## INDUSTRIALACTIVITY the number of bottles exported. On

STATISTICS' WHICH DEMON-STRATE PROSPERITY.

Immense Increase in the Importation of Commodities Used in Domestic Manufactures, and Decrease in the Inports of Articles Made Abroad.

Some Interacting facts illustrative of the marvelous revival of industrial acthe enactment of the Dingley tariff are set forth in a statement issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It is especially significant of prosperous times among manufacturers that articles required in manufacturing and food stuffs not produced in the United States form the largest items of the increase in importations shown by the fiscal year just ended. The statement covers all articles or classes of articles in which the importation increased or decreased as much as \$1,000,000 during the year, and shows an increase of importations in nearly all articles of foreign production required by our manufacturers. Unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, crude rubber, bar and block tin, hides and skins, undressed furs, cabinet and other woods, unmanufactured tobacco and chemicals for use in manufacturing, all show a heavy increase, wool being the only important item of material for the factory which shows a reduction in imports.

In the ten great classes of material imported for use of the manufacturers -fibers, silk, rubber, hides, furs, tin, copper, tobacco, wood and chemicalsthe increase amounts to about \$30,000 .-000, though the reduction of several million dollars in wool brings the net increase in manufacturers' materials to something less than that figure. In food stuffs the principal increase is in sugar, tropical fruits and cocoa, the increase in these being above \$30,000,-000. The very heavy importations of sugar just prior to the enactment of the tariff laws of 1897 made the sugar importations of 1898 extremely light, so that those of 1899 show an increase of 50 per cent in quantity over those of 1898, but many million pounds less than those of 1897.

Among manufactured goods the finer grades of cotton, silk and fibers show the largest increase, though matting, chinaware, dressed furs and spirits are slightly in excess of last year. Diamonds and jewelry show the largest increase among the articles classed as luxuries, though this is believed to be due in part at least to a reduction in duties under the act of 1897, which was made in the belief that it would reduce smuggling and thus bring within the operations of the customs law many million dollars' worth of this class of goods which had formerly escaped taxation. In manufactured goods there has been a decrease in imports in a number of important articles which come in competition with American manufactures, especially in woolen countries. Great Britain has comgoods and tin plate. Coffee also shows a decrease of about \$10,000,000 in value of importations, largely due, however, which have held the home markets for to the decrease in price rather than in the home producer, and there is no quantity, the average price per pound in 1899 being more than 10 per cent below that of 1898, while there is also rate, if the Bryan Democracy is anxa slight reduction in quantities imported, owing to the very heavy imports of last year. The following table includes the articles or classes of articles in which the imports of the year show an increase or decrease of as much as \$1,000,000, and compares the imports of the year with those of the two preceding fiscal years: IMPORTS. 
 1897.
 1898.
 1889.

 Chemicals
 ....\$44,948,752
 \$41,470,773
 \$42,668,731

 Chinaware
 ....9977,297
 6,687,360
 7,592,995

 Cocoa
 ....2997,866
 3,715,629
 5,360,116

 Coffee
 .....51,544,384
 65,067,631
 55,274,645
Copper in bars, 999,824 3,077,835 5,604,833 Sugar ... bars. rin in bars, pigs, etc.... 6,535,525 8,776,151 11,843,357 Tin piate .... 5,344,658 2,809,148 2,613,561 Tobacco, leaf. 9,584,155 7,488,608 9,900,065 Tobacco, leaf. 9.584,155 7.488,609 9.909,003 Wool, r5.W 53,243,191 16,783,692 8.322,897 Wool, m'f.cs., 49,162,992 14,825,771 13,831,967

the other hand, the consumption in France has increased over 2,500,000 bottles. The total number of bottles disposed of during the year was 27,-237.996. The stock the growers have in hand amounts to 100,371,755 bottles.

together with 412,053 hectoliters of wice in cashs. If not a bottle of French champagne could be spared for export to

the United States for the next ten years it would be far from an unmixed calamity. Certain co-called connoisscurs whose tastes are regulated by tivity which followed so directly upon | ial.el and not by quality would feel the the election of President McKinley and deprivation seriously, but in the long run they would be the wiser and the better for it. Then they would be forced to drink the fine champagnes of native production, and would for the first time in their lives discover how excellent these wines really are. At present they don't know, for they never taste them.

