"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.

Guaranteed Weekly Circulation 100,000.

20c. per agate line for display.

20c. per agate line for Classified Columns.

50c. per line for reading notices.

$1.00 per line for Pension and Claim advertising.

Medical ads. admitted to Classified Columns only.

Special position, when granted, 20 per cent. additional.

Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space.

Columns 2¼ inches wide; 21½ inches long; seven columns to the page.

Sample copies mailed free on request.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CO. (Incorporated), Proprietors.

ENTERED AT WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 29, 1904.

Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.

THE Japanese march to the tune of John Brown's Body. No wonder they whip every time.

Russia, 5,189,401; Austria-Hungary, 2,071,254; United States, 1,127,268; Germany, 586,948; Turkey, 350,000; British Empire, 276,614; Abyssinia, 120,000; France, 80,000; and Algiers and Tunis, 102,132.

THE scare over torpedoes and torpedo-boats subsided almost as quickly as it raised, and now we are going on confidently talking about a 20,000 ton battleship. Naval people are now repeating Admiral Farragut's famous remark about torpedoes.

THE statistics given by the American Jewish year book places the Jewish population of the world at 10,671,832, with the United States taking third place as to the number of its citizens of that race. It gives the following statistics of the Jewish population in the different countries:

GEN. KUROKI hastened to report the capture of four miles of railroad rails, and 200 tons of coal, which Gen. Kuropatkin carelessly left behind when he evacuated Liao-Yang. Gen. Kuroki always seems surprised that Gen. Kuropatkin would leave anything.

AFTER the condition in which the Lena arrived at San Francisco there would appear to be as much buncom about the Russians as the Spanish. She had only made what would be a very short voyage, for a cruiser, yet she was so dilapidated that it will take weeks if not months to put her into repair to go to sea again.

A WRITER in Scribner's Magazine says: "The Japanese used both shrapnel and impact shells, and both were terribly effective."

What he was probably trying to say was, "both fuse and percussion shells." As everybody knows, except writers on the Eastern war, shrapnel means a shell filled with small balls, which are scattered, after the shell strikes, by a bursting charge, and this may be fired either by a fuse or by percussion.

IF WE do not have, now, a satisfactory trade arrangement with the Philippines it will be because there is no value in much counsel. The Insular Bureau has, after a careful study of six months, prepared a tariff measure which will be published in the papers and given the widest publicity in order to secure the criticisms and suggestions of the commercial men and other interests. It is believed that the adoption of this measure will rapidly develop the American trade in the Philippines. One firm in Toledo, Ohio, which has been buying a great amount of copra is already making its arrangements to transfer its entire plant to the Philippines and carry on its work there.

JAPANESE CAPTURES.

Field Marshal Oyama's report of his captures at Liao-Yang does not make it as great a success as may be imagined. He got less than 80,000 bushels of barley, rice, wheat, and millet, which is not a very considerable store for either side, if they have anything like the number of men reported. This is the more significant because grain is heavy and a more cumbersome part of the stores and therefore least likely to be removed. That amount of breadstuffs would not have supplied the number of men Kuropatkin is reported to have had, with their camp followers, etc., more than a few days. The most important capture is that of 352 houses and 214 warehouses. The Russians have spent a great deal of money in Manchuria in putting up fine Government buildings, and these now become the prize of the victors, and seem to be a very considerable booty, going some distance toward recouping the Japanese for their war expenses.

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The Russians officially report their losses in the two weeks' fighting around Liao-Yang to be:

Killed:		
Officers	56	
Men	1,810	1,866
Wounded:		
Officers	252	
Men	10,811	11,063
Total		12,929

This was out of army claimed to be from 170,000 to 225,000 strong, and which was driven out of its forts and intrenchments after a fortnight of "continuous and desperate battling."

At Chickamauga an army of 55,000 which retreated after two days fighting lost:

Killed:		
Officers	132	
Men	1,555	1,687
Wounded:		
Officers	592	
Men	8,820	9,412
Total		11,099

As the Army of the Cumberland was but from one-third to one-quarter the reported strength of Kuropatkin's army, the fighting at Chickamauga must have been three or four times as desperate and determined as that around Liao-Yang.

ONLY THREE DOLLARS A WEEK.

Three dollars a week seems a very modest recognition by the wealthiest Nation in the world to the men who saved it from destruction.

It is a very meager allowance to furnish a man, who is past the age of labor, and his wife with food, fire, shelter, clothes and medicine.

