

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1901.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.  
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**NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS**  
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**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misprints of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have requested our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk. In remitting by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

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Be brief.  
Write plainly and take special pains with names.  
Write on one side of your paper only.  
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

**THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**

**AUTHORIZED AGENTS.**

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
WM. SOMERVILLE,  
W. A. FERRIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**

ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 7, 1901.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

**THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.**

**A SILLY COURSE.**

Few things which conservative journals do tend to render them more ridiculous than their present efforts to make it appear that the present administration is opposed to British connection. No one believes such rubbish; yet, having started out years ago to anger at the sentiments of their opponents, they seem unable to abandon the really foolish campaign. All sorts of pretexts are seized upon to cast fresh reflections on the sympathy of Liberals with the interests of the empire, and some of these are exceedingly insipid.

For example, the Mail and Empire jumps to the conclusion that the Canadian government is opposed to the establishment of an imperial supreme court for the reason that such a court would bind Canada closer to the mother country. As we now have the right of appeal to the privy council, and the judgment of the Canadian government was in favor of maintaining that right, it is hard to follow the reasoning of the Mail and Empire. If the aim had been to stop this right of appeal we could understand how, commencing with an assumption of fealty loyalty, the Tory press could find a basis for their criticism; but under existing circumstances the contention is in the last degree absurd.

It is amusing to see the way the Tory organ flounders about on the subject. Here is its latest view:

"Surely if the appeal to an imperial court is to be continued it is only right that that court should be really imperial, and that citizens in all parts of the empire should be able to adjudge in it. A refusal of such a proposal looking to that end is practically the rejection of a friendly hand."

The home government says "come up higher," we reply that we prefer to remain where we are, but possibly the plan was projected in the belief that the British union in law will some day be broken.

Admittedly the creation of a representative supreme court would strengthen the union and render it permanent. It is just probable that our government has been guarding against such a result.

The privy council ought to be considered sufficiently imperial to suit everybody, and it is sheer nonsense to talk about refusing a friendly hand just because we have not seen fit to adopt a suggestion that was made in a purely tentative spirit. It is even more foolish to talk about a supreme court strengthening and making permanent the bonds of union.

Our union with Great Britain is not a thing which depends upon this proposed supreme court. It rests upon a far deeper and firmer foundation. Nor does it need strengthening. It is just as strong as it can be. The young fellow who really loves his mother does not need to look about for things to make the tie stronger, and it is no reflection upon his fealty if he does not fall in with some suggested innovation, but prefers to continue in the way he has been brought up from a child.

If the Canadian government does not take kindly to the proposition which has been made with respect to an imperial supreme court, it is because the old way seems better, and feeling thus, Liberals can afford to smile at the baseless insinuations of their political opponents.

Three months ago the Mail and Empire had its song set to another tune. At that time it was convinced the Canadian government was disposed to favor the proposed new court, and it had Sir Louis Davies picked out for a seat on the imperial bench. It waxed hysterical over the idea of taking away the right of appeal to the "foot of the throne," and day after day called upon loyal Canadians to witness this fresh scheme for weakening the imperial tie. Finding now that the government is in favor of holding to the privy council, the Tory organ swings over to the other tack and talks as though the union of Canada with Great Britain turned more upon having an imperial supreme court than upon maintaining the right of appeal to the privy council. Inconsistency could scarcely go farther.

**A WRONG IDEA.**

One was struck, when reading the speeches of the various heads of American and Canadian universities at the closing exercises, with the great emphasis placed upon the attendance at the universities. There appeared to be a great lust for numbers, and the growth in this direction apparently appealed more strongly to the directors of these institutions than did the quality of the work.

The following might be cited as the utterances of one of the college chancellors: "Our enrollment last year was 375 and this year it was about 450. I wish we could make it an even 500."

The attendance we have enjoyed has been more than a natural increase over last year." This desire for more than a natural increase appears, in many instances, to be in supreme control.