## REPUBLICANS ARE READY.

## The Free-Trade Issue Will Find Them Well Prepared in 1900.

Some of the Democrats who see the hopelessness of a campaign on a 16to-1 platform express anxiety to make free trade and protection the issue. If the Bryan or Democratic leaders will agree to ignore the silver issue in their platform and pledge that its speakers shall not allude to it, it is possible that the Republicans would accommodate them. In 1894 the Republicans made the campaign on a declaration against the Gorman-Wilson tariff law. Hard times helped, but the Democratic party was never so badly beaten. Indeed, the overwhelming defeat in 1894 caused Democrats to seek a new issue for 1896, and free and unlimited coinage of silver was accepted by many Democrats because they dared not go into a campaign with a revenue tariff platform. The Bryan convention

dropped the word "only" from the usual Democratic platform declaring for a tariff for revenue. The duty in the Gorman law was

high enough on iron, but it was made so low on a long line of goods that half the factories producing them were closed. The woolen industry and the wool-growing interest were hit very hard by the Gorman law. During the past two years the wool-growing interest has got on its feet again. Sheep and wool again have values, and the latter, produced at home, is taking the place of the foreign article, coming to us on the free list. It is not probable that the wool-growers, who are in three-fourths the states, can form a wool-growers' trust. The wool manufacturers have not yet accomplished much in that direction. Clothing is not materially higher than it was under the Gorman law. Free trade in glass would lose to Indiana the eastern trade in one of its prominent industries, as did the cut in duties by the Gorman tariff law. So with other industries, the principle of protection cannot be safely set aside unless we are all willing to reduce wages to the basis of those of competitors in other

# AGREES WITH HAVEMEYER. A Brother Monopolist Indorses the Sugar

King's Views.

Rarely in the annals of American politics have the statements of a man having any reputation at all been so completely refuted, riddled and ridiculed as those of Mr. Havemeyer, to the effect that the present tariff is four-fifths extortion and the parent of trusts. In such a situation Mr. Havemeyer has doubtless been turning in every direction looking for an indorsement of some kind from some quarter, and willing to accept it in whatever shape it should come.

The loose-talking New Yorker may now comfort himself a little, for he has found a friend of just as much loquacity and just as little sense. That congenial indorser lives in this city and has sent the indorsement to the Nebraska City Conservative, in which paper it has been duly published without comment. It runs thus: Wells, Fargo & Co., Office of Presi-

dent.

San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1899. Dear Mr. Morton: Referring to yours of June 7, doubtless you noticed Havemeyer's testimony before the Washington commission vesterday and his remarks upon the matter of trusts -namely, that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts in the United States of America. I am with him every time on that statement. I think his observations in general were based on facts and good sense.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. VALENTINE. A draft upon human credulity drawn by Havemeyer and indorsed by Valentine is certainly a unique document even in the politics of a country where the canard and the roorback are common. Fortunately the names of the parties are so well known and the reputation of each so well established that no one is likely to be deceived by the document. The only effect of the Valentine indorsement will be to confirm the judgment of the public formed on the original statement. The main interest in the matter lies in the new

evidence it gives of Valentine's craving for notorlety. Wherever there is an opening in a newspaper, on a platform or in a pulpit, he is there to show that he can shed language as readily as he shirks taxes or cinches the public, and seemingly there is no form of iniquity he is not willing to uphold either by precept or practice .- Sau Francisco Call.

