THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	31,310	17	28,430
2	29,200	18	28,080
3	29,800	19	28,510
4	29,100	20	28,100
5	29,750	21	28,300
6	28,650	22	29,670
7	28,680	23	28,500
8	30,000	24	28,070
9	28,150	25	28,170
10	28,600	26	28,160
11	28,640	27	28,150
12	28,600	28	28,160
13	28,960	29	29,400
14	28,710	30	28,430
15	29,850	31	27,910
16	28,130		

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Omaha's bank clearings for last week again show a very encouraging upward trend.

The one industry that has not been affected by the high temperatures is the divorce mill.

It begins to look as if Oyama might have to supply the missing argument in favor of peace.

On the subject of Philippine tariff laws, the members of the Taft party have apparently "been shown."

What a muddle and what a mess, politically speaking, if the primary election law should be knocked out by the courts.

The campaign against the stegomyia has reached the "regret to report" stage, with the mosquitoes breaking through the picket lines.

With the British army scandals staring them in the face, European sociologists may muffle their strictures upon American "graft."

If Cheyenne lives up to its promise to give Frontier day visitors a "frontier time," canned goods and crackers will go to a premium in that city.

Japan has submitted ten peace conditions to Russia, but Russia has always balked when it came to the observance of the ten commandments.

Now that the estate of Charles Stewart Parnell is to be settled by British courts, the result of his influence upon Irish politics may pass into history.

Russia is willing to admit that it did not leave Manchuria according to promise; but it does not see why that should cause it to pay Japan's powder bill.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should put a stop to these fat men's races when the thermometer is ranging among the nineties.

Alfred Austin can be sure his name will go down to posterity in feminine companionship, now that he declares there has never been a great female poet.

With a bumper wheat crop, followed by bumper corn crops and bumper hay crops, Nebraska will soon have money to burn and all its farmers will turn bankers.

Reports published in New Orleans papers regarding conditions existing in detention camps are calculated to make people stay at home and take chances with the fever.

Land Commissioner Eaton has invested in an orthopedic apparatus for the state. Would not his venture have been more popular if he had put the money into an automobile?

With the Eiffel tower and the Goddess of Liberty interrupting wireless messages, civilization may have to choose between the new system of telegraphy and the "skyscraper."

If those banquets and big dinners keep up much longer Secretary Taft will return to America with a hopeless case of dyspepsia in addition to an aggravated touch of presidential fever.

Nebraska day at the Portland exposition has been duly designated by gubernatorial proclamation, ornamented with the great seal of the state, for Monday, August 21. Oil up the siren whistle.

COMMERCIAL RAILWAY VALUATION.

Acting on behalf of the Department of Commerce, the United State census bureau has published a bulletin prepared by experts under the title of "Various Aspects of Railway Valuation." The commercial value of railways now in operation in the United States is computed for the year 1904 at $11,244,852,000, exclusive of the value of sleeping cars and private freight cars, which are estimated to be worth in round figures $123,000,000. A conservative estimate of the increase in mileage and value of American railways, based upon their increased earning power would place their commercial value for 1905 at approximately $12,000,000,000.

With an aggregate mileage of 210,000 miles, the commercial value of American railroads, as computed officially by the Department of Commerce, is figured at $57,144 per mile, but by some inexplicable process of reasoning the bureau seems to have appraised the railroads in some states way above and in others way below the standard of $57,144 per mile. For example, Nebraska is credited with 5,816 miles of railroad and the value of the Nebraska railways, which at the standard rate of $57,144 per mile would be $332,349,504, although somewhat below their stock and bond value would come very near being correct. But the Nebraska railroads are computed at only $263,170,000, or $69,179,504 less than the standard value. Even this under-valuation, however, is still far above the valuation placed upon Nebraska railroads by the State Board of Railway Assessment, which appraised the railroads of Nebraska at $230,414,265, or $32,755,735.57 less than the value credited to Nebraska railroads by the national census bureau.

Railroad men will scarcely have the hardihood to contend that Nebraska railroads mile for mile are worth less than the average railroad of the United States, in the face of the fact that Nebraska railroads in comparison with those in other states have earned dividends enormously in excess of the railroads in at least one-half of the states. And this is not saying that Nebraska has fared the worst in the commercial valuation or in assessment.

