

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George H. Tschick, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Copies, Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation figures for various days and totals.

Net total sales \$70,878. Net daily average \$2,409.22.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, A. D. 1900. M. H. HIGGINS, Notary Public.

When you see it in The Bee you can bet on it.

It is not considered exactly the thing to have a brick in your hat, but if it is an auditorium brick it will be all right.

Before the election Nebraska Bryanites all swore by the World-Herald. Now they are all swearing at the World-Herald.

The ax missed the German emperor, but numerous fusionists in the state institutions and public offices at Lincoln cannot hope to be so fortunate.

While all of the powers assert they have no designs upon the territory of China each is watching the others with an intenceness which indicates a doubt in the other fellow's veracity.

If it is any consolation for Governor Poynter he can have his claim conceded that he ran ahead of his ticket. But he did not run far enough ahead of it and a miss is as good as a mile.

Secretary Jewell has at last admitted without reserve that Dietrich is elected, but will probably not realize the full extent of the fusion disaster until the January winds find him out in the cold.

It is reported that our new pattern of naval guns is a great improvement over those now in use. Yet at least one country in the world is in a condition to testify that the old pattern is capable of good execution.

Opposition papers are busy making out a list of appointments for Governor-elect Dietrich. As he was elected without their support it is altogether likely he will reserve the privilege of making his appointments without taking their orders.

Five editors will sit in the Nebraska legislature which meets in January. If they were given the opportunity to use the blue pencil on much of the matter which will be dumped into the legislative hopper it would expedite business materially.

According to reports from Canton the Chinese have already begun to pay for mission property destroyed during the troubles in that country. The sultan of Turkey will please take notice. An effort to follow the example might save him from embarrassment in the future.

There is not room enough on top of ground for Chicago people to move around, so it is now proposed to put in subways on each alternate street of the downtown district. After taking in the greater part of northern Illinois Chicagoans should not be crowded for room.

The dressmakers' strike that was on in Minneapolis for more than six weeks has just been concluded by a compromise agreement. The striking seamstresses are to be taken back at fixed hours with an overtime allowance. The example and experience of men strikers is not entirely lost on women wage-workers.

President McKinley's administration has scored another victory in forcing a reduction in the price of armor plate from the steel manufacturers. The reduction is said to represent a saving on the entire purchase of more than \$800,000. President McKinley's vigilance on several occasions has saved the taxpayers his salary several times over for twice two terms.

Texas is the one southern state that would still secure a good increase in congressional representation even though the apportionment were cut down in the ratio of the disfranchisement of the negro. Texas has not only left the ballot of the negro without interference, but has been growing steadily in population, so that it is both the largest and the most influential of the states included in the solid south.

A POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

Now that the election of Charles H. Dietrich as governor of Nebraska is conceded, it may not be out of place to analyze the cause of the marked difference between his majority and that of President McKinley.

Up to within thirty days of the election the impression was general that Mr. Dietrich would run ahead of his ticket, not only by reason of his personal popularity and the aggressive campaign made for him, but also the known weakness of his opponent. Mr. Dietrich's Germanic descent was further counted on as an element of strength sure to bring to his support thousands of German-Americans who affiliated with the opposition.

These expectations would have been realized except for the malignant slanders circulated under cover during the closing weeks of the campaign by people who otherwise stand high in their respective communities.

First and foremost Mr. Dietrich was charged with being the preferred candidate of the liquor dealers and incidentally of the vicious and lawless classes. These baseless assertions were supplemented by attacks on his moral character and personal integrity, ingeniously suppressed by the so-called reform press under pretext that they were too shocking and scandalous to have a place in their columns. At the same time the shocking and scandalous fakes were confidentially retailed by men and women in every community without affording Mr. Dietrich and his friends any opportunity to controvert them.

While resorting to this despicable mode of warfare the fusionists not only attempted, but succeeded in making an alliance with the liquor dealers for the re-election of Governor Poynter. The spectacle was thus presented of the prohibitionists and strict church people going hand-in-hand with the whiskey sellers against the republican candidate.

