THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
C. C. Rosewater, general manager 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 March, 1906, was as follows:

1	31,540	17	33,120
2	31,850	18	29,200
3	32,120	19	31,400
4	29,500	20	31,250
5	31,450	21	31,120
6	31,470	22	31,520
7	31,630	23	38,530
8	31,330	24	32,120
9	31,370	25	29,150
10	32,050	26	31,210
11	29,100	27	31,050
12	31,260	28	31,340
13	32,070	29	31,280
14	31,410	30	31,300
15	31,150	31	32,130
16	31,430		

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Daily average..... 31,151

C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1906.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now that the railroads are rushing cement to Panama it is possible some of the "leaks" may be stopped.

If you have neglected to register you will have no right to blame any one else if things do not go the way you want them at the election.

Some allowances must be made for the Missouri republican club because it has not been accustomed till lately to holding its meetings in a republican state.

In summing up their net loss San Francisco banks seem to have found earthquake and fire less disastrous than the traditional games of poker played in the days of the bonanza kings.

Perhaps a deal might be made whereby Senator Aldrich would give the people the railway rate law they demand in exchange for retention of the present tax on denaturized alcohol.

The fact that a week after the fire safes burst into flame upon being opened at San Francisco should show an immediate necessity for the invention of self-ventilating as well as fire-proof safes.

Those who see the hand of Providence in the California horror must still be reluctant to accept the plea of not guilty made by alleged criminals who are to go unpunished because all evidence against them has been destroyed.

The Smoot case may be ended next week so far as the senate committee is concerned, but as the Utah senator has a few friends among his associates there will be little difficulty in making the speeches extend over his present term.

Now that lawyers have started to discuss the creed of the Protestant Episcopal church the members of that organization may find their fundamental law "incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant." But the theologians will have the final word.

The report that a "sliding scale" would increase the cost of anthracite coal to the consumer needs explanation since at this distance the "sliding scale" is supposed to be a plan whereby the wages of the miners depend upon the price of the product.

Judge Taney is credited with saying that the supreme court is of as much importance as the presidency; but then Judge Taney lived before the injunction had reached its present development and judges of today may think the distinguished jurist over modest.

If "Jim" Hill had any real designs to make Seattle supersede San Francisco as the metropolis of the Pacific coast it is hardly probable his pet city, instead of sending supplies to the afflicted, would probably have invited the stricken people to come and get them.

Governor Pardee has "straightened the record" by filing a request for regular troops in the earthquake affected part of California. As the troops were already on the ground the application can be considered only as a tribute to red tape.

Fire insurance companies that are advertising prompt payment in full of claims for destruction of property at San Francisco are rightfully reaping a reward of popular approval, but all the good things said about them are likely to be unsaid if they proceed at once to recoup themselves by raising fire rates all over the country.

BENSON OR DAHLMAN?

The municipal campaign in Omaha is practically at an end and it devolves upon the voters to answer at the polls Tuesday whether the next mayor shall be Benson or Dahlman.

The campaign, taken altogether, has been rather tame and devoid of spectacular features. The candidates have been daily explaining their views on the questions at issue to their followers and the relative positions of the two opposing candidates must now be well known to every intelligent citizen who manifests any interest in the government of the city.

Benson has conducted his campaign in a conservative and sober manner, reflecting the characteristics of the man who appeals chiefly to business interests—to the taxpaying citizenship which above all wants a well-administered, economical and law-enforcing administration. Mr. Benson has told the people what they may expect of him as mayor, repeating his promises made before nomination and explaining them in greater detail.

Dahlman's candidacy has proceeded more upon the order of a huge joke. The candidate started out on a platform of fierce denunciation of the franchised corporations, on whose every plank he declared he stood squarely before even he had had time to read the document. Having swallowed the platform with his eyes shut, Dahlman has sought support by picturesque posing as a courageous cowboy and a man of backbone, and making promises in behalf of personal liberty which could be construed in any way that the particular voter might prefer.

