

INDUSTRIALACTIVITY

STATISTICS WHICH DEMONSTRATE PROSPERITY.

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

Some interesting facts illustrative of the marvelous revival of industrial activity which followed so directly upon the election of President McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley tariff are set forth in a statement issued by the treasury bureau of statistics.

In the ten great classes of material imported for use of the manufacturers—fibers, silk, rubber, hides, furs, tin, copper, tobacco, wood and chemicals—the 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.

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.

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:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1897, 1898, 1899), Article Name, and Value. Includes categories like Chemicals, Chinaware, Cocoa, Coffee, Copper in bars, Cotton manufactures, Fibers, Fruits & nuts, Furs, Hides & skins, Household & pers'l effects, Jewry & precious stones, Matting, Silk, man., Spirits, Tin in bars, Tobacco, Wool, and Man. fcs.

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

Table with 2 columns: Year and Total Imports. Shows values from 1890 to 1899.

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 number of bottles exported. On 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 27,397,996.

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 so-called connoisseurs whose tastes are regulated by label and not by quality would feel the deprivation seriously.

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 16-to-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.

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.

Money is Plenty.



Dick—Hello, John, what are you buying now? John—A gold watch. Dick—You must be flush with money. John—Yes; I've just had another raise in wages.

A Policy 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?

No Longer Fashionable.

A Canadian correspondent, writing on the trade between Canada and America, says: "The policy of the United States toward Canada since 1887, with the brief intermission while the Wilson act of 1891-97 was in force, has been one of grab all and give nothing."

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, ridiculed and derided as those of Mr. Havemeyer, to the effect that the present tariff is four-fifths extortion and the parent of trusts.

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 President.

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 yesterday and his remarks upon the matter of trusts—namely, that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts in the United States of America.

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.

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.

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 law prescribes no penalty against trusts except firms or corporations who are importers of foreign goods.

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 unemployed. Now they are filled with reports of new enterprises, voluntary advances of wages and constantly improved relations between employers and employees.

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, those who believe in the policy of protection will be delighted to meet them as soon as there is time to attend to it.

MORE FOOL BREAKS

HOW THE FUSIONISTS HAVE FALLEN OVER THEMSELVES 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.
4. The supreme court commission bill was vetoed because a certain political striker was refused an appointment.
5. The fusionists in the legislature entered into a corrupt deal to elect a gold republican and a monopolist to the U. S. senate.
6. The governor allowed a gang of slum politicians in Omaha to dictate official appointments.
7. Auditor Cornell refused to resign after he had been impeached before the public.
8. The executive office became the laughing stock account of the Hoxie fiasco 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.
10. The state officials confessed to the wholesale use of railroad passes.
11. Reform officials detected in taking double pay refused to make restitution.
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 governor 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 misappropriated 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.
17. Land Commissioner Wolfe was found to have entered into illicit deals in the leasing of school lands, whereby his friends and pie counter compatriots were greatly benefited at the expense of honest land holders.
18. The state fisheries department 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 insurance 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.

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 ceremonies. 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.

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 use.

ADMIT THEIR FOOLISHNESS.

The fusion managers admit that the pass-grabbing officials at the insane asylum made an error when they refused the Epworthians permission to drink from the state pumping station's supply. That the Epworthians will forgive the hasty and ill advised action of Mr. Coffin and his subordinates all agree, but the trouble is that they will not forget it.

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. Perhaps when Dr. Coffin's one year commission expires Governor Poynter will study while before he renews it.—State Journal.

- And the following is the list of those "TWELVE or FIFTEEN" names which was presented to President Jones under the head of "Employees Nebraska Hospital for the Insane."
V. O. Johnson, W. L. Torrence, E. D. McCall, W. F. McLain, Margaret L. Phelps, Wm. Pollock, Jno. Cunningham, Jas. Harlan, J. J. Donohoe, Gilbert Hoobler, Harry Wright, J. A. Weart, W. C. Spencer, L. A. Sims, J. F. Rotruck, Ed. Veach, T. M. Connelly, Frank Wilhelm, Frank Linmark, H. Z. Dean, C. P. Clark, Robt. Bear, W. A. Campbell, F. H. Ingersoll, W. L. Weekley, Mae Burson, Amos Watson, Clara Beach, W. H. True, Nada Katzenberg, Henry Broer, Audry Lowry, C. C. Bacon, Edith Locke, Jno. C. Swartley, Della Love, Jonas Holm, Lelia Johnson, R. H. Sawyer, Mary Johann, J. W. Sawyer, Ella Rennie, Louisa Sawyer, Rosa Enright, Mrs. M. Bremigan, Mennie Charles, Ida English, Marie Rennie, Hattie Pollock, Hanna Lundstrom, Dot Hahberger, Flora Milligan, Bertha Berryman, Louisa Fricke, Hattie Pronger, Will Reiss, Rebecca Wahlin, O. C. Scott, N. O. Hall, Bertha Bell.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, AUGUST 27—EZRA 1: 1-11.

Golden Text—The Lord Hath Done Great Things for Us Whereof We are Glad.—Psa. 126: 3—Retaining our Captivity.

"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." Accomplished. He who inspired the prophecy directed its accomplishment. "In the first year of Cyrus." As King of Babylon, which he captured in 539 B. C. The first year refers to this victory, and it took a year or more to make preparations for a return. "Cyrus, king of Persia," was originally king of the province of Allzam or Elam, the mountainous country east of Chaldaea, Susa was one of its chief cities. He had a marvelous career, conquering Media, Persia, and Babylonia.

"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 neighbors. "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.

"They that were about them." Their heathen neighbors and friends, as 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 \$60,000 in gold and silver for the rebuilding. "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 people. "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.

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 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 Snagg went out and presently returned with a bottle of mucklage.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Colwigger—If I get you a gun for the Fourth, will you promise to be careful?

Freddie—Yes, dad, I'll shoot like a Spaniard, so as to make sure not to hit anybody.

Medical Examiner—Can you tell me what the key of one flat is?

Young Harmonist—Dad couldn't when he came home at 2 O. M. last night!