National Capital Affairs

Note That Was Signed by Webster and Clay

WASHINGTON.—What always charms one about Washington is to realize that, after all, men are human, and that no dignity or distinction can eliminate the spirit of democracy on which our Republic is based. To walk alone and have a chat with Chief Justice White and find that the man who has written decisions of historic moment from which there is no appeal retains as interest in everyday affairs and wears a fusty hat, and about the some sort of clothes, shoes and socks the as any other man, only serves to emphasize his real dignity. The chief justice is as simple as he is dignified. He loves to spend his vacation days at the old home in Louisiana, where neighbors and friends still hail him with the affectionate greetings of the days when he was forging his way to the front as a promising young lawyer.

The men in official Washington seem to have less of a halo about them than in the good old days. When the towering form of Webster or Henry Clay would attract more attention on Pennsylvania avenue than a brass band or a stage dancer in 1914. In a back the other day was shown a quotation indorsed jointly by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. The story is told that Clay asked Webster to indorse a note with him for $5000.

"All right," said the studious and thoughtful Webster, "I'll do so, Clay, if you'll make it $2,000 and give me a half interest in the note." Clay agreed to the compact, and the two set out for Banker Riggs, signed the note with due solemnity, and secured the proceeds. As they swung out across the threshold on to the avenue and divided the money, Webster in his ponderous voice remarked to Clay, "Henry, why do you suppose Mr. Riggs wanted our names on that note?"

"It baffles me, Daniel," responded Clay, "perhaps he desired some money to hand down to posterity, for I cannot at this moment conceive how it is going to be paid by the present generation."

This celebrated note is today a treasure worth many times its face, because of the illustrious signers.—National Magazine.

Bachelor Member of House Embarrassed by Plea

REPRESENTATIVE MORRIS KINKAID of Nebraska, a bachelor, was embarrassed in the house the other day. He was almost obliged to agree to get married in order to secure the passage of "a bill providing that the marriage of a homesteaded entryman to a homesteaded entrywoman shall not impair the right of either to a patent, after compliance with the law for one year."

Mr. Kinkaid said the present laws are as inimical to marriage in the public land states, and that this condition of affairs should be no longer tolerated.

"The gentleman from Nebraska has a good deal of nerve to call this bill up," snapped Representative Mann of Illinois. "He says it is against public policy to prevent marriage, while the gentleman all his life has been preventing one marriage that ought to take place."

Mr. Kinkaid blushed and stuttered and then exclaimed haltingly:

"I think I can make up for this omission, deficiency, or lack of opportunity, by helping to promote a law of this kind."

"If I thought this bill was designed in any way to permit the gentleman to join his affairs with some entrywoman I should certainly favor its passage," returned Mr Mann. "I doubt whether the gentleman can make up for his own failings in this manner."

"I do not stand in the way of marriage of worthy widows, widowers, bachelors, or maidens," responded Mr Kinkaid.

Mann suggested an amendment including our Nebraska friend," observed Representative Madden of Illinois.

"I would be included," said Mr. Kinkaid, smilingly.

"We should like to help the gentleman get married," said Mr. Mann.

"I will accept all help gratefully," replied Mr. Kinkaid.

The bill was passed.

About the Easiest Thing in the World to Say

"ASK Washington," is the phrase that makes the corps of correspondents at the national capital fill. It is the easiest thing in the world to say, and sometimes entails endless labor. It means that somewhere in this country a paper is going to press, and some one on that sheet wants to know, for instance, what was the color of President Arthur's eyes.

"Ask Washington," says the man using editor, and the telegraph editor sends the message.

The Washington correspondent gets the query. It may perhaps be midnight or the dead of night, or it may arrive even later, but he has to answer it in order to preserve the invidiate reputation he has built up. The answer may be a simple one, or it may arrive even later, but he has to answer it in order to preserve the invidiate reputation he has built up. The answer may be a simple one, or it may arrive even later, but he has to answer it in order to preserve the invidiate reputation he has built up. The answer may be a simple one, or it may arrive even later, but he has to answer it in order to preserve the invidiate reputation he has built up. The answer may question in the world. Somebody in this town will remember the color of Arthur's eyes, and the paper will have it.