## Two Inevitable Results.

Not one-half of the articles handled by the trusts are protected by tariffs. Not one-half the capitalization of the great consolidations is devoted to the production of articles which are protected. Mr. Havemeyer knows very well that in forming these consolidations the real objects were an economy of organization and a monopoly of the local production. These being the prime objects, the tariffs affect them neither in one way or the other, except as they may exclude a foreign competition. If of honest land holders. we throw open the doors to foreign competition it would necessitate even greater economy in organization to enable home producers to compete profitably. There would be no surer way to put the entire production of the country into the hands of consolidations than by striking down all our tariff duties. There would be an absolute necessity for trusts then, or else we should have to give our markets over to the Europeans and go out of business, for we could not continue to produce in any but the most economical way against unrestricted foreign competition. It is safe, then, to say that if all our tariff laws should be repealed tomorrow there would be just two effects-one the degradation of American labor, and the other a complete absorption of our industries by giant corporations .- Kansas City (Kan.) Journal.

### MORE FOOL BREAKS be grasping the right idea of thing; THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. at last HOW THE FUSIONISTS HAVE ADMIT THEIR FOOLISHNESS. W

asylum made an error when they re-

fused the Epworthians permission to

drink from the state pumping station's

supply. That the Epworthians will

forgive the hasty and ill advised ac-

action of Mr. Coffin and his subordi-

nates all agree, but the trouble is that

they will not forget it. They say it

would not be so bad if the matter end-

ed where it appears to, but that it has

eaused a great deal of friction among

the managers and the employes of the

The serious part of Superintendent

Coffin's action was his attempt to show

turned about and supplied the people

"It scarcely seems right for Presi-

dent Jones to endanger the health and

even the lives of the immense con-

course of people now gathered at the

park, by providing an unwholesome

It does not seem possible that Dr.

Coffin would stand by and see the lives

of a vast concourse endangered for the

lack of TWELVE or FIFTEEN free

tickets, but he admits as much. Per-

haps when Dr. Coffin's one year com-

study awhile before he renews it .--

State Journal.

V. O. Johnson.

J. T. Donohoe.

Harry Wright.

W. C. Spencer.

J. F. Rotruck.

T. M. Connelly.

E. D. McCall.

Hospital for the Insane."

mission expires Governor Poynter will

And the following is the list of those

'TWELVE or FIFTEEN" names which

was presented to President Jones un-

der the head of "Employes Nebraska

Margaret L. Phelps. Wm. Pollock.

Jno. Cunningham. Jas. Harlan.

W. L. Torrence.

W. F. McLain.

Gilbert Hoobler.

Frank Wilhelm.

F. H. Ingersoll.

Nada Ketzenberg.

J. A. Weart.

L. A. Sims.

Ed Veach.

H. Z. Dean.

Robt. Bear.

Mae Burson.

Clara Beach.

Audry Lowry.

FALLEN OVER THEM-SELVES IN 1899 1. The state officials while yelling

"economy" asked for increased salaries and appropriations.

2. The managers of the state institutions who had been trying to fool the people for two years, all asked for more money to run the institutions, and confessed to large deficiencies.

3. The governor insulted the Nebraska soldiers, and refused to do justice to Col. Stotsenberg.

asylum. Some of the employes have 4. The supreme court commission bill enough political foresight to see what was vetoed because a certain political the consequences of the hasty action striker was refused an appointment. may be, and they all place the blame 5. The fusionists in the legislature at the head of the institution. entered into a corrupt deal to elect a gold republican and a monopolist to the U. S. senate. The deal failing that the management of the assembly

only because five fusionists refused to be corrupted. of the assembly with unwholesome 6. The governor allowed a gang of slum politicians in Omaha to dictate

water that endangered the lives of the immense concourse, and also his adofficial appointments. mission that he had refused life-giving 7. Auditor Cornell refused to resign

water to the assembly for the lack of a after he had been impeached before few free passes. Superintendent Coffin the public. closed a signed statement with this as-8. The executive office became the sertion: laughing stock on account of the Hoxie

flasco at Kearney. 9. A "reform official" at Beatrice was condemned in a star chamber trial, and was dismissed to make room for a worse political striker.