This is no idle speculation, but a hard fact, borne out by the election figures. The significance of these returns may best be understood by the heavy vote polled for Governor Poynter in the lower wards of Omaha and in South Omaha, where the elements against which the church people and anti-saloon league are arrayed have their stronghold. The only thing that saved Mr. Dietrich from becoming a victim of this unholy alliance was the irresistible tide of republicanism by which Nebraska was swept.

This is by no means the first time that the liquor dealers and prohibitionists have been linked together in opposition to the same candidates. Governor Poynter owed his original election to the same peculiar combination and Judge Rees' defeat last year was due to a great extent to the opposition of both these elements. When the true political history of Nebraska is written this chapter of the recent campaign will point its own moral.

A GRAVE PROBLEM.

The most perplexing problem confronting the coming legislature is that of Nebraska's constitution. In a quarter of a century of progress and expansion the state has outgrown in many directions the frame of government constructed for it by its constitution makers and finds itself hampered on nearly every side by limitations of its fundamental law at variance with the changed conditions of the present.

The problem is not altogether a new one, but the demand for some practical solution is becoming more and more acute with the constantly pressing evils resulting from these constitutional defects. The necessary amendments would without question long ago have been adopted were not the machinery of amendment as construed by our courts so cumbersome as to establish an almost insuperable bar to improvement, owing to the excessive majorities required for popular ratification.

Several plans have been proposed for constitutional revision which will doubtless again claim the attention of the legislature. One is by way of submitting specific amendments to the people framed by the legislature and stamped with the legislative endorsement. This plan has been repeatedly tried, but without any satisfactory measure of success, chiefly because the people could not be induced to express themselves on the propositions, while no expression at all counts the same as a vote in the negative.

As opposed to revision by amendment we have had recommendations of revision by constitutional convention. The obstacle to a constitutional convention rests in the fact that it cannot be legally called except by a vote of the people and for this vote the same majority is required as for ratifying an amendment direct. For the convention, moreover, a much longer period is necessary and the work of its members must again be submitted for popular ratification before it can become effective.

Intermediate between these two plans is the proposal to amend the amending clause of the constitution so as to facilitate further changes. It is argued that such an amendment would engender no opposition and when once adopted would make it possible to submit other amendments that go to the substance which would pass muster at the polls on their own merits. By fixing the majority at a majority of the votes cast on the proposition instead of as now a majority of all votes cast at the election, and moving up the time so that submission would come in the off years, constitutional changing would be made possible and yet not too easy. By this plan, too, substantial results could be obtained within three years, while more than that time would have to be consumed by constitutional convention. As speedy results constitute one of the essential elements in the problem, this feature must also be taken into serious consideration.

While difference of opinion is bound to exist as to which course commends itself as most wise to pursue, it should

not be allowed again to defeat all action whatever. The call for constitutional revision is general and imperative and the response is expected in the form of positive legislative action.

THE REASON WHY.

The question is frequently asked, Why does The Bee exact a higher subscription price than any other paper in Nebraska?

The answer is that it costs more money to produce a first-class newspaper than a second-rate paper or a third-rate paper. It costs more money to get reliable news than it does to steal the news from other papers and make wild guesses where accurate information from first hands is needed.

The Bee commands a higher price because as a newspaper it is far superior in both quality and quantity. It is dearer because it expends each year many thousands of dollars more for news and editorial service than any paper in the United States published in a city of equal population.

As an advertising medium The Bee commands a higher price for its space for the reason that it commands the confidence of the public and reaches the largest number of readers whose patronage is worth having. It commands a higher price because the men who advertise know that its circulation statements are absolutely reliable and is the only paper in these parts that has at all times been ready to take them into its confidence.

WAY CLEAR FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

On his return to the United States a few days ago the minister of Nicaragua announced that the way is clear for negotiations with his government looking to securing territory for the construction of an interoceanic canal. Costa Rica had already indicated her willingness to make the necessary concession to this government. As both Central American states appear desirous to have the United States construct the canal there will probably be no serious difficulty or obstacle to a speedy settlement of terms and conditions when congress shall give authority to the president to open negotiations for acquiring the necessary territory.