It results in the admission of students who should have spent another year at school, preparatory to university matriculation. In their eagerness, in many instances, to swell the roll of attendance, all classes of students are enumerated. It may be a partial, who is only taking a course on one or two subjects, and has probably only passed a partial matriculation, at any rate; or it may be an extramural student, who has never seen the institution, but is taking special courses in absentia. In fact, the most prominent thought in mind of some college managers is to add another name to the list of students, and, therefore, in many cases, the executive is found on the side of the unqualified student. We have seen students who have failed in their examinations given two and even three supplementary examinations during a session for the purpose of keeping them on the student roll, instead of being set back for the year or for matriculation. In some institutions the educational work of the year appears to occupy a secondary position. The best work is not turned out of the largest universities; in fact, as a rule, the smaller institution does more and better educational work.

A centimipary recently pointed out that a New Brunswick professor was going to an institution which was not well equipped as the one he was leaving. This may be true, but this we can say, that in this more poorly equipped laboratory more original investigations were carried out by the professor and his students than in nearly all the combined physical laboratories of Canada during the same period of time.

The Canadian colleges have not been altogether free from this temptation for numbers. We trust that our college administrators will not lose sight of the fact that the university has another office than collecting students, and that this true function will not be overlooked in the eagerness for a large attendance.

**MORAL LEGISLATION.**

The question of the action which should be taken by the state to protect confined inebriates against themselves is one that has occupied a fair share of public attention in various countries. In New Brunswick two courses have been open to the friends of the unfortunate victim of the drink habit, at least in those portions where the sale of intoxicants is permitted by law. A drunkard in this city can be placed on the prohibited list, to sell liquor to any member of which, is an offence for which a heavy fine is exacted. If a person here becomes irresponsible, an application can also be made to the courts for an order appointing a committee of his estate in much the same as is done in the case of lunatics. But in New Zealand, the home

of utopian legislation, the principle of protecting the drunkard from his own habits is carried to a much further point. In 1895 a law was passed by the legislature of that island, providing for the seclusion of inebriates in hospitals for a term of twelve months. The legislature in passing the enactment was evidently of the opinion that the liquor habit was a disease which could be cured by change of environment and proper medical treatment. There is undoubtedly much medical testimony in support of this opinion. It is too early, however, to judge of results for, although, as we have stated, the New Zealand "Inebriates Institutions Act" was passed three years ago, it has only recently become operative, as it was necessary before putting the law in force, to arrange proper institutions for the care of those adjudged inebriates. Arrangements have recently been made with certain hospitals, by means of government subsidies, for the purpose, to care for the unfortunate drunkards.

Anyone who is an inebriate may be committed by a judge to these institutions for the term of twelve months, or if such consent is refused, on proof of inebriety. The act determines the meaning of the word. An inebriate is declared to be "any person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of the habitual use in excess of intoxicating liquors or drugs, at times dangerous to himself or others, or incapable of managing himself or his affairs."

The world will watch with interest the results of this important measure. Of course many authorities doubt the effectiveness of permanent cure by temporary restraint. Yet the results achieved by medical treatment have at least established that such treatment gives a man a fresh control of his habits and renews the power of self-restraint.

**CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.**

Our civil service system may not be perfect, but it is vastly superior to that which obtains in the United States. Ours has been in operation for nearly twenty years, and in that time we have learned by experience to appreciate the basis of permanency upon which it rests. Across the line our American friends have talked for many years about civil service reform and they realize the defects which now exist, but they have never been able to break away from the long discredited and unsatisfactory spoils plan. There are a few officers who are not disturbed in the event of a change of administration, but all others go out. This has led to many grave abuses and to an inferior civil service.

Complaints are constantly made of injustice being done to civil servants and of much that indicates the slow progress being made toward a government service which would, at least, be independent of political considerations. As it is, men and women employed at Washington feel so dependent upon the fortunes of the political party by which they were appointed that they are openly partisan. This is a great reproach to our neighbors, and it is scarcely surprising that one of the products of such a system should be the placing of names on the pay list of persons who perform no work.