The railroad mileage in our neighboring state of Iowa, which aggregates 9,541 miles, is appraised at only $344,847,000 and assessed for $57,535,160, on a basis of one-fifth of its true value, which is equal to $287,675,800, or $57,171,200 less than the commercial value, whereas the commercial value of railways in Iowa, based on the average for the United States, or $57,144 per mile, is $545,210,904, or $200,363,904 below standard commercial value.

The railways of the state of Kansas with a mileage of 8,798 miles, which is 743 miles less than the railroad mileage of Iowa, are credited with a commercial value of $356,356,000, or $11,509,000 more than Iowa, and their assessment is proportionately higher.

Contrast these figures with the estimated value of railways in Illinois, which has 11,426 miles of railroad appraised at $805,057,000, or $70,554 per mile, when at the average rate of $57,144 the valuation would have been only $652,897,344. In other words in the state of Illinois the commercial value of the railroads is $13,410 per mile above the average mileage rate for the United States and the aggregate assessment of railways in Illinois is $425,709,055, or 63 per cent of their commercial value, whereas in Nebraska the assessment is only 18.05 per cent and in Iowa 16.07.

These figures indicate sufficiently that there is room for a great deal of improvement in the matter of railway valuation and railway assessment. The pivotal point, however, in the official estimate of commercial railway valuation is the fact that the railroads of the United States with a mileage of 210,000 miles and a commercial value of $12,000,000,000 have earned more than $2,000,000,000 during the past year after paying all their operating expenses and cost of maintenance, including the many betterments as well as taxes.

PROFESSORIAL FREEDOM.

Chicago newspapers during the past week have been finding a prolific source of news material in bizarre excerpts from a course of lectures on sociology delivered by Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Nebraska before the summer classes of the University of Chicago. The significance of Prof. Ross' Chicago lecture engagement, however, is not in the bold phrases with which he characterizes modern social conditions, nor in the seemingly reckless predictions he makes of the inevitable goal of present-day tendencies. The substance of his Chicago lectures has all been spread out before from time to time to his University of Nebraska students where he has more than once scourged the yellowness of the yellow journals and denounced the Wall street robber in a silk hat as more injurious to society than the professional pickpocket. The significance of the lecture course is not what Prof. Ross has been saying at the University of Chicago, but that he should be allowed to say anything there at all.

The University of Chicago is commonly supposed to be an institution from which attacks upon capital and vested rights are strictly tabooed. One of its professors of social economics was a few years ago forced to resign for expressing radical views calculated to offend the financial fount from which the university's endowment flows. And strangely enough this episode happened about the same time that Prof. Ross lost his position in the faculty of Leland Stanford university for painting in too lurid colors the methods by which the money to found that institution had been acquired. Had any one at that time suggested that Prof. Ross would in the year 1905 be invited to lecture on sociological subjects in the University of Chicago, and in the life time of Rockefeller, the suggestion would have been scouted as among the impossibilities.

With this object lesson it must be conceded that our universities both endowed and public have made progress in the direction of freedom of thought and of speech. The state universities are still more tolerant than the universities that have hands out constantly for gifts and bequests from wealthy patrons and will doubtless continue to be freer from outside disturbing influences, but the idea that the true university should afford both professors and students an untrammelled forum for discussion is steadily gaining ground.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The advices from Portsmouth are not reassuring, yet it should not be assumed that the rejection by the Russian envoys of the two chief demands of Japan necessarily means that the peace conference will be a failure. It was expected that a demand for what is practically an indemnity and for the cession of Sakhalin would be rejected by the Russian envoys. That was well understood before the meeting of the conference and by none better than the Japanese envoys.

There is room, however, for a compromise and it is not impossible that the Japanese have this in view. They are manifestly entitled to something by way of reimbursement for the expenses of the war. They may be satisfied with something less than the total cost and it is quite possible that Russia will conclude to pay a sum, say one-half, of what the expenditures of Japan have been up to the present time. This would amount to perhaps $350,000,000 and such a demand would be most reasonable. A payment of this amount would not bear very heavily upon Russia, could be readily obtained through a loan and would not involve any humiliation to that power. In fact, the talk about the payment of an indemnity by Russia being humiliating is manifestly absurd. The justice of Japan's claim in this respect is admitted on all hands and it cannot fairly be said that she is immoderate or unreasonable in the demand that has been made for a reimbursement of the cost of the war.