Through it all several salient facts stand out in a strong light—namely, that Benson has been a resident of Omaha nearly twenty years, actively identified with the business interests of the community and enlisted in the successive public enterprises for the upbuilding of Omaha, while Dahlman is a comparative newcomer in the town, with little or nothing to make him a part of this city, without business or property interests here to speak of and with no substantial backing behind him.

Irrespective of political considerations, there is no question but that Benson will make a more creditable chief executive for Omaha for the next three years than would Dahlman, his democratic opponent.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LOSS.

The effects of the San Francisco loss are only beginning fairly to make themselves manifest, but the consequences are already notably appearing in the stock market, in banking, in insurance and in the general situation of business and finance. A disaster involving the sudden destruction of probably not less than $300,000,000 of property massed in one city, and that city a great center of domestic and foreign commerce, is a blow of national scope, the effects of which—such is the solidarity of industrial interest—will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The result is virtually that of a sudden call upon the resources of the country for a loan of the enormous amount of the total loss. The first payment, the voluntary sympathetic public contributions for immediate necessities, although the aggregate mounts far up and may, all told, reach $20,000,000, is one of the least parts of the prodigious draft. Of the same character are the private contributions by relatives and friends of unfortunate San Franciscans of which no public record will be made, but which will be very large.

The largest single item, of course, will be the insurance settlement, which, it seems certain, will far exceed $100,000,000, every dollar of which, of course, is a draft upon property owners throughout the country and even upon multitudes in foreign countries. In like manner, although the banks which have hurriedly dispatched $15,000,000 of cash to accommodate the stricken city, the burden will be distributed throughout the banking system and ultimately to their individual stockholders and patrons. So, too, the great mercantile industrial and transportation establishments must, by extended credits and diverted energies, bear their several shares in one way or another of the tremendous strain.

The disturbance in the general stock and securities market is in large part a direct expression of the loss and a means of its distribution. Whether the holdings of insurance companies are sold outright or used as collateral for loans, the effect is necessarily depressing on the market, especially in the condition of speculative and excessively high price levels in which the San Francisco disaster caught the country. It causes immediate strain both ways, on the one hand calling funds to the scene of disaster and on the other hand causing increased demand for funds in the money centers, against a falling and threatening securities market. And every shrink in stocks amounts to an assessment of loss back upon every holder thereof and indirectly upon the whole community whose business must be adversely affected by such conditions.

Beyond all the vast direct loss to San Francisco as a great industrial and business community must be regarded as a going concern suddenly stopped, the period of whose reconstruction is to be reckoned as itself an additional element of loss. Every dollar of it all is a sheer subtraction from the total resources of the country. Certain individuals will, of course, profit in the process, but that circumstance cannot alter the grave fact of loss, however it may disguise it to the unthinking.

It is indeed a grievous and a heavy burden upon the whole nation and as time passes the weight will be more keenly felt even in the interests and places which seem most distant. That very fact, however, illustrates the beneficent effect of present-day social and industrial adjustments, because such a burden, if it should fall upon one locality or community alone, would be absolutely crushing and would cause incalculable suffering.

CORPORATIONS IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS

The unanimous report of the senate committee on privileges and elections in favor of a bill prohibiting corporations of all kinds from contributing to campaign funds in elections of presidential electors, representatives in congress and members of legislatures which are to choose United States senators is one of the good signs of the times, especially in connection with report of belief at Washington that the only question as to enactment is whether congress can reach the bill in time.

The suggestive fact is that the measure has been prepared and is approved without regard to party lines and it does not appear to be opposed even by some of those in congress who are reputed to be identified with corporation interests. On the contrary, they have changed the bill, which in its original form applied only to insurance corporation contributions, broadening it so as to apply to all corporations.

The measure, of course, in no wise undertakes to prevent citizens as individuals from contributing funds to the political party of their choice, as they please, for legitimate purposes, and no one makes such a proposition. But there is a profound and universal conviction that the time has come to draw the line in party activities as well as in legislation, and all official action against all methods and practices which tend to magnify corporation influence in government.

MR. WILLIAMS' "BUNK."