It is reported from Washington that the president will, in his annual message, strongly recommend the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amendatory of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, and it is thought a determined effort will be made to obtain immediate action upon the treaty. The ratification of this convention, which provides for the absolute neutralization of the proposed canal, seems to be a necessary preliminary to negotiations for acquiring territory, unless the British government should abandon its rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which our government has admitted, in making the amendatory treaty, is in full force and effect. It is very safe to say that the British government will not abandon any rights except to secure the absolute neutralization of the projected canal and therefore the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is essential to the carrying out of the enterprise and should precede any legislation regarding it. This was not the opinion of the house when it passed the Nicaragua canal bill, but it is evidently the view of the administration and it is not to be doubted that the administration's view will prevail.

Meanwhile all indications show that the construction of an isthmian canal by the United States will be over the Nicaragua route. There is no doubt that the report of the canal commission will be in favor of this route and it is undoubtedly favored by the administration and by a majority of both parties in congress. Indeed, there is no serious consideration being given in any quarter to the Panama route, nor is there likely to be. It may have a few advocates in congress, but they will not be able to accomplish anything. The promise is that the Hepburn canal bill, modified so as to conform with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, will be passed by the senate early in the session and that this action will be promptly followed by the opening of negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The beginning of work on the proposed waterway will undoubtedly be among the events of the first year of the twentieth century.

VEE IN THE METROPOLIS.

The letter of Bishop Potter to Mayor Van Wyck of New York shows an appalling state of affairs in that city. Vice is rampant and its public flaunting, unrestrained by the police, has been demoralizing the youth of the metropolis of both sexes to a most deplorable extent. This is the natural result of Tammany government and methods. That political organization, whose chief was not very many years ago one of the most brutal of ruffians, consorting with thieves and thugs, lives and thrives upon the vicious elements of the city which it governs, giving these elements in return toleration and protection. The police department not only makes no effort to restrain vice, but its officials insult and browbeat those who call their attention to what is going on and appeal to them to do something.

Called to account by an aroused public feeling, Mayor Van Wyck has announced that he will do all in his power to bring about a better state of affairs and Croker said before sailing for England that Tammany had taken up the fight to purify the city in earnest and "we propose to carry it to a successful issue." Probably the vicious elements will be made to feel the strong hand of Tammany, now that it has no immediate use for them, but the only sure way by which vice can be restrained and lessened in New York City is to overthrow the political organization that is responsible for it. The decent citizens of the metropolis will have an opportunity next year to do this and if they fail to improve it they must be prepared for a return of the terrible conditions which Bishop Potter so

graphically describes. It is the apprehension that an outraged community will drive it from power that moves Tammany to an effort at reform, but should it be successful in the next municipal election there can be no doubt that another reign of vice and crime would ensue.

What a terrible misfortune it would have been for the country if the presidential election had resulted differently and given Tammany a voice in national affairs.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The proposed conference under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to consider the best means to secure conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes, promises to command the attention which the great importance of the object deserves. As the circular issued by the federation says, strikes and lockouts are perhaps a greater waste of human energy and responsible for a greater loss of wealth to society as a whole than any other obstructive factor connected with modern industrialism. How these conflicts between labor and capital may be averted and a settlement of disputes brought about by peaceable means will be the question for discussion by the conference, and it is a question of vital interest.

It is contemplated to critically examine all methods for conciliation and arbitration at present in vogue. Perhaps the most interesting of these is in New Zealand, where the principle of industrial courts has been successfully applied to disputes between labor and capital. During the past five years there has been no strike or lockout in that country, though before the passage of the law there were many serious conflicts of that kind. There are no interruptions in industry and therefore more wealth is produced than formerly. This enables wages to be increased without reducing the share of capital. Instead of riot, the destruction of property and the loss of wages and profits, the citizens of New Zealand now enjoy industrial peace, industrial justice and industrial prosperity.

Recently the French government issued an order for the formation of councils for the settlement of disputes between labor and capital, the councils to be composed of representatives from each class in equal numbers. The plan is not entirely new in France. The American consul at Lyons has given an account of the courts of arbitration in the building trades of that city, showing that the plan had worked well for some years. Similar courts exist in the building trades in some other parts of France. The order of the government extends the system to other trades and, apparently, to all lines where there is an organization of workmen and another of employers. The difficulty at present is that the plan is confined to organized labor and organized capital and the greater part of French labor is unorganized, the same being true of the employers. In New Zealand both classes are thoroughly organized on the basis established by the law creating courts of conciliation and arbitration.