As to the proposed cession of the island of Sakhalin, already in the possession of Japan as a part of her conquest, it is difficult to see what good reason Russia can give for not ceding it. Legitimately the island belongs to Japan. She was in the first place wrongfully deprived of it, or rather induced to part with it under conditions which were essentially unfair. In capturing the island Japan has simply come into her rightful ownership and therefore is entirely justified in demanding that what properly belongs to her shall be recognized by treaty. So far as Russia is concerned, Sakhalin is little better than a penal colony, almost nothing having been done to develop such resources as the island possesses. Undoubtedly Japan would improve it and get some benefit from it, besides which it has some strategic value to that country. Having gained military control of Sakhalin Japan can undoubtedly maintain her hold upon it, so that Russia's rejection of the demand for its cession seems to be quite without justification.

The latest advices indicate that the Japanese envoys are inclined to adhere firmly to their demands. It is also said that the Russians will persist in the refusal to accede to the chief of these demands. There is still a chance, however, that the conference will not prove a failure. It is possible that in the last extremity there may be mediation, in which event President Roosevelt, perhaps with the concurrence of all the neutral powers, might suggest a way to peace acceptable to the belligerents. Meanwhile military operations continue in the far east and the forces of Oyama are said to be in readiness to give battle if the negotiations at Portsmouth should prove futile.

IMPORTANT POLICIES DEFINED.

The address of President Roosevelt at Chautauqua, N. Y., merits the careful attention of the country, particularly what is said in regard to supervision and regulation of corporations by the national government. In defining the Monroe doctrine and the position of this government regarding it, the president makes a more comprehensive statement than in any of his previous utterances on the subject, though without any change in the character of what he had before said. What cannot fail to be of great interest to the people to whom this doctrine applies is the declaration that "we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us." On the other hand we do not intend to permit it to be used as a shield to protect any of those republics from the consequences of its misdeeds against foreign nations. There is a belief in some of the southern republics, perhaps promoted by foreign influence, that the United States may in the not far future find some pretext for the taking of territory from them. This belief is by no means general, but there is enough of it to keep alive a feeling of unfriendliness toward this country and to interfere to some extent with our trade in that part of the world. Hence the importance of Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that no just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us and that "under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression." Surely the southern republics can ask no stronger or more complete assurance of the unselfish friendship of the United States.

In regard to federal supervision and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, the president reiterates views already familiar to the country. He has in nowise changed or modified the opinion expressed in his messages to congress and in his other public utterances that it is absolutely necessary in the interest of the whole people that corporations shall be subject to national control to a greater extent than at present. There is nothing extreme or radical in the views expressed by the president. He does not go beyond what he has formerly urged as necessary to a proper concern for the interests of the public. He advocates no radical legislation, bu rather lean to the side of a judicious conservatism, which while causing no radical disturbance of existing conditions will yet produce a change for the better. The conclusion of the president's address ought to impress itself upon all. "We must not try to go too fast," he said, "under penalty of finding that we may be going in the wrong direction, and in any event we ought always to proceed by evolution and not by revolution. The laws must be conceived and executed in a spirit of sanity and justice, and with exactly as much regard for the rights of the big man as for the rights of the little man—treating big man and little man exactly alike. Our ideal must be the effort to combine all proper freedom for individual effort with some guarantee that the effort is not exercised in contravention of the eternal and immutable principle of justice." Is there in this anything to which the rational and unprejudiced citizen cannot subscribe? It is fully in accord with the best and the practically unanimous American sentiment.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN ERA.

If any proof were wanting that we have reached an era of cosmopolitanism it is furnished by the reports that reach us by the polygot press gang assembled at Portsmouth, which supplies the people of all the world with advance comment on the goings and comings, the hagglings, janglings and quibblings, yea, of the innermost thoughts of the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries.

For example, Mr. Fakiro takes the American people into his confidence by giving them advance translations of articles that will appear in the Tokio and Yokohama newspapers the day after before, illustrated by the famous Japanese artist, Kodak Snapshota. Another noted globe perambulator, Signor Macaroni Spaghetti, special envoy of the Italian Searchlight gives out a startling confidential Marconigram transmitted by him to King Humbert of Italy. Mr. Tartaroff Bumberoff, the confidential emissary of the czar, indulges in speculative glimpses into the cavernous recesses of Muscovite diplomacy.