Certainly this great Government owes that much to the men who sacrificed everything that it might be what it now is.

No man who reads and understands the history of the great war of the rebellion will hesitate for an instant to assert that every man who helped maintain the integrity of the Nation through that awful struggle, richly earned a comfortable support in his old age from the Government.

To deny this would be rank ingratitude and injustice. It would be such heartlessness as in private life would expose the doer of it to the deserved contempt of the community.

The Government has always provided in their old age for the men who fought its battles in their youth. This principle is as well established as any other National policy. It is even older than the Nation, and was the fixed policy of each of the States when they were colonies. It has received the warm approval of every statesman whose name adorns our annals. Every one supported such a policy by his vote, his voice, his pen, and his action, when he was where he had an opportunity to pass upon the matter.

The pension was given for far less service than is required to qualify the veterans of to-day for a pension.

While the rate for previous wars was less than $3 a week, yet that was when money was worth far more than it is to-day.

Eight dollars a month meant much more to the veterans of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Indian wars than $12 a month does to-day. The soldiers in the early history of the country were paid as low as $3 a month, where they get $13 and upward to-day.

It will require very close management for the veteran of to-day to get along as well on $3 a week as the Revolutionary veteran did on $2 a week.

The strongest argument against the Service Pension Bill is the amount that it will cost. It is not the fault of the veterans that they are so many. It was the fault of the great war. They were not to blame that it took so many of them to do the work. The bigness of the work was responsible for that. They did more than any other soldiers in all the world's history were required to do and wore themselves out in doing it. This is the more reason why their pension should not be delayed.

Large as the number may be, the wealth of the country makes the burden of pension payments much less proportionately than was incurred when a pension of $8 a month was granted to the veterans of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Compared with the wealth and resources of the country, $3,208,373 paid for pensions in 1820 was a far heavier burden than $138,425,646 in 1903.

Above all, it is right. It is just. It is grateful. It is in keeping with the grandly right-loving, justice-doing character of the people of the United States.

OUT OF THE DARKEST SOUTH.

It will hardly be believed in the North that a paper of the standing of the Memphis Commercial Appeal has published such a brutal tirade against the immortal Lincoln as the following:

"PROPOSED CHANGE IN NAME.

"To The Commercial Appeal:

"As much interest is felt throughout Mississippi in the matter of changing the name of Lincoln County to Davis, I ask the privilege of your space for a short article relating to it.

"It seems that no opposing reason was offered, except the statements of one or two gentlemen that the people of Lincoln County do not wish the change to be made.

"Dr. C. L. C. Minor (now deceased), of Richmond, Va., was the author of a little brochure called 'The Real Lincoln,' which should be widely circulated. Dr. Minor was conversant with all the generally accepted accounts of Lincoln's life, and with many other works that throw light upon his character. In the pamphlet referred to, dozens of writers are quoted whose credibility no one would question; the views of only Northern historians and biographers are given, and the authority for every citation is shown.

"We here have conclusive proof that Lincoln was an infidel, and wrote a book attacking the inspiration of the Scriptures. He also penned another work, which those who have seen it regard as unfit to mention in polite company. He at no time made any pretense of being religious, and when he attended worship, he made game of the service. His "pious" references to the Almighty in messages, were inserted at the suggestion of his advisers, who reminded him that a politician could not afford to ignore the influence of the churches and religious sentiment in general.

"Lincoln spoke disrespectful of his own mother, and appears to have been a stranger to that regard for womanhood which is usually considered an essential quality in a gentleman. He proposed marriage to a lady, and because she refused, he wrote of her, 'imputing toothless and weather-beaten old age to a woman young and handsome,' and declared that he asked her to marry him partly because he thought no other man would do so.

"Lincoln was a teller of coarse jokes, and a singer of ribald songs; one of these last mentioned immediately preceded his Gettysburg speech which is found in so many of our school readers.

"Lincoln deliberately devised tortures for dumb animals, for no reason but to exercise his ingenuity, and this not as a boy, but after reaching mature manhood.

"Dr. Minor had read a biography written by Lincoln's private secretary, the plates of which his son bought up and destroyed.