When Congressman Williams, the leader of the democratic minority in the house, indulges in a theatrical exploitation of the tariff, concluding in mock heroics, "If you don't revise the tariff we will," he simply takes occasion to hand out a choice specimen of what, in the lingo of the false pretense, is termed "bunk."

What Mr. Williams' party is pledged to do, now as during the last forty years, is to destroy any republican tariff and to put in place of it a democratic tariff arranged on a different principle. It is committed thereto without regard to the question whether a republican tariff was enacted a month ago, a year ago or ten years ago. If it had been practicable for the republicans to revise generally the schedules and rates of the tariff at this session the democratic party would be committed precisely, as it is now, to overthrow such republican tariff legislation whenever it could secure a majority in congress.

During the long period since the republican party came into control of the government it has enacted tariffs at such intervals as sound business judgment approved, changing from time to time the rates as the change in industrial and commercial conditions, foreign and domestic, and revenue needs required. But from the first republican tariff under Abraham Lincoln to the latest under William McKinley all such legislation has proceeded on the protective principle, which Mr. Williams' party, if it be honest and true to its history and pledges, stands to reverse.

The republican party under Theodore Roosevelt is just as competent to make a republican revision of a republican system of import duty as it has been under other republican presidents to make the numerous revisions during the last forty years. Under his leadership the party in its own wisdom will undertake tariff revision, but not under the leadership of Mr. Williams. When the people of this country want a democratic tariff they will turn the government over to the democratic party.

THE EARTHQUAKE PERIL.

Though contrary to the assumption commonly entertained by our people, it may well be questioned if this continent is favored with special immunity from outbreak of the elemental forces of the earth's interior. Charleston was overthrown twenty years ago and San Francisco a few decades before that, but these visitations seemed to be the extreme, and, terrible as their effects were, still to be short of the historic catastrophes of Europe and Asia. The possibility of such experience has seemed to most people here as extremely remote if not inconceivable.

It is true that there are localities in all continents, especially near sea coasts, where earth tremors occur with greater frequency than elsewhere, but it cannot be said that even the interior of our continent is safe from shocks of destructive violence. The great convulsion that almost a century ago shook a vast region about New Madrid, literally changing the face of the earth in southeast Missouri, was probably far more severe than the one that has just devastated San Francisco. The difference is that man, his habitations and his works, were not then in the way to be crushed and overwhelmed by the blind and irresistible vengeance of Nature. But with the spread of dense population and its collection here and there in denser centers over the continent no one can put a limit to the disaster that would follow a recurrence of such a blow, even in regions which have been regarded as most secure.

The very liability to overpowering calamity, from storm or tidal wave or fire, if not equally from earthquake, may therefore well stir all to limitless sympathy and exertion to relieve the distress of any community that is thus stricken. No human power can avail when the solid earth gives way, nor can human foresight discern when or where the next great catastrophe will befall or who will be the victims. All that can be done is to meet the blow bravely when it falls, and, in the spirit which the people all over the land are showing towards their stricken brethren at San Francisco, to do unto others as in like case we would have others do unto us.

Municipal ownership in Chicago is stalled pending application of the street railway companies for rehearing of the famous decision of the supreme court on the ninety-nine-year franchise act. Chicago municipal ownership people may learn several things about obstruction by contemplating the work of "immediate" compulsory purchase of the water works in Omaha begun three years ago by a salaried board of water commissioners which as yet has no water plant to manage.

The position of city clerk is not a very important one beyond demanding faithful and efficient service, but the republican nominee, Sam K. Greenleaf, has had experience in the office and knows what is wanted there, while his democratic opponent would have to learn it all anew.

As an expert accountant W. Ernest Johnson is far better qualified for the place now filled by Comptroller Lobeck than Lobeck ever was or ever will be. It has been a long time since Comptroller Lobeck has not been holding one office and asking for either re-election or election to another one.

When the citizen who takes pride in Omaha goes to vote on Tuesday let him ask himself whether, when a delegation of distinguished visitors become the city's guests, he would rather have the hospitality of the city extended by Mayor Benson or by Mayor Dahlman.

