The Washington Times.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901. Publication Office.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY.....

EVENING AND SUNDAY 4.00 Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-fee cents EVENING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-fee cents THE TIMES COMPANY,

culation of The Times for the week cust SI, 1904, was as follows:

Friday, August 30..... Saturday, August 31.... Duily average (Sunday, 18,628, excepted) .. 39,408

Steel Strike Developments.

The important development yesterday in the steel strike was the failure of the strikers to tie up the Duocesne mill. This was a great disappointment to them, especially as success in this project might have to some extent offset the depressing effect of the onslaught made by ex-Vice President Hickey, of the Amalgamated Association upon

President Shaffer, at Bay View Sunday Mr. Hickey is one of the Milwaukes workers who last week visited Pittsburg and the Eastern strike region generally, to study the situation and the prospects of the movement. As a result of his investigations he accuse Shaffer of doctoring the Amalgamated constitution, and sending broadcast alleged copies from which were carefully minuted the provisions making it incumbent upon the lodges to vote separately upon a proposition to strike. Mr. denounced the whole business as a failure since, as he asserted, seventy-two per cent of the mills were working; and he declared that Shaffer had not only made a flasco of the strike, but had done irreparable injury to the Amalgamated Association.

Perhaps this development is more important than any which have preceded it, in showing the extent to which internal dissensions are contributing to a general break-up among the strikers. As late as yesterday President Burns, of the Glass Workers' Union, was still endeavoring to induce President Schwab, of the United States Steel Company, to consider some basis of settlement which should save the face of the Amalgamated Association; but it is hardly probable that he will be able ish anything of a practical nature. Mesers. Morgan and Schwab are said to be firm in their determinao treat with the strikers or presentatives until the men in ordered back to work, and on no a count to recognize the Amalgamated Association in any way again, unless it shall procure a charter and thus place itself in a position of legal responsibility for its acts and engagements. How the situation may appear today it is impossible to say, but yes terday the indications seemed to be that the strike would reach its end

Ignorance of Political Recomy. That Georgia clergyma, o is said to have just returned from Lurope converted from the free silver idea, by the discovery that our money in Europe is at a premium, while Italian money is not, and who has also reached the conclusion that we must have a tariff bethan they are in Europe, would do well him excused from appearance as a to keep his religion unmixed with polit- | witness before the Court of Enquiry, ical economy. his theological teachings.

There is much in political economy that served and admitted facts. After one has become more or less familiar with these principles, from a study of the standard text books, he is still quite likely to go astray in his attempt to matter, unless he is also familiar with the facts which go to make up the subject matter, and to obtain an accurate knowledge of these may itself require long and laborious study. There are, indeed, many points upon which a clergyman or a scholar on almost any other line outside the economic field may confess ignorance and do it with no sense of humiliation.

But in many cases the ignorance displayed is far and away beyond what seems to be excusable. There probably are no two facts better known to those who have even made a cursory study of the money and tariff questions that that Italian money has been more or less depreciated for some years just, and that wages are higher upon an average in America than in Europe. They are points that can be gathered from the daily papers by on who reads with any sort of care. But this reverend gentleman, it appears, had to go all the way to Europe der to learn them, and after he did so. if he is correctly reported, his mind is a complete blank as to their real sig-

The basic contention of the silver men was that the demonstization of silver in Europe and America had increased the demand for gold and given to it a forced and unjust value, the effect be ing to increase the burden of all debt. enriching the creditor and moneyed classes at the expense of all others. The premium on gold was the identical thing complained of. All through the ing controversy over the coinage of all r, it was shown that the cour tries which remained upon the silver basis, and whose monetary systems had not been changed, were, relatively speaking, more prosperous than the gold standard countries. The discount upon their silver was a positive ad vantage in international trade, increasing their exports, diminishing their imports, and stimulating their home industries. And now after the silver question has been practically settled as political issue, we have a minister of

to get the gold to pay with, he would be very likely to change his mind as to the beneficent effects of a premium on the yellow metal.

Parenthetically it may be observed in passing that the discount on Italian money is owing to the fact that she has never been able to establish and maintain the gold standard. Some years ago she made the attempt. She borrowed eighty million dollars and started in, but the gold slipped away from her again, and her paper money went to a discount. Any country can have the gold standard that is rich enough either to buy the gold with commodities, or to keep borrowing gold whenever necessary. But poor countries can do neither. Depreciated money is not the cause of Italy being poor, but the money is depreciated because she has not been rich enough to force it up to the gold level.

