THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1904, was as follows:

1	31,310	16	29,350
2	29,400	17	29,350
3	29,150	18	29,350
4	29,450	19	29,300
5	30,550	20	30,270
6	37,400	21	29,550
7	30,100	22	29,000
8	29,550	23	29,450
9	48,190	24	29,250
10	34,100	25	29,700
11	30,980	26	32,980
12	31,030	27	30,000
13	30,050	28	29,700
14	29,300	29	29,350
15	29,280	30	29,200

Total.....956,030
Less unsold copies.....10,516

Net total sales.....945,514
Daily average.....31,517

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The abandonment of the McCook land office will work its greatest hardship upon the officers who drew the salaries.

The west looks with complacency upon the rampage in Wall street. The west is just now pretty well freed of the speculation fever.

The witness who found the rioting at Gomel "mechanical" would confer a favor on the world if he would discover the machinist in charge.

Mrs. Chadwick's talk to the reporters was not as successful as her previous talks to bankers—but newspaper men are proverbially on their guard.

The committee appointed to watch the granting of passes on western railroads is doubtless expected to be blind while state legislatures are in session.

A crack has been discovered on the face of the moon, but so far no one has been able to say whether it was made by a floating mine or a dynamite bomb.

The merchant who has holiday wares for sale must let the public know it if he wants to keep up with the procession. The merchant who advertises is the up-to-date business man.

Japanese have discovered that dynamite used as hand grenades produces dire results. Russia has on several occasions had that demonstrated long before the present war.

Senator Kearns wants to annex a part of Arizona to Utah, but the people of the territory will probably prefer to wait until it is definitely settled that Utah is to remain in the union.

Sasoneff has been in reality sentenced to fourteen years in prison for killing Von Plehve. The intelligent jailer, however, will probably make him sorry he was not sentenced to be hanged.

The latest bulletin from General Stoessel says that General Nogi needs more troops and it is probably more pleasing to Russia to know that it was sent by Nogi rather than by Stoessel.

The Ohio court which sentenced a $5,000 defaulter to eighteen months in the penitentiary was possibly setting a precedent for a court at Cleveland which may soon have to deal with larger sums.

The loss by the big fire at Minneapolis has shrunk over night from three millions to three-quarters of a million. That, however, is in accordance with the natural law, for heat expands and cold contracts.

City Attorney Wright claims to have discovered more than $50,000 of money belonging to the city which no one suspected to be available. A $50,000 find ought to knock half a mill off the next tax levy—but will it?

President Ramsey of the Wabash railroad advances one of the strongest arguments in favor of granting more power to the Interstate Commerce commission. He says the railroads are perfectly satisfied with existing conditions.

The annual railroad agreement to shut down on the issue of passes is now due. The management of every big railroad system will give it out that it proposes to permit no more free rides, except by employes of the company, and the good resolution will last at least until New Year's.

The strenuous president of the electric lighting monopoly says that his proposition for an extension of his street lighting contract for four years in exchange for a slight concession in the stipulated price remains open until the end of the year. But he is not urging its acceptance quite so strenuously as he did just before election, when a municipal lighting plant was impending.

WHERE EXPERTS ARE NEEDED.

One of the objections to giving the Interstate Commerce commission the power suggested by the president is that the body is not constituted of experts in railroad affairs, and that consequently it would be unable to make rates that were at once just to the public and fair to the railroads. This is particularly urged by the railroad managers who are chiefly responsible for the abuses that prevail and by the newspapers that are mainly under the influence of these railroads. Their argument is that to put the control of freight rates in the hands of the commission, as proposed by the president, would inevitably result in an injustice to the common carriers, because the commission, not being experts in the matter of railroad freights, would never be able to make a fair and just adjustment, and that consequently there would be confusion and disturbance, out of which the railroads would suffer. The idea seems to be that although the general public might be in the end somewhat the gainer, the stockholders of the railroads would be compelled to suffer something of a sacrifice.