The report that a Mexican warship has seized an American fishing boat might once have been cause for war, but in this day it will more likely result in the company owning the vessel being called to account.

If the free congressional garden seeds are to be no more, the last remaining excuse for a democratic member of congress from this district, as given by the last incumbent himself, is absolutely taken away.

Omaha needs some men of previous councilmanic experience in the next city council. It will get them by electing W. W. Bingham and Harry B. Zimman as members from the Second and Third wards respectively.

If politics continue as warm over in Iowa as they are at this stage the corn crop over there will be ripened before the republican state convention, whether the sun shines or not.

Good Work Well Done.
New York Tribune.

Give the railroads their due, for they are not exacting it so far as San Francisco is concerned.

Prosperity Has the Goods.
Philadelphia Press.

Another thing that has been demonstrated within the last week is that our prosperity is the kind that can deliver the goods.

Tip for Sober Thought.
Washington Post.

A great deal of satirical comment has been excited by the report that the liquor bill of the country for the last year was $1,548,708,307, although the figures undoubtedly call for sober reflection.

Will the Senate Declare Itself?
New York Post.

A close student of the United States senate is inclined to dispute the prediction that that body will declare the earthquake at San Francisco unconstitutional. The prophecy, of course, came from those who look upon the shock as a "blessing in disguise" and who have observed the senate's recent attitude toward "remedial" measures.

Size of Army Officers.
Indianapolis News.

President Roosevelt has issued an order fixing the minimum height of army officers at five feet five inches. The order, of course, will apply only to future officers. It is pointed out that the enforcement of this order may exclude many West Point cadets from the service, for a height of five feet three inches is enough to admit them to the academy. If they fail to gain an additional two inches they will, no matter what their other qualifications may be, fail to get their commissions. An officer ought undoubtedly to be a man of sturdy physique, but there seems to be no reason why he should be five feet five inches tall. Napoleon was only five feet two inches when he became first consul.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

In the matter of municipal "shakedowns" the earthquake has no rival.

A casual glance at the weekly parade of matinee girls proves that the peach crop is safe.

The Boston Transcript notes that "Pastor Crane explains it. God did it—to attract attention." Wonder if this is the Crane who lifted a magazine article and worked it off as an original sermon?

A Texas statesman has introduced a bill prohibiting the title of colonel to any man who has not borne that military rank. The idea is to hark back to the primitive Lone Star salutation, "Hello, Pard!"

A private secretary of a noted United States senator has blossomed out as an authority on mummies. The announcement is coupled with the explanation that environment has nothing to do with his talent.

Withered bachelors and hopeless spinsters may be pardoned for regarding the boom in marriage of the homeless in San Francisco as a boost for the adage, "Misfortunes never come singly." Right they are, vocally. Marriage is not a single institution.

The record of the Omaha man who slept undisturbed while his wife, returning late from a club meeting, pounded doors and windows in vain for admission, must give way to that of a San Franciscan who slumbered on unconscious of the shake-up and crash of buildings.

Ten able-bodied women accuse a man at Atlantic City, N. J., of being their husband. The accused is a Cuban doctor and the accusers are black and white. Besides accumulating a liberal stock of wives, the strenuous doctor scooped in feminine jewelry and cash. Other troubles paled before the trouble theft brought him. That landed him in jail.

EDWARD ROSEWATER IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 1.—(Editorial Correspondence.)—The whirligig of time appears to produce no perceptible change in the French metropolis. Externally, at least, the Paris of today differs very little from the Paris of fifteen years ago. A few monumental structures have been erected here and there since my first and only visit, the most conspicuous of which are the Palaces of Industry, designed and constructed for the International exposition of 1889. The largest and most magnificent of these exposition buildings, the grand Palace Elysee, has recently been converted into a hippodrome and is at present the chief attraction for the Parisian fashionables who delight in exhibiting themselves and losing their money at a horse show. The opening, which was honored by the presence of the new president of the republic, M. Fallieres, and Mme. Fallieres, was made an event.