The remark concerning the tariff is ot quite so bad, because the difference in wave rates is an element to be considered in dealing with the tariff. But it is only a very small part of the question. Few people in the United States have objected to a tariff sufficient to over the difference in wages. Had th tariff never been carried beyond that point, there would not be much of an ssue upon the question at this time. But the labor which enters into American manufacturing is a mere fraction of the total cost, while the tariffs have been formulated upon the theory that the whole cost was labor. Even had such been the case the duties were placed a great deal higher than would have been necessary to equalize condi-

A moderate tariff is still proper and ecessary on some things, but it is certain that notwithstanding the higher rates of wages in this country, we can now compete in many lines with the manufacturers of other countries. As to these lines, it is clear that the turiff is not only unnecessary, but unjust to our own people. It enables the great trusts that control the most of these industries to put prices to the American consumer away above the international level. There are many cases n which the American manufacturers have the advantage of their rivals in machinery, in fuel, and in raw material advantages which far more than offset the difference in wage rates. But this Georgia ciergyman returns to the Uni ted States his brain charged with the one idea that wages are higher in this country than in Europe, and hence,

that the tariff is all right. No particular importance is to be attached to the opinions of this one in dividual, and we have only referred to the matter as illustrative of how superficial is the knowledge of economies even by many who are well up in other branches of learning. And, unforcu nately, the old aphorism that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" applies with peculiar force to those who ven ture into the field of political economy for it is a subject that vitally affects all the substantial and material interests of mankind. Hence, it is danger cus to the man who assumes to know when he is, in fact, ignorant, and to those who blindly follow his lead.

Sampson the Star Witness.

If we are to judge by the most re cent reports from Burke Haven, New Hampshire, where Sampson is said to be boating, fishing, driving, smoking, eating as heartily as he did when he followed the pleasant pastoral pursuit of a swineherd in early days, and generally enjoying himself, it will be very difficult for Crowninshield to make out for him a case either of nervous prostration or paresis, which the department apparently has been trying to do for several days, in the hope of getting

is sie to be taken as indicating the meet daily at the hotel on Lake Suna breadth and grasp of his mind, and his | pee at which he is staying aver, it will knowledge of the subjects referred to be something of a task to wreck his before he went to Europe, we are left mind and body again within the space in very grave doubts as to the value of of nine days, so that the court and the country may be induced to accept the contention that it would be both cruel is subtle and complex, and knowledge and useless to subject him to cross exof the great fundamental principles amination. But unless he should imdoes not come to man intuitively. It prove each shining hour between now is acquired in the first place by close and September 12, and go down hill thinkers from a careful study of ob- faster than he shot from in front of Santiago Harbor to the horizon just be fore Cervera ran out, we are inclined to believe that he will have to face the music. Naturally, he would prefer to be absent because that appears to have apply them to some particular subject been and still to be his habit in any crisis; but this time the country will not stand it without making no end of

The American people are very much In earnest about having Sampson explain why he failed to make the least attempt to intercept the spanish squadron, after being warned at Cape Haltien, May 15, 1898, that it was on the point of leaving Curacao for Santiago; why, when the Signal Service notified him that Cervera was in Santiago Harbor, he wasted eleven days in inaction; why, when he reached Santiago and found the Colon in the outer harbor and she waited there for four hours and twenty minutes, he did not fire at least one pot shot at her, and, finally, why, when he had notice on the evening of July 2 that the Spaniards appeared to be actively preparing for a sortie, he give the Filipinos the full benefits of turned over the command of the fleet to his superior officer, Commodore Schley, hoisted the signal: "Disregard the movements of the commander-in chief." and scooted for the skyline.

Nothing could be plainer than that Sampson is the star witness; nor that Crowninshield, et al., will move heaven and earth to keep him off the stand. Meantime they are making the American naval service the laughing stock of Europe.