Not to be outdone by these cosmopolitan bubble blowers, the American contingent of exclusive indefatigable fabricators of startling events and international complications are exploiting the well defined and ill defined rumors affecting the strained relations between the Russian and Japanese envoys and keeping the wires red hot twenty-four hours in the day, not excluding Sundays, with hair-raising, inspiriting prophecies of "Peace on earth and good will to men."

POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The speech of Secretary Taft at the banquet given him by native Filipinos ought to have a good effect in quieting any dissatisfaction that may exist among the people there. We noted a few days ago the existence of a feeling that the government was not dealing fairly with the Filipinos and that the present administration of affairs in the archipelago, or at least in that portion of it which embraces Luzon, is not wholly satisfactory. Secretary Taft was made acquainted with this and though he did not make a direct reference to it in speech, he evidently had it in mind when assuring his hearers of the purpose of the government to deal fairly and justly with the Filipino people and to promote their interests in all practicable ways.

Secretary Taft declared that the administration's policy is "the Philippines for the Filipinos" and that any American officials not in sympathy with this policy would be recalled. No one will question the authority of the secretary of war to speak in this matter for the administration, nor will any one doubt that Secretary Taft has the interests of the Filipino people at heart. He understands as well as any other American what the needs and the possibilities of those people are and he enjoys their full confidence. What he told them they will heed and we think it will be approved by all Americans who have not adopted the idea that we should give up the Philippines and leave their people to take care of themselves without any protection or guidance. They are confessedly not now capable of self-government and it is the duty of the United States to care for them until they are.

The retail hardware merchants and stove dealers of St. Louis held a meeting last week, and after full and free discussion reached the conclusion that tacks and hammers were not a necessity for the sustenance of life and that those dealers who insisted on opening on Sunday should be forced to do as as their brethren and close up tight. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the police commissioners with a proposition that they would furnish the necessary screws to put on the lid. This must be a revelation to Governor Folk, who has insisted all along that the Sunday laws wefe being strictly enforced in the metropolis of Missouri.

Every year America sends two or three expeditions to find the north pole and every year it also sends two or three expeditions to find and bring back the men who failed to find the north pole. How long this expensive pastime will continue cannot be prognosticated. We imagine, however, that some day an enterprising yellow journalist will come back with a story of how he found the north pole and what he imagines he saw at the north pole, and inasmuch as it will be very difficult to contradict him successfully, the probabilities will be that polar expeditions will receive a backset for a long time, at least.

Game Warden Hunger has returned from the north part of the state, where he spent Sunday in hot pursuit of a mounted soldier who was shooting prairie chickens, and the worst of it was that the mounted horseman looked much like an officer of the regular army. Now, it is nothing uncommon for hunger to chase anybody, but would it not be eminently proper for Governor Mickey to call Game Warden Hunger on the carpet for chasing over the prairies of Nebraska on Sunday. Who is the worst law breaker—the military officer on horseback or the civil officer on foot-back?

It is all right and proper that the Russians should indemnify the Japanese for the cost of the war, but who will indemnify Uncle Sam for all these costly dinners and lunches and steam yachts and electric launches put into requisition just in order that a few Russians and Japs may fraternize in a New England port?

Pittsburg picnics for packing house employes are unique affairs, with calf and lamb dressing contests, greased pig catches and sport expressly provided for knights of the cleaver and dressed meat milliners. We are told by the Pittsburg papers the event was made memorable.

Astronomers say that the moon will show to better advantage during the eclipse tomorrow if you do not look at it through a glass. We presume that warning applies particularly to a glass that made Milwaukee famous.

With a Missouri judge declaring the Kansas sunflower a weed and Governor Folk taking a drink of whisky in Kansas it would seem that the spirit of the "border ruffian" is still abroad along the banks of the Kaw.

By the time Mr. Harriman is afloat on the ocean wave out of reach of the wireless General Manager Mohler will be in a position to evolve his plan for a new Union Pacific headquarters building.

Accepting as true the forecast of British activity in Afghanistan, experts should devote considerable study to the Russian development of Manchuria in order to ascertain how not to do it.

The alleged unpopularity of the House of Lords may reflect a scheme of the opposition to show how political activity in the coming campaign can be rewarded.

Mocking Tears.
Chicago Chronicle.

That lachrymose saurian, the crocodile, would be moved to envy at the spectacle of our German and British friends deploring the Chinese boycott on American goods. Anybody but a crocodile will be likely to laugh, however.

