

# Ninth King and Queen of the Realm of the Great Ak-Sar-Ben



MR. FRED METZ.



MISS BESSIE BRADY.

## Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

scenes of Hamlet. Copenhagen lies on the narrow strait leading from the Baltic sea out through the Kattegat and Skagerrak to the German ocean. It has a fine harbor, and this has made it one of the most important cities of northern Europe. It commands the straits, and has always been a great meeting place. Three years before Columbus discovered America Bishop Absalon built a castle here and lived off the trade. Since then the harbor has been widened and deepened, and is now one of the best in Europe. The city has established a free port at a cost of \$6,000,000, and there are two miles of quays, at which the largest ocean steamers can land. Thirty-five thousand sailing vessels and steamers come and go out of Copenhagen every year, and its trade extends to all parts of the world.

The Danes are noted as sailors. They command ships almost everywhere, and you will seldom strike a harbor without finding one or more Danish captains in charge of the larger vessels there.

I drove out to the free port the other day. It has enormous cranes and all facilities for handling goods. I noticed several American products among the things loading and unloading. American cotton, petroleum and Indian corn were being taken out of vessels from New York, and also Minneapolis flour and Chicago pork. There were many steamers in the harbor; several from Russia, two from Norway and

Sweden, three from England and an equal number from Germany. There were ships from the West Indies and South America and also one about starting out for Greenland.

There is considerable trade between Greenland and Denmark. Greenland is to a large extent a Danish colony, and there are many Danes in Iceland and the Faroe islands. The Greenland colonies are chiefly on the west coast, extending through about 12 degrees of latitude, or something like 700 miles. They have there also a mission and trading station, and do a considerable export business.

The trade is largely in the hands of the Danish Royal Greenland company. It is monopolized by the state, and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. According to Denmark's treaties with us the British and other people, these waters are closed to all vessels which have not the permission of the Danish government, and it is also necessary for travelers who wish to go to that part of the country to get such permission. Without a traveler has such permission he cannot enter, and this permission is not granted without the person who asks for it is backed by his own government.

This is done in order to protect the natives from unscrupulous traders. The government will not allow the natives to sell more than they can dispense with lest they be starved in the winter. They will not sell them intoxicating liquors, and they are really doing what they can to elevate their condition.

The exports from Denmark to Greenland

are chiefly provisions, firearms, dry goods, hardware, tools and implements. They send some tobacco, rope and wooden goods. Their imports are seal oil, sealskin, bear and fox-skins and elderdown. About 30,000 seal-skins are sent from that island to Denmark every year, and also those of the polar bear and of the blue and white fox. The elderdown is brought as it comes from the nests of the eider duck. It is here cleansed and prepared for the market.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## Dying in Paris

"It is cheaper to live than to die in Paris," says a member of the American colony in the City of Light, now visiting New York. "However dear the living may be to their friends, the dead are sure to be dearer—for a short period, at all events. For a stranger in a furnished apartment the affair is still worse. The landlord claims the right to refurnish and refit the chamber at the expense of the deceased. In the case of an American who recently died, leaving two young daughters, as it were, unprotected, the landlord brought in an exorbitant bill for new furniture, paper, paint, and seized the corpse for payment as it was leaving the house for the cemetery. It is advisable in a lease to have the expense of dying agreed upon." If it were not for the natural sentiment of respect for the dead it would be a jolly retribution to leave the corpse in the hands of such a harpy to be gotten rid of at his own expense.—New York Press.

## Poor Richard Junior

The receiver of flattery is usually sincere. Caution is often another name for honesty.

Charity covers a multitude of sinners; and it feeds them, too.

An apology is hard to make, harder to take, and hardest to shake.

A self-made man botches the job when he thinks he has finished the work.

Ability never amounts to much until it acquires two more letters—stability.

The value of life used to depend on the liver; now it is the vermiform appendix.

Wall Street is a very small thoroughfare, but it is not a straight and narrow path.

Matrimony may be speculation, but it is well for the girls not to stay too long on the market.