It is intimated that in order to head off Mr. Babcock and his little bill to deprive the trusts of their tariff protection, Speaker Henderson may increase the Republican membership of the Ways and Means Committee from ten to twelve, and reduce the Democratic representation from seven to five. Of course, this is only a rumor, but we may be sure that there will be no hesitation about resorting to any measure that is calculated to repress those ingrates within the Republican party who are either forgetful of what the party owes to the trusts or indifferent as to the burden of the obliga-

It is not necessary to make any such

ure. There is no danger of Mr. Bab- | ca. cock being able to get any bill through the House that is calculated to injure the trusts. Such a measure might with perfect propriety be entitled "a bill to wind up the affairs of the Republican

party.' But the leaders of the party will scarcely be content to prevent the passage of such a measure. They do not want one to get out of the Ways and Means Committee. If Messrs, Babcock and McCall should vote in committee with the seven Democrats to report the measure they would constitute a majority; the bill would be reported, and there it would stand on the House calendar. It is very seldom that a bill reported from this committee is not acted upon, and to hang this one up would be a most unusual almost an inprecedented, thing. It would be bad

for the Republican party. Far better would it be to strangle the bill in committee. To do this, though, it will not be necessary to increase the Republican membership of the committee. The end can be reached just the same by the simple expedient of leaving Representatives Babcock and Mc-Call off the committee, and putting a couple of little Republican chaps their places who will do just what they are told to do-no more, no less. We do not know just how the Republicans will handle the proposition, but whatever method they adopt it is entirely possible that they may get their fin

There can be no doubt that public in terest is acute in regard to the report that the Walker Canal Commission is to present when the Administration is ready to receive it. For some time past there has been an uncomfortable impression abroad that the report, which, as it is generally understood, was strongly in favor of the Nicaragua route, both on grounds of economy and feasibility, had been rewritten in order to favor the interests of the Panama Canal syndicate of New York and London, the leading members of which in this country are close to and influential with the Administration. Such a pubhe impression may do the majority of the commission an injustice. We do not know how Rear Admiral Walker now stands on the matter, but it is notorious that his most competent colleagues never have considered the old de Lesseps ditch as a practicable proposition and that uninfluenced by pressure from the White House they would condemn it unmercifully. What they may do in The "New York Journal" yesterday

claimed authority for saying that the forthcoming report would be in general tenor like the previous one, and, hence, would favor the Nicaragua route and the acquisition by this country, by means of a long lease of a strip of territory through the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which would give the United States complete control of the line of the American waterway. We have no means of knowing how far right the "Journal" may be; but we are sorry to say that we have our doubts. It may be true that the report will show a saying of twelve million dollars in following the Nicaragua rather than the exploded French line, but the factor of expense would have little or no weight in determining official action. If the trans-continental railway magnates, who bitterly oppose the American project, because they do not want an inter-oceanic canal, but advocate the completion of the de Lessep's ditch, because they do not believe it can be made a success, wish for a report favorable to their views, it is probable that they will get what they desire. The American people are anxious for an trol, and feel that it must be had, since it will form a part of our national coast line, and become a source of danger if Hable to be used against us in war with any foreign Power. But the Panama Canal syndicate are thinking of their stupendous deal rather than about the interests of the nation; so it is pretty hard to predict what may happen when the question shall be taken up by Congress next winter.

MacArthur vs. Hull.

There seems to be some difference of opinion between General MacArthur and Representative Hull as to conditions in the Philippines. Mr. Hull was quoted recently as saying that forty thousand soldiers will have to be kept there by the United States for some years to come. General MacArthur says that forty thousand are needed now, but that he believes the number may be reduced within the next three menths. This is a point upon which ven the general may be mistaken, but as a rule, we would be willing to take his judgment in preference to that of Mr. Hullon almost any subject connect ed with the islands, excepting, perhaps, the opportunities for making money by getting in on the "ground floor" with lumber company. It is a little remark able, to say the least, that Gener-MacArthur, so long the head of the mil Itary government of the islands, should seem to be so much more anxious to civil government, than do so many of the Republican politicians.

One thing, however, must be kept in mind: General MacArthur's opinion as to what can be done in the way of completely pacifying the Filipinos is evi dently based upon the idea that they are to be treated in accordance with a "truly American policy." If that is done, the work no doubt will be easy. But such statesmen as Mr. Hull are not looking for the establishment of a truly American policy in the Philip pines. That is exactly the kind of policy they do not want. In their judgment the country is one for American to exploit, and this, it is believed, can be accomplished better under a military despotism than with a "truly American" civil government established in

the archipelago. In such matters it will naturally take ome little time to establish complete order, and Americanize the islands; but that only makes it the more imperative for the Administration to remove every just cause for complaint. No single thing will contribute anywhere near so much to this end as to throw the protection of the Constitution over the Filipinos, let them be assured that they are legally a part of the American

up more and more of his commodities bill, and the Committee on Rules situation requires. It should be taken would not bring in a special resolution | both in justice to the Filipines and to for the consideration of such a meas- the great tax-paying public of Ameri-

A Radical Spelling Reform.