It is needless to say that the primary aim of Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion in regard to rebates and other railroad discriminations has reference wholly to the public welfare. While it is not designed to injure the railroad interests of the country, which everybody desires to see grow and prosper, it is intended to remedy faults and abuses which it is admitted exist and which unquestionably are operating to the disadvantage of certain interests. That there are such conditions even the railroad managers themselves confess and some of them have the candor to admit that it is the duty of the government to correct these faults. What most of them seem to be apprehensive of is that the Interstate Commerce commission, as now constituted, is not capable of making fair and reasonable rates when complaints are made to it that rates are unreasonable.

There may be something in this view. It is undoubtedly desirable that members of the commission should be composed of experts in regard to railroad matters, at least so far as the regulation of rates is concerned. But this consideration need not stand in the way of the legislation which the shipping public demands for the proper regulation of railroad freight charges. With that requirement provided for there will be no great difficulty experienced in finding men for the Interstate Commerce commission perfectly capable of fulfilling the requirements of the law and doing what is just between the railroads and the shippers. It is certainly possible to find in a matter of this kind the necessary ability and if it does not exist in the present commission, as some urge, a reorganization of that body is easy of accomplishment.

DON'T WANT RECIPROCITY.

According to the principal organ of the Canadian government, there is no desire in the Dominion, except on the part of a very few of the people, for trade reciprocity with the United States. That paper says that to a maximum and minimum tariff with the United States Canadians would offer no widespread or strong objection, but to a reciprocity treaty their objection would be insuperable. "They are willing to trade more freely, but are not willing to tie their hands in the development of their own fiscal system. While it is not necessary to do so, it certainly would be embarrassing and probably disadvantageous."

This is said by the paper representing the liberal government in Canada in response to the agitation in New England in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion and it would seem that it should be sufficient to silence agitation in this country in behalf of Canadian reciprocity. It is manifestly useless to talk of establishing closer trade relations with a country which absolutely has no interest in the matter and probably would not consider any proposition that the United States might make looking to such relations. As to a maximum and minimum tariff, that is manifestly a matter that rests entirely with the Dominion. The United States cannot adopt such a policy applicable only to Canada. That being the case the suggestion is of no value and is not at all likely to receive any consideration from our government.

CONSULAR REFORM.

"Our consular system needs improvement," said President Roosevelt in his message. He was not prepared to recommend a competitive system of examinations, but suggested that it should be provided by law that consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German or Spanish languages, and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the United States. That these conditions are most essential for the proper performance of consular duties will be generally admitted, but they are not all that is essential to a proper reform of the consular service.

Where reformation in this service seems to be most necessary is in the Orient. According to Bishop Brent of the Philippines, who undoubtedly speaks without prejudice, we are so unworthily represented at some places in the Orient that Americans would hesitate to go to their country's representative and he expressed the opinion that until politics play a much less part in the choice of our consular representatives the same condition of affairs will exist. There is no question that for some years the American consular officials in the far east have not measured up to the standard of the service in other parts of the world. That this fact is familiar to the administration is altogether probable and it is safe to assume that there will be such changes in the consular representation in that quarter of the world as circumstances seem to require. In order to promote our Oriental trade it is manifestly necessary that our consuls in the eastern countries shall be men of the best capacity and the highest integrity and therefore a general change there would seem to be in order.

NOT BORNE OUT BY THE FACTS.

In his article discussing "The Future of the Democratic Party" in the current Outlook, William Jennings Bryan, among other things, has this to say on the subject of municipal ownership:

> The democrats draw the line between what are called natural monopolies and ordinary industries. A city water plant, for instance, is a natural monopoly because it is impossible to have a number of competing water systems. The same is true of lighting plants and other municipal enterprises. Competition is practically impossible in such cases and the democrats, as a rule—and the rule is becoming more and more nearly universal—favor municipal ownership and operation of these plants.

It is to be noted that Mr. Bryan qualifies his assertion of democratic loyalty to the principle of municipal ownership by the words "as a rule," otherwise he would be flatly gainsaid by his own closest political friends who in the recent election here in Omaha lined up to a man against municipal ownership and in favor of an odious private monopoly. The rule Mr. Bryan lays down for democrats must be an elastic one to be taken on and cast off as political exigency seems to dictate.