"We find the truth established that a large proportion of the Northern people were opposed to the war against the South, so Dr. Minor can not be accused of attempting to excite sectional feeling. Our reading public should appreciate this bringing to light of long overshadowed truth. Taking the above, in connection with Lincoln's bringing on the war by treachery at Fort Sumter and his inflammatory proclamations, it is hard to understand why the citizens of any community should wish to be called by the name of a man with such a personality as has been exemplified in Lincoln's career.

"OBSERVER.

"Meridian, Miss."

This clearly comes from a man whose memory is full of the vilest and worst of the slanderous accusations used against Lincoln during the war and who utterly refuses to receive any evidence since then as to the Martyr President's singular purity and uprightness of character. Such a man sins against the light of day and is ignorant and vicious because he answers to the old theological conception of total depravity, and will not receive the light of better knowledge when it is thrown around him as bright as the sunbeams of a Summer day. No man has in this day the least excuse for misapprehension of Lincoln's character.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Next Sunday will be the 100th Anniversary of the adoption of the Twelfth Constitutional Amendment, the last one adopted before the War Amendments. This amendment changed the manner of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, and reads as follows:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."

Prior to that time all Electors had voted for two persons, the one receiving the highest number of votes being President and the next Vice-President. This led to the famous struggle between Jefferson and Burr, both of whom received the same number of votes. It was the first victory of the young Republican party, which had then defeated the Federal party of Washington and Adams. The Federalists supported Adams and Pinckney. Burr and Jefferson each received 73 votes, to 65 for John Adams, and 64 for C. C. Pinckney. After many weeks of bitter struggles in the House of Representatives, Jefferson received the votes of 10 States, and Burr of four, with Delaware and South Carolina not voting. This was in the Spring of 1801. Dec. 12, 1803, Congress proposed to the Legislatures the above amendment, and Sept. 25, 1804, the Secretary of State announced in a proclamation that the amendment having been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, now was the law.

No more amendments were added to the Constitution until 1865, when the Thirteenth was passed forever abolishing slavery "In the United States and all places subject to their jurisdiction."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Japanese are forcing their way through the chain of forts around Port Arthur, and each day brings hopes of securing the keypoint, which must compel the surrender of the fortress. Even if this is not done, the suffering of the beleaguered town must soon compel the white flag. Coal and provisions are undoubtedly very scarce, and there is daily apprehension of an outbreak of cholera which must be terribly fatal. It is hardly possible that the advent of some awful plague can be stayed many days.

The Japanese are now said to be in a position to command the city's water supply, which alone may force the speedy surrender.

The forces of Marshal Oyama are slowly moving northward, and have been for some days within 25 miles of Mukden, at various points, southwest, south, southeast and east. The evident intention is to flank the Russians out the city, and if possible out of Tie Pass. The Russians are ready to abandon Mukden upon the application of any considerable pressure, but announce that they will offer stubborn battle at Tie Pass. This, again, will depend upon the success and strength of the Japanese flank movements.

The Japanese are planning to flank the Russians, before Winter, not only out of Tie Pass, but out of all the places in the rear, through the mountain ranges, clear back to Chang-Wung-Fin, the gateway to the valley of the Sungari River. Unless Kuropatkin resists these more successfully than he has previous incursions upon the railroad in his rear, his retreat will have to be continuous to Harbin.

The Czar expresses the determination to continue the war on a much larger scale, and has issued orders which will increase the army to 600,000 or 700,000 men. Gen. Kuropatkin's command has been reduced and another army will be formed with Gen. Grippenberg as commander. It may be that Viceroy Alexieff will command the whole, or that the Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, at present Inspector-General of Cavalry, will be appointed to the command.

The Emperor is personally convinced that the political, as well as the military, prestige of the Empire is at stake, and that every other consideration must give way before the exigencies of war. The resources of the Empire in men and money must be drained, if necessary, in order to turn the scale and vindicate the power of Russia. The reorganization amounts to formal notice to the world, as the Emperor frankly explains in his rescript, that he intends to vastly increase the number of troops at the theater of war in order to force the struggle to a successful issue in the shortest possible time. It is intended to silence definitely all talk of foreign intervention by the announcement that Russia means to fight out the issue with Japan on the field of battle. Probably 300,000 additional men will be placed in the field.

A JAPANESE ADVANTAGE.

The Japanese have immense advantages over the Russians in their knowledge of the country and the languages. The Japanese have been studying Manchuria for years, in their methodical, thorough way, entirely reckless of time and labor. They have known that this war had to come, and have gotten ready for it to the last detail. The Russians have only acquainted themselves with so much of the country as they had to know. They have gone into it like the Spaniards into South America, relying upon the strong arm to compel the natives to find out for them whatever they desired. Naturally, the Chinese have deceived them wherever they could, and the Russians knew too little of the Chinese and their language to know when they were being deceived.