Mr. D. G. Porter, of Waterbury Conn., has the honor of being the most radical reformer who has yet tackled the job of remodeling English spelling. He of words so that it will be logical, and then to spell them as they are pronounced. For instance, he suggests that since "obey" is pronounced as it "obedient" should be pronounced "obaydient," He would, in short, introduce Continental spelling and pronunciation, calling a "ah," e "ay," and

Compared with the job this gentleman will have in convincing the English speaking people of the world that his system is good, the twelve labors of Hercules are as nothing. There are more children born every year, to be taught the present system of English spelling before they are ten, than will adopt his ideas in a lifetime. He proposes not only to change the spelling in the whole of English literature, but to change the pronunciation of the English tongue in the mouths of hundreds of millions of people. He might as well try to change the shape of their ears. The time for both sorts of evolution is past. He complains that the English lan-

guage was evolved by common, ignorant people, who were not capable of constructing a really fine language. It may be doubted whether the English people were, in the essentials of civili-zation, very far behind the rest of the world at the time when their language was taking shape; but at any rate, the experiment of changing their speech, while it was yet in a somewhat plastic stage, was thoroughly tried. The Norman conquered the country and made Norman-French the court language and the medium of polite intercourse, while even the common people had to learn a new hybrid tongue, in which French formed a large part. The Normans dld all that mortal aristocrats could do to wipe out the original Saxon. In the meantime, the monks were making Latin the medium of learning, and a great part of the literature of the time was written in that language. With the king on one side and the clergy on the other, uniting their forces against the Anglo-Saxon speech, it would seem that that homely and expressive tongue would have to suc-cumb. It would have done so had it been a mere corrupt patols, or the offspring of ignorant people of limited ideas. But it survived, and not only survived, but practically crowded out both other languages and is at the present time the medium of commercial intercourse, not only in Englishspeaking countries, but elsewhere. This could not have happened had there not been an inherent fitness for the expression of human thought in this rugged language. Even today, the Saxon word for most important ideas stands side by side with that of Latin derivation, and is generally used in preference to it. Most of the eccentricities of spelling and conjugation come from the Saxon. They are worth preserving, even if they do lead to some slight perplexity. After all, the difficulties of English to a Frenchman are probably no greater than those of French to an English-

A story is current in Europe to the ef-fect that after his visit to France Czar Nicholas intends to call a congress of the chiefs of European States to meet at Cop-enhagen. The object of the proposed congress is not given, but the interna-tional friction which the two Eastern questions, the Morroco question, and other matters of irritation are causing may have a good deal to do with the scheme. It is a long time since the Sovereigns of

since 1815, if we remember, holiday before the meeting of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admiral Schley's counsel will bring the Howison-Hackett scandal to his attention, in the belief that he will not support the peculiar and suspicious action of his subordiprise us greatly should Mr. Long show up in Warhington before the twelfth. He is a good deal of a Sampsonite, himself.

Li Hung Chang is working the cable to ascertain if there is any sympathy with the position of Prince Chun at the chan-celleries of Europe, outside of Berlin. He is not likely to get much comfort. It may be that Chun will return to China rather than face the ordeal of the expiatory ceremony at the Kaiser's palace; but, should be do so, probably it would be the World for China. Emperor Withelm is the kind of man to exact full satisfac-tion for the old and any new affront to his country or his dignity.

Abdul Hamid has been much impressed, during the past two or three years, with the idea that the Kaber was his friend, and on occasion, might be his acker. It is announced that he has appealed to Emperor Wilhelm to mediate between Turkey and France, and has een advised to lose no time in making the best settlement he can with the Powoffended. That is sensible advice, and he is very likely to follow

PERSONAL.

Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, a leading nember of the National Republican Comee of the United States, is seriously with gout at the Frankfort Hotel in

The automobile traveling van King Leopold of Belgium ordered from France some time since has been completed, and will soon be shipped to Bolgium. It is the most elaborate vehicle of the sort ever made and cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

Henry Mosler, the artist, has just urned t othis country after a stay of ine months in France and Italy, and as gone to his summer home in the atskills, where he is working hard. He atskills, to take a studio in this city for

Baron Mount-Stephen announces a gift £40,000 to the Presbyterian Church of scotland, the income to go to ministers in his native district of Aberdeenshire and

"Peter Bryant of Holton," says the Kansas City Journal," "is a nephew of he late William Cullen Bryant, and last week before a Bryant memorial meeting he delivered an address on his eminent kinsman at Springfield, III. His opening sentence had the true Kansas swing. He said: 'Fifty years of busy life is a long time to tell much about in the short space of half an hous, and the audience will pardon me if, as I ricochet over this long stretch of ground, I touch only the high places.'

late king, is very much to the front just now, and it is a quite new sign of the the gospel suddenly converted to the gold standard by the discovery that gold standard by the discovery that there is a premium on gold in certain parts of Europe. If he were heavily in debt, and had nothing but commodities to pay with, and found that by reason of the premium on gold, he had to give or anyone else to call up an anti-trust course indicated is exactly what the

FOREIGN TOPICS.

After all the fuss that was recently

made over the removal of St. Edmund, king and martyr, from Toulouse to Arun-del in England, it seems that that there is more than a "possible shadow of doubt" that the bones brought back in such honor are those of King Edmund. The legend is that full 700 years ago Louis, the Dau-phin of France, took the body of St. Edmund to St. Sternin in the ancient city of Toulouse, where it remained until a few weeks ago. The authority for this belief is found in a volume written by Pierre Caseneuve in 1840, and his authority seems to have been an inventory of relics com-piled in 1439, which mentions three vasa of marbie "containing the bodies of the four crowned martyrs and of St. Aymun-dus, formerly King of England." It seems, dus, formerly King of England." It seems, so we are told by skepties, that there is not a scrap of evidence that the body was taken to France by the Dauphia, and, on the other hand, there is much evidence that no such thing ever occurred. None of the chroniclers, Matthew Parls, Roger of Wendever, or Waiter of Hemingburgh, while telling much of the misdeeds of the French soldiery, says anything of the desectation of the saint's tomb. And this shrine was one of the most popular in England, the object point of pligrimages from far and near. It isn't likely that the tomb could have been robbed of its precious bones without some one commenting on it; without, indeed, its making a sensation which would last for years. Furthermore, the monks of Bury St. Edmunds believed that the body of their patron rested in the church until the monastery was dissolved. Jocelin, in his chronicle, tells how at least on one occasion the loculus was opened and the abbet touched the head, eyes, and nose of the royal saint. In a word, there is no evidence of the removal of the saint's body, and there is evidence of a continuous belief in its presence in England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England. The chances are that the bones which have been carried from France to England and the archibishop of Canterbury, who died in Soley, France, and was buried in Pontigny 409 years after the Saxon Kins had departed from this life. The whole question is stirring up a vast amount of interest among English hagiographers. so we are told by skentics that there is

The British soldier is the chief sufferer by the humanity of his countryman liv ing in case and plenty at home. His generals, obeying orders from the War Office, have made it clear to him that Boer property is sacred. Hence he has starved in a land of plenty. The eggs

Boer property is sucred. Hence he has starved in a land of plenty. The eggs and the chickens, the pigs and the milk, were left for the commandos of the enemy. For months General Rundhe's men, hungry and ragged and footsore, tramped the eastern part of the Orange River Colony, and the farms of the burghers in the field were as safe from petty thieving as the farms of the burghers in the field were as safe from petty thieving as the farms of Devonshire. "How honorable" said the humanitarian, end he never thought that the enforced seferors that the field were as the farms of Devonshire. "How honorable" said the humanitarian, end he never thought that the enforced seferors such a melancholy feature of tree war. He starved to please the sentimental humanitarian and in too many cases he deled for it. What did it matter? England's reputation for magnanimity was preserved.

Even the enemy's sticks were respected. It was at Semekal, half empty because the burghers were out on commando, and the men, steer a hard day's march in which the sight of a tree or a shrub was an event, were sent out to collect fuel to cook their meat ration. There were plenty of wooden fences and trees in the town, but these were not to be taken on pain of imprisonment. A party of Royal Mounted Rifles, most of them unarmed, in their fruitless search for fuel, fell into a mahbush, and five were shot dead. In Senekal itself British soldiers wandered up and down the streets collecting refuse in their helmets and handkerchiefs, the Dutch women grinning and jeering at them from the windows. Gver and over again when the men have been on short rations a full meat has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over again when the men have been on short rations a full meat has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over again when the men have been on short rations a full meat has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over again when the men have been on short rations a full meat has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over aga

in their helmets and handkerchiefs, the Dutch women grinning and jeering at them from the windows. Gver and over again when the men have been on short rations a full meal has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over again the men, exhausted and hungry, have had to march on foot while Boer prisoners were being conveyed by us in British carts and wagons.