The only democratic member of our city council, for example, although elected on a distinct pledge of municipal ownership of electric lighting, recorded himself against the proposition to vote bonds to acquire such a plant, and the Bryanite organ that had in other days howled itself black and blue in the face for municipal lighting sold or traded itself, body and soul, to the lighting monopoly. Mr. Bryan himself delivered one of his principal campaign speeches in this city, where the municipal ownership issue was at that moment directly at stake, but never a word did he utter referring to the subject, much less advising his followers to vote against private monopoly and for municipal ownership.

In the face of these stubborn facts, Mr. Bryan's effort to make out that municipal ownership is an exclusive principle of the democratic party and that to obtain it the people must rally to the democratic banner, is decidedly presumptuous. The friends of municipal ownership in Omaha have learned that they can place no hope for assistance whatever in the democratic party.

DEATH OF FRANK MURPHY.

The people of Omaha, regardless of class or creed, deplore and mourn the demise of Frank Murphy. While, strictly speaking, he was not one of the founders of our city, he was one of its earliest and most prominent pioneers. Actively identified with nearly every enterprise and project for the promotion of Omaha's commercial and industrial development, his energies and talents have for nearly half a century been devoted to the upbuilding of Nebraska's metropolis.

No other man who has staked his fortune and established a home in this city has contributed more generously to the wage fund of Omaha bread winners, and the loss of no other man in Omaha would have been more seriously felt by the promoters of various enterprises upon whose successful launching Omaha's future growth must largely depend.

In all the walks of life Frank Murphy never shrank from doing his full share of the duties devolving upon our citizenship, and while he always endeavored to move on the lines of least resistance and avoided public contention as far as possible, he had the rare faculty of asserting himself and assuming his full measure of responsibility whenever, in his judgment, decisive action became necessary for the achievement of any great undertaking that promised to promote the welfare and prosperity of Omaha.

Some one, evidently a teacher concealing her identity, complains in a public letter because the holiday vacation for the public schools this year commences the day before Christmas and continues a week after New Year's. It is represented that this is a hardship on children, as it keeps them in school and at work at a time when their thoughts are on anticipated pleasures and presents, and gives them more time than is necessary to recuperate from the effects of thir holiday dissipation. It is to be feared, however, that this will not appeal to the parents of the children as a well grounded complaint, because they would much prefer to have the little ones at school during this preparatory period rather than expanding their expectations by gazing at store windows and wandering around toy shops. We opine that the real reason for the public protest arises from the desire on the part of some school teacher to spend Christmas at a distant home, which she will be unable to reach in good time without taking a day or two off without pay to make the trip.

The city council is taking the initiative in inviting conference with the commercial bodies for discussion of desired charter changes. The bodies to which invitations are extended should act promptly by the appointment of representatives to voice their views, and the conference should get down to work without delay.

There were no fatalities in the Minneapolis fire until the wires controlling the sprinkling device came in contact with electric light wiring. This should cause property owners to see that such wires are kept far enough apart to prevent like accidents, and should be a tip also for the electrical inspectors.

While the Grand Army of the Republic committees are arranging for special rates to the national encampment to be held at Denver next summer, it might not be a bad idea for the Omaha contingent to insist upon stopover privileges in this city for all the veterans who may come from the east and pass through Omaha on their way to Denver. If this is looked after in time the concession can doubtless be secured, giving Omaha an opportunity to display its attractions to a large number of desirable visitors.

Experts who are drawing lessons from the eastern war should not fail to notice the part played by that purely American invention, barbed wire. Its fatal effects were well known to the farmers and their live stock before it sought a wider field of carnage.

A Cancelled Reception.
New York Tribune.

If the report be true that the czar has recalled the Baltic fleet, the news will be a disappointment to Admiral Togo. He has been planning to give it a great reception.

Johnny on the Spot.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is hard to account for the enormous resources of the little Japs. With a big war in progress they have signified their desire to perform their full share in the forthcoming peace congress.

Poesy Rewarded.
Chicago Record-Herald.

James Jeffrey Roche, the poet, is to be appointed United States consul at Genoa, Italy. Mr. Roche is the gentleman who in a laudatory poem about the president made "south" rhyme with "drought." It is no wonder that Mr. Roosevelt feels compelled to reward such fearless enthusiasm.

Paul Morton's Retention.
Kansas City Star.