Like all the East, Manchuria has innumerable dialects and tongues. There is the written or "Mandarin" language, the speech of the ruling caste, and which all the educated Chinese can read, but only a limited number speak. Much the most of them give to the written characters the words of the language of their own province, so that the written language is spoken differently in every village and community. It is as if all Europe had the same word-signs, but French, Dutch, English and German, Italian, etc., each pronounced the sign according to his own speech. The English would read a certain word-sign "man," while the French would pronounce it "homme," the Spanish "hombre," etc. Our Arabic numerals are a good comparison.

To the educated Japanese the Mandarin language is as familiar as the French and German are to our educated men, and, besides, they have been industriously studying all the different dialects in Manchuria. They are in constant trade communication with those peoples, and it is very easy for a Japanese scout or spy to go anywhere, and find out what he wants to. When a Japanese officer goes out for information, he gets it at first hand, and can question and cross-question those from whom he obtains it. The Russians can do nothing of the kind. They began a school at Vladivostok for instructing young Russians in the Manchurian dialects, but the war came on before it had more than got into operation. When their Cossacks go out on a scout they get little more information from the people than from the birds, the cattle and pigs.

From the very first, therefore, the Japanese have had at once the most accurate information as to the Russian positions, numbers and movements, while the Russians have had to guess at those of their enemies.

First Troops in Knoxville.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Sept. 8 I saw a communication from Daniel McKinney, 12th Ky. He is mistaken in reference to the first troops to enter Knoxville. I write from memoranda taken at the time. The brigade of which I was a member consisted of the 5th Ind. Cav., 65th Ind. M't'd Inf., 14th Ill. Cav., and 8th Tenn. Cav., commanded by Col. Felix W. Graham, the best cavalry commander we were ever under. We left Glasgow, Ky., Aug. 18, 1863, as part of the Burnside army; on Aug. 24 we camped on the west fork, at the foot of Cumberland Mountain. As forage was scarce on the road the army was divided, a part going to the right, crossing Cumberland Mountain at Winter's Gap, while the rest went through Big Creek Gap. The 5th Ind. Cav. had just returned from the Morgan raid and the capture of that wily chief. Our regiment was not in good condition when we started, notwithstanding our two-weeks' rest; but our mission was doubly important, as we were to assist our Union friends, and at the same time do our part in crushing the rebellion. We left Glasgow with willing hearts. It was a surprise, even to ourselves to see how rapidly the corn crops would disappear about us, while the owners were either sulkily looking on, or away in the rebel army. At Montgomery we remained over night; next day went on to Wartsburg, where Gen. Burnside joined us, to remain only a few hours. We were fairly over the mountains and well on our way to Knoxville. The roads were in good condition. A general opinion prevailed among the officers that the rebels would meet us at Clinch River. Preparations were made for battle; but, what was our surprise, on reaching the river, to find no enemy there! It only remained to press on to Knoxville, through the thick dust and extreme heat. The last day our trip proved fatal to many of our horses; one after another was left on the roadside. I counted 50 in this condition between the Salt Works and Knoxville. One mile from the city Parson Brownlow's daughter met us, carrying the Stars and Stripes, and marched at the head of our command into Knoxville. Flags that had been concealed two years were brought out and raised to the breeze, and cheer after cheer went up as these oppressed citizens beheld their long-looked for friends. Old ladies came out, swinging flags and shouting: "God bless you! I knew you would come at last." This march over the mountains will long be remembered by all the boys. We were 14 days on the road, and our main subsistence was roasting ears and salt. We started Aug. 18, 1863, and arrived in Knoxville Sept. 1, 1863—the first Union troops to enter Knoxville. We marched through the city and went two miles out, on the Greenville pike, to the old fair grounds. The public works the rebels had converted into a general hospital, on an extensive scale. Within the inclosure they had erected 25 small buildings for the sick, besides several large ones. The rebels had anticipated our wants and set aside some acres of ground for a garden. The tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, onions, etc., were ready for use.—GEO. W. MILLER, 5th Ind. Cav.

Captured Spanish Fort.

