THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer 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 August, 1905, was as follows:

1	28,000	17	30,000
2	28,080	18	30,050
3	27,980	19	31,470
4	29,040	20	29,870
5	29,300	21	29,880
6	30,050	22	30,000
7	30,040	23	30,110
8	29,850	24	30,100
9	29,950	25	30,110
10	29,850	26	31,720
11	30,050	27	29,050
12	31,310	28	30,100
13	30,220	29	32,250
14	30,010	30	30,710
15	29,980	31	30,580
16	29,880		

Totals	930,250
Less unsold copies	11,416
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Daily average	29,640

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 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.

The Cubans are resuming their habitual revolver practice as an election argument.

Cienfuegos is supplying anew the old argument against popular government in the excitable tropics.

Swedish farmers who are organizing a "trust" have evidently decided that it is better to be first to organize.

With the campaign formally opened in Ohio estimates can begin to be made on the probable majorities, for it is said that the tariff is again to be the issue.

With William O'Brien returned to active politics in Ireland subsequent developments may make up in scintillation what they have been lacking in effectiveness.

France and Germany and Sweden and Norway can all tell the next peace conference how much better it is to pay the wages of diplomats than the price of war material.

Americans could have told the Hungarians that confusion was sure to follow fusion, but luckily the Hungarian fusionists have had few offices to break their concord.

If Japan is to continue to enjoy the friendly feeling now existing for it among liberty loving people of the United States, it must not emulate Russia in curbing the freedom of the press.

Senator Taft has an advantage over all the other ostensible candidates for the presidency. He has been able to put Forecaster Grosvenor through a course of training on the trip to the Philippines.

If the insurance companies do not make the water works tests now in progress excuse for raising local rates it will be evidence that a new man is in charge of the rate-making branch of the combination.

The address of Senator Foraker to Ohio republicans indicates that Secretary Taft will have some work to do at home before all the statesmen of his native heath are lined up for the president's railroad program.

It looks as if Alice Roosevelt would have to charter a special steamer to bring home all her presents from the Orient, and another addition would have to be built to the White House when the presents reach Washington.

According to an enterprising business man who has just returned from Mexico that country is rapidly being Nebraskaized, which from the point of view of improved civilization is much better than to have Nebraska Mexicanized.

While it is friendly of France to suggest joint action of the United States and Great Britain with that country against Venezuela, it is highly probable that Uncle Sam will take his own time and method of bringing Mr. Castro's republic to time.

That Japanese captain who attempted to commit suicide when his ship was destroyed by fire evidently wanted to save his country the expense of a judicial inquiry. It is to be feared, however, that oriental idea will never become popular in America.

Evidently railroad managers were not consulted when packing house officials pleaded guilty to conspiring to receive rebates, and the not unprecedented spectacle may be presented of having one party admitting guilt while the other necessary party to the offense is pronounced innocent.

PUBLICITY THE TRUE REMEDY.

The problem of the hour is the prevention of the most flagrant abuses by public carriers and semi-public institutions, like life insurance companies and depositories of trust funds. All the investigations that have heretofore been made in the management of railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies that control the arteries of commerce have invariably shown that the worst abuses from which their patrons have suffered could have readily been averted by publicity.

Searching and fearless publicity would have been a most efficient preventive of rebates, drawbacks and other methods by which one class of shippers by railroad have been favored and enriched while another class has been disfavored and impoverished. Publicity would have averted the glaring discrepancies in freight, telegraph and telephone rates by railway, telegraph or telephone systems in one section or region of the country traversed by parts of the system and the tolls exacted by the same system in another section of the country.

The limelight of publicity would also have disclosed the extent to which the railway, telegraph and telephone companies divert their earnings toward the corruption of public officials—administrative, executive and even somtimes judicial—and to what extent pass bribery has sapped public morals of congressmen, state legislatures, city councils, juries and political nominating conventions.

Publicity enforced in the management of life insurance, fire insurance and trust companies, if carried on to the same extent that it is enforced in the management of national banks, would have prevented the lawless and reckless diversion by the managers of insurance companies of funds entrusted to their custody and made it impossible for them to enrich themselves at the expense of policy holders by speculation and peculation.