It will be gratifying to westerners in general to learn that Mr. Paul Morton has been persuaded by the president to remain in the cabinet after March 4, the date on which it was believed, at the time he accepted office, that he would retire to return to his more lucrative occupation of railway management.

Doctors and Advertising.
Lincoln Star.

A Fremont physician writes to the Tribune of that city an article nearly a column in length to tell why the medical profession does not believe in advertising. But the fact of the business, as all newspaper men well know, is that a big part of the medical profession do believe in advertising, and resort to all sorts of schemes to get it—only they don't want to pay for it in the regular way.

TREE BUTCHERY.

Prof. Bessey Gives Timely Advice on the Subject.

Prof. Bessey of the State university, writing to the Lincoln Journal, denounces the practice of mutilating shade trees by "pruning" and gives some advice on the subject that is well worth heeding. The professor says:

> Why does this intelligent community tolerate the practice of butchering shade trees under the name of pruning? There have recently been a number of such exceptionally bad cases of the mutilation of trees in the north part of the city, which compel me to call attention to this atrocity. The style of "pruning" I refer to is that in which the main branches are all cut off, so that the original tree top is reduced to a lot of unsightly stubs. I have in mind a tree from which all the large branches (most of them three to four inches in diameter) have been cut off, making what was a pretty tree now as ugly an object as one can find in the city.
>
> But it is not alone the unsightliness of these mutilated trees about which we ought to be concerned, but anybody in Nebraska ought to know better than to hack off great branches in the fall of the year. This is not the time for pruning anyway, and if these alleged "pruners" knew their business they would not be at work now. Every owner of a tree who finds that it needs pruning should have it done in the spring of the year, and if he can't do it himself he should stand by and superintend the job. Never cut off any considerable proportion of the top at once. Make it a rule that the man you hire to do the job shall not cut off any branch over two inches in diameter without your express permission. Better yet to place this limitation at one inch. Limit the removal of branches to a trimming and heading in, and strictly prohibit the wholesale cutting off of the top.
>
> There is another thing I wish to speak of while I am on this subject, and that is the treatment which the telephone men sometimes give to street trees. Last year on S street some telephone men very severely mutilated a number of trees without asking permission of the owner of the property. If there is not yet an ordinance covering such an offense, one should be framed and passed as soon as possible.
>
> Let us seek to preserve the beauty of the trees in our city by proper pruning and by protecting them from the vandal hands of the tree butchers, whether they are professional "tree pruners" or telephone linemen. Here is a field for the energetic City Improvement association. I hope they will enter it and wage war on all who mutilate our trees.

FINANCIAL CHADWICKEDNESS.

Baltimore American: Those securities of Mrs. Chadwick smack of the sawdust palmed off by green goods dealers on unsuspecting gentlemen from the country.

Chicago Record-Herald: Dr. Chadwick says he had no idea that his wife was doing anything of the kind, and he declares furthermore that he doesn't know what to make of it. She seems to have made about $1,500,000 out of it.

Philadelphia Press: The financial sleuths have a great problem before them in discovering what became of the money which Mrs. Chadwick obtained by fraudulent methods from so many innocent persons. She could hardly have expended it all in such a short time, and yet she could not apparently raise $15,000 to get herself out of jail.

Chicago Chronicle: It is becoming more and more interesting to know who was Mrs. Chadwick's legal adviser. Some accomplished lawyer drew the alleged certificate of Andrew Carnegie that he held $10,000,000 worth of property belonging to her, and now that it is discovered that with all the use she made of Mr. Carnegie's name she has not committed forgery, it seems to be certain that she has a confederate in the legal profession whose identity would be of the deepest interest, at least to the public.

Portland Oregonian: The determination, not to say the eagerness, displayed by Mrs. Alice M. York of San Francisco to claim Mrs. Chadwick as her sister is one of the surprising features of the sensational Chadwick case. One would think that even a devoted sister would be slow to proclaim such a relationship, preferring rather to abide in silence the issue of the case. Mrs. Chadwick supplements her positive denial of this reputed relationship with the explanation that Mrs. York is an eccentric person—a statement that is probably as near the truth as any that has emanated from that quarter since this peculiar woman has been before the public.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Efforts are being made to stop the ravages of time and weather on the tomb of General Grant. The roof leaks in many places. A coat of water-proof preparation consisting of paraffin and wax is being applied. The preparation was used on the obelisk in Central park a few years ago, with satisfactory results.