It is charged, for example, that men are appointed to technical positions, who are attached big salaries, who are wholly ignorant of their duties and who never even try to undertake them. A man may be on the pay list as an electrician, who is really a messenger in the library, or he may not live in Washington at all. It is said there are numbers of men drawing at the rate of \$800 a year from the appropriation for cab hire, while the actual teamster gets \$40 per month. More serious abuses are freely alleged, and the better-class journals of the United States are persistently calling for reform; but neither party seems to possess the courage to take up the matter seriously and establish the American civil service on the basis which has been found so satisfactory in Great Britain and in Canada.

**ANOTHER CANARD.**

In the federal election in Glenora, Ontario, last autumn, a circular was sent to the electors of the constituency, attacking the French-Canadians. This was exposed at the time by the Liberals of the county, and at once R. R. McLennan announced he was not responsible for the circular. The Toronto Globe promptly accepted his denial, and later on the Cornwall Freeholder, a Liberal journal, where Mr. McLennan resides, also accepted his denial of responsibility for the circular.

As the Liberals of the district had strong evidence that these pamphlets were issued from a source closely connected with the Tory machine, they did not feel like accepting Mr. McLennan's denial. Recently Mr. McLennan was in Montreal, and the day following his visit there appeared in the Montreal Gazette the statement that the Globe and Freeholder had accepted the denial of Mr. McLennan. But it went further and insinuated that because Mr. McLennan did not issue the circular then the Liberals must have done so. This was the signal for the other Tory organs to charge the Liberals with issuing the circular, which implied forgery on their part. As a matter of fact, the only evidence that the Tories have that the circular was issued by the Liberals is that the Tory candidate refused to father it after it had been exposed. If the Liberals forged and sent out the circular, why was it sent to the Scotch voters and not to the French? The evident intent of the circular was to prejudice the Scotch electors against vot-

ing for the Liberal candidate supporting a French-Canadian premier. The whole evidence is that the attack on the French Canadians was issued by the Tories. We will soon be hearing from our Tory friends that the celebrated pamphlet No. 6, that the bogus Toronto Globe, etc., were issued by the Liberals because Sir Charles Tupper denies the responsibility. The Tories are adepts at issuing and circulating pamphlets, which, when discovered, they would like to disown. We have had many of them in the political history of Canada, and some Tory ministers of the crown have figured very conspicuously in their preparation and circulation. The latest Tory discovery is nothing more or less than a canard.

**A TORY DELUSION.**

It is one of the delusions of our Tory friends that Great Britain is on the eve of adopting protectionism in view which is absolutely necessary in order to make good the hope of what is called "a mutual preference." From time to time statements have appeared in the opposition press, pointing out what British journals have had to say in respect of injurious competition to various industries and from such premises the conclusion seems to be rashly drawn that the mother country is disposed to abandon her policy of free trade and adopt a tariff against the world. There is no warrant whatever for such a view. It would be impossible to find a journal of commanding influence in Great Britain which has within recent years uttered a syllable in favor of protection, and no one has advocated such a measure in the House of Commons, except in relation to agricultural products. The British people are solidly in favor of free trade, based on an experience of sixty years, and it may be safely assumed that the occasional references in English newspapers to industrial depression as the result of outside competition, do not indicate that a change of judgment has occurred in relation to the fiscal policy which should prevail.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

The ruin is welcome.

It is quite evident that the Sydney boom has spent itself or at least temporarily lost its power.

Specialists report that the downward moral tendencies of the Country are entirely due to smoke. Will this "soot" all theorists?

The C. P. R. are having an unusual number of bad accidents in Ontario. These cause the Toronto press to pronounce "the C. P. R. strike a public danger."

Kutzing's order to kill the unarmed blacks in South Africa, who are favorable to the British cause, must put the British pro-Boers in a rather peculiar position.

The monthly revolution in South America now centres in Venezuela and Colombia. Next month it may be transferred to any of numerous South American republics.

Some of us had a hankering to figure in the billion dollar steel trust, but recent developments have made us content to invest in Standard oil stock. Its strikes are more profitable.

A Toronto divine, in discussing "the attitude of the church to the workman," said "the glove hand is a non-conductor." Quite right! It is generally the motor-man who wears the glove.

The English papers report that while the number of American visitors has increased they do not spend as much money as formerly. The Yankee tourist now knows the value of the "almighty dollar."