Whether or not either of these plans would work successfully in the United States is a question the conference will doubtless discuss, and meanwhile a league of industrial courts is being organized upon the New Zealand plan, with some modifications. The matter should command the earnest interest of organized labor, as well as that of the large employers of labor.

The unfounded story in circulation about the American government procuring secrets from the French War office has drawn attention to the fact that several European governments are constantly represented in this country by secret agents commissioned to keep them posted on everything relating to our military and naval armament as well as to transmit whatever secret information they can secure about our guns, ammunition and other equipment. In no other country in the world is such freedom granted as here for the inspection of our navy yards, coast defense and arms factories. The American government has few, if any, real military or naval secrets, because official information is public information. European governments ought not to feel compelled to spend much money for secret service in this country.

The Americans who have been basking in easy jobs in connection with the American commission to the Paris exposition will soon be chartering state-rooms on returning vessels. Among their friends they will tell what an enjoyable time they have had, while at the same time making a showing in official reports of the immense work done and results accomplished to offset the expenditure for their salaries and accommodations. The average American, instead of complaining at the amount appropriated for the American exhibit, will only regret that he was not among the fortunates who managed to connect with the exposition commission.

New dwelling-houses are going up in almost every block in Omaha where there is vacant property on which to build, and what is more encouraging is the fact that tenants are waiting to move in as soon as they are completed. In spite of all the building of the past two years Omaha has fewer vacant houses at present than at any time in the history of the city. The people who live here are showing faith in the community which will be amply repaid in the near future.

Governor Pingree of Michigan is nearing the close of his official career as chief executive for that state, which has been full of sensational incidents from the very start. He has called more extra sessions of the legislature than any one who occupied the office before him, and now promises to call one more legislative session during the closing days of his term, provided

only he has assurances in advance that it will enact the legislation he wishes to recommend. Governor Pingree will leave a record behind him that will keep his successors moving at a rapid pace to keep up with it.

Another post-mortem statement from Mr. Bryan is in order emanating from his first edition of the paragraph which denies his candidacy for the United States senate. He has leave to strike that out now that the last vestige of doubt about republican control of the legislature has been removed.

Work has already begun in the construction of Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup challenger which is to contest for international honors in the next yacht race. The American shipbuilders will have an opportunity to prove their superiority again in the construction of a cup defender.

Croker in the role of anti-vice crusader is doubtless intended to display the versatility of the Tammany boss. But he can never make the people believe he has sincerely enlisted in the cause of morality any more than he could in the sincerity of his devotion to Bryan.

LOOKS THAT WAY.

Philadelphia Times.

Perhaps something of these charges that the Boers are not well informed is true. They certainly don't seem to know when they are lied.

GIVING THEMSELVES AWAY.

St. Louis Republic.

It may be that the wheelbarrow is so frequently adopted by break election betters because the wheel is so entirely emblematic of the mental filling of the the better.

WHERE EXPERIENCE IS USELESS.

Baltimore American.

Another ideal newspaper is to be started with the object of reforming mankind and bringing about the millennium. The fate of the last one ought to serve as a warning, but in the bright lexicon of the ideal there are no such words as "horrible example."

FASHION LOSING ITS GRIP.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Populism is losing its hold. Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota have all shaken off its spell, and its old adherents have gone into the old parties. The real wild-eyed and long-haired contingent has been the main retinue of Mr. Bryan this year, but the solid men have returned to the republican ranks.

TRIBUTES TO AMERICAN SKILL.

Buffalo Express.

An impressive example of the development of American invention is shown in the sale in England of American machinery used in the shoe and leather industries. The English manufacturers have been obliged to buy the products of Yankee inventive genius in order to compete with the shoes and leather goods made in this country and sent abroad.

A FUTURE PROSPECT.

Chicago News.

According to the census returns the Indian population of the United States is about 267,900 and experts say that there are probably as many or nearly as many Indians on the continent now as there were when it was discovered. As the Indians are slowly increasing in number and, according to Prof. Henshaw, the next generation will be the last of the original stock of the United States, the next generation will be the last of the original stock of the United States.

AMERICAN COAL ABOARD.

New York Tribune.