Paraffin and wax is applied hot to every crevice between the granite blocks, so that the structure will be thoroughly protected from rain and storm for ten years. In seven years it has not been necessary to make any repairs on the building.

If some inventive genius does not soon gather his wits and advise a plan for making paper from alfalfa there will surely be a big famine in this commodity. The amount of free paper distributed in New York alone during the Christmas holidays is simply staggering. There are two big merchandise shops here now sending out fifty tons of printed matter each. Then the insurance companies are turning out an enormous number of calenders—50,000,000 would not be too high a figure. The Sunday newspapers are growing bulkier and in every line of industry the demand for paper far exceeds the prospective supply from wood pulp.

In a case brought before the city court the other day. Magistrate Crane, with great frankness, said that if he had a wife and four children and saw them threatened with starvation it was possibe he would steal to help them.

He made that admission after hearing testimony in the case of Albert Sigetty, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Sigetty admitted he had taken the money, but said his wife and children were in such straits that he used the method charged to raise money.

He offered to return the money to the complainants January 1. Magistrate Crane thought Sigetty sincere and gave him a chance by holding him in $300 bail for another hearing.

"At this season of the year," said the magistrate, "I believe I am justified in tempering my decisions with human kindness. If I were placed as this man was, with a wife and children dependent on me and unable to supply their wants, I can't say that I wouldn't do such a thing to help them."

Love making as a blind for burglary is the latest wrinkle among robbers. Early one morning two detectives saw the street light go out before a house in Division street. Hastening to the spot they found four men in the entrance. They are all members of the gang that has been suspected of using a woman as an accomplice. They had a burglar outfit and a stick of dynamite. The alleged woman accomplice is Fannie Fines, a girl of 19. This is the method as described by the police: The five would look over a business house or an eastside bank, decide on the best way to loot it and then begin negotiations with an employe. This employe would render any assistance that might be possible during the preceding day and then get a part of the booty. After an entrance had been effected three of the gang would go in with their kit and a third and the girl would remain behind to make love in the hallway or the entrance, as the case might be. No one pays any attention to a little kissing or cooing on the east side.

In his anxiety to play Sherlock Holmes, a New York detective arrested a man who, he swore, stole a scarfpin, only to find he had handcuffed a prominent lawyer and secretary of an insurance company. Mr. Holmes' double now faces suit for perjury and New York City a damage suit for $10,000. Thus the crimes resulting from Mr. Holmes' creation continue to multiply.

For the third time in a year Mrs. Charles Walker and her seven children were dispossessed on Friday because she has too large a family. The woman, who is but 25 years old, and delicate in appearance, is searching for another home for her little ones. She has been living at 2016 Daly avenue, in the Bronx, in six rooms of a three-family house owned by Thomas Krenser. Her seven children range in age from 6 months to 7 years. The owner of the house did not know her family was so large until she moved in. He served her with a verbal notice to leave four days before the close of November.

Jacobs, the Sleuth, the man whose perjured testimony exiled Reggie Vanderbilt from New York for a year and caused Dick Canfield to spend eight months in Europe, was given one year in Sing Sing after he had confessed that the evidence he gave before the grand jury was false. He made a bluff at being weakminded, and when he came into court for his medicine he acted like a low comedian. The judge took compassion on him and gave him the limit. Jacobs for a time was a petted darling of amateur "reformers." He stood in the immediate limelight of the public gaze. He accomplished that which the regular police and other authorities had been unable to compass. He gave "testimony" which astounded the town and incidentally occasioned great inconvenience and acute distress in more than one respectable home. These results were accomplished by the simple expedient of perjury.

A statement of the financial condition of Greater New York, made by Comptroller Grout, shows that in spite of an increase of $178,751,681 in the debt since 1898 the city is very well off. On October 1 of the current year the borrowing capacity of the city was $93,832,243.06. Bonds fully authorized on account of contracts for lands acquired amounted on October 1 to $39,204,977.70. If they were to be issued now it would reduce the borrowing capacity to $54,618,265.36, but the issue will be distributed over the next two years. The total city debt is $414,689,650.99.