Heroine Quits Her Pedestal.
Kansas City Star.

Without designing to cast the shadow of a reflection upon the destiny of woman as a wife and mother and home-maker, it causes a distinct shock in the public mind to think of that grand, Romanesque, upstanding spinster, Susan B. Anthony, as a placid, great-grandmother, sitting in a chimney corner knitting stockings and mittens for her youthful descendants.

American Influence Abroad.
Baltimore American.

The influence of visiting Americans is credited with bringing about a pronounced temperance agitation in England, the American fashion of using soft iced drinks in summer gaining rapid headway there. The pessimists at home, who are fond of telling lurid tales of the startling increase of intemperance on this side, will be gloomy over this news, but will, perhaps, brighten up under the prospect of the untold ills coming if Britons become converts to the American ice water habit.

A Lost Opportunity.
Brooklyn Eagle.

A lawyer from Oskaloosa, Ia., failed to see the president at Sagamore Hill. He denied that he had any favors to ask, explaining that the object of his visit was to keep the people, eighty millions, straight on political subjects. Unfortunately, the president was busy, thus losing the opportunity of a lifetime. The difference between the lawyer and others who want to keep the eighty millions straight is that they don't know how, which may be said to be true even of the president himself, of whom it is also true to say that he is willing to learn. However, the chance has gone. In time of need somebody else must save the country.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Telegram: A noted Hindu is here in the interest of the unification of religions and the establishment of a world faith. Bless his Oriental heart, it's here already and is generally known as the dough.

Chicago Record-Herald: Women, according to the declaration of a New York preacher, are largely responsibly for the rascality of the times. This is true undoubtedly. If there were no women we are positive that not another rascal would ever be born.

Kansas City Journal: "I don't want to be understood as condemning dress," said Rev. Madison C. Peters. Mr. Peters should not allow himself to worry over the possible misunderstanding. Dress will hold its own against all the thunders of the pulpit.

New York Post: One of the preachers at Oyster Bay yesterday blamed the immigration laws because they "do not permit sufficient number of heathen to come in, and so we miss the chance of converting them." Even the churches, we see, join in the demand for free raw material.

New York Tribune: The bell in the tower of St. Thomas' rang once as the roof of the church fell in the blazing pit below. Like the bells ringing in the church towers at the time of the great earthquake at Caracas, the bell of St. Thomas rang the knell of the church it had served so long and faithfully.

Kansas City Star: Archbishop Chappelle was the exponent of a gospel which declares that he who loseth his life shalt find it. His answer to the call of duty in a time of sore need and extreme danger, and the voluntary sacrifice of his useful and unselfish life in the cause of humanity defines definitely the difference between genuine Christianity and the pseudo article which professional pietists like Mr. Rockefeller exploit as religion.

Los Angeles Times: That's a queer state of affairs among the church people up in Oregon. Both the clergy and the laity have made such a howl over the selection of Rev. Frederick E. J. Lloyd as bishop coadjutor of that diocese that he has withdrawn his acceptance. The objection lies in the fact that Mr. Lloyd has ten children, and the church people say they can't afford to support a bunch of kids of that size. Like the apartment house owners, they have put up the "no children" sign.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Fault finders are seldom faithful.

Sanctification is salvation from self.

Love and pain are seldom far apart.

There is no pedagogy like that of love.

The darkness awaits him who wastes the day.

The brother's burden is the Father's business.

The long drawn frown only pulls men down.

A world without pain would be without power.

That which is irreverent must be irreligious.

The river of life has something in it besides gush.

Occupation is innoculation against much temptation.

The religious fan always thinks he is the whole field.

The man who is on the cross needs no crosses on him.

Advertising our afflictions only increases their circulation.

He cannot know success who does not delight in sacrifice.

The old man is never eradicated by becoming an old woman.

This is never a wrong world to him who is right with its heart.

A man proves the sincerity of his doubts by his search for truth.

Many men suffer from taking their presentiments in the past tense.

We must answer for our want of thought as well as for our wanton thoughts.

Prejudices are the most convincing things in the world—to those who hold them.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Asphalt trust struck some very rocky pavement in Venezuela.

Don't bother about the temperature. Six months from now you may have cause to sob for a slice of the kind now curling the collar.