By invitation and courtesy of Ambassador McCormick, I availed myself of the opportunity for meeting the chief executive and members of his cabinet and witnessing the equestrian performance. A large concourse of civic and military functionaries and members of the diplomatic corps greeted the presidential party at the entrance to the palace and acclaimed President Fallieres as he ascended the magnificently decorated tribune. That was, however, the only popular demonstration during the entire afternoon. The feats of the horses elicited but very little enthusiasm from the superbly dressed audience.

Comparison between the Paris and Omaha Auditoriums would naturally be invidious. The Grand Palace Elysee, as its name implies, is in every respect palatial. Its frescoed walls are hung with paintings, its galleries adorned by costly tapestries and its corridors by statuary. But when it comes to the real thing—the horse show—Paris is outclassed by Omaha. From first to last the Parisian horse show was a tame affair, lacking in spirit and variety. The grooms and horses—there was only horseback exercise—appeared to be drafted out of a circus.

Every American who has visited the capitals of Europe concedes without debate that Paris is not only the cleanest, but also the best paved city in the world. It is not generally known, however, that in Paris the construction, repairs and maintenance of all public improvements, including sewers, subways, electric wire conduits, pavements and all street cleaning, is a municipal function, performed by city employes, without the intervention of contractors. The city buys all the requisite building and paving material, street cleaning and sprinkling machinery, and hires all the mechanics and laborers to do the work. All workingmen employed by the city, and, for that matter, all workingmen employed by the general government, work eight hours per day, the wage scale being established by law. The pay of common laborers ranges from 60 cents to $1 per day, while mechanics are paid from $1.25 to $2.25 per day. Working overtime is permitted, with corresponding extra pay. Inquiry among the working people elicited some facts of interest, both to American workmen and employers. There are no open shops in Paris. Every workingman and working woman is enrolled in the syndicate (the name for labor unions) and scales of wages and rules for wage workers are formulated by the syndicate, by mutual agreement between employers and employes, or by arbitration. While sauntering among retail stores I learned that clerks are generally required to work from 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m., with an allowance of two hours for meals. In the department stores male clerks earn from $20 to $25 per month, with lunch and dinner thrown in. Women earn the same wages, but I observed that more salesmen than saleswomen were employed. In the small shops more women are employed at wages ranging from $20 to $40 per month. Incidentally, in conducting my labor inquiry, the fact was elicited that while the cost of living—provisions, meat, etc.—in Paris is about the same as in New York, the price of household utensils, furniture, clothing and rent is much lower, so that the difference in wages in America and France is almost equalized.

And yet Paris is wrestling with the labor problem. The undercurrent of discontent appears to be growing. On the one hand, the men of means, the bankers, merchants and land owners, complain that they are subject to the domination of the labor union and deprived of freedom of action in enterprises that require large investment and constant employment of wage workers, and the working people complain that capital is still receiving more than its just share from mutual production. In response to the question, What is your solution for the labor problem? propounded to the editor of the leading labor organ, I received this answer: "The only solution in co-operation. We must do away with the middle man by establishing a system of profit sharing." To my rejoinder, "But, suppose there are losses instead of profit?" the editor replied: "We must prepare for that and share the deficit. In the end the burden always falls upon labor." Asked what influence French workingmen were exerting in politics, he exclaimed: "We can accomplish nothing so long as we are divided. At present every member of the National Assembly is a party by himself. We have as many parties as we have members. No two agree on any proposition." This was a revelation to me.

The unexpected does not often happen, but the most unexpected sights in the streets of Paris are the wood block pavements. Fifteen years ago the avenues and boulevards in the heart of the city, which for centuries had been paved with stone, were being repaved with asphalt. Now the widest and most traveled thoroughfares are paved with sawed wood blocks, of about 4x8 inches surface and three inches thickness. These blocks are first creosoted, then laid on a heavy base of concrete and oiled. Thus treated, the wooden block pavements of Paris are as smooth as a waxed ball room floor. The preference of wood over asphalt is claimed to be due to the softening of the asphalt in the summer season and its slipperiness in winter. The wood pavement is just as noiseless, much easier on the horses and more agreeable to drive over than asphalt. It is conceded, however, that the original cost of wood block pavement is much greater than asphalt, owing to the high price of lumber, but Paris is bound to have the best paved streets, whatever the cost may be.