water sapply when no other outlay 10. The state officials confessed to than the possible admission of twelve the wholesale use of railroad passes. or fifteen hospital employes and pa-11. Reform officials detected in taktients would procure that of the best ing double pay refused to make restiquality."

tution 12. The state house and capital grounds were farmed out to a political organization for the benefit of the national democratic fund. 13. For fear of exposures the gov-

ernor was compelled to veto the investigation appropriation. 14. Secretary Porter refused to allow the investigation committee room

in the capitol building, after having farmed out the halls for all sorts of purposes and all sorts of prices.

15. On investigation Ex-Governor Holcomb was found to have mis appropriated almost \$1,000 on false vouchers, but he was upheld by all of the pie counter fusionists.

16. Investigation showed up the ballot frauds of 1897, but the "reformers" for good personal reasons hindered the investigation all they could, and declined to produce tell-tale official documents.

Frank Linmark. 17. Land Commissioner Wolfe was C. P. Clark. found to have entered into illicit deals W. A. Campbell. in the leasing of school lands, whereby W. L. Weekly. his friends and pie counter compatriots Amos Watson. were greatly benefitted at the expense W. H. True. Henry Broer.

18. The state fisheries depa

#### LESSON IX, AUGUST 27-EZRA The fusion managers admit that the 1: 1-11. pass-grabbing officials at the insane

## Golden Text-The Lord Hath Done Great Things for Us Whereof We Are Glad-Psa. 126: 3-Returning from Capilvity.

1. "That the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled." (See Jer. 25: 12; 29; 10.) This word was the promise that, after seventy years, the Lord would bring his people back again to Palestine. There were three eras of captivity, as there were several eras of return. "Might be fulfilled." Accomof return. plished. He who inspired the prophecy directed its accomplishment. "In the first year of Cyrus." As king of Babylon, which he captured B. C. 538. The first year refers to this victory, and it took a year or more to make preparations for "Cyrus, king of Persia," was return. originally king of the province of Alizam or Elam, the mountainous country east of Chaldea; Susa was one of its chief cities. He had a marvelous career, coajuering Media, Persia, and Babylonia. The empire of Lydia, which extended over the greater part of Asia Minor, feil before the army of Cyrus about B. C. 540."-Sayce. "The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus." How? (1) Directly by his Holy Spirit, as in many other cases. This would be more strange than the influence of one mind over another, which is a daily experience among men. (2) Assuming that the narrative statements in the book of Daniel are history, Daniel was still alive in the first and third years of Cyrus (Dan. 1: 21; 10; 1), and was especially interested in the fact that the seventy years of Jeremiah were coming to an end (Dan. 9: 2 sqq.) "Made a proclamation." This was an official document, as we see by chap. 6, where the decree is given more fully than here. "Put it also in writing." To preserve it on the records, that no mistake or reversal of the decree might occur.

2. "The Lord (Jehovah) God of heav-en." "The word Jehovah was probably the Hebrew translation of 'Ormuzd,' the Persian Supreme Being." "He hath charg-He accepted the prophecies as a ed me." charge from the God of the Jews.

3. "Who is there among you?" The return was to be a volunteer movement, which in all respects was the best both for the purpose of Cyrus and for the new Jewish settlement.

"Whosoever remaineth." In the land of exile. Many remained for various reasons. Some had intermarried, some were involved in business, some did not wish to undergo the hardships of return. "Let the men of his place." His heathen neigh-bors. "Help him" to raise the needed funds. "Authority is given to raise funds for two purposes; a free-will fund for the temple itself, and emigrant-aid funds for the benefit of those who may need them. -Professor Beecher.

