TRUSTS IN ENGLAND. work. It is a confession of weakness

UNDER FREE-TRADE.

they Thrive More Luxuriantly in British Than in American Soil, and All the Better Because of the Absence of a Protective Tariff.

Writing to the New York Press from London under date of July 26, Mr. H. Curtis Brown, a staff correspondent of day we occupy the first rank. Forty that paper, presents with much force | years ago we were dependent upon Euand distinctness the subject of trusts | rope for all our best manufactured in England. Such a presentment is products. To-day we are independent most timely. It comes at a moment of the world. Forty years ago the nowhen facts are important in order to | tion that we should sell iron and maaccurately determine the extent to chinery in large quantities in England which trusts abound in a country would have been laughed at. Now this where protection is unknown. From kind of traffic is a famillar and grow-Mr. Brown's article, which appears in | ing fact. In short, the protective systhe current issue of the American tem for which our economists and Economist, it is learned, among other things, that in free-trade England the modern trust had its origin and has attained to its most complete development. To-day, says this well-informed writer, "there are more trade combinations to the square inch in England sources. We have a right at the close than in the United States, and it will of the century which witnessed the not be long at the present rate before every trade in the tight little island will be in a position to regulate competition.

In spite of the fact that the tendency toward monopoly in England in the last year has been significant and almost startling, the average Englishman will tell you, "We have no trusts in England." Mr. Havemeyer evidently had that idea when he declared that "the customs tariff is the mother of trusts." How mistaken is this belief, and how firmly the trust movement, under another name, has taken hold upon English commercial life, may be convincingly learned from the facts set forth in detail by the Press correspondent. According to this well-informed writer.

"Organizations which in America would be popularly called trusts now control in England the fine cotton spinning, the dyeing, screw manufacture, salt manufacture, newspaper manufacture, cotton thread, chemicals, the crushing of vil seed, bedstead making, glass bottle making, manufacture of electrical fittings and the cased tube trade. There is no open market in petroleum, nickel, mercury, antimony, lead pipe, and fish. The National Telephone company now has a monopoly, and the number of trades in which the leading producers have combined and have begun to squeeze the smaller producers to the inevitable end of establishing what is tantamount to a trust is almost infinite."

In one respect the trust idea has been carried in England to an extent thus far unknown in the United States. The combinations operating separately in different lines are engaged in combining themselves into still larger and more comprehensive trusts. At last accounts the dyers were thinking of going into the chemical manufacturing business, making their own drugs and dyestuffs, and establishing what would

and a proclamation of stupidity. The people see through the game and will HOW COMBINATIONS FLOURISH | coldly keep out of it, preferring to retain their prosperity, their open workshops, their 100-cent dollars, their sterling Americanism and their respect for the flag of their country.-Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

Where Should We Be?

Forty years ago we were far in the rear as a manufacturing nation. Toprogressive statesmen strenuously contended for so many years, often against heavy odds, has triumphantly vindicated itself; making the nation rich, powerful, self-contained and able to supply its wants from its own regreat struggle between free-trade and protection to congratulate the men who made the fight for truth, and who have been so magnificently vindicated by experience. Suppose the free-traders had won the battle? Where, then, should we be?-Philadelphia Textile Record.

Should Take a Rest.

The Indianapolis correspondent for a trade paper reports that there has not been a year since 1892 when the outlook for fall and winter business in flattering as it is now. Jobbers are confidently expecting to see the record of 1892 passed before the season closes. It is stated that there is a healthy business confidence among all classes which fully justifies the placing of large orders. Anticipating a rise in prices, early buyers have stocked up heavily in order to take advantage of market conditions, and jobbers have laid in large supplies.

And yet Mr. Bryan and Mr. Belmont profess to think that the people of the country are laboring under heavy burdens. If these talkative gentlemen would give their tongues and their pens a rest for a few days and would give even a cursory attention to the actual state of affairs in the country they would perhaps realize the folly and the nonsense of their blatherskite talk about the present heavy burdens of the people.



WORKMEN WANTED.

The Supply Not Sufficient to Meet the Demand for Industrial Helpers.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, in his testimony before the industrial commission at its recent sitting in New York city, stated that applications for 10,000 unskilled workmen had been made upon the immigration authorities since the revival of business last spring, but these they could not and had no authority to furnish.