On the Swiss-Italian frontier at Maslianico last week the custom house officials stopped a long procession of forty schoolgiris, walking two and two from a seminary in the neighborhood. Suspicion had been aroused by the frequency with which they crossed the frontier in their daily walks, and on examination it was found that every o is of the schoolgiris was smuggling a quantity of cigars and cigarettes to a total value of £5,000.

All the poor little girls were put in prison, and it is not certain yet what considerant will be meted out to them. dally walks, and on examination it was found that every one of the schoolgirls was smuggling a quantity of cigars and cigarettes to a total value of £5,000.

All the poor little girls were put in prison, and it is not certain yet what punishment will be meted out to them. It seems that this smuggling had been going on systematically for a long time.

In the Prussian royal family the curious custom exists of selecting some half a dozen deserving young couples in July of every year and to have them married in the Garrison Church at Potsdam on the Louise of Prussia. Of course, careful en-quiry is made into the character and anmonth the weddings took place at the above named church in the presence of Princess Margarethe, daughter of Princes and Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, as eldest unmarried princess of the Prussian royal family. Her royal highness received a special invitation to the nuptial ceremonies and afterward shook hands with each of the young brides. Before the wedding rite was performed the chaplatn-in-ordinary to the Kaiser delivered an address extolling the virtues of Queen Louise, and at the close each of the brides received a gift of \$12 to pay for her troussead and a handsome family Bible.

CONSTITUTION OR THE COLUMBIA

Of course, the best American boat-or be the best, all things considered-will be ent to meet the Shamrock II. But is it to be the Constitution or the Columbia; Can anyone forecast the committee's races near at hand, after months of racng between the old defender and the new claimant for the honor, is it not strange and somewhat disquieting that there is no creation is clearly the better boat to meet Is the Constitution a failure? In the

reliminary races with the old Columbia, Put it to the average sachtsman of ex-erience and he will tell you that the Con-

mile course."

What is the matter with her, then? The crew, the sails, or what? Popular opinion is that something is decidedly wrong with the Constitution well above the water line. Will it cost us the cup if she is the defender and heroic measures are not taken to remedy the trouble?—New York Herald.

INFANTRY ARM PROBLEMS.

When the present small-calibre rifles were first introduced in the army there were many criticisms on all sides, but gradually the critics became silent, and the new weapon was accepted without

further objection.

The outer form of the various models constructed between 1886 and 1889 is materially different from that of earlier for the tube and the attachment of the magazine, however, were not conducive to a convenient shape of the rifle, although a more convenient form is much

desired by the soldier.

In the last decade it has been found that the outer jacket could be dispensed with and the weight thereby considerably re-duced, at the same time giving the piece

a more manageable form.

Reduction of weight has been the constant effort of the manufacturer and in-ventor of late years, and it is greatly de-sired for service. The present models vary in weight from 8 pounds to 9.92 pounds, the United States Krag-Jorgen sen weighing 1.25 pounds. High authors ties are of the opinion that it is not ask-ing too much of manufacturers to have this weight reduced to 7.15 pounds, and it is believed that this will be the weight The objection that this will increase the shock of recoil too much will not hold, as it can be overcome by finding a

proper propelling agent. The Vetteril gun (model of 1869-81), weighing 10.1s pounds, had a force of receil of 1.2 metredier. The Mauser gun (model 1895), weigh ing 8.7 pounds, had a recoil force of bu 0.85 metre-kilograms. It is only a que tion of finding a propelling agent which will give a practically constant pressur-

will give a practically constant pressure while the projectile is in the bore. It may be assumed as quite certain that in the near future the infantry arm will utilize the force of recoil to open, compress, and close the breech mechanism. Intil the proper propelling agent is found, however, it will be impossible to construct a suitable infantry arm of this kind.

The question of calibre has also come up again. The Spanish-American and the South African wars have shown that small-arm projectiles of 0.236, 0.25, and 0.303 inches diameter produce, in the majority of cases, wounds which do not put the wounded out of action even temporarily, not to speak of incapacitating them for a war of any considerable duration.