Publicity of the relations subsisting between syndicates organized by officers of life insurance companies and conducted for their individual profit at the expense of the policy holders would long since have resulted in legislation that would have safeguarded the patrons of life insurance companies from the rapacity of unscrupulous officials.

Burglars and housebreakers shun the light and the night watchman, and dishonest corporation managers shun publicity and fear the strong arm of the law.

DEVELOPING ALASKA.

There is a growing interest in the development of Alaska and there is promise of that portion of our territory receiving a good deal of attention in the next congress. The visit to that portion of our domain of members of congress is said to have solved the problem of representation in the house for this territory. It is expected that a committee will be appointed by the speaker and charged with the duty of taking care of legislation for Alaska. In the past all measures referring to that region have been sent to the committee on territories, but it is understood that this will not be the case hereafter and that consequently Alaska is pretty sure to get some legislation of a nature which will promote its development. It is stated that Speaker Cannon is favorable to having something done in this direction and will doubtless appoint a committee disposed to give proper consideration to the needs of that possession.

Alaska has contributed very greatly to the national wealth and its resources have only been touched. Its yield of gold for the current year will be greater than ever before and there is reported to have recently been discovered a supply of copper of great value. Alaska is also rich in coal, much of it of a very superior quality. The chief requirement for developing the territory is railroads and the attention of capital is being directed toward this. Probably congress will be asked to do something for the promotion of railroad construction in the territory. What seems well assured is that this rich portion of the public domain is to receive more careful consideration than has yet been given it and that it will become a still larger contributor to the wealth of the nation, there being good reason to believe that it has undiscovered resources of incalculable value.

UNFRIENDLY REPUBLICS.

Notwithstanding all the efforts our government has made to assure the republics of South America of our friendship for them and our great desire for their progress and welfare, there is still a feeling of distrust among their people, which in some of the southern republics amounts to positive hostility. The fact that the United States occupies the position of a protector of the southern republics against any aggression on the part of European powers appears to have no influence whatever with those states so far as their relations with this country are concerned. On the contrary they appear to regard their European relations as really more advantageous to them than their American relations and consequently cling more closely to them. There is no doubt that today nearly every country of South America feels a greater friendship for Great Britain, Germany and France than for the United States.

It is not altogether easy to account for this, in view of all that this country has done in behalf of the southern republics and its many assurances of friendship, yet it is not unaccountable when we remember that those people are of the Latin race and as such are widely different from us politically, socially and religiously. The so-called republics of South America are not in fact republican in the American sense and consequently cannot understand and appreciate the political ideas and standards of this republic. Our policies and precepts of government differ in essential respects from theirs, our principles of international comity are unlike theirs, and there is a variance in the character of our diplomacy. Our methods are distinctively Anglo-Saxon. Their methods are distinctively Latin. There is a very wide difference—a difference so wide as to easily create an almost inseparable obstacle to a really friendly understanding.

What, then, is to be done? The United States has assumed and intends to maintain the position of a protector of the republics of this hemisphere. It is absolutely candid and honest in taking that position. This is recognized by all the nations of Europe. It ought to be well understood by the countries south of us, but instead of having confidence in our friendship and good will, so repeatedly and consistently manifested, they are distrustful and full of apprehension. The fact that there is no warrant for such a feeling does not seem to count. President Roosevelt has sent a special commissioner to South America, a part of whose duty it is to convince the South Americans that this country is wholly friendly and has the profoundest interest in their welfare. It is to be hoped that his mission will be entirely successful.

THE MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

Tariffs on food products have in all countries and at all times succumbed to the irresistible pressure of empty stomachs. A bread famine in Great Britain in the early part of the nineteenth century not only caused the repeal of the obnoxious corn laws, but forced Parliament to substitute free trade for the protective policy that had up to that time been successfully maintained in England.

A tariff to stimulate home industry and the fabrication of raw materials into finished products of the mill and factory has been successfully maintained in many countries, while tariffs to prevent the importation of raw materials essential in the manufacture of articles that otherwise could not be fabricated in the home country are doomed to failure. The basis of American protective tariff legislation has always been to stimulate the fabrication of articles we can produce at home and throw the door open as far as possible for the importation of needed commodities we cannot produce in America.

An embargo against the importation of American cotton by Great Britain would close the cotton mills of Manchester and pauperize its operatives, while a tariff to prevent the importation of English cutlery or English woolen fabrics would not materially affect the people of the United States. For the same reason Germany has not attempted to exclude American cotton, American copper or American mineral oils by a prohibitive tariff.