In 1893 an army of workmen, out of work, started out to march to Washington to demand employment. There were many hundreds of thousands more workmen in the country who had no work, but who did not start out on that fruitless and foolish march. In 1899, when immigration has swelled the number of laborers in the country by many hundreds of thousands above what it was in 1893, employers of labor are so in need of laborers that they apply to the immigration authorities for 10,000 workmen. In 1893 we had for president the so-called "Moses of Free-Trade," the man who in his search for an issue with which to make good his leadership had gone back to the dead past and had brought forth a bygone and discredited policy and made it the policy of his party; the man whose election meant, above all, that this country was again to make a trial of same old policy which history showed had wrecked its industries more than once. In 1899 we have for president the great apostle of protection, whose election meant, above all things, the restoration of protection to American industries, whose first official act was the calling of a special session of congress for the purpose of enacting a protective tariff law. In 1893 the prospect of the immediate adoption of that section along all lines has been as free-trade and workmen seeking in vain for work; in 1899 a protective tariff law and work seeking in vain for men to do it. It is an instructive picture.

1412A

Prosperity Points. Corn in Kansas this year will win

over calamity by the largest majority ever known.-Topeka Capital. It is gratifying to observe the steadily increasing volume of our transactions with all of our Latin-American

neighbors.-Troy Times. Even the numerous strikes are indices of the country's prosperity. Workmen know better than to strike when the times are hard .- Buffalo Express.

The Kansas corn crop is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, and the most ardent of Populists concede a Republican victory in the state for at least two years. Good times and Republicanism go hand in hand in Kansas.-New York Press. Prosperity is evidenced in the earnings of the railroad, which for June and

the first half of July increased from 14 to 16 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. There is no better gauge of the improved business conditions .- Syracuse Herald.

Pennsylvania papers announce that marriages in the state have increased decidedly during the last two years, and one editor remarks that "there is an intimate relationship between marriages and the markets." Another pleasing result may be credited to prosperity .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



zen of Nebraska.

THE SINS OF SI HOLCOMB.

Worse Than Riding on Passes or Stealing House Rent-Unfortunates of the State Institutions Must Also Suffer-Schools Turned Into Political Machines and Children Robbed of Their Rights.

' The Trail of the Serpent. The following letter is worthy of publication, because it touches upon a matter of vital concern to every citi-

zen of Nebraska: OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8 .- To the Editor of the State Journal: 1 am a deaf and dumb boy, and I want to tell you why people should not vote for Mr. Holcomb. He has done worse things than to ride on passes, or steal house rent or change the ballot boxes. Accepting passes is no crime, most anybody would gladly ride on passes and consider it no harm. Stealing house rent isn't half so bad as stealing time from the unfortunate deaf children of our state. He turned our fine school for the deaf into a political machine. He turned out our fine corps of instructors, and put there instead a number of politicians and ward heelers with no conception of their duties and no knowledge of their work. The older boys who resented their inefficiency were "fired" until only the small chi!dren were left with no language to explain their situation to their parents. I represent a number of the educated deaf of the state. We get no redress. Friends tell us we must wait till the

school is out of "politics." What business had Mr. Holcomb to put it in politics? Don't everybody pay taxes to support it? Why should the little children lose this time, when at most they have scant time for an education? I call upon every deaf mute and every parent of a deaf child to vote against this man who is so unworthy of his trust. Anyone familiar with our institution when it was a school would shed tears to see its condition nowwith no thought for anything but jobs for the party, and Mr. Holcemb is responsible for its condition. Must we submit indefinitely to this man's plunder and un-Christian demeanor?

We had the best school in the country until Mr. Holcomb killed it. 1 would like to talk for awhile so I could tell everybody. I know enough never to vote for a man who has done so shameful a deed as to destroy our school just to get his friends into office. C. P. JENSEN.

Now the facts concerning Governor Holcomb's treatment of this school are indisputable. They are matters of public record.

The infamous Mutz "investigating committee" made an examination of the books of the school and pretended to discover a shortage of a few hundred dollars.

Holcomb took this report, and without inquiry as to its accuracy, removed Superintendent Gillespie and turned the school over to the small beer politicians of his own party. The most shameful part of the proceeding was his refusal to tell Superintendent Gil-

determination of the controversies THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. before him and co-operate with his associates to give all speedy as well

To many people then, the question what party the candidate belongs to subordinate itself to the question, Will he answer the demand for a safe, honest and reliable judge? The fusion candidate is already chosen. If the republicans will keep these suggestions in view in selecting their standardbearer, they will present a man so superior in point of legal ability and judicial qualifications that he will have the undivided support of all who want a serviceable and efficient supreme court.