Where in the German constitution exists the clause that no prince can become emperor who is afflicted with an incurable disease? Is this not a little fable which arose around the sick bed of "Frederick the Noble"?

Whatever may be the diversity of opinion regarding our police force, there could be nothing but admiration for the bravery displayed by two of St. John's "finest" in the face of the murderous gang of drunken rowdies at Torriburn on Tuesday.

Plenty of funny things are being printed in reference to the steel strike, but it is likely to be a life or death matter with those helpless ones dependent on the striking employees. In the interest of humanity let us hope that a settlement will soon be effected.

"If the English have made any mistake in their treatment of the Boers, I can only say that, in my opinion, it lies in treating them with a great deal too much good nature and forbearance."

The above is an extract from a letter written by a Dane—who fought for the Boers and still lives in the Transvaal—to his sister in Denmark and published by a pro-Boer journal.

The war of the roses is being fought over again in Montreal, where the city fathers are struggling with the question whether to red the Duke and Duchess of York with red or white roses. The Telegraph may end the feud of centuries by suggesting that they might mix the colors. If that is not acceptable make it geraniums instead of roses.

**Harvest Riot in Tipperary.**

London, Aug. 7.—A despatch from Tipperary, capital of the county of the same name in Ireland, says the harvest women are marching through the town, headed by a bellman, in a riot against the use of harvesting machinery, and demanding fixed wages. Requisitions have been sent out for extra police.

### PROGRESS OF HALIFAX FIREMEN'S MEETING.

First Sports Took Place Wednesday

--Events and Results.

Halifax, Aug. 7.—(Special).—Visiting firemen spent this morning sight seeing, and expressed themselves as well pleased. The weather continues to favor the tournament and the prospects are that it will remain fine for at least a day or two.

The first sports took place at the exhibition grounds this afternoon. The results were:

Salvage corps team race, quarter mile—Charlottetown, 1:04.35; Halifax, 1:06.15. Half mile hose reel race—Charlottetown, 2:41.25; Windsor failed to break coupling; Dartmouth, 2:46.45; Halifax, 2:40.45; Truro, 2:54.25; Woodside, 2:48.15; Amherst, 2:22.15.

Flat race, 100 yards, hook and ladder men only—A. Anderson, Charlottetown, 2nd; D. Sellers, Charlottetown, 2nd; Time, 12 seconds.

Quarter mile flat race, open to hosemen and ex-volunteers only—1st, E. A. Conrad, Truro; 2nd, C. G. Kent, Truro; 3rd, D. McNamara, Halifax. Time, 9:34 seconds.

100 yard flat race, salvage men only—1st, L. B. McMillan, Charlottetown; 2nd, D. Creamer, Charlottetown. Time, 11.25. Halifax U. E. C. hose reel—"Sea Queen" took the prize for the best decoration in the procession yesterday.

The Wanders' electric light sports in connection with the firemen's tournament took place this evening and largely attended. In the half-mile bicycle race the record of 1:04.35 set since 1885, of 1:06.45, was broken by A. Cameron, of Charlottetown, who made the distance in 1:03.

### AFTER CANADIAN TIMBER LANDS.

Maine Men Negotiating for St. Lawrence Tracts.

Bangor, Aug. 8.—E. P. Viles, of Skowhegan, and William Clark, of Canaan, went to Canada several weeks ago to see what could be purchased there in the way of timber lands. No purchases were made, but Mr. Viles has a few weeks ago visited Canada, and at that time negotiations of considerable importance will probably be effected. The location of most of the timber that the Canadians are willing to sell is on the St. Lawrence river and some of its tributaries, several hundred miles from the northwestern border of Maine. Rights on several permits, aggregating 600 square miles, were examined. Lumber from most of the tracts offered would have to be shipped by rail to Maine.

The extreme northern part of Maine appears to offer the best opportunities for lumbermen intending to cut for the Maine market for some years to come. Northern Penobscot, western Aroostook and northern Somerset counties are still covered with deep forests of spruce and fir which has as yet been touched, and this lumber must come by water. The sections lying between Moosehead Lake and the border, and between Moose River and the border, are now practically stripped of large timber.