"Then rose up the chief of the fathers." The return described in to-day's lesson was under Zerubbabel, a prince of the royal line of David, called the Tirshatha, or Pasha (2:63), and under Jeshua, the hereditary high priest (2:8). These were among the "chief of the fathers

"And all they that were about them." Their heathen, neighbors and friends, was done in Egypt at the time of the exodus. "Precious things." Their personal property must have amounted to considerable, for on their arrival at Jerusalem they contributed \$400,000 in gold and silver for the rebuilding. 7. "Cyrus the king brought forth the

vessels of the house of the Lord." "Nebuchadnezzar little thought that he was unconsciously preserving the sacred vessels of Israel in a safe and inviolable stronghold, till the day when Jehovah would bring about their restoration to his peo-

The following table shows the total imports of each fiscal year during the decade:

189	ö			2																																	3		68	4	11	k	k	X
1914	ε						-																										÷					81	н	а	11	ĸ	ы	*
189	â					2															÷			÷		÷	×			÷			÷			÷		84	α.	а	ю,	L	劓	2
	ų	ł.		÷		*			*	*	+	h	-	÷		÷	÷	÷		÷	÷	•	*		*		+	•	÷	4			8		÷	÷	* (	2	2	2	NA.	2	ž	4
189	ş	ç	*	*	*	*	•	*	+	*	×	÷	*		-	*	*		÷	*	÷	+		*		*		-	*	*	-	*	×		*	×	*	2	1	2		3	2	H
185	ē	÷	*	*	÷		*	٠	-	+	*	*		*	×	-		*		*	×	*		٩	*	1	*	*	*	2	2		5	*	1	1	*	4	5	1	5	2	2	2
100	1		*	*	*		-	-		*		1	6	1	1	9	•	1	1	5		1			1	1		5	1	1		5			2			5	2	3	5	Ľ	ï	13
100	1	z	•	٩	2	1	*		*	5	t	2	5	1	1	*		*	2	5	1	5		3	2					2			2		Č.			ė,	ii.	i,	4	ũ	ü	1
30	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3			2	2		2	2		2		2			2	2	2	2		2					65	i.	ï	11	Û	ŝ	1
-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1			1	1	1	1	1																					1		

Because They Don't Know.

The outlook for the yield of French champagnes for the season of 1899 is discouraging. The latest facts from the wine districts published in Paris show that the white grapes have suffered severely through inclement weather. The vines bearing these grapes do not produce a "contrebourgeons," and in consequence the first growth having been destroyed, there is no hope whatever of fruit for the autumn. In Epernay, the center of the champagne country, the damage done on the trade between Canada and is considerable, but not so great as in America, says: "The policy of the many less known localities. In Paris United States toward Canada since the certainty of a bad vintage has 1867, with the brief intermission while caused a great demand to spring up for the Wilson act of 1894-'97 was in force. wines of previous years, in which a has been one of grab all and give noth-April, 1899, show a fall of Tokoon in Manufacturer.

petitors today because all nations have protected their industries by tariffs doubt that they will adhere to that policy in adjusting duties. At any lous to drop 16 to 1 for the tariff issue. Republicans are ready.-Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

Money is Plenty. ELOCKE |

Dick-Hello, John, what are you buying now? John-A gold watch. Dick You must be flush with money. John law prescribes no penalty against -Yes; I've just had another raise in wages.

A Folicy Which Invites Disaster. No matter what steps we may take to destroy trusts Germany is determined to maintain a system which it is generally recognized is bringing prosperity and wealth to the empire. Shall we then, in order to overcome an evil which may be regulated, resort to a policy which will invite disaster? Is it conceivable that the American people, in the face of the menace which the organized front of Germany pre-

sents, will strike down the only barrier to the deluge of articles manufactured in Germany which the removal of protection would invite? Great Britain is now endeavoring to rescue her West Indian possessions from the evil fate imposed on them by the German export bounty system. Are we anxious to share the same experience? If we are, all we need to do is to dispense with protection and the Germans will soon make it clear to us that in the effort to abate an evil which is largely imaginary we have exposed ourselves to the danger of having our manufacturing industries totally destroyed .--

#### No Longer Fashbonable.

San Francisco Chromiele.

