantage of him. If you were to see him in the morning and were to mention incidentally that he had better keep his eye on one of his clerks, the suggestion would sink into his mind. He would think it over until he got to his desk in the department, and then he would have concluded that the clerk was a dangerous fellow to have around, and he would promptly chop the official head. After it was all over he would give the poor fellow a trial and a chance to come back, but in the meantime the position would have been filled by somebody else. Gresham is the kind of a man that comes out in the lobby in the evening, sits on the sofa under the electric lights and stews away. When he gets to his own room he peels off his coat, undresses, and, vest, trousers and all, falls full length on the sofa, flings his hands over his head and smokes and smokes until he is so tired that he is often he is in his stocking feet. If anybody knocks at the door he sings out, "Come in, without taking the trouble to get up."

Little Ruth's Body Guard.

When Miss Ruth Cleveland goes out to play in the rear of the White House a procession of body guards follows her. The door of the executive mansion, and the whole proceeding is marked with a great deal of formality. It comes the same with an armful of toys, then a policeman, who does duty for the majority of the day. Miss Ruth by the hand, and then one of the White House guards. The procession is always formed in the same order.

THE PENSION BUSINESS.

Under the Present Policy Agents See Their Incomes Vanish.

They Have Made Money, but Not Through Exorbitant Fees—Causes for the Decrease in Business.

Washington Post.

"No, there are no more fortunes to be made out of the pension business," declared a pension attorney in this city who has turned his attention almost exclusively to real estate. He spoke in reply to a Post reporter's suggestion that there is not so much gain in prosecuting pension claims as in former years.

"It cannot be said," he went on, "that the business is dead, but it might as well be for all a man can get out