It is easy for a man to be willing to put himself in another's place when the place pays \$10,000 a year.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Why He Was Glad

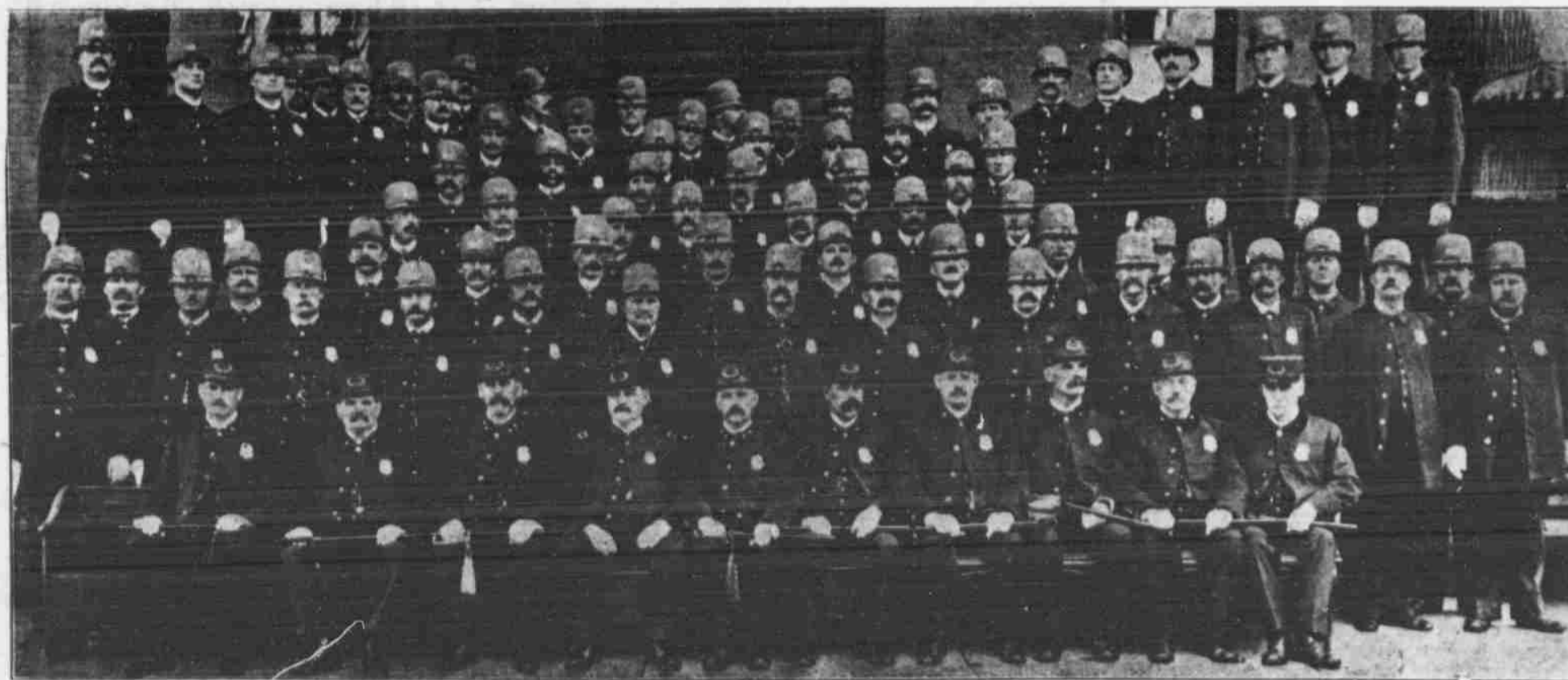
It was in one of the prisons not a thousand miles from Philadelphia. The story is told that the other Sunday the chaplain of the institution, after delivering a sermon to the prisoners, spoke privately to as many as time would permit.

To a rather mild looking man he said: "My friend aren't you sorry you are in here?"

"Not on your life," said the man.

"Not sorry? How can that be? What are you here for?"

"I'm here for having three wives," said the prisoner.—Philadelphia Press.



OMAHA POLICE FORCE, ASSEMBLED AFTER INSPECTION BY THE BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Photo by a Staff Artist.