Bryan's Blunders.

New York Sun: Mr. William J. Bryan sometimes talks about things he does not know, makes statements that are not so, and suggests policies to whose simple meaning and obvious result he is blind. A case in point was his recent assertion that there were more business failures and bank failures in the country in the six months after McKinley's election than in any other similar period of time before. Another illustration is his proposition, made in an oratorical burst before the democratic state convention of Mebraska, at Omaha, on August 22, that the proper way of "limiting trusts" would be to prohibit any corporation from doing business outside of the state in which it was organized, save under a license from the federal government.

We have been unable to find a verbatim account of Mr. Bryan's speech, but the Evening Bee of Omaha puts what he said in this way

'Mr. Bryan then paid his respects to the trusts and declared that when a law is passed that will prevent a corporation from doing business outside the state in which it is organized. without a license from the federal government, the trusts can be effectively regulated.'

The World-Herald of the same city says:

'The speaker declared that the trusts could be destroyed when the federal congress would decree that no corporation should do business outside the state where it was organized, except by securing the license of the federal government."

Think a minute, Mr. Bryan! What kind of a government would it be under which no concern could do business outside the state where its chief office was without securing the permission of somebody at the seat of federal power? It would be the greatest scheme of imperialism, the most absolute system of centralized power that the world has ever known.

How Holcomb Got the Title.

The only argument the republican press of the state can advance against the candidacy of Silas A. Holcomb is 'Slippery Si."-Shelton Advertiser. The Advertiser mistakes an epithet for an argument, says the Lincoln Journal. The title was one given to Mr. Holcomb because of his shooth ways whereby he has been able to fool all of the democrats some of the time. some of the democrats all the time and all of the populists all the time. Is not the Advertiser aware of the fact that in early days the fusion nominee was unable to derive a living income from the practice of law and added to it the avocation of a chattel loan broker, extorting, as such, rates of interest that would make an honest man's hair curl with horror? Do kindly

LESSON XIII, SEPTEMBER 24-QUARTERLY REVIEW.

From the Text-"The Angel of the Lord Encampeth Round About Them That Fear Him, and Delivereth Them-Book of Psalms, Chapter 24, Verse 7.

Extent of Time.-Leaving out Lesson I., which is a prophecy of an earlier pe-riod concerning the kingdom of Israel, though it is applicable in principle to the period we have been studying, the period extends over about ninety years, from the beginning of the exile, B. C. 605, to the completion of the temple, B. C. 516, and dedication in March, 515. Places .-Babylon, the river Chebar, near Babylon, Jerusalem. Prophets.-Hosea, Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel, Haggal, Zechariah, Isaiah 40-66, belong in effect to the exile, whatever view we may take of the date of their authorship. Connection with Secular History.-Their contact with other nations made a marked impression upon the Jews. The Oriental monarchs, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus and Darius Hystaspes, are well known in secular history. In Italy Tarquins were reigning at Rome (616-510). The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud, B. 510, five years after the completion of the temple at Jerusalem, led to the expulsion of the kings and the formation of the republic at Rome. In Greece, seven sages flourished B. C. 590, during the slege and destruction of Jerusalem. Monuments .- "Nine-tenths of all the bricks brought from Mesopotamia bear the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar."-Bishop

Walsh. In the British Museum I was shown a bronze doorstep, weighing fifteen hundred pounds lately brought from the temple of El Saggil, at Borsippa, near Baby lon. On it is an inscription saying that it was a votive offering in commemoration of Nebuchadnezzar's recovery from sickness. This confirms the account in Daniel of his severe sickness with a kind of insanity. Lenormant also has directed attention to "a strange hiatus which appears in the history of Nebuchadnezzar, which coincides with the period of the king's insanity." There are a num-ber of other inscriptions by Nebuchadnezzar.