That is not an extreme example, either. Didn't one Washington bureau get a query not long ago, in the new "era" from a Texas paper, asking the number of steel missiles aboard one of the battleships. How would you have that problem solved if you had to go to sea? As a rule, the understanding that the answer had to be fired back insistent?

Another question from a Canadian paper, asked for the number of employes out of work in nearly every big city in the Union, the cost of clothes and food in all these cities and the probable effect on general business. Another query asked a correspondent here, "Who is Coup d'Etat and where is he from?" The correspondent had been using French in his political stuff. One of the most famous queries came from a yellow sheet in a big city. It read:

"Something in the air. Send 500 words."

The paper had a hunch that something was doing, and wanted to stir up the bureau.

Senator Martine "Glad to Meet" the Ambassador

SOCIAL affairs in congressional circles under the present Democratic regime lack the formality which characterized republican gatherings of a similar character under preceding administrations. At least that is what society people in Washington say, and they are telling a good story on Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey to illustrate their point.

At a reception given by the senator not long ago, he was the story goes, seen here of the diplomatic corps, with their gold braid and foreign medals of honor, mingled with the more modestly dressed civilians. Senator Martine was circling the room, greeting his guests to his liking, when he spied his place happened to rest on the Spanish ambassador, gaily caparisoned in uniform of his rank.

"Who in blunder are you?" Senator Martine in his characteristically explosive manner.

Somewhat abashed by the senator's frank question and boldness of expression, the ambassador managed to stammer out:

"I am Senor Don Juan Blanco y Gayanos, chamberlain to his majesty the king of Spain, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that country."

Senator Martine's nerve never has been known to fail him in an emergency and it stood him in good stead in this instance.

"Well, by god, sir," he replied, extending his hand cordially, "I'm glad to meet you."

DIGEST OF WORLD'S IMPORTANT NEWS

EPITOME OF THE BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

TO BE READ AT A GLANCE

Home, Both Foreign and Domestic, That Have Interest for Busy Readers, Arranged and Classified for Their Convenience.

Washington

Three men were presented President Wilson by Representative Frank M. Ryan of the Brides and Structural Iron Workers' union and 23 other members of that organization, convicted at Indianapolis in the dynamite conspiracy cases, exhausted their last legal resource in their fight to escape prison when the Supreme court of the United States at Washington declined to review their cases.

Blame for some of the riots and loss of life and property in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts of West Virginia in 1912 is put upon the coal operators by a civil authority in a report submitted to the senate at Washington by Chairman Swanson of the special committee named to investigate conditions in the West Virginia mines.

By a vote of 14 to 2, the house interstate commerce committee at Washington decided to report favorably the bill repealing the exemption of the Panama canal act which grants free tolls to American coastwise shipping.

Pointing out the peril of a national primary act, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, in a speech called upon the senate at Washington to enact measures to prevent the sale of party laws. He said he based his opposition to a national primary law on his belief that the states could control presidential nominations.

Domestic

The foreign government's plan for the conciliation of Ulster in the Irish home rule bill was held before the house of commons at London. It met with a cool reception from Unionists Sir Edward Carson, leader of the party.

Five hundred members of the unemployed strikers were driven from Sacramento, Cal., by peace officers after a series of riots in which much loss of life and property resulted in the Yolo county side of the Sacramento river, severing vengeance against the city.

With the exception of one saloon, the entire business portion of South Prairie, Wash., a town of 750 people, 18 miles east of Tacoma, was destroyed by fire.

E. W. Hornsmeyer, secretary of the Missouri Athletic club at St. Louis, announced that a considerable portion of the club building at Chicago, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Hornsmeyer said the club's gymnasium and the Pentatomen's baths, at the Chicago club, were not affected. The loss is placed at $50,000.

Col. D. C. Collier has resigned the ambassadorship of Spain, his resignation to be held at San Diego, Cal., where he will devote his time to the work's given as the reason.

Irregular business methods of Moses S. Ricketts, one of the best known art firms in the United States, with galleries at Chicago, were described by Robert Lansing, counsel for the Judge Carpenter had placed the concern in the hands of a receiver. It is estimated that the liabilities of the concern will exceed $1,000,000. The assets amount to $700,000.