Whether a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany, designed to remove the barrier set up by the landlord party against the importation of American meats and meat products into Germany is ratified or rejected the inexorable law of supply and demand will in the no distant future assert itself.

The embargo on American meat products has already produced a meat famine in Germany. The price of fresh meats and products of every description has gone up so high that the German workingmen are compelled to feed on horse flesh. When the supply of horse flesh has been exhausted there will come bread riots and socialistic uprisings that will sweep the Agrarians out of the German Parliament as a potential political force and compel the repeal or revision of all laws and regulations designed to prevent and obstruct the importation of foodstuffs into Germany from the country that is able to furnish the largest supply at the lowest price.

THE TRADE OF THE ORIENT.

Mr. James J. Hill is of the opinion that the orient is the future market for the products of the northwest. This is a view that he has been very earnestly urging and in connection with it he says that in order to obtain the oriental market Americans need to increase their foreign carrying facilities and to cease offending the Chinese. This refers to our exclusion policy, in regard to which the next congress will undoubtedly be called upon to take some action looking to a more satisfactory arrangement than now exists.

Mr. Griscom of the International Mercantile Marine company, who has just returned from a visit to the oriental countries, says that the open door in that part of the world will be maintained, but that the United States, in order to get trade there, must work for it. He expressed the opinion that there is a great big share of the trade there for us, "but we must hustle to prevent others stepping in and taking it." That is a statement which it would seem American manufacturers and merchants already understand. They can scarcely have failed to realize that they are to encounter in the far east a more vigorous and formidable competition than they have yet had to meet and that unless they do put forth extraordinary efforts they will inevitably be distanced in the race for trade. The entire world recognizes that within a few years Japan will greatly increase her industries and will make a very much larger bid than she has ever yet done for Asiatic trade. She has an advantage in position and also in the friendship of the Asiatic people. Great Britain, Germany and France will put forth their utmost efforts to acquire trade in the far east. They have some advantage over the United States in being able to convey their products to those markets in their own ships and under their own flags, an advantage which is fully appreciated by the orientals. This very powerful competition the American people will find on every hand in the orient and if this country is to get its share of the commerce in that quarter of the world it will have to struggle harder than ever it has done to secure trade elsewhere.

Mr. Hill was quite correct in saying that to obtain the far eastern markets Americans need to increase their carrying facilities and to cease offending the Chinese. Depending upon foreign vessels, as to a great extent we are now doing, for the transportation of our products to Asia, is a condition which will not advance our trade interests there, while our offensive attitude toward the Chinese has created a sentiment there which may prove seriously damaging to our trade. We must have more ships under our own flag plying between our ports and the ports of Asia and we must treat China with better consideration than we have shown for some years, if we would not make of that country an enemy and turn her trade to our competitors, every one of whom now stands well in Chinese regard. We want as much of the oriental trade as it is possible for us to get. We shall obtain it only by a policy that will strengthen friendly relations between ourselves and the people of the eastern hemisphere.

General Manderson, who has just returned from an European pleasure trip, reports that King Leopold of Belgium has great respect and high regard for Consul General Church Howe. What Church Howe thinks of King Leopold has been tersely told and profusely illustrated in one of the September numbers of Leslie's Weekly. These reciprocal complimentaries only illustrate forcibly the old adage that a prophet is never fully appreciated in his own country. This applies to Belgium as well as Nebraska.

The motorman and switchman on the New York Elevated railroad are declared to be responsible for the accident of September 11, when twelve passengers lost their lives through the falling of a car into the street, but so far as restitution is concerned the findings of the commission that fixed the responsibility will have no greater effect than those of the commission that failed to locate the responsibility for the horrible accident to the Twentieth Century Limited near Mentor some two months ago.

George W. Berge, late democratic candidate for governor of Nebraska, declares that the people would have been much more impressed with the sincerity of Governor Mickey's action if he had surrendered his railroad passes before the last state campaign. But, suppose he had done so, would it not have left Mr. Berge with one less paramount issue, and a corresponding decrease in votes when the polls closed?