A Canadian correspondent, writing briak apeculation is being done. The ing. Of source. It is no longer fash- those who believe in the policy of prowine statistics for the champagne dis- ionable in this country to discriminate | tection will be delighted to meet them trict for the year, from April, 1898, to against Americana .-- Wheeling (W.Va.) as soon as there is time to attend to it.

#### Democracy and Trusts.

It was in 1894 that the Democratic majority in both houses of congress paralyzed the section against trusts passed by the Republican majority in the preceding congress. The Wilson trusts except firms or corporations who are importers of foreign goods. Importers are not organized in trusts and never have been. Consequently the Wilson law touches none of the trusts. It opened the door wide to all that now exist. The last senate was not Republican and would not permit the restoration of the anti-trust clause of the McKinley law. The Republican record against trusts is perfectly clear. A law in 1890 fulfilled the platform pledge of 1888. Then the Democrats came into power and misgovernment and calamity came with them. In their endless chapter of disasters was the killing of the anti-trust law. They worked havoe in that direction as in every other. Yet they are now making a prodigious racket over the trusts as if the subject were entirely new and their party acting upon it for the first time .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### Then and Now.

During the last Democratic administration the papers were filled with reports of factories closed, wages reduced and an ever-increasing army of gemployed. Now they are filled with reports of new enterprises, voluntary advances of wages and constantly improved relations between employers and employes .- Indianapolis (Ind.) and also that expansion must be all Journal.

Delighted to Meet Them-If the free traders are anxious to rally under Mr. Havemeyer as a mentor and his 10 per cent duty as a slogan, -Indianapolis Journal.

got so corrupt that the officials resigned to escape investigation.

19. An official at the Omaha institution was discharged because he would not purchase potatoes and groceries from another official. 20. The scramble over the state in-

surance department caused unanimous disgust all over the state. These are only a few of the bad breaks made by the sham reformers this year, but they will be sufficient

for the people to ponder over during the present year.

## BRYAN'S CHANGE OF MIND.

At Des Moines, Ia., the other day, ex-Colonel Bryan intimated that the gold coming from the Klondike country was almost entirely responsible for the prosperity which is now sweeping over the United States. This is a most startling admission to come from the lips of the democratic joss. It carries with it the assurance that prosperity is with us. Also that gold is not such a bad thing after all; and that we really can run the country without the aid of silver. The colonel also intimated that expansion was a pretty good thing, and practically admitted that it would help the business interests of the country. It was many years after the acquisition of Alaska that the prosperity wave was brought with it. But it has come and is admitted by the democratic leader. Why not so with the Philippines as well as Alaska. The best of authorities agree that these islands are rich in minerals and that much gold is to be found and

the agricultural wealth will be immense. Then why isn't it a good thing to annex the Philippines and keep the prosperity wave rolling in our United States. And these intimations, coming from Mr. Bryan, have caused grave fears in the minds of the colonel's friends here in Nebraska. They fear that he is preparing to drop the silver question, and their apprehensions seem to be well founded. For six years Mr. Bryan has claimed that no such things could ever be; that only the free coinage of silver could bring prosperity to this country. He now practically admits that he was wrong, right and a good thing for the country because its prosperity injections are already being felt. It was thought by democracy and fusion that when Croker began to change his views regarding expansion that Bryan would seems that fate wills that they must

C. C. Bacon. Edith Locke. Jno. C. Swartsley. Della Love. Lelia Johnson. Jonas Holm. Mary Johann. R. H. Sawyer. Ella Rennie. J. W. Sawyer. Rosa Enright. Louisa Sawyer. Mrs. M. Bremigam. Mennie Charles. Ida English. Marie Rennie. Hanna Lundstrom Hattie Pollock. Dot Hashberger. Flora Milligan. Bertha Berryman. Louisz Fricke. Will Reiss. Hattie Pronger. Rebecca Wahlin. O. C. Scott. Bertha Bell. N. O. Hall.