Through a snowstorm that made visibility impossible, the wreck of the big White fleet and Giants came into New York harbor to the accompaniment of some that has ever marked the return of American athletes from a foreign shores. With six arrived from baseball players ended a journey of 25,000 miles, during which they spent about $100,000 clear and above expenses.

Charges of serious falsification of the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company and its subsidiary, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad company were made in a report by the interstate commerce commission at Washington.

Three men were perhaps fatally injured and two others were seriously hurt in a fire at Clarksburg, W. Va., in the Lowe building, and damaged the temporary home of the Union National bank of Clarksburg, which was in the building.

Following a quarrel over the wire between two operators of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul road, Thomas Keer, telegraph operator at Schlesing, Wis., was shot and killed by A. La Point, operator at Rugby Junction.

Just as he was being placed under arrest at Omaha, Neb., for alleged forgeries committed in Los Angeles, Muskogee, Okla., and other places, J. H. Hooper, was a well-known bond broker of Sioux City, Iowa, blinded through the heart, dying instantly.

Leaders in the reform of prisons and other correctional institutions from almost every state in the Union gathered in New York to discuss the community wide movement to treat convicts with more humanity and science.

Twenty ancient Chinese porcelains were purchased recently by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for $250,000, and are on view at his home in New York city. They formerly belonged to the Sich and Bennett collection of England.

Three men died at Los Angeles, Cal., from what is said to have been the effect of a blood purifying remedy. This makes a total of seven who have died from this treatment in two days.

Fire destroyed the Moody church in Chicago. The loss was estimated at more than $10,000. Much of the earlier portion of the career of Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, was associated with this church.

A "white list" of agreeable moving pictures will be placed in the hands of life of Los Angeles, Cal., every week by the Municipal Film Exchange committee of the council.

Twenty persons were injured when a Twenty-third street car in which they were passengers was tossed several feet into the air by the explosion of a gas tank in New York.

William Cheney Fitts, former leather manufacturer of Cincinnati, on trial for the killing of his wife in the Hotel Sherman October 16, 1912, was found guilty at Chicago of murder and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Mexican Revolt

The rebel attack on Torreon by Villa and troops has begun. Immediately 2,000 federals were rushed to the town from special trains to reinforce the defenders. A dozen of the leading citizens of Torreon, refugees, were killed when they came down to a passenger train near Hermosa.

Senator Fall of New Mexico urges armed intervention to quiet Mexico and gives a list of more than 100 murders and outrages on foreigners in that country in a speech from the floor of the senate at Washington. He says the Wilson's policy inadequate. Senator Fall said: "The time has arrived for sending of armed forces into Mexico to protect our people." He also proposes that the Mexican ambassador of Henry Siegel & Co. to be insolvent.

IN GRASP OF LOAN SHARKS.

Albany, N. Y.—Liabilities that $5,000 in the hands of loan sharks, Senator Ioulan of Albany, N. Y., has begun proceedings to prevent the sale of his property, contracting of such obligations, exempt for exemption of property, at City Chamberlain. "I know of cases where 150 per cent interest has been exacted for a $100 loan," stated Senator Ioulan. "Thousands of such sharks are so unscrupulous that they have succeeded in hypothecate their salaries. Protection from these vendors should be provided."

TO STRENGTHEN RANGERS.

Dallas, Tex.—Gov. O. B. Colquitt announced his intention of ordering a company of cavalry to the force of Texas Rangers patrolling the Mexican border.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red fire, No. 2 red 96c; No. 3 red 94c.

Corn—New corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 69c; No. 3 white 67@68½c; No. 4 white 65@66c; No. 2 yellow 69c; No. 3 yellow 67@68½c; No. 4 yellow 66@67c. No. 2 mixed 68½c; No. 3 mixed 67@68½c; No. 4 mixed 66@67½c; mixed ear 65@66c.

Oats—No. 2 white 41½@42c; standard white 42@42½c; No. 3 white 42@42½c; No. 4 white 41@41½c; No. 2 mixed 42½@42½c; No. 3 mixed 42@42½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18.50; standard timothy $18.00; No. 2 timothy $17@17.50; No. 1 clover $14@14.50; No. 1 clover mixed $13.50@14; No. 1 clover $12.50; No. 1 clover $14.50; No. 2 clover $12.50.