### CAPTURED OR SURRENDERED.

Total of 41,029 in the Philippines by U. S. Troops.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The war department has compiled the captures and surrenders in the Philippines during the period from May 10 to June 18, 1901. Eight officers and 332 men of the Philippine forces were captured and 181 officers and 2,440 men surrendered, making the total captured or surrendered, up to June 18, 41,029. Killed, 118; surrendered, 1,099; also 7,530 rounds of ammunition and one cannon.

**Appointments at Acadia Seminary.**

The recent appointments to the teaching staff of Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, N. S., cannot fail to be of interest to all who are concerned with the education of young women. Miss E. K. Patten, Acadia University, '95, for two years professor of Greek, ethics and psychology in the Baptist Women's University, Raleigh, North Carolina, has accepted the appointment to the position of vice-principal. Miss Patten's liberal culture, large experience in educational work for young women, and undoubted administrative ability assure her success in her important office.

Two vacancies in the musical department have been most satisfactorily filled. Miss Mary Frances Plummer, a pupil of Scherwin, accepts the position of second teacher in the department of piano. Miss Sarah Imrie, Maun's, graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, Munich, and a student, during a five years' residence in Europe, of leading specialists on the violin in Athens, Rome and Paris, will assume charge of the department of violin. Both of these ladies come most highly recommended and possess eminent qualifications for their work.

**Wedding at Harvey Station.**

Harvey Station, York county, Aug. 9.—Yesterday afternoon a large number of friends and acquaintances assembled at the upper church to witness the marriage of Miss Alberta L. Little, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Little, of Harvey, to Mr. Wilbert Coburn, son of Mr. James Coburn. The platform was handsomely decorated by the pastor, Rev. Jas. A. McLean. Miss Maggie Briggs was bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by Mr. Ernest Little, the bride's brother. After the ceremony, the party retired to the residence of the bride's parents, where upwards of 200 invited guests sat down to a homely but excellent repast. The bride, who is one of the handsomest and best of the young ladies of this place, received a large number of valuable presents. In the evening a number of the young people enjoyed a social dance, which was continued till a late hour. The young couple will reside at Mr. Adam, where Mr. Coburn is employed by the C. P. R.

**Boers Surprise British Post.**

London, Aug. 8.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria today, announces that a post of 20 men belonging to Steinkacker's Horse, on the Sab River, had been surprised and captured by the Boers.

## Increased Business.

Increased business has made it necessary for us to increase our accommodation, and the carpenters are hard at work now. Some people cannot understand why our CLOTHING business has increased with such leaps and bounds. Ask any of our customers; they will tell you that our clothing is best in make and fit, and that our prices are the lowest.

Have you tried us yet?

**J. N. HARVEY, 199 UNION STREET, St. John, N.B.**

## Keep the Flies Out

—BY BUYING—

Fly Screens and Screen Doors.

Also—Don't buy a Mower or Rake till you have seen The McCormack.

**A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main St., N.E.**

## LOCAL KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS PERFORM A LABOR OF LOVE.

Annual Decoration of Graves of Departed Brethren—An Able

Address by Past Supreme Prelate Moulson,

at Fernhill.

Following one of the customs of their order—that of beautifying with floral tributes the graves of their brethren who have passed over to the silent majority—the local Knights of Pythias observed Decoration day Thursday. They were favored with splendid weather, not so warm as to make marching uncomfortable while the rain of Wednesday night practically put the quietus on any ambitious dust clouds which might be inclined to make it disagreeable.

As is the usual case, the knights received large quantities of flowers from lady friends who also gave valuable assistance in the way of preparing designs. The result was beautiful, the flowers being arranged in two barouques. In the first was a large floral anchor resting on a bank of flowers, mostly sweet peas. From the anchor hung a chain of water lilies. The second barouque was banked with prepared bouquets arranged for decoration of the various graves.