Comrade D. R. Sanders, First Lieutenant, Co. E, 81st Ill., writes: "In your issue of March 3, under title 'Occupation of Spanish Fort,' Comrade Jewett tells us that about 2 o'clock a. m., April 9, 1865, his company made a gallant charge and entered the fort and to their surprise found no enemy to oppose them, the rebels having gone by boats across the bay. If Comrade Jewett had belonged to either the 8th Iowa or 81st Ill. he would have known that those rebels did not all cross the bay; but that about 480 of them were under guard at Gen. Carr's headquarters, having been captured between 6 and 7 o'clock the evening before. The fact is that about sundown, April 8, Col. Giddis, our brigade commander, at the head of the 8th Iowa, followed by the 81st Ill., made an assault on the extreme left of the fort, carried it at the point of the bayonet, sent into the fort a heavy line of skirmishers, picked up all the rebels left, and, being joined by the other regiments of his brigade, marched down to the water batteries and had a grand jollification, while the boys went through the rebel commissary. One of my company secured a splendid pair of shoes made of home-tanned leather.

"Marching back to camp, we were quietly sleeping by 10 p. m. The next morning, when Capt. McNeil, of our regiment, Ordnance Officer on the staff of Gen. Carr, went into the fort to examine the captured artillery he did find some one on guard at some of the guns, but he marked them 'Captured by Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Corps.'

"Now, Comrade Jewett, if you had known that Smith's Guerrillas were on the line you would not have made the mistake of thinking that you were the first inside of the fort—for it was well known in the Western Army that they always got there first! If you had started about eight hours sooner on that charge you might have had the pleasure of meeting us in the fort."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Work of the World's Busy Brains in Discovering, Inventing and Creating.

More or Less Odd Inventions.

O. P. Hallop, of Mattituck, N. Y., has invented a potato sorter to separate the large potatoes from the small ones and from the dirt.

F. C. Mudd has patented a device by which an animal stepping upon a platform pumps the water it is to drink, and another by which the waste water is emptied, so that each animal has fresh water.

W. F. Clark, of North Adams, Mass., has patented a device for a coaster which enables the rider to sit upright and prevents the wear and tear on clothes and shoes customary in this sport.

C. C. King, of Little Rock, Ark., has patented a device for a bit for kicking, balking or runaway horses, which will pinch and close the nostrils of the horse, shutting out the air, and thus reducing him to control.

Oliver L. Mayes, of Evanston, Wyo., has patented an invention for filling out the hollows in one's cheeks, and which can be comfortably worn.

Lillian Swain, of New York, has patented a device of non-corrosive material to put around a woman's neck to spread her hair out after washing, so that it will dry quickly and uniformly.

PICKING UP THE SOUND OF BELLS.

By agreement with the Canadian Government, 30 bells are to be installed in the St. Lawrence River and off the coast of the maritime provinces. Twenty-six of the stations will be worked from shore and four from lightships. In order to use the system ships are equipped with telephone receivers, which pick up the sounds of the bells at a distance of four to 10 miles. It is claimed that a vessel thus equipped can easily pick its way through a difficult passage, even in fog or storm. The system has been well tested, and has been pronounced a most important invention for the safety of ships at sea. It is expected that all ships making Canadian ports will be equipped with telephonic apparatus for picking up the sounds of the bells. Already provisional arrangements have been made with the principal steamship companies of the Dominion for the installation of the apparatus.

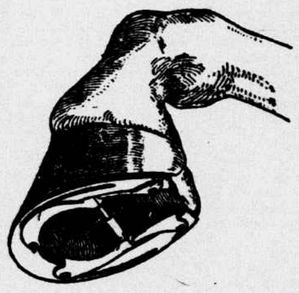
AN ADJUSTABLE UMBRELLA.

It is surprising that no one has before invented an umbrella which can be carried on the shoulder instead of in the hands. This has now been done and is made of a wire yoke and to be fitted over the round

part of the shoulder and strapped in place. It has projecting arms which will enable it to be fastened, and it is thought that the inventions will not only be very useful in this country, but more so in the tropics.

AN ICE SHOE.

A device has been patented for an attachment to horse-shoes which can be readily attached to any size shoe to prevent a horse from slipping on the ice. It



comprises circular members which engage with the inner edges of the horse shoe, and can be readily attached and removed.

A PANTALOONS CREASER.