Eggs—Prime fresh 27c, fresh 26c, ordinary fresh 24c, cold storage 22c.

Poultry—Hens, 8 lbs and over, 17c; 5 lbs and under, 16c; broilers, spring roasters, 12c; roosters, 12c; ducks, 5 lbs and under, 14c; 5 lbs and under, 14c; spring ducks, 16c; geese, 10c; turkeys, dry picked, young hens, 20c; young toms, 18c; young turkeys, 18c.

Potatoes—Shippers, $6.75@8; butcher steers, extra, $7.50@8; butcher steers, fair to good, $6.50@7.50; butcher steers, common to fair $5.50@6.25; butcher heifers, extra, $7.50@8; butcher heifers, fair to good, $6@7.25; cows, extra, $6.60@6.75; cows, fair to good, $5.50@6.50; cows, common and canners, $3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna, $5@6.25; extra, $7.25@7.50; fair bulls, $7.25@7.50.

Calves—Extra, $12@12.25; veal calves, $9@12; common and large $10@12; cows, common and large $1@3; cows, fair, $3@4; cows, good, $4@5.

Sheep—Extra $8.50; good to choice $7@8.40; common to fair $1@4.75.

Lambs—Extra $8; good to choice $7.60@7.90; common to fair $5.75@7.50; clipped lambs $5.50@7.25.

KELLY TEMPORARILY DETAINED

Bakersfield, Cal.—"General" Kelly's army, temporarily detained on its way to Washington, D. C., went into camp in Yolo county, just across the Sacramento river. Sacramento county not only officially shut its doors to the supply which had been contributed by the country, but issued a proclamation to the effect that governing supplies across the bridge between which the Industrial Workers are camped.

REFUSED LAWYERS ADMITTANCE

Ft. Bliss, Texas—General Scott refused admittance to the prison camp of lawyers who are working to obtain the release of the 5,000 prisoners are sick of hideous corpse. "To throw 5,000 indigent Mexicans on the city of El Paso would be a serious thing," declared the general. "Let them, if the more succeeds, and the prisoners are released, I'll throw in several miles of barbed wire with the lot." The wire surrounds the camp.

FACES CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY

BY HEAD OF SIEGEL CORPORATION—INDICTMENTS RESULT OF FINANCIAL TANGLE

And Alleged Wrecking of Bank for Employes—Dire Threats Made By Angry Depositors.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

New York—While Henry Siegel, head of large department stores in New York, Chicago and Boston, was testifying in a riotous bankruptcy hearing in the Federal building, the grand jury that has been investigating the failure of the Siegel-Cooper in New York and the savings bank conducted in connection with them returned three joint indictments against him and his partner in the banking enterprise, Frank E. Vogel.

Siegel and Vogel were notified of the indictments in the court building, while they were arraigned and later released on $25,000 bail each.

Three hundred angry depositors, who had been gathered in the court from the bankruptcy hearing, hunted around the Federal building for Siegel in vain. At the time they were looking for him he was being arraigned and his bankruptcy proceeding pending "not guilty."

One of the indictments charges Siegel and Vogel with grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the Bank of Commerce in order to borrow $25,000. The other indictments charge that the two bankers accepted deposits when they knew the affairs of Henry Siegel & Co. to be insolvent.

INSULOR FOR 'PHONE LINE

Invention of Texas Man Renders Centralized Control Comparatively Simple, Clean and Efficient.

The Scientific American in describing the invention developed by C. E. Meuschaft of San Antonio, Texas, says:

The more particular purpose of the invention is to provide insulators suitable for use upon telephone and telegraph lines, as well as upon lines for general service of various kinds, a feature being to improve the insulation of the line and at the same time to provide insulators which are partially clean, simple, and in many ways efficient.

Electric Driven Ships.

Coal cities and oil driven ships are to be followed, it seems, by ships operated by electricity. The coal cities of Chicago are both propelled and steered through the Chicago river by electricity, there is the new electric ferry, the Electric Steerer, the electric lighter, and the ship Tyrrhenoid, recently completed, which will dot the gray waters of the great lakes with a fleet of ships, the largest vessels of this type. The advantages of electric ships, the Electric World says, are many. On the contrary, the most the possibility of manipulation from the bridge.