A New Jersey town kicks over the "storied urn" and goes on "an animated bust" for the purpose of changing its name from Depew to Dryden. How unneighborly some people can be.

Barney Oldfield bumped the bumps with his scoot wagon in Detroit and landed in the hospital. Barney has killed his man, wrecked fences, bowled over trees and wrecked five machines, but he bears a charmed life and countless bruises.

A boarding house trust is the latest evidence of progress of economic action. Once this movement grips the feed mills of the land, the knocking boarder must seek new paths for the pursuit of happiness.

It seems a great waste of time, talent and money to fuss for days over a divorce case in an Ohio town, when a brief experience in Chicago suburbs enables the aggrieved to dispose of a wife and get $5 to boot.

Although it wasn't featured on the first page, one little town in North Carolina has bgiven the country more stuff to chew on than all the correspondents at Portsmouth. It has sent to market 13,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco.

A wide-awake town in Illinois, annoyed by the dangerous speed of the motorists, dug a bunch of trenches across the main thoroughfare, cleverly rounded the surface and calmly waited for the fun. It came. The motorists struck the bumps and separated themselves from their machines. Meanwhile the natives looked on, while the repair shops got busy. The plan is not patented and may be put in operation by any town with a grievance.

A noble tribute to faithful, valorous journalism from the deans of American military life is the projected visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston, to New York, for the purpose of serenading the New York Sun office. The Ancients love the sunny side of Park Row, and the Sun reciprocates by faithfully, lovingly recording the heroic deeds of the distinguished military company. It is likely the Sun will banquet the brave Bostonians. Nothing less than a royal feast would fittingly weld the pen and sword.

The chief of police of Chicago is up against the real thing now. Chasing a wireless pool room on the justly celebrated lake is a pleasant outing compared with the proposed attack on cigar store loungers. These centers of intellectual activity will not tolerate interference. The country will not stand for it, either, for it needs them in its business of solving the difficulties which perplex mankind.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"It's wonderful," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "to see what can be done with water power these days. I know a man over in the next county, the stingiest man that ever lived, but his wife can get anything she wants from him by doing a little judicious weeping."—Chicago Tribune.

He—At what age do you think a girl ought to marry?

She—Well, I couldn't think of setting the day before next October, George, when I shall be just 19.—Somerville Journal.

"Is it possible for a man to love two girls at the same time?"

"Sure; we've got five at our house and I love all of them all the time."—Houston Post.

"And the children, poor little blessings!" Mrs. Popley was saying, after the excitement was over, "they were so scared at the noise and the uproar they looked ready to faint."

"Yes," said Popley, "blessings blighten as they take their fright."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Father—I want you to understand, sir, that my daughter is one of the ornaments of the smart set!

The Suitor—Don't try to disparage her, sir. I'm willing to take her just as she is.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Browne—I wonder if the new order of things will reform Mr. Luschley to any extent. He's married, I understand.

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, he's a benedictine now.—Philadelphia Press.

"What became of that women's church that was started here a while ago?"

"Broke up in a row."

"What was the trouble?"

"Squabble about the distribution of offices. The deacons were elected all right, but not a single woman in the bunch would accept the office of elder."—Chicago Tribune.

RESIGNATION.

William Winter in New York Tribune.

I.

Be patient and be wise! The eyes of Death
Look on us with a smile; her soft caress,
That stills the anguish and that stops the breath,
Is Nature's ordination, meant to bless
Our mortal woes with peaceful nothingness.
Be not afraid! The Power that made the light
In your kind eyes, and set the stars on high,
And gave us love, meant not that all should die—
Like a brief day-dream, quenched in sudden night.
Think that to die is but to fall asleep
And wake refreshed where the new morning breaks,
And golden day its rosy vigor takes
From winds that fan eternity's far height
And the white crests of God's perpetual deep.

II.

"His time is spent, our pilgrimage must be—"
So the wise poet—wisest of mankind—
In admonition that should make us see—
Though half distraught and in our misery blind—
That our sole refuge is the constant mind,
The steadfast purpose, brave, and strong, and free.
To bear affliction, and to be resigned;
Knowing that ruthless Time will one day rend
The veil that hides the deep that all must cross,
And that th' eternity to which we tend,
Made precious with the soul of many a friend—
Is richer, lovelier, holier, for our loss;
Where crowned with peace, as with a diadem,
Our loved ones long for us, even as we long for them.