Six professors of the Imperial Japanese university have petitioned the mikado to desist from ratifying the treaty of peace with Russia. In Japan as in America and all other countries the noncombatants are always willing to keep up the war and sacrifice all their wives' relations if necessary, but no petition against the treaty of peace has yet reached the mikado from the Japs on the firing line.

The democratic organs are blowing hot and cold about Roosevelt. One day he is lauded to the skies as a courageous and patriotic executive and champion of the common people and the next day he is belittled, ridiculed and roasted as an erratic, egotistical dictator and usurper who rough rides and leaps over constitutional hedges and barriers in reckless disregard of the inalienable rights of the people.

The British workmen advocating a consolidation of the labor unions of all the colonies are decidedly slow. For several years the American Federation of Labor has had allied branches from Manila to Porto Rico, and it has been successfully demonstrated that the strike follows the flag.

Popocratic fusion in Nebraska has become a roaring farce. Nine-tenths of all the populists have resumed their old places in either the democratic or the republican party, and the remaining 10 per cent are old line greenbackers who will never be reconciled to the existing state of things.

As an off-set to the Kansas assault on the Standard Oil the price of Pennsylvania petroleum has been advanced from 10 to 20 cents a barrel. That will enable John D. Rockefeller to drop another nickel in his benevolent bureau at the headquarters of the system at No. 26 Broadway.

Colorado newspapers announce that railroads of that state are paying taxes on 25 per cent of the value of their property while all other property bears tax on 40 per cent of its real value. But Colorado might look at conditions in other states before making too great a disturbance.

Good Example Ignored.
Chicago Tribune.

The governor of Nebraska is wondering at the promptness with which the other governors are not following his example in the matter of returning railway passes.

A Future Possibility
Baltimore American.

It is predicted that people will soon be living in glass houses. Either the habit of throwing stones will have to be broken up with air brakes or there is going to be a tremendous lot of house-breaking.

A Few Millions to Spare.
Indianapolis News.

Rear Admiral Clark thinks the population of China is overestimated. In his opinion there are not more than 300,000,000 inhabitants in the entire empire. China seems to have enough people, at any rate, to be able to spare a few million emigrants every year for the purpose of yellow perilizing the rest of the earth.

Don't Talk of Your Health.
Boston Transcript.

If you are not well don't talk about it. To do so only exaggerates your consciousness of physical discomfort. Also it casts a shadow of gloom over other people. They grow hesitant about asking you how you feel, it gives them cold chills to be continually told that you are "not very well" or "not so well" or "about the same." Do you know that a good deal of this is imagination? If you braced up and told people cheerily that you felt tiptop nine chances in ten you would feel tip-top pretty soon. You'd forget the ailing habit.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Gas at 60 cents is the campaign slogan in Indianapolis. Hoosiers dislike to burn much of their money.

New Jersey is striving mightily to get back into the union. Fifteen thousand persons have pledged themselves to quit swearing.

A full coal bin with the bill paid rivals the ideal Indian summer days in infusing an elasticity of spirit that makes life worth the living.

If Raisuli, the Moroccan expert, would emigrate to this section and kidnap the kidnapers the country would rejoice and rear a monument to his heroism.

Burglars raided the home of a federal judge in Chicago and made off with $1,500 worth of property. The audacious looters didn't leave a clue on which to plant an injunction.

With the war and the boycott over the Munchausens of Shanghai are sorely perplexed for topics wherewith to regale the world. The only rift in the gloom is the probability of Colonel Bryan needing a press agent in the orient.

The ungrateful community of Richmond, Ind., where historic romance roosts high, has notified Andrew Carnegie to cart away his $15,000 library. The town refuses to support an institution which tolerates competition with the homemade article.

A St. Louis girl at last is able to show her envious sisters of other parts that she had one proposal. A rejected suitor is suing her for $20,000 damages. How a St. Louis girl could damage a man to that extent is a question for the jury to wrestle with.

New York goes Chicago one better in domestic economy. Twelve dollars a week, a reduction of 50 cents from the Chicago limit, is the record of a New York man in supporting two families. In spite of the manifest heroism of the man the police gathered him in for setting a pernicious example.

