POOR DOCUMENT

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James C. Henderson is now canvassing in Charlotte Co.

Wm. Somerville, Queens Co.

These gentlemen are authorized to receive payment for subscriptions for either Daily or Weekly Telegraph.

NOT MUCH OF A WAR SCARE.

The statement in President Roosevelt's message that South American countries must discharge their just obligations to foreigners destroyed any chance that serious trouble might come of the Venezuela affair.

Britain and Germany are ready to make, indeed are making, a naval demonstration and may seize President Castro's customs houses, unless the fear of the European bondholders that such action would precipitate another revolution restrains them. The powers whose bills are due, and just, have sent a few ships to do sheriff's duty. Whatever is necessary will be done in seaman-like fashion, but the probabilities are against the burning of any powder. In the meantime the spectacle of Castro vainly invoking the protection of the Monroe Doctrine is made more ludicrous by the comments of the American newspapers which too frequently condemn any plan in which either Britain or Germany is engaged. The Brooklyn Eagle calls Castro "an Andean brigand." The Commercial Advertiser says of him:

"When the news was brought to him that three powerful German cruisers had been ordered to La Guayra, and that a British man-of-war had sailed south from Bermuda, he cast his eyes anxiously in the direction of Washington, pronouncing at the same time an 'impassioned' panegyric on the United States in general and the Monroe Doctrine in particular. Then came the chilling news that our government had notified the Germans and the English that no objection would be made to the forcible collection of their Venezuelan debts so long as no permanent acquisition of Venezuelan territory was contemplated. Immediately President Castro saw in his mind's eye the principal Venezuelan ports in the possession of foreign soldiers, his custom houses managed by foreign officials, and a golden stream of revenue diverted from his treasury into foreign coffers. The mental picture was too much for him; and, as the vernacular would have it, he 'crawled.' Germany is to have all she asked for and Great Britain is to be appeased. It would be odd if he did not try, in some such fashion, to 'save his face' at home. But the important point is that he really has backed down. The result is a very valuable object lesson to the rest of the South American republics, and is doubly gratifying in that it was administered to the shifting, bragging and offensive Castro."

THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

Amid the myriad suggestions for the solution of the boy problem the proposal of one of St. John's leading business men that the boys be put to work, has not received the serious consideration which it merits.

If St. John has a boy problem different at this time from any other in its history as a city—which is debatable—it is the result of youthful acceptance of parental namby pambyism. We have cuddled our boys in mistaken parental fondness.

If some one with the incisive pen of a Carlyle could depict the folly of that sheltering of the boy from all forms of work, and the providing for children of all kinds of amusement to pander to their natural idleness he might perchance startle the public into a realization that the greatest need today in the settlement of the boy problem is the acceptance by parents of the gospel of work as applied to their offspring.

The boy of ten, twelve or fourteen is an expert on the bicycle, but at the hoe he is a misfit. "Poor little dear, then from strong," says the fond mother as the foot boy comes in exhausted from a game. And the father, tired with wonderpork does the rough chores of civilization. It is the advancement of the useful to has changed. There is nothing ornamental.

Rub original sin out of a buckeye to take the gospel of work is applied. And if the boys of St. John as freely as the idle boys have been allowed to absorb the license of idle frivolity, there will be no boy problem. As a conscientious school teacher remarked to the writer yesterday, "the citizen of tomorrow is the Grade I boy of today, if we can inculcate obedience and love of labor otherwise the infant class graduates to the reformatory." It's worth thinking over.

THE C. P. R. MAKES THE RIGHT MOVE

In deciding to recede from its unjustifiable and unpopular decision not to turn over cattle to the I. C. R. at Montreal for transportation to St. John while it is unable to carry them through Maine, the Canadian Pacific has done the wise thing. The Grand Trunk set a good example in the matter and The Telegraph is glad to announce that the C. P. R. will delay no longer in following it.

The mistake made by the Canadian Pacific was made public by its freight traffic manager, Mr. Bosworth, on December 1, when after announcing the determination of his company not to receive cattle for transportation until the embargo should be removed, Mr. Bosworth "added that the company were unable to take advantage of the announcement made by James Hardwell, the assistant general freight agent of the I. C. R., that if the C. P. R. and G. T. R. turned over their loaded cars to the I. C. R. that system had the motive power and other requirements to give rapid transit to St. John or Halifax." He said also that his road "really had not the cars to send round the country 700 or 800 miles."