The experiment of public ownership of public necessities has proved a success with the single exception of the telephone. The French government owns and operates all telegraph and telephone lines as part of its postal system. While the administration of the postal telegraph has been a phenomenal success, the postal telephone, at least in Paris, has proved a dismal failure. In the first place, the French telephone apparatus is antiquated. In the next place, the service is wretchedly inefficient. It is very difficult for anyone to make himself heard at any time, however loud he may talk. During the noon hour, which generally lasts from 12 to 2 p. m., the telephone exchange boys and girls rarely answer calls, and the complaints of patrons remain unheeded. As a natural sequence, comparatively few people avail themselves of telephone facilities, even though they are within everybody's reach.

EDWARD ROSEWATER.

THE LOST CHORD

Is Found in the Tone of the

KRAKAUER PIANO

We have recently secured the representation of this celebrated piano, whose subtle tonal excellencies are so generally recognized by the exceedingly fastidious and discriminating musical critics, that the output of the **KRAKAUER** Bros. factory was inadequate to meet the demands of old established agencies until the completion of their present large plant, which permitted them to consider a few new outlets, and we are among the fortunate ones.

We now have samples of the **KRAKAUER** Pianos in stock and invite the Omaha musical public's investigation.

A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Piety does not prove itself by petulance.

It takes more than rust to win reverence.

The way to duplicate a fool is to argue with him.

For every real sorrow there are a hundred shadows,

Wrong rather enjoys the blows it gets from blowers.

No man ever became wise who feared to be called a fool.

Master, your tools and your treasure will take care of itself.

A man's imagination reveals more than the imaginary man.

Some people think they have peace when they are only petrified.

It's never hard to find a good argument to back up an inclination.

Hard is the exit from Easy street and many there be that find it.

Most men are willing to pray for their enemies to get the worst of it.

A gentleman would rather be taken for a servant than fail to be of service.

It will take more than an eight-hour day to make the twenty-four hours divine.

The man who always has the sins of others before him puts his own in his pocket.

He who carries a cup of cold water to a thirsty world finds his way leading beside the still waters.

Man a man thinks that the elimination of the evil and the slaughter of his personal enemies is the same thing.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Post: The telegraph states that the Chicago ministers did not, in their Sunday discourses, ascribe the San Francisco disaster to "an avenging Deity." It was considerate of them to let God off so easily.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A Boston clergyman is responsible for the statement that what this country needs is a king. What the Boston clergyman needs is a permanent leave of absence that will enable him to enjoy the blessings of royalty where they make a specialty of it.

New York World: Times have changed. A Philadelphia evangelist who was accused of saying that the earthquake was a punishment for San Francisco's wickedness promptly declares he was misquoted. What he said was that the calamity was intended as a warning of the brevity and uncertainty of life.

Springfield Republican: The death of the "black pope" scarcely gets the notice it deserves. Luis Martin, general of the Society of Jesus, was a remarkable man and perhaps one of the ablest of the long series of the successors of Loyola. He was ordained priest in France when he was 18 years old, in 1864, being a Spaniard by birth. In 1877 he became rector of the old University of Salamanca and there he gained fame as a theologian. When Aufderiedy died in 1892 he became general of the Jesuits. Luis Martin much opposed the alleged "Americanizing" of the church of Rome and from his point of view was quite right. The Society of Jesus has always been more papal than the pope.

"KEEP COOL, BRETHREN."

Impressive Protest Against Critics of San Francisco's Morals.