The museum of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee has been enriched with a ticket of admission to an entertainment given at the residence of A. B. Van Cott in Milwaukee, April 18, 1865, to raise a fund for disabled soldiers of the union army. The ticket was the one used by Alexander Mitchell, for which he paid $500.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Progress of the Country in the Industrial Field.
Philadelphia Ledger.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 52,323 applications for mechanical patents were filed in the United States patent office and 30,236 patents were granted. The business of the office was the largest it has ever done in a single year, and the United States easily maintains its rank as the most inventive country in the world. To December 31, 1903, a total of 758,523 patents had been issued by the United States, nearly half as many as had been issued by all other countries combined, and nearly 100,000 more than had been issued by Great Britain, Germany and France. Inasmuch as the growth of manufacturing industries is intimately related to the increase in the number of patents, the prosperity of the country in one of its most important activities is indicated by the patent office statistics. It is related that the special commissioner appointed by the Japanese government some years ago to investigate the American patent system declared to a federal official that patents had made the United States a great nation, and Japan had determined to establish a similar system.

Nothing illustrates more strikingly the progress of the country in the industrial field than the records of the patent office. The first patent issued under the act of 1790, establishing the federal patent system, was granted for making potash, and the last patent issued at the close of the first century of the patent office was for an electro typesetting machine. We have advanced an infinite distance in the development of the industrial arts from 1641, when the general court of Massachusetts granted a patent to Samuel Winslow for a new method of making salt, the first patent issued by the colonies; and from the time of Edward II, in whose reign the first recorded English patent was issued to "two friars and two aldermen for an alleged discovery of the philosopher's stone."

It was urged in times past in England, where the modern patent systems originated, that the privileges granted to a patentee were essentially monopolistic in character, and came within the ban of the common law. Patents were at first discountenanced by the English courts, but a clearer construction of the common law relieved them from the odium that attached to them as a form of monopoly. "Patents should be regarded in their true light of rewards dictated by sound public policy to meritorious men who contribute by their creation to the welfare of the country and of the world."

This is the light in which the framers of the federal constitution regarded patents. Charles Pinckney proposed that the congress should be empowered to establish "rewards and immunities" for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades and manufactures, but the constitutional section in its final form gave to congress the power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts "by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

DID KOSCIUSKO OWN CHICAGO?

Belated Demand for a Few Millions for a Quit-Claim.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

The report comes from Berlin that two families named Kosciusko, living at Gnesen, descendants of the Polish national hero and patriot, who assisted in the fight for American independence, have in their possession papers showing that their distinguished ancestor was by virtue of a congressional grant the owner of a tract of land now occupied by the city of Chicago. It is further stated that the Gnesen Kosciuskos have engaged a lawyer to prosecute their claims. They are understood to be willing to compromise for 425,000,000 marks, which is a modest sum, if they are the actual owners of Chicago, for that hustling city's assessed valuation is as many dollars, and a dollar is worth more than four times as much as a mark.

There may be hitches, however, when the attempt to secure recognition for the tardy claim is brought to a test. Kosciusko made a will in 1798, which he placed in the hands of the author of the Declaration of Independence. By the terms of that instrument he left all the property of which he might die possessed to Thomas Jefferson to be used in purchasing the freedom of negro slaves and providing for the education of the members of the colored race. Kosciusko died in 1817. In 1819, Jefferson, then an ex-president of the United States and in advancing years appeared in the county court of Albemarle county, Va., produced the will, asked to be excused from responsibilities and duties as its executor, and suggested the appointment of the then secretary of the University of Virginia to serve as executor in his place. The change was made. The executor never put the provisions of the will into operation, because he could find no trace of any property belonging to Kosciusko, but he placed the will on file in the office of the county clerk in Albermarle county, where it is today.

The report from Germany does not state that the German descendants are in possession of a later will. Litigations of this kind which they have set on foot often make fat pickings for lawyers and nothing but trouble for anybody else.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Every curriculum must be tested in conduct.

Some people are never grateful until they get hungry.

It's no trouble finding short cuts to no end of trouble.

Any religion is easier to describe than to demonstrate.

The prayerful heart will be proven by the practical life.

The cash register church makes but a poor record above.

The worst infidelity is to live as though God had forgotten.

The noble life asks for more service instead of more servants.

It will take more than chicken piety to save this world from sin.

You cannot get into green pastures while you herd with the goats.

No man can build his own reputation out of the ruins of another's.

Riches are roots of evil only to the man who has failed to raise any.