The Intercolonial officials made it clear that they would pay for the cars, and return them promptly, and pointed out that the C. P. R. might better let the I. C. R. have them in the interests of the country than keep them idle.

The Canadian Pacific after five days, during which time its attitude was given wide publicity, has experienced a change of heart which was made manifest in the following portion of its announcement of Saturday:

"We have no objections when the cattle are shipped from points on our line to haul to Montreal and there turn over to the Intercolonial for haulage to St. Joan, and instructions have been issued to that effect."

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy now says that the Canadian government has acted quite properly from the first in regard to the embargo. Very few people doubted that. It was the action of the British government which was in question.

It remains for St. John to urge upon the owners of cattle carrying steamships the desirability of St. John as a port at which cattle can be loaded to great advantage. In this connection the following from the Boston Transcript is of interest:

Instead of accepting this (the I. C. R.'s) offer the Canadian Pacific discontinued its shipments from the West. The Grand Trunk, however, accepted a similar offer from the Intercolonial and is sending its Western freight over that line to St. John and Halifax. Since then the Canadian Pacific has entered into negotiations with New England agents for the shipment of cattle to Portland in the event that the embargo is raised, and is said to have offered to carry the freight from Chicago to Mattawamkeag in Maine for the same rates as it could be carried to Boston. Mattawamkeag is a short distance north of Portland and is reached by the Maine Central Railroad, with which provisional arrangements have been made for the forwarding of the cars.

Boston agents, it is claimed, would rather have their ships go to Halifax than to St. John in case of an emergency like this, as freight is more plentiful at St. John and might possibly keep the vessels there to the permanent loss to Boston. St. John has already taken much more grain from Boston than from Portland, and might do the same thing with cattle if it succeeds in re-establishing ready means of railroad communication with the Western markets at a time when Boston is handicapped by an absolute embargo.

St. John is doing all in its power to encourage business over the Intercolonial road, now the outlet for the Grand Trunk.

St. John is the natural port at which to load cattle in the winter. It is of vast importance that steamers come here for them. Other freight will be supplied and our export business will increase. And every cattle ship which comes here leaves hundreds of dollars behind for lumber and wages.

"HEADACHE POWDERS."

How long will it be before not only some of the people but all of the people are convinced of the danger of taking strong medicines of which they do not know the properties and which doctors have not prescribed for them?

For several weeks a young woman lay unconscious in St. Vincent's Hospital in New York. The most skilful physicians were unable to say what caused the condition of coma and could do nothing for her. Every effort known to their science failed to arouse her, and she died.

A specialist in neuro-histology made an autopsy, and as a result of it, reports to the New York University Medical Society that the girl's trance and death were due to inflammation of the brain from drug poisoning.

It was known that the patient was in the habit of using headache powders and these, it is believed, caused the condition which baffled medical skill.

Thus the danger of the patient, who is ignorant of diagnosis and the effects of powerful drugs, prescribing for himself is demonstrated again. But it seems that such examples have but little effect, and that in time legislation may be necessary to restrict the sale of mixtures which it is certain ignorant persons will persist in using themselves and giving to children.

INTERESTING VISITORS.

Seeking information and bringing it, Messrs. R. Lewis James, of Norwich (Eng.) and Alex. McD. Allan, of Goderich (Ont.), who arrived here on the Lake Megantic on Saturday, are more than ordinarily interesting visitors to St. John. Mr. Allan was in charge of the Canadian exhibit at the Wolverhampton exposition and his advice to Canadian farmers, which we print in another column, is sound and practical. To the Englishman who thinks of Canada as a frozen place where the people spend most of the time trying to keep warm, the sight of Canadian fruits, which in England cannot be grown in the open air, is a revelation and an object lesson of value to him and to us. Mr. Allan tells Canadian shippers they are losing money because they do not pack their goods properly, and he makes out a good case against them.

Mr. James, who comes to Canada in the interests of several newspapers, is a newspaper man of experience and a man of affairs. When he has seen this country for himself and has given Englishmen at home the correct impressions he will form here, the result will be most beneficial. He comes to find out, (1) if we are getting the right sort of immigrants, (2) what inducements Canada offers to persons of small capital and (3) what sort of country settlers find Canada to be from experience. He will find that while we are getting a good class of immigrants in the main there is room for everyone from the hewer of wood and the drawer of water to the men who have either brains or money or both to invest and who desire a good return. The settlers who have been some years in the country will tell him it is healthful and pleasant, well-governed—in short, a good land to live in.