A cylinder discovered at the ancient Ur mentions Belshazzar, the son of Na-bonidus, the last king of Babylon. "We now possess the account given by Cyrus himself, of the overthrow of Nabonidus, the Babylonian king, and of the conqueror's permission to the captives in Babylonia to return to their homes. The account is contained in two documents written, like most other Assyrian and Babylonian records, upon clay, and late-ly brought from Babylonia to England by Mr. Rassam. One of these documents is a tablet which chronicles the events of each year in the reign of Na-bonidus, the last Babylonian mon-arch, and continues the history into the first year of Cyrus, as king of Babylon. The other is a cylinder, on which Cyrus glorifies himself and his son Cambyses, and professes his adher-ence to the worship of Bel-Merodach, the patron god of Babylon."-Prof. A. H. Sayce.

The Past .-- From small beginnings the kingdom of Judah had been growing to a kingdom of power in the moral world. But instead of keeping in the steady flowing stream of God's will for them, they kept turning toward the rapids of

disobedience and idolatry. Note how much God did to save them from the threatened ruin. He warned and entreated and encouraged them by his prophets. He sent punishments for sin. He gave prosperity that his goodness might lead them to repentance. The wreck of Israel was a solemn warning. But in spite of all, they went on to their own destruction, as a boat in the rapids hastens over the falls of Niagara. The Exile Discipline .- For seventy years the kingdom was a wreck, floating on the stream of time, with only sandy wastes of hopelessness on every

amount to a practical monopoly in that direction. Likewise the retail chemists, themselves combined into associations which regulated prices in many districts, froze out the manufacturer of mineral waters by building a factory themselves and practically controlling the market.

One of the latest combinations is that of oil seed crushers, whose chairman is Hugh Cullen Smith, late governor of the Bank of England, and the manufacturers of the paper used in making newspapers are said to have formed a monopoly. Twenty-four leading firms in the engineering trade have consolidated with a capital of \$70,000,000. Vickers & Co., armor-plate manufacturers, have been buying up competing firms until they control the trade. The Beffast linen yarn spinners were lately reported to be organizing. and also the Scottish floor cloth manufacturers, also the bleachers, who are reported to have a capital of \$30,000,-000

All this in free-trade England, where, if Mr. Havemeyer and his demo-pop admirers are correct in their contention, trusts do not and cannot exist. It appears, however, that they can and do exist, and that they thrive wonderfully well in that non-protected country-thrive all the better, it would seem, because of the absence of protection and the active and always increasing competition which protection promotes and insures. Such, it will be found, is the truth concerning trusts. They flourish with or without a protective tariff-rather better without than with it.

Democracy and Trusts.

Protection is a Republican policy; the Democrats have formed a habit of denouncing it, and they think they must keep it up, with or without reason and sense. And so, with the spiendid record of protection staring them in the face, and being unable to point ; to a single fact that is not to its credit. they wildly re-echo Havemeyer's flippant utierance with some such scheme as this in their heads: The people like the protective tariff; let us try to make them hate it by circulating the abourd lie that it is the moher of trusts.

The hypocrisy of all this is quite as comical as it is revolting. It shows what a poverty-stricken old concern the Democratic party is. Free ailver is dead. Fing hauling as an issue is worse than no issue at all. Fantastic he." In the days of the Cleveland admochacy grabs at this grotesque ban- for his sugar, but having failed to get ing apparatus. But the dodge will not trusts."-Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Nothing Else to Howl About.

The Democrats dare not go before the people on the question of tariff for protection-they repealed protection and plunged the country into hard times and poverty, and they dare not go before the people on that issue. They are afraid to raise again the cry of free silver and dishonest moneythey were beaten out of sight on that issue in the last campaign, and they wish to get up some new issue. What shall it be? Why, say the Democrats, let us howl against the trusts. True, the Republicans have legislated against trusts, and the Democrats, when they had the power, did not, but we can fool the people and get into power if we are making up for the miserable years howl loud enough and long enough of 1893-1896, when they had to put up against the trusts. At any rate we are going to try it, for in these blooming times of Republican prosperity and they are making up for lost time. plenty there is nothing else left for the Democrats to howl about.-Freeport

(Ill.) Journal.

Will Not Make Votes.

For the present, and with the current rise of wages making the workingmen contented with their lot, it would not be possible to rally a large part of the labor vote against the tariff on the ground that it is the parent of trusts, even if that contention were true, which it is not. Mr. Havemeyer is inadequate authority to quote on that side, in view of the fact that our worse trusts lie entirely outside the range of are now being produced in our own protected industries, and that these organizations have been shown by champagnes of the first quality are English writers to flourish in that only to be had from France. America country under free trade no less than in America under protection. But line, as along many other lines of sucwhether true or false, it will not make | cessful competition. votes for the Democracy in the quarter where they most want them, and the party can make no graver mistake than to run after Mr. Havemeyer's red getting in its deadly work nearly all of herring .- Robert Ellis Thompson, in the railroads in the country were in the Irish World.