An Illinois inventor deciding that the creased trousers have come to stay, has devised a novel machine for pressing trousers. The device may be heated by a gas-jet or otherwise, and the garment is then creased

by being passed through rollers, which are mounted upon a pair of handles like tongs. This can be done while the garment is on the wearer and will greatly cheapen the cost of the work.

GREATEST LIFTING MACHINE.

What is believed to be the most powerful lifting machine in the United States is located at Newport News, Va., in the great shipyard at that point. It is utilized for transferring heavy portions of a vessel, such as armor-plates, engines, guns, etc., from the wharf to their positions in the hull. The machine is known as a circular derrick, and it operated entirely by electric power. It has actually raised a weight of over 150 tons, swinging it around a circle 147 feet in diameter. Loads weighing 70 tons have been lifted and swung in a circle of 207 feet. The derrick will lift the heaviest cannon to a height of 100 feet above the surface of the water, and yet its machinery is so simple that but two men are required to operate it.

This derrick is composed of a steel tower or framework carried on pile foundations. This tower, which is circular, is fitted with a track for the rollers that carry the movable or revolving portions of the derrick. The revolving portion consists of a heavily framed structure, circular in general form, and carrying a movable jib from the outer end of which the several hoisting blocks descend vertically. The revolving portion of the derrick carries all the motors and machinery required for the various movements, as well as the balancing weights required to offset the tilting tendency of the jib. The revolution of the derrick is effected by means of two pinions, which engage with a circular rack fixed to the stationary tower or framework. Each of these pinions is driven by a general electric motor, capable of developing 20 horse-power. The racking movement of the jib is effected by means of wire ropes leading over sheaves at the top of the jib, and wound on large drums, which are located in the revolving structure of the derrick. The inner and lower end of the jib has a pin connection to the revolving structure, so that, by winding up to the drum, the outer end is raised and is brought in toward the center, while unwinding the drum lowers the outer end and moves it out from the center. The hoisting blocks are carried, as before mentioned, from the outer end of the jib; and the leads from these blocks run down the jib to drums, which, like the others, are operated by electric motors.

A HOUSEHOLD HELP.

There is a big pail which is to be numbered among the latest household helps, something which looks to be a cross between a milk pail and a churn. It is neither, but a breadmaker, and you can knead four loaves of bread, or eight if desired, in three minutes, and the bread is warranted to be the kind that the modern mother learns to make at a scientific cooking school. The pail is of heavy tin and sheet steel, with two handles at the top, and a cover with a crank in the center. There is a clamp, by means of which the pail is fastened firmly to the table. The crank is attached to a heavy wire with a deep curve at the lower end, on the inside. The materials for the bread are put into the pail, the liquids first and the flour last, and with a few turns of the crank the bread is mixed, kneaded, and set to rise, well covered. In the morning the dough is loosened from the sides of the pail with a knife, the crank is turned for the second kneading, the dough is lifted from the pail on the big hook, and cut off for the pans. There is no unpleasant working with the hands, and while the good, ordinary breadmaker does not have the trouble of the woman pictured on the circular, who is making her bread in the old-fashioned way, there are many reasons for preferring this more modern one. A breadmaking pail which will accommodate four loaves of bread will cost $2, and one for double that quantity $2.50.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

To plants nitrogen in the soil is something like oxygen in the air to animals. The fertility of the soil depends upon the nitrogen in it. All growing plants use up great quantities of nitrogen, and to keep up the fertility it must be constantly replaced. Most all manures depend for their value upon the amount of nitrogen they contain, and this is what makes ammonia so valuable. The leguminosae, the plants which have pods, have the quality of taking the most nitrogen from the air and converting it into a shape where it is readily assimilable by plants. The leguminosae among trees are the locust, Kentucky coffee tree, and Sophora Japonica; among plants, the clovers, of which there are nearly 100 defined species, and the beans, peas, etc. All farmers know from practical experience that it makes the land richer to grow these, but recently science has found out the reason.

The English claim that a brown-colored egg is necessarily superior to a white one, and the English grocers are dyeing the shells with a decoction of coffee or aniline.

The graphite industry has become a very important one in the United States. In 1903 the United States consumed 37,758 tons, valued at $1,598,589, of which only $225,554 worth was produced in this country. This was, however, an increase over the previous year. The best graphite is crystalline, and it is used for lead pencils, lubricating, etc. In the United States this comes mostly from Essex and Washington and Counties of New York, and Chester Co., Pa. Most of the world's supply comes from Ceylon.