The knights assembled at their armory on Germain street at 1:30 o'clock and formed in the following order, headed by the 62nd band:

Uniform Rank, Victoria No. 1, Cymet No. 2, Union and New Brunswick lodges. Major Lethbrun Wilson was in charge. The line of march was down Germain street to Queen street, thence to Charlotte, to the Queen's rink, where the barouques were in waiting.

From the rink they marched direct to Fernhill, where a short service was held. The hymns Abide With Me and God Be With You Till We Meet Again were rendered with band accompaniment and Past Supreme Prelate James Moulson delivered a fitting funeral oration, which was a touching tribute to the memory of departed brethren and an exposition of the principles of the order. He said:

On behalf of the Knights of Pythias, I thank the many friends for their generous donations of flowers.

I also thank the ladies who gave such valuable assistance in arranging the flowers and trimming the barouques.

I thank the president and superintendent of Fernhill, and those under them also those in charge of the other burial places for privileges granted and courtesies shown.

You came to the city of dreamless sleep to discharge a duty of love. In doing so you have exemplified the teachings of Pythianism.

Love inspires the doing of every noble deed. It leads you to extend the hand of friendship not only to the friends at home, but to the strangers within your gate. It secures for the visiting Knight unknown to you except by the ties that bind, all the care and attention he requires. It sends you to the bedside of the sick and the grave of the dead. It sends you to comfort and console those in homes darkened by the cloud of sorrow.

All who go over the great highway of life, from the king on his throne to the humblest subject in his realm; all, from the rich in their palaces to the poorest in their hovels, are in need of and benefited by love and sympathy. What is it that causes so many to come here week after week to trim graves and put beautiful flowers upon them? It is love.

It may be true that some who care well for the graves of their departed friends, failed to give them that love and sympathy they so much needed and wished for before the cold hand of death was laid upon them. No doubt some as they stand by the green mounds express in accents low their regret for not having been kinder to those who sleep beneath, but the opportunity is passed, and no care or beautifying of the graves can atone for the lack of love and sympathy while they lived. Beautifully the graves as much as you wish, but do not neglect to bestow your love and sympathy, care and attention, while those who need it are on this side of the great dividing river.

It is true that some who occupy unmarked and unweeded graves received all the love and sympathy, care and attention possible to bestow upon them and down deep in the hearts of those who remain there lives a love for those who are gone.

It is right to care for the narrow houses. Each year shows that the people are taking a greater interest in doing so. All who visit this home of the dead are pleased with the improvements made, and it is hoped that those in control will continue their efforts until every section of it is a place of beauty.

Love caused Pythias to offer himself, a hostage for Damon, that he might see his

wife and child before death separated them. You may not have an opportunity of showing whether or not you would be willing to make such a sacrifice as Pythias was ready to make, but you can live untroubled by the practice of friendship, charity and benevolence.

You may never be rich enough to endow institutions for the public good, but you can do much to make the world better and brighter by doing what you can in caring for the sick and relieving distress. I am speaking to some who have done much in this way and I have yet to find the man who has performed such a duty who will say that he has not found it a pleasure to have done something for the sick and those in distress. The expression of sympathy is all right, but how much more is it appreciated when expressed by those who have done some act of love or deed of mercy.

Love leads to the doing of all that is good, but it also leads to the doing of what is bad. Love of gratifying appetites and passions, leads many to travel the road to sin and destruction. Look over the road of life. Many have fallen by the way. Heed the signals of warning they have erected. Have a love for only that which is good, and pure. Secure that which will shield you from and help you in your struggles with evil. Should any stumble, lift them up. Remember that the road to sin and evil is a narrow one, but the road to virtue is wide. It is one of the greatest victories over evil possible for man to win.

This is the home of the dead. Yes, but it is the home only of the frame. Here is where the worn-out garment is thrown away. It came from dust and unto dust it returns. Here is where the end of all our joys and pains, of all our hopes and all our fears, of all our losses and our gains, here we are brothers of the same clay. That wave their branches o'er our heads;

Brothers of every wandering breeze That stirs the grasses by our beds. City of calm and dreamless sleep! From far above, I seem to hear A voice: "Be not afraid to sign or weep. They are at home, who slumber here."

H. L. SPINGBERG.