For Electro-Magnets.

The electricity iron is said to be more rapidly than ordinary soft iron, and it is said, will give it a wide field of usefulness in the construction of electro-magnets.

New Power Unit.

A new power unit known as the wyrmotor, has been favored in place of the gas engine, according to the committee of American societies of electrical and mechanical engineers.

Big Electric Crane.

An electric crane erected in Germany for mounting machinery in large steamships has a capacity of 250 tons, while the 3b is 115 feet long and can be raised to a height of 220 feet.

Municipal Electricity.

The English city of West Hartlepool claims to be the first municipality to produce electricity in its own plant for a water heat obtained from a nearby iron works.

Light for Photographers.

Photographers now receive light very similar to that through the transparent ceiling of a studio. The electric lamps filled with carbon dioxide instead of mercury vapor.

Egyptian Irrigation.

The Egyptian irrigation department is planning to use some of the 150,000 horsepower available at the Assuan dam for the production of atmospheric nitrogen by electrolysis.

Electric Heater.

An electric heater has been developed which is said to be good for horse and cattle in cold weather.

Dishonest Telegraphers.

Easiness of the telegraph code has performance of telegraphs at Bombay, described one notable case. Messages had to be brought by mail steamer from Suez to Point de Galle and telegraphed thence overland to Bombay. Native operators found it profitable, especially during the cotton famine, to communicate the tenor of dispatches to outside confederates. At first the method employed was to write a copy of the telegram, roll it up tightly and drop it out of the window. But this was soon detected and stopped. Then the operator would lean his head on his hand as if musing and drum with his fingers. Knowledge of the Morse code by the man outside did the rest.

Watch Physicians' Movements.

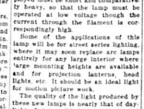
The Berlin telephone station has a scheme by which the movement of physicians are recorded in case of an urgent call when their services will be desired quickly.

The ELECTRICAL WORLD

SHIELD FOR ELECTRICAL FAN

No Direct Draught and No Danger of Injuring Fingers of Careless Person Handling It.

Only two objections have been raised to portable electric fans, and neither of these is serious. One is that there is danger of cutting the fingers on the revolving blades in a moment of carelessness, and the other is that the direct draught from these fans sometimes brings on a cold. Either can easily be avoided, but a Louisiana man has invented a fan which eliminates both risks. His fan is substantially the same as others, but around the blades is a circular piece of metal that acts as a shield and guards the flying propellers. Being open at top and bottom,



New Electric Fan.

the air enters in these directions, and has the effect of cooling the temperature of the room the apparatus is in. The shield also is a fine guard against the overheated skin of some people.

TUNGSTEN LAMP IS IMPROVED

Some Applications of Light Will Be Street Series Lighting—Method Is Simple.

(By J. F. HANKIN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

After long and laborious research, lamp manufacturers announce that they will soon place on the market a new tungsten lamp, known technically as the nitrogen-filled lamp. Nitrogen prevents evaporation of the tungsten filament and thus allows the lamp to be operated at a much higher temperature. This means that the efficiency of the new lamp is far much higher. Note that of the tungsten lamp we now have. At present the lamp will be available only in large sizes, 100 c. p. or higher. The filament employed must be short and comparatively heavy, so that the lamp must be operated at low voltage through the current through the filament is correspondingly high.

Some of the applications of this lamp will be for street series lighting, where the current is limited by safety regulations; for any large interior where there is a demand for a powerful source and for projection lanterns, headlights etc. It should be kept in mind for motion pictures.

The quality of the light produced by the new lamp is nearly that of daylight. It is possible by use of a special lamp bulb to produce a lamp giving light conditions with a consumption of two watts per candle power.

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WATERPROOF CASE FOR BELL

Peculiar Appearance Is Given by the Hood Which Shelters the Metal Tapper and Its Arm.

The accompanying picture shows a bell with the working parts protected by a waterproof metal case, says the

Waterproof Bell Case.