America's coal mines must be drawn upon for the use of Europe. In the next decade the old world will be even more dependent upon the new than it is now. A few engines of the United States have lately asserted that there is no coal within our borders fit for the use of the fastest steamships, which cannot make time unless they use fuel of the choicest quality. American coal has been thoroughly tested on French ships of war. No severer trial of coal can be thought of than that applied on battleships, cruisers, gunboats and naval destroyers. The verdict is favorable. American coal, like American invention, withstands all misrepresentation and calumny.

SUCCESS AND ITS BURDENS.

Philosophy of the Saying, "Give Me Nothing But Poverty and Riches."

Boston Transcript.

The deaths, almost at the same time, of two such men as Henry Villard and Marcus Daly, are events that would attract national attention, even if occurring separately, and so to a much larger extent must be the case under the present circumstances. Neither had any capital or influence with which to start a career. But both had pluck, perseverance and shrewdness. The fortunes of the Bavarian were more fluctuating than that of the Irishman, because they depended upon conditions that were less substantial, but his brilliancy as a financier was quite as often demonstrated, in his failures as well as in his successes, and what would have been wreckage and ruin for most men acted as a stimulus to him, and he remained to the end of his days a conspicuous figure and force in the financial and speculative world.

The fact is also emphasized that a large proportion of the men who have amassed great fortunes in this country and exerted great influence through their wealth are foreign-born. Among them may be instance: Girard, the Frenchman; Carnegie, the Scotchman; Astor and Villard, Germans; Stewart, Mackay and Daly, Irishmen; not to mention many others. Again it is shown that fortune may be made in this country by poor boys, and the immigrant seems to have as good a chance as the native. The death of a phenomenally rich man, however, has more than a single lesson for those whose future is yet to be shaped, though they are too prone to be so dazzled by the glittering side of the career that has ended as to see no other. They do not know, or if they do the knowledge weighs but lightly, that there is no burden so wearing as great wealth. No matter how honestly it may have been acquired, and no matter how wisely or unselfishly it may be distributed, it yet breeds envy and discontent among the millions less fortunate, as the term is used, and it is frequently a challenge to constant warfare among the rich. The prayer of the wise man, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," never had more force or philosophy than it has today. Men do not always make the great fortunes which distinguish them. The fortunes frequently made them. That is, they determine what kind of lives they shall lead. They hold them in subjection to vast material interests. They rob them of their independence and deprive them of those amenities of life which alone can impart wholesome enjoyment to it. Constant vigilance and constant service are their portions. In many a case where a man is envied his great possessions, it may reasonably be doubted whether, if he could have foreseen the responsibility and slavery that they entail and the parasites and schemers and enemies that they breed, he would have voluntarily followed the path which has brought him to that position.

SECLAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

San Francisco Chronicle: Compulsory participation in religious exercises on the part of students has been abandoned by Bowdoin college. Its regulation now reads, "Each student is expected to attend church Sundays."

Baltimore American: True religion expects everyone to go outside of himself and help some other who is in need or affliction. If this were carried out to the letter by those who profess religion the world would be a paradise.

Chicago Post: Dr. Parkhurst is planning an ideal newspaper. That sounds well, but a great deal depends upon what he considers ideal. If it is a clean paper that gives the news he can find a large number in existence. If, however, it is a publication to exploit fads in the way of reforms and all that sort of thing, he would better interest at least half a dozen big capitalists in it before he begins its publication. In no other way can he be assured that it will last much over thirty days.

Boston Transcript: The pope is so perfect a master of diplomatic discretion that we doubt his saying that he should pray that President McKinley's mind should be so illumined that he may avoid the dangers of imperialism. The pope, in his public comments on nations and governments, is always careful to avoid committing the world to either side of their domestic politics. Moreover, he is well informed and is surrounded by men who are shrewd and far-seeing, we doubt if he has taken imperialism so seriously as the anti-imperialists have taken it. The councillors of the Vatican make it their business to keep thoroughly posted on the real, as distinct from the reported, tendencies of public opinion in all countries.