The surrecess of these wars are unani-

was smuggling a quantity of chars and charles on the two Eastern which the two Eastern contains the Morroco question, and other natters of Irritation are causing may are a good deal to do with the scheme. It is a long time since the Sovereigns of the court of the content of the country of the court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is present the country of the court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry, it is said that Admir is query a creation of the Court of Enquiry and the court of Enquiry and the court of the Court

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Admiral Howison seems to be an amithe Garrison Church at Potsdam on the able old gentleman, addicted to loquality anniversary of the death of Queen and incapable of directness in thought or speech. His mental equipment may be all that is required of a naval officer of quiry is made into the character and antecedents of the young people. Last
month the weddings took place at the
above named church in the presence of
Princess Margarethe, daughter of Prince
and Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, as eldest unmarried princess of the
Prussian royal family. Her royal high-

It looks as if Germany can be relied upon to stand by Turkey as long as the Sultan has a plastre left in his ammuni-tion chest.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Some people have tried in years past to

spread the idea that Germans are lacking in humor. This theory the Germans are ontinually refuting. The manner in continually refuting. The manner in which they submit to punishment because of lack of respect for their Emperor and his favorites shows conclusively that the Germans will suffer much for a joke, and further, that they contribute their full share to the gayety of nations.—Chicago Record Herald,

After the members of the Chinese depu tation agree to bring their heads in contact with the floor in front of the throne the number of times required, the ques-tion as to the variety of uniforms which the Kaiser will wear upon that occasion will have to be settled.—Baltimore Herald. There seems to be some doubt in the average Missouri mind whether United States Senator George G. Vest, who is not as young as he used to be, would like to succeed himself. There is no doubt at all that there are several Missourians who are more than willing to succeed him. -Philadelphia Record.

After sacrificing several lives by having people bitten by mosquitoes infected with yellow fever the doctors profess to believe they have proved their theory. This may be comforting to the doctors, but the victims are not in a position to realize of the value of the discovery.—Omaha Bee Mr. Schwab's refusal to arbitrate the steel workers' strike matter may be based upon a strong position, but it is a fact nevertheless that the people of the United States want a settlement of the strike and will blame him for delaying it— Springfield (III.) News.

SOCIETY.

In referring to the Rockefeller-Ablrich engagement a writer in a New York jour-nal has this lo say of the oil king's fu-ture daughter-in-law:
"Notwithstanding her father's long resi-

dence in Washington, she has passed most of her life in Providence, where she was born. Usually in the winter she goes to Aften, S. C. The great social functions of the Capital seemingly have no charm for her, although it has been stated that Senator Aldrich has taken a manufen in Washington this winter and will enter-tain, with Mrs. Aldrich and his two daughters, Miss Lucy T. and Miss Abby, as hostesses. Heretofore the Aldrichs have lived at the Arlington Hotel and have done no entertaining, as Mrs. Ald-rich and the girls have not been in Wash-ington more than alx months aff told furing the long service of Mr. Aldrich in

luring the long service of Mr. Aldrich in the Senate.

"Miss Aldrich's fad is a firm belief in the higher education of both sexes. She is thoroughly in harmony with the educational ideas of the Rockefellers. She is devoted, also, to church work. These features of Miss Aldrich's character, in eddition to her great personal charm, must appeal to both her future husband and to John D. Rockefeller, his father, whose manetal support of the Hapitat Church is only equaled by the great gifts he makes to the Chicago University, of which he is virtually the founder.

"Miss Aldrich is not particularly fond of outdoor snorts, although she shares Mr. Rockefeller's love for horses. She much prefers to read a solid work on an educational topic than to dance or attend a dinner party. She is tall, graceful, and a charming talker."

Miss Abby Aldrich, whose engagement to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was announced recently, has closed her visit to Narragansett and, with her father and other members of their family, is on board the yacht Wild Duck, in Newport Harbor.

Miss Sophic M. Crandell, of M Street, left Saturday for Bernhard's Bay, N. Y. En route she will visit New York, Brook-lyn, and other points of interest in the State.

Dr. W. L. Masterson left yesterday for the Thousand Islands and adjacent points. He will return the latter part of this month.