The consumption of borax is increasing in the United States, in response to a demand by glass and tile makers, painters, hat makers, calico makers, and beef packers. The domestic production is increasing rapidly, and a great deal comes from the desert dry-lake region of California, though considerable is found in Nevada and Oregon.

One of the inventions which makes one wonder why it was not thought of before is a continuous sounding device. At present the only way to survey the bottom of a body of water is by "heaving the lead." This is slow and tiresome work, and only gives the depth at the points at which the lead was heaved, and can not indicate anything between them. There may be a great rock or a piece of a sunken wreck which would do much damage. A device has been patented by which a graduated rod runs freely up and down the side of a boat and terminates in a wheel running along the bottom of the river. The rod is about 30 feet long and as the boat moves it indicates every uneavenness on the floor of the stream.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There was a strong contest in the New York Convention between Edward M. Grout, of Brooklyn, Comptroller of Greater New York, and Edward M. Shephard, of Brooklyn. Mr. Shephard finally withdrew, because of the opposition of the King's County delegation, and Mr. Grout because of the hostility of Tammany Hall. Then Ex-Senator D. B. Hill nominated Supreme Court Judge Daniel Cady Herrick, of Albany, for Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation. The platform is generally devoted to State issues, and severely arraigns the Odell Administration for extravagance, waste, and for the Governor combining in himself the function of Governor and the Chairman of a political machine. David B. Hill spoke for the ticket, and it seems to meet with general satisfaction among the Democrats.

The Democrats of Colorado have nominated Ex-Governor Alva Adams, of Pueblo, for Governor. The platform accuses the Republican State Administration of violating every safeguard of the individual by the bill of rights, and demands an eight-hour law and a Bureau of Forestry, and for an initiative and referendum.

The Republicans of New Jersey held an enthusiastic and harmonious convention at Trenton, Sept. 20, at which Ex-Senator Edward C. Stokes was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The platform asks among other things for the taxation of all second class railroad property at local rates, which would add about $400,000 to the taxes paid by the railroads to the State, of which Jersey City would receive $275,000.

The New Hampshire Republicans in convention at Concord nominated John McLane for Governor by acclamation. The platform confines itself to a laudation of the career of the Republican Party.

The Police census of the voters of Baltimore shows a total of 137,215, which is an increase over 1903 of 1,595. Of these voters 115,555 are white, and 21,660 are colored.

Gov. Montague, of Virginia, has higher political aspirations. He wants to come to the United States Senate next year in the place of Senator Martin.

The Reform Club has interrogated 812 Democratic editors in Northern and Western States as to their views on the tariff, and the result of the inquiry is of considerable significance. Seven hundred and twenty-six editors favor revision; 522 "thorough revision;" 520 believe that all raw materials should be free; 713 believe that the tariff on trust-produced goods should be "greatly reduced," and 98 believe that it should be abolished entirely; 519 editors believe it is wise to make tariff-reform an issue in this campaign. To each question 10 or 12 per cent. of the editors returned a "doubtful" answer; that is, 164 could not say to what extent revision should go; 79 were doubtful of the expediency of making the tariff a leading issue this year. In all probability these figures represent statistically the feeling of Democrats everywhere.

Representative Joseph W. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, says: "As matters now stand we are likely to lose the House of Representatives. If the Democrats carry 15 districts which are now represented by Republicans, they will wipe out our majority in the House. There are at least 25 districts scattered all over the country which the Republicans will lose if they allow the election to go by default."

Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, says that the Bryan men, Hearst men, and Silver men are all united in labering for a party triumph. Illinois is debatable ground, Indiana is in the best condition for Democratic victory since 1892, the situation in New York is all that Democrats can desire, and the prospect in New Jersey, Connecticut, and West Virginia is such as to cheer the Democratic heart."

The Republicans are striving hard for West Virginia, and will deliver 50 speeches a day in that State. Protection is the keynote of the fight.

ORDER NO. 78.

Commissioner Ware Replies to the Constitution Club.

(New York Sun.)

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: All Democrats are Constitutional lawyers and occupy the relation to the Republican party that mosquitoes do to a fisherman.

I have recently seen "Report No. 1," made by the Parker Constitution Club of New York, in which they find that Pension Order No. 78, known as the Age order, is an invasion of the Constitution, and they hold the President responsible therefor.

Order No. 78 was an order making the proof of certain ages, by old soldiers, evidential facts of certain degrees of disability; not conclusive—only evidential.