New York World: The startling news comes from Topeka, Kan., that a number of the leading business men of that city have proclaimed a boycott against several of the churches in revenge for the induction of their ministers in plucking too deeply into the warfare of politics. One of the aggrieved boycotters describes the situation by saying: "In the recent election the Topeka ministerial union attempted to turn some tricks that would make Croker blush." And yet it was Topeka, recently that Rev. Mr. Sheldon attempted to point the path of reform to the sinful journalism of the age by managing one of the newspapers for a week—just to show how it ought to be done. In the light of these are no such words as "horrible example."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

William Cullen Bryant.

Spirit that breathed through my lattice: That cool'd the twilight of the sultry day! Gratefully flows thy freshness round my brow.

Thou hast been out upon the deep at play. Riding all day the wild sea waves till now. Roughtening their crests, and scattering high their spray.

And smiling the white sail, I welcome thee. To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the sea!

Not I alone—a thousand bosoms round. Inhale the fragrance of thy passing breeze. And languid forms rise up, and palms bound.

And in the coming of the wind of night. And in the coming of the wind of night. And in the coming of the wind of night.

Go forth into the gathering shade; go forth into the gathering shade; go forth into the gathering shade.

Go, rock the little wood-bird in his nest; Curd the still waters, bright with stars, and rise.

The wide old world from his majestic rest. Summoned from the innumerable boughs. The strange deep harmonies that haunt his breath.

Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows the bending flower, and darkling waters pass.

And where the overshadowing branches sweep o'er the place of graves, and softly sway.

The sighing herbage by the gleaming stream. That they who near the churchyard willows stray.

And listen in the deepening gloom, alone. May think of gentle souls that pass away. Like thy pure breath, unto the vast unknown.

Sent forth from heaven among the sons of men. And gone into the boundless heaven again. The faint old man shall lean his silver head.

And thee, thou shalt kiss the child asleep. And dry the moistened curls that over his temples, while his breathing grows more deep.

And they who stand about the sick man's bed. Shall try to listen to thy distant sweep. And softly part his curtains to allow Thy visit, grateful of his burning brow.

Go—but the circle of eternal change. Which is the life of nature, shall restore. With summer's sun, the innumerable boughs. The mighty range.

Thou to thy birthplace of the deep once more. Sweet odors in the sea air, sweet and strange. Shall toll the homelick martiner of the shore.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall deem He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.

BLASTS FROM HAN'S HORN.

A blank cartridge will make the most noise. To be content with less is to have less discontent.

A very little child may open a very large door to heaven. Fidelity to old truths demands hospitality to new ones.

A man's wealth may be measured by his capacities, not by his coin. It is poor religious exercise balancing on one foot on the edge of sin.

Modern murderers are bitten with the fiery serpents of their own tongues. There is only one single step from the level rock over the precipice of ruin.

The modesty of true worth is only equalled by the worth of true modesty. If men put more sense into their sacred service the world would put more faith in their sanctity.

It is mockery to pray that your children may be gathered home in eternity while you do nothing to keep them at home in time.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Sly—I love you more than words can tell. Miss Sharp—Then let the preacher do the talking.

Chicago Record: "What did the doctor say, George?" "He says you must go to housekeeping—that you have overworked yourself at light housekeeping."

Boston Transcript: Injured Wife—When you asked me to have you I never intended you could ever be such a brute. The Brute—No, of course not. You were overjoyed that you couldn't think of anything but the other you had got.

Philadelphia Press: She—Papa say if I can get you to promise to go to church he won't oppose our marriage at all. He—Good. Tell the old gentleman it doesn't matter to me whether it's a home wedding or a church wedding.

Detroit Journal: "Every avenue to success is now open to you," said Fate. "And I have a decent street dress for my name!" faltered Woman, tears dimming her eyes.

Chicago Post: "I notice you never criticize your wife's cooking," remarked the young benedict. "No, replied the man of experience, 'I have nothing to say about it. My wife's cooking is always trying to demonstrate that your criticisms are unjust, while if you say nothing about it she has no object in going into the kitchen, and consequently leaves matters entirely to the cook."

THE EVENING WIND.

William Cullen Bryant.

Spirit that breathed through my lattice: That cool'd the twilight of the sultry day! Gratefully flows thy freshness round my brow.

Thou hast been out upon the deep at play. Riding all day the wild sea waves till now. Roughtening their crests, and scattering high their spray.

And smiling the white sail, I welcome thee. To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the sea!

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