An impressive editorial, prophetic in the afterglow of the disaster, was written the afternoon preceding and printed in the San Francisco Call on the morning of the earthquake. It was written in reply to critics of the city's morals, and serves a like purpose now when a few such critics unfeelingly liken the city's fate to that of Sodom and Gomorrah. Under the heading, "Keep Cool, Brethren," the Call said:

"Excellent and high-minded clergymen in this city are discussing, rather warmly, its moral status. All cities need to have their morals medicated. San Francisco is no exception. Bishop Hamilton, who lives and has spiritual jurisdiction here, has filed a description of San Francisco, including anarchy and social vice as among our characteristics. Others, supporting his statements, express a fear of local revolution and bloodshed.

"This is a very cosmopolitan city. We have here the good and the bad of many races and nationalities. We blaspheme in many languages. Once in a while a red flag is raised. But let us be calm. In as many languages as we use in blasphemy we offer prayer and praise. Out of the same mouth come curses and blessing. One red flag does not make a revolution. It is usually at one end of a pole that has a fool at the other end. If the fool get fractious the police take him in.

"San Francisco is a frank sort of city. It displays its vices. They are not concealed. The city puts up no false pretense to being a new Jerusalem. Let us not be heavy hearted. The vices we have roost high to be seen, and their jackdawing may be heard afar. But our virtues far overmatch them and make less display and not as much noise. If these good men are fearful and moved to flee, to what city of refuge will they take a ticket to better themselves in moral surroundings? Better stay with it and work redemption, talking less."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Every woman has one hope as age advances upon her."

"And that is?"

"That she doesn't look it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Sir, my daughter tells me that you kissed her without her permission."

"Well, she told me I'd have to kiss her that way or not at all. I did my best to follow her wishes."—Cleveland Leader.

"Her mother usually asks her daughter to sing, doesn't she?"

"Only when disagreeable guests are present."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mother—But surely he wouldn't have kissed you if you had been emphatic in your refusal—

Daughter—I was emphatic. He asked me if I'd let him kiss me and I said: "Not much."—Philadelphia Press.

"My daughter," said Mr. Stokanbons, doubtfully, "is by no means poor, you know."

"Oh, that's all right," responded the suitor, cheerfully. "I'm plenty poor enough for two."—Cleveland Leader.

Tess—It's really true, then, that Martha Strongmind is to be married to Mr. Timmid.

Jess—Not exactly. Martha says he is to be married to her.

Tess—Oh! yes, of course; she has asked you to be her bridesmaid, hasn't she?

Jess—No; she asked me to be her "best woman."—Chicago Tribune.

"Ma, how did you ever happen to marry pa?"

"I was 29 years old, my dear."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Passay—He was talking to you about me, wasn't he?

Miss Knox—Yes. He asked me if you were 35 yet, and I said certainly not.

Miss Passay—What a ridiculous question!

Miss Knox—Just what I told him. I said, "How long do you expect her to be 25?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A LOST FRIEND.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

My friend he was; my friend from all the rest;
With childlike faith he oped to me his breast.
No door was locked on altar, grave or grief;
No weakness veiled, concealed no disbelief;
The hope, the sorrow and the wrong were bare,
And ah, the shadow only showed the fair.

I gave him love for love; but, deep within,
I magnified each frailty into sin;
Each Till-topped folble in the sunset glowed,
Obscuring vales where rivered virtues flowed.
Reproof became reproach, till common grew
The cautious word at every fault I knew.
He smiled upon the censorship, and bore
With patient love the touch that wounded sore;
Until at length, so had my blindness grown,
He knew I judged him by his faults alone.

Alone, of all men, I, who knew him best,
Refused the gold, to take the dross for test!
Cold strangers honored for the worth they saw;
His friend forgot the diamond in the flaw.

At last it came—the day he stood apart.
When from my eyes he proudly veiled his heart;
When carping judgment and uncertain word
A stern resentment in his bosom stirred;
When in his face I read what I had been,
And with his vision saw what he had seen.

Too late! Too late! Oh, could he then have known,
When his love died, that mine had perfect grown;
That when the veil was drawn, abased, chastised,
The censor stood, the lost one truly prised.

Too late we learn—a man must hold his friend
Unjudged, accepted, trusted to the end.

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