Popular Electricity. A peculiar appearance is given to the bell by the hood which shelters the metal tapper and its arm.

Water Sterilizer.

Either gas or electricity may be used in a new water sterilizer for public places which raises the water to the boiling point, but delivers it thoroughly cooled.

Largest Church Organ.

One of the world's largest church organs is an electrical instrument at Atlantic City, N. J., 32,113 pipes, some of which are 27 feet long.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri

GERMANY—A REPUBLIC?

Munich, Bavaria.—Every School Democrat is synonymous with enemy of the nation and of the fatherland. The words are from an official letter of William II., emperor of Germany. Again and again, in spite of not in exact sub stance, he has repeated the state ment. Nor has the German emperor, more powerful than any other European ruler, tended to use his enormous power toward the improvement of the party which he so vigorously denounces.

Electorate 30 Per Cent. Socialist.

He has sought to make the party determined opposition the clerical and conservative classes, combinations of capital and possessions, the landowning agricultural interests, the less intellectual of the middle classes and yet—nearly one voter in every three in Germany is a Socialist. Moreover, the largest single party is the social Democratic party, in point of membership, organized on military and semi-military lines, with social, national and temporary lapses, steadily increasing. The figures are official statistics furnish showing its progress are authoritative and indicate its growing strength and import ance. In thirty years it has increased the number of its voters from 350,000 to more than 3,000,000, or from 3 per cent of the total number of votes polled, with 110 representatives, despite an unfriendly inequitable suffrage system, in a reichstag or parliament of 397 members.

Far more impressive even than these figures are the conversations of the Man in the Street, the program which is him is gospel, the organization which he has built up and maintained, and Vorwaerts (Forward) the trenchant daily newspaper which he leads. They are what Germany we approve or disapprove, if tomorrow is to belong to Germany and tomorrow is to loom large in tomorrow's world.

What Social Democrats Demand.

The party platform or program which is the Bible of the party, the editor of Vorwaerts declared it than: "Adult suffrage; one vote for each man and each woman; government responsible to parliament; local self government, referendum; voluntary militia; freedom of speech and of the press; equality of woman and man before the law; a state church; compulsory education, with free tuition at state schools; free legal proceedings, medical attendance and burial, provided by the state, between income tax and succession duty."

In advocating this program the Social Democratic party has the other has clearly defined purposes. It is committed, through its leaders, to an attack upon the church which has had its more than a thousand years. Its utterances to approve atheism. "The church as a kind of class government is frequently carried to distinguish between church and religion, between ecclesiasticism and the Deity. In the end, the state, which is the people or ally of it, the Christian Social party, will have to come to an agreement with the doctrines of atheism."

For Peace and Not Power.

The abolition of monarchy is, of course, held as an end to which the Social Democrats aspire. It is not not strange that the emperor views the party with the most scornful and vehement disapproval. The assertion is often heard in Germany that if the emperor, war lord as he is, and seeker after military power, has been constrained to become an advocate of peace and a friend of the people now in the latest—but not the last—Italian struggle for the possession of reason that a war might and probably would have the effect of ending the monarchy. Peace and a throne have been pardoned above war and William Hohenzollern, the emperor, knows. The kaiser keeps his own counsel and the assertion may be wholly unsatisfied, but there have been twenty-five years without war and the emperor in Berlin still reigns and rules.

The purpose of a monarchy is some times more indicative of a party's desires than its avowed aims. The Bavarian workingmen's party has expressed its purpose in its name, writing of making many books on the Social Democratic party in Germany there is no end. Much translated quotation therefrom is a weariness to the flesh. A single quotation from an official handbook of the party, with an early announcement of purpose, appeared at the office of Vorwaerts, the official organ of the party.

"The aim of Social Democracy is not to divide the people into two hostile hostile camps, but to bring about the most authentic, that ought to be, democracy."

"But the worm turned on its tyrant," concluded Sir Gilbert, "and stung."

"That may be true, but, judging from the publishers' share of the profits of the authors' labors, more authors are stung than publishers."

"Lord Roseberry is mistaken," the author returned. "It is not one but the most authors, that ought to be, stung."

"Not the worm turned on its tyrant," concluded Sir Gilbert, "and stung."

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