After several years of idleness upon the matter of trusts, Attorney General Smyth has finally attacked the Standard Oil trust and apparently will attempt to compel it to cease doing business in Nebraska. But he will not finish that which he has commenced. Mr. Smyth will not be a candidate for reelection and of course his deputy, Mr. Oldham, will want the nomination, and will go before the people and explain his knowledge of the affairs of that office and of the cases pending, and that he should be retained above everything. But the people of this state will be slow to consider his arguments favorably.

### Chinese Children.

One evening there will be about four miles of little lanterns sent floating down the great river in honor of the dead. Or there will be the baking rice cakes, with many curious ceremonials. And in it all the child takes his part, and his elders are very kind to him, and never bother him with cleaning up or putting on clothes to go out. He strips to the waist or beyond it in summer; then, as the winter comes on, puts on another and another garment, till he becomes as broad as he is long. At night time, perhaps, he takes off some clothes, but they are all the same shape, all quite loose and easy. Then he never need he afraid of breaking anything, for most things are put away, and Chinese things are not like ours; the shining black polished table. for instance, can have a hot kettle stood upon it and he none the worse.

#### A Cheap Wall Covering.

"Texture is not art," as Edmund Russell puts it; "form and color are, hence the hope of those who must consider expense." This flat of the famous disciple of the artistic was recalled when lately a room was seen with the walls papered in the common brown paper such as butchers uso. The pecultar dull finish and the soft, unobtrusive color accorded perfectly with the have a smoother path to travel, but it | furnishings of the room, and brought out most effectively all their heat remain apart. But William seems to points.

"Possibly some of these vessels had been on the tables at Belshazzar's feast; and possibly Cyrus was the more ready to part with them that he regarded them as unlucky property for him to keep."-Professor Beecher.

8. "By the hand of Mithredath" (given by, or dedicated to Mithra, the sun-god). He had these treasures in his charge. "Sheshbazzar" (fire-worshiper). The Per-sian name of Zerubbabel ("Born in Baby-In 5:16 we read that Sheshbazzar laid the foundation of the temple, while in 3:8 the same work is ascribed to Zerubbabel.

thousand and four hundred." This is more than double the sum of the preceding numbers-2,499. It is probable that only the larger or more costly vessels were numbered in detail, and the 5,40) includes a great number of smaller and less costly ones. So they are reckoned by Josephus (Ant. Jud. 11:1),

#### He Draws Salary and Pension.

A policeman of the city force is drawing from the department a pension and a salary also. Some years ago he was retired on half pay, and. being still vigorous, secured employment as a policeman in the town of New Utrecht. He became sergeant of the small squad there, and soon Brooklyn annexed the town and he gained a place on the Brooklyn force. Then, in the course of events, Brooklyn was annexed, and thus he came back into the department from which he had retired, expecting to draw \$2,000 per annum as a sergeant on the retired list. The New York commissioners thereupon stopped his pension and the case was taken into court. Now a decision has been given in favor of the policeman, the supreme court holding that upon his retirement he had a right to accept any honorable employment, and that he must not be made to suffer for subsequent events in the history of the cities concerned .- New York Letter.

#### Such Sticky Weather, Too.

"I don't like Snagg's idea of a joke," said Hiland. "No?" replied Halket. "No, I don't." "Tell me about it." "The other night I called to see him, and he said: 'I'll get a small bottle." 'All right,' I said, 'get a bottle with a "stick" in it.' So Snaggs went out and presently returned with a bottle 'cf muellage."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

#### Fate.

Cobwigger-It I get you a gun for the Fourth, will you promise to be careful?

Freddie-Ves, dad, Fil shoot like a Spaniard, so as to make sure not to hit anybody.

# Danes.

Musical Enaminer-Can you tell ma what the key of one flat is? Young Harlemits-Dad couldn't when he came home at 2 G. M. Last night?