When the Bevil Was Bick.

way the old rhyme that "When the | self.-San Francisco Chronicle, devil was sich, the devil a monk was yarns about trusts and the tariff are ministration Mr. Havemeyer moved the only remaining resort. The Do- heaven and earth to secure protection ney and flourianes it frantically, hoping as much as he desired he now do- do man will de hoe he made a very to rattle voters and muddle their think - nounces the tariff as "the mother of deep impression on me, an' I kin feel

Making Up for Lost Time.

A Pittsburg dry goods dealer recently stated that his firm could not keep their trade stocked sufficiently from the time their traveling men visited towns until their return to them. Orders by the score came in unsolicited, most of them being "hurry-up" orders. He declared it to be practically impossible to keep their stock of standard goods up to a normal condition. Dry goods dealers throughout the country are having similar experiences. The people of the country have reached that pitch of prosperity where they are able to indulge in the gratification of their tastes, when they can pay something for beauty and for style. They with "any old thing." Now that protection has brought back prosperity

A Foolish Luxury.

Champagne importations to this country have largely increased. It's another bumper for McKinley times. Back in the Gorman-Wilson days the thirst haunted aristocracy was lucky to get beer .- San Francisco Chronicle, Champagne as a luxury, and in protection times there is always an increase in the use of luxuries. Foreign champagne, however, belongs in the category of foolish luxuries-foolish because sparkling wines in every way equal to those sold under foreign labels country. It is no longer true that has made splendid advances along this

Troublesome Prosperity.

When the Wilson-Gorman bill was the hands of receivers; now that the agent of prosperity is on deck they are troubled because of their inability to Mr. Havemeyer lilustrates in a new receive all the freight which offers it-

Cutting.

Nandy Pikes-"How yer like 'De Man will de Hoe,' Billy ?"

Billy Coalgate-"De last time I met do impresive vit."

which he was removed. What those charges were Mr. dillespie does not know to this day. Here was an educator of national

reputation. He had been in charge of this school for twenty years and was considered an eminent authority on all matters connected with the education of the deaf and dumb. His place was wanted by fusion spoilsmen and Governor Holcomb removed him, putting a stain upon his name without giving him an opportunity to defend himself or even to know the nature of the charges brought against him. An assassin who steals upon a man in the dark and stabs him in the back commits no more grievous wrong upon his victim than did Silas A. Holcomb when he stabbed the reputation of Superirtendent Gillespie in this dark and disreputable fashion.

But behind this injustice to Gillespie is another one, the injustice to the state caused by removing an eminent specialist from the place of superintendent of the school and putting in a swarm of incompetent and guarreling : liticians. As this deaf and dumb boy says. Holcomb has "killed the school" by bringing it into politics. The people of the state will hesitate a long time before they elevate so netorious a spoilsman, pass-grabber and house rent absorber to the supreme bench.

The Supreme Judgeship.

Omaha Bee: The principal state flice which citizens of Nebraska will fill by choice at the polls the coming November is that of judge of the supreme court. While the contest involves the supremacy of contending political parties in the state and also has great national bearings the importance of the supreme judgship to the great mass of the people must not be overlooked. Under the constitution of Nebraska

the supreme court, made up of three justices, is the highest judicial tribunal of the commonwealth. To this court lie appeals direct from all the district courts in the state, so that it s in reality the court of last resort for practically all the litigation arising under the state laws. It has original jurisdiction in several directions, al though under present practice of the court it is exercising original powers more and more sparingly. It is furthermore the court of impeachment before whom derelict state officers are tried and therefore the ultimate safe.y valve against official dishonesty and corruption.