Seventy years, being the Biblical age of threescore and ten, was fixed as the probable age of total disability, "which so incapacitated them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." The foregoing are the words of the statute.

The United States Statutes make the Commissioner of Pensions the executive officer to carry out and enforce the pension laws. The laws are brief and need much interpretation, and the position of Commissioner is in many respects analogous to that of a Judge, in that he must interpret the law and weigh the evidence presented, and declare therefrom whether the claimant is entitled to a pension or not. Over 100,000 claims are by him rejected annually.

Among other things which the Commissioner is called upon to decide is the meaning of the sentence above quoted. For instance: What is "manual labor?" Notice a policeman strolling leisurely along—is he performing manual labor? Is the night watchman in a hotel, or the cashier in a bank, or many another whom we might cite, engaged in manual labor?

The Commissioner must decide what is "manual labor." The statute does not apply to brain labor, nor does it define "manual labor." Congress pensions for physical and not mental decay.

Again, what is "a support?" Must an old soldier live on rice or on cornmeal? Is the support contemplated by Congress the cheapest that will keep life in him at one meal a day? Must he live in a cellar or in a bunk, like a San Francisco Chinaman; must he wear rags, must he wrap himself up in a piece of carpet and hibernate through the Winter?

The present attitude of thought in the Pension Bureau is that the word "support" means clothes good enough to go to church in and a respectable abode, and such medical attendance as may be necessary, and three good square meals a day, and plenty of plug-cut, and several other things, and then some more.

Order No. 78 finds that an old soldier who is 62 years of age is probably able to earn only one-half of this kind of a support and is entitled to $6 per month as a pension, and at 65 he is two-thirds disabled and entitled to $8.

This rule is within the strict line of statutory authority, human experience, and executive precedent. No Democratic President or Commissioner will ever abrogate Order No. 78, because it is for all time; yet a Democratic President or Commissioner would have that power, and Gen. Black, who had been Pension Commissioner, knowing of this power, thought it wise to suggest that Congress put the question beyond the reach of his party by making an act done in pursuance of Congressional authority the motive of a specific act.

There being nothing wrong in principle with Order No. 78, let us now examine the particular charge of unconstitutionality which the Parker Constitution Club sets forth.

The club finds President Roosevelt responsible for the order and finds that it contravenes Section 9 of Article I, which reads as follows: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

History and the public records concerning Order No. 78 show that when it was made Congress was in session; that the order was made March 15, 1904, but was not to go into force until April 13, 1904; that it was immediately reported to Congress, with a request that one and a half million dollars be appropriated to carry the order into effect. The sum estimated was embodied in the pending Deficiency bill and came up for quick discussion. As Order No. 78 had been made under and by virtue of authority granted by Congress, there was then one of three courses to be taken by Congress. First, it could deny that the authority was granted, deny that the order was legal and refuse to pass the appropriation; secondly, it could repeal the law and abrogate the order; thirdly, it could recognize the order as legal and valid and vote an appropriation to carry it out.

Congress, after hearing what everybody had to say, took the third course, and voted the one and a half millions to carry it out.

Congress having approved the order and voted the money, the pensions began to issue under the order and to be paid.

How did the Commissioner get the money to pay those pensions? How did he get it out of the Treasury? Did Mr. Roosevelt go to Mr. Shaw and treat him as Cesar did Metellus and take the money away from him? No. Did the Commissioner open the Treasury with a crowbar and abstract the money? No. Well, how was it? Let us ask Mr. Shaw. He will say that not a dollar has gone out of the Treasury without an appropriation bill passed by each branch of Congress and signed by the presiding officer of each body.

When Order No. 78 was issued Democratic newspapers offered four remedies: The impeachment of the Commissioner: the dismissal of the Commissioner; a mandamus to compel the Commissioner to do his duty as they understood it; and, fourth, an injunction to restrain action on Order No. 78.

The passage of the appropriation bill recognizing the legality of the order and voting the money to carry it out ended the consideration of the remedies proposed.

This brings us around to the proposition stated by the Parker Constitution Club in "Report No. 1." It reads: "We find that President Roosevelt deliberately disregarded Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution, providing: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

I submit the proposition to any blacksmith in the United States, with perfect confidence that he will see where that eminent body of lawyers mistook the meaning of that comprehensive document.

F. F. WARE.

Bureau of Pensions, Washington, Sept. 19.