Dr. D. Percy Hickling has returned from a six weeks' trip to the far West.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., who have just returned from Europe, are the guests of Mrs. Blaine's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip Hienborn, at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

Capt. L. Merriam and family, U. S. A., after spending a pleasant vacation at Cape May Point, have returned to the city and are temporarily located at 121 K

Miss Harriet A. Hosmer and Miss Er-nestine S. Chambers, of Baltimore, who have just returned from the Pan-Ameri-can Exposition, are visiting Washington for a few days.

Mrs. Mary E. Chapman announces the marriage of her daughter Cora to Mr. Paul Gibbons Monk. The ceremony was performed yesterday morning by Rev. Father Mackin at St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth and V Streets, and was attended only by the family. Mr. and Mrs. Monk left immediately for a trip through the South, and upon their return will be at home to their friends at 1415 Q Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. Landergren and Mrs. C. C. Walter and son left yesterday morning for a visit to the Pan-American Expesition and a tour of the Great Lakes. They expect to return the latter part of October.

Miss Neille Ready, taughter of Mr. Morris Ready, of I Stree; northeast, was one of eleven young ladies who were pro-fessed as Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary last Thursday at the con-vent, Villa Maria, at West Chester, Pa. Several relatives and friends of Miss Ready went from this city to withesse the ceremonies.

The marriage of Miss McRoberts to Mr. Tunstall will take place this evening at the home of the bride.

J. William Palmer, of the War Department, has returned from an extended outing at Atlantic City and Cape May.

Paymaster and Mrs. Stephen Rand have returned to the city, after a visit of several days to President and Mrs. McKin-ley at Canton. They also spent a few days at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

DEMORALIZATION IN THE NAVY.

Alger and the appointment of a gentle-man of sound professional training in his place happily saved the army from the demoralization that has come upon the naval service under the McKinley Admin-istration. The navy is doubtless as efficient as ever, but the lowering of its old plorable than would be a decline in seamanship. And this is the result of political favoritism in the service.

The older officers recognize this. The observation attributed-to Captain Forsyth is true, whether he made it or not, that the assignment of Captain Sampson over the heads of his seniors was the beginning of evil in the navy. It was the was more important than achievement. The Navy Department took him under its special protection, and all its authority was despotically exerted to push him forward at the expense of the brave man who had done the fighting. Injustice was supported by untruth, it was made a crime to be a fricad of Schley, a passport to premotion to truckle to Crowninsheld. The story of Corbin and Eagan and Shafter against Miles and the army was repeated in the navy, and the President did not interfere.

The result of all this is shown in the pittable exhibition made by Admiral Howisen. His letter is unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, yet the Navy Department praises and flatters him for his subservient tergiversation. His brother officers must scorn him. How a man 2ke the brave Watson feels about all this miserable intrigue has been clearly shown. Forcest would like to discipline Watson if he dared, as others have been disciplined for upholding the honor of the navy, till those who will not be sycophants are silenced. If the Clique who are running the Navy Department with Secretary Long succeed in their plot to condemn Schley, there will be an end of all popular confidence in the honor of the navy.—Philadelphia Times.

MILLIONARRES UNDER SUSPICION. its special protection, and all its authori-

MILLIONAIRES UNDER SUSPICION.

Heretofore our millionaires have been welcome visitors to Europe. Their money has been spent lavishly and they have undoubtedly added to the wealth as well as to the gayety of the nations. In the last year or two, however, they have been regarded with suspicion. The balance of trade has been against Europe, and the money of the Old World, including that which our Croesuses left there, has been steadily flowing to the United States. steadily flowing to the United States. When an American millionaire visits Europe now the people fear that he has come to say out the land to introduce a competition in trade which they cannot meet successfully—perhaps to buy up their industries and make them a part of the Universal Trust, with headquarters in the Universal Trust, with headquarters in the United States. From an American point of view this is enterprise of the most admirable kind. From the European's point of view it means industrial anarchy for the Old World. Is it strange that our millionaires abould be regarded with suspicion abroad?—Baltimore Sun.

THE PENSION ROLLS.

If all the fraudulent pensions were cut ff, including all the deserters and bounty jumpers and ninety-day men who never went out of their own States, and all the widows who have married other men, it widows who have married other men, it is probable that this addition to the pension rolls of all who had been real soldlers and had served faithfully through the war would add but little, if any, to the annual appropriation for pensions. And if it added millions more it would be well worth the cost to purge the pension lists of fraud and make them a reli of honor and a place on it a mark of national gratitude and respect.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.