Function of the Big Stick.
New York Times.

There is nothing disquieting in the big stick or in the notion that we are the policemen of the hemisphere, if only we hold the right and almost century-old conception of the proper use of the weapon, and the true nature of that constabulary office. So long as considerations of our rights, of our peace and safety are held to be the measure of our privilege and obligation to interfere in the affairs of misgoverned and intolerably erring American republics, we shall not depart from the safe and necessary policy we have always pursued. There is nothing new about the big stick.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant at the navy yard, Brooklyn, celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Friday.

The people who complain about the hard work of Christmas shopping will receive no sympathy, which is reserved for those who have work in getting the money for the purpose.

The distinction of being the first from the teaching corps to rise to the position of superintendent of schools in the Philippines belongs to a Boston university graduate, Francis Hemenway of Worcester, Mass.

Prof. C. C. Nutting, curator of the museum of the State university of Iowa, has labored hard to get a big supply of St. Louis exhibits for the museum, and has been rewarded by the greatest addition that it has had since its establishment.

It is said that "politics make strange bed fellows," but there are sometimes strange attractions outside of politics. "Boss" McLaughlin and Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn were warm friends; so were James A. Garfield and John Morissey, and the late Senator Hoar had a warm place in his heart for Senator Tillman.

As a testimonial to the noted physician, Dr. William Osler, who will go to England next year to accept the regius professorship of medicine at Oxford university, there will be erected in Baltimore a library building to be known as the Osler Medical hall, which will be the home of the valuable library of the medical and chirurgical faculty.

William Milliken, said to be the oldest newspaper editor in the United States, died at Washington Court House, O., last week, aged 88 years. He had been connected with papers in Delaware, Marion, South Bend, Kalamazoo and La Porte. Forty-six years ago he became owner of the Fayette County Herald, and has since been its editor.

When that young blizzard struck New York City recently the mayor of Bismarck telegraphed Mayor McClellan telling him of the beautiful weather they were enjoying in the western state, offering his sympathy and asking if he could do anything to help the stormbound eastern metropolis. Mayor McClellan replied: "Yes, come and take your infernal blizzard back where it belongs."

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Don't pine foh too much conspicuosity," said Uncle Eben. "It's de chicken dat's jes' gwine to be kyahved dat attracts de mos' attention."—Washington Star.

The Doctor—Now, in spite of your protests, I must express my opinion on your case. I think your appendix—

The Patient—Aw, cut that out!—Philadelphia Press.

"There are to be a great many social functions Christmas week."

"Yes."

"Do you expect to be out much?"

"Well, by present indications I will be out about $80."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lawyer (cross-examining witness)—Doctor, you say the defendant in this case has the "automobile eye." What is the automobile eye?

Witness—It is a condition of the visual organs that prevents a man from seeing a pedestrian in the road until after he has run over him.—Chicago Tribune.

"Heard about the Colorado democrats?"

"No—what?"

"Women are so strong in the party that they are going to discard the rooster as a party emblem and substitute a hen."—Cleveland Leader.

"See how that young turkey gobbler is strutting around," remarked the duck.

"Yes," replied the guinea fowl. "Christmas is coming, you know."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, he wants to appear tough."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Have you ever given any thought to political economy?"

"Not lately," answered Senator Sorghum. "Economy is of no use now in public affairs. We have gotten to a point where if you don't get votes for nothing you don't get them at all."—Washington Star.

THE WANING YEAR.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The fields are still; where once the wheat and corn
Laughed in the gladness of the summer noon,
And waved saluting banners to the morn
And whispered softly in a twilight croon—
There, now, the barren stubble meets the eye,
And there the end of harvest days is told;
But granaries are heaped both wide and high,
As crucibles that catch the finer gold.

So sun and rain have wrought their yearly task,
Have given of their bitter and their sweet;
The earth, that yields us freely when we ask,
Has left her summer fruitage at our feet,
And now the trees and fields have earned their rest,
And we may read the message that is sent;
When we have done our all, and done our best,
We, too, may fold our arms and be content.