True spirituality is the ability to see the altar in the washtub and the cookstove.

Small souls always think they have the whole of religion when they get one thread from its many colored garment.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Brooklyn Eagle: The church congress, called for the purpose of unifying the Christian sects, can become of social and political consequence if the representatives will remember that they are citizens and Christians before they are sectarians.

Philadelphia Ledger: A Chicago clergyman has organized in his church a society of "homemenders," the object of which is to butt in when husband and wife are at outs. It is proverbial that such wellmeaning intermeddlers generally have heads to mend.

Kansas City Star: Wash Gladden's resolution against the acceptance of "tainted money" was voted down by the American Foreign Missions board, but just the same Mr. Rockefeller may count ten before he makes any more contributions to the Congregationalists.

Philadelphia Record: American Buddhists have congratulated the mikado on the triumph of Buddhism over Christianity in the war, and now a Japanese Christian in an address in New York says that the result of the war will be exceedingly favorable to the progress of Christianity in Japan and on the continent of Asia.

Chicago Post: We Congregationalists have decided that we shall do nothing to interfere with the free right of discussion, and if we wish to talk criticisingly of Mr. Rockefeller or any other Baptist we shall do so. This is good sense within limitations. Let us by all means continue to talk freely, frankly and unreservedly, and let us as frankly and unreservedly conclude the whole matter by accepting the money. Remember the main point; don't forget to take the money. The more tainted it is the more reason for putting it to its first good use and prevent the donor from putting it possibly to continued base uses. Speak gently but firmly, if need be, to the giver. Chide mildly the erring, even while taking his money. Retain your constitutional privilege of free speech, but hold fast to the donation.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Isn't the bride older than the bridegroom?"

"She was an intimate friend of his grandmother."

"Mercy! how very wealthy she must be!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Of course, George," said the extravagant wife, "I'm obliged to you for the money you gave me, but really it won't buy me the fur coat I want."

"Well," replied the great brute, "you'll have to make it go as 'fur' as you can."—Philadelphia Press.

"I should think Mrs. Easy would object to her husband smoking so many rank cigars. It gives him a dreadful breath."

"Oh, no, she uses it in place of moth balls."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Does he pay his alimony promptly?"

"No, he has to be urged and threatened every pay day. But then, of course, I got used to that when we were living together." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Been having trouble in the church choir, have you, Uncle Ephr'm?"

"Yes, suh; sort o' like. Bruddah Copley, wot sings tennah, used to be de end man in de Jubilee minstrels. He gits along all right as a gen'al t'ing, but w'en he gits excited in de meetin' an' goes to singin' 'Blow Ye de Trumpit, Blow,' in ragtime, hit kind o' puts de quiah out a litle."—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. X. Entrick—See here, young man, all the other young fellows who called to see Mabel before you never stayed later than 10 o'clock, and—

Mr. Meanwell—Yes, sir.

Mr. X. Entrick—And I was going to say, if you don't stay until 11 o'clock at least, I'll take it that your intentions are no more serious than theirs were.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DYING IN HARNESS.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

Only a fallen horse stretched out there on the road,
Stretched in the broken shafts and crushed by the heavy load;
Only a fallen horse, and a circle of wondering eyes
Watching the frighted teamster goading the beast to rise.

Hold! for his toil is over—no more labor for him;
See the poor neck outstretched, and the patient eyes grow dim;
See on the friendly stones how peacefully rests the head—
Thinking, if dumb beasts think, how good it is to be dead;
After the weary journey, how good it is to lie
With the broken shafts and the cruel load—waiting only to die.

Watchers, he died in harness—died in the shafts and straps—
Fell, and the burden killed him; one of the day's mishaps—
One of the passing wonders marking the city road—
A toiler dying in harness, heedless of call or goad.

Passers, crowding the pathway, staying your steps awhile,
What is the symbol? Only death—why should we cease to smile
At death for a beast of burden? On, through the busy street
That is ever and ever echoing the tread of the hurrying feet.

What was the sign? A symbol to touch the tireless will?
Does He who taught in parables speak in parables still?
The seed on the rock is wasted—on heedless hearts of men.
That gather and sow and grasp and lose—labor and sleep—and then—
Then for the prize!—A crowd in the street of ever-echoing tread—
The toiler crushed by the heavy load, there in his harness—dead!