For the position of supreme judge above all Sthers no one should be conallered elgible who has not shown by experience not only professional ability and learning in the law, but also the qualities that make a judicial mind. With the tremendous amount of work devolving upon a court of only three judges without even ine assistance of the commissioners who formerly divided the labor, each incum-

bent of the supreme bench should be equipped for quick and yet accurate hypocrite.

lisple what the charges were upon disposed men, who harbor within their souls a love for their fellow men and a high regard for justice, ever engage

in the business of taking advantage of the necessities of the poor in order to metaphorically "skin them alive?" When Silas A. Holcomb was made governor didn't he stand upon a platform that spoke in unequivocal terms against the use of free transportation on the railroads? And hasn't he traveled tens of thousands of miles since without paying a cent of fare? Every man in a position to know anything about it knows this to be true, and yes the Advertiser says that "Slippery Si" is the only argument republicans can advance. It is well known that Mr. Holcomb as governor countenanced, if he did not directly assist in an attempted rape of t. : ballot whereby a defeated amendment to the constitution was to be declared carried in order to seat two fusionists on the supreme bench.

A Ridiculous Spectacle.

Central City Nonpariel: When Holcomb stood up before the populist state convention and said he indorsed the anti-pass resolution and that if elected supreme judge he would not accept any more passes, it was by far the most ridiculous spectacle of that spectacular gathering. When Holcomb was governor he was noted even beyond his own state for the lavishness with which he provided passes, special cars and other railroad favors for himself and friends. He was elected governor by a party advocating the anti-pass principle, but it did not restrain him from the most flagrant abuse of his party principles. "When the devil is sick, the devil a saint would be." Just practice of free pass corruption, which was never more vividly illustrated than when he occupied the gubernatorial chair.

A Fine Labor Champion.

York Times: Colonel Brvan is proper man to represent "labor." He never did a day's work in his life nor ever furnished a day's employment 'o any one else. He says he is worth \$200,000. Why doesn't he put his money into some business that will furnish employment at good wages to some of the laboring men he seems to feel zo much sympathy for? If every one in America thought and acted like Bryan every manufactured article we use would be bought abroad and there would be no work at all for American labor. Senator Hanna employs thousands of men and not one of them has to work for him unless he chooses to do so, and yet Hilly Bryan cannot con- something. jure up enough mean things to say of him, in the interests of labor. Before he assumes to be more of a friend to the working man than Senator Hanna he chould furnish some of them work.

No true man ever has any use for a

side.But all this time God was disciplining and training them for better things. The prophets were their teachers. The people learned to hate idols, to appreciate their religious privileges, to long for the pres-ence of God. The warnings were everywhere. Hopes were held out before them. They saw the need and blessing of new hearts and new lives. The Fresh Start.-At the end of seventy

years, when they had learned in some measure the exile lessons, God's providence made a return possible through a change in the nations.

About fifty thousand exiles returned to Judea. They slowly built up the city. They instituted religious services. They began to build the temple. The beginnings were very feeble and small. Amid poverty and opposition they went on till the temple was again built. Prophets came to them and opened visions of hope. They saw down the ages the glory that was to come. They saw the sun rising above the horizon, which should flood the world with glory. They saw was to grow from the great tree which tiny mustard seed they were planting.

The inscription on the rock of Behistun, near Bagdad, is by Darius Hystaspes,, giving an account of his reign, in three languages. The rock rises seventeen hundred feet high, nearly perpendicular. The inscription is on a polished surface three hundred feet above the base.

Practical Lessons .- This quarter's lessons illustrate by historical examples many important truths which are as useful for our day and generation as for those ancient times.

SAID BY CHILDREN.

Little Miss Dorothy came dancing in out of the yard one day, her blue eyes sparkling with glee, and ran to her mother, saying, "Oh, mmama, mamma, there's such a joke on God!" "What do you mean?" asked her parent, who, to now Mr. Holcomb is very rick-or at tell the truth, was somewhat shocked least very badly scared-and attempts by the unexpected statement. "Ob, to assume saintly opposition to the mamma, God has hung out the sun and has forgotten to take in the moon." A little girl told a friend who was visiting her father that her brother set traps to catch birds, says the New York Tribune. He asked her what she did. She replied: "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said, "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds from getting into the traps, and, as I had heard about faith and works, I went and kicked the traps all to pieces.'

Nearly Exposed Himself.

Philadelphia Record: Wifey-What makes you stay at the office so late at nights? Do you gain anything by it? Hubby-No, but I have several times come-er-within an ace of gaining

At the Euglish Ins.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Hannybody with arf a heye could see you was a typical Hammerican."

"And what is a typical American?" "One that gives tips freely, sir."