Mr. James, by the way, says the British do not share Mr. Wyatt's view of the Germain peril—that the German naval programme is intended as preparation against France and Russia and that England has no fear of war with the Kaiser.

WHY THIS UNPLEASANTNESS?

What on earth has happened that those two equally distinguished journalists, the editor of the Chatham Advance and the editor of the St. John Sun will insist upon misunderstanding each other? After commending the accuracy of the Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent, the Sun on Saturday said some dreadful things about the editor of the Advance. The Advance man must have been greatly shocked thereby, seeing that he has been doing his level best to spread the fame of the editor of the Sun and had just referred to that gentleman in the kindliest fashion.

In the course of a somewhat flattering and lengthy article on the subject of the mythical "revolt" on the North Shore the Alcibiades of that region said in his last issue among other things:

The Sun says the government has "postponed the election." * * *

The editor of the Sun appears to have been induced to believe that an election had been announced, that there was to be a great opposition convention in Chatham for the nomination of candidates and that his powerful presence and eloquent voice were needed to put the hearts of lions into the breasts of the low-spirited oppositionists.

There was not enough of it (the opposition party) left to form even the nucleus of a nominating convention, while the aspirants for places on the opposition ticket went and hid themselves. All this was pretty rough on poor Mr. Scott, who had come all the way to Chatham from St. John as a cost, to somebody, of seven dollars or more, with the notion in his enormous head that an election was on and that a nominating convention as well as a whole town full of people were going to tumble over each other in their anxiety to see the dark horse of Canterbury street go it at his best pace. Well, he wasn't even started. * * *

Axiom: A thing which has never been announced to take place cannot be properly referred to as having been postponed.

After this nice long "notice" it was almost inhuman in "the dark horse of Canterbury street" to back up to the editor of the Advance and kick him with both feet as he did on Saturday.

VENEZUELA.

The eyes of the world are upon Venezuela this morning, not because the situation there menaces seriously the peace of the world, but because the squadrons of two nations whose diplomatic representatives left Caracas Monday and went aboard the warships, may today send landing parties to seize Castro's customs houses.

In London Monday it was announced that Great Britain had been insulted through her representative, that her subjects had been treated unjustly, that her representations had been ignored again and again, and that she would parley no longer. Castro must give ample satisfaction. If the ultimatum received with defiance, the British must go aboard the flagship. So was to go subsequent despatch announced the departure of both English and German ministers and the inference was that a peaceful solution was despaired of and that force would be used at once, unless at the last moment Castro went to his knees.

All of which is attended by no particular excitement outside of Venezuela, because Zone that country is impotent, and it is well known that there is no one to back her up in resisting the sheriff sent by the English and the Germans. The British minister and the German chargé d'affaires left Caracas Monday afternoon, and there seemed no reason why the squadrons of the creditors might not proceed to scare Castro into a settlement at any minute.

The last despatches indicated that the ministers left Caracas immediately after the ultimatum was made known, preferring not to risk a hostile demonstration, in which they might have been sacrificed by Castro's followers. The measure of his iniquity is full as it stands.

Had Germany been acting in this matter the world might have had a war scare of some proportions, for in that case the United States, likely enough, would have required guarantees for the future, which the Kaiser might not have felt like giving, and the ill-feeling which was so strong between Germans and Americans at the time of the battle of Manila Bay, and which has existed ever since, might have suddenly flared out in threats of war. The Germans and the Americans are both over-sensitive and hot-headed.

Indeed the conservative New York Evening Post bluntly tells us that the Monroe Doctrine would have been used to warn Germany off if she had been acting without England, and says with the somewhat surprising frankness:—

"Those who felt that there was something up on the Kaiser's recent visit to England will now be sure of it, and, in fact, the Anglo-German joint demand upon Venezuela is something of a triumph for the emperor. To perceive how clever so obvious an action is, one need only imagine Germany presenting her claims alone. The claims would be just as good, but the 'Doctrine' would have undoubtedly been shaken over the entire Caribbean Sea. President Roosevelt, to be sure, has officially declared that because we guarantee the liberties of the Latin-American republics, we do not endorse their commercial paper. But if the Kaiser had put in his little bill by battleship alone, we think there would have been talk of German aggression and demands for flying squadrons. As it is, even Senator Morgan takes no more interest in Venezuela than in any other recalcitrant debtor."

We know not how true it is that the Emperor arranged for the joint action of Britain and Germany when he was in England, but it is clear that the Post's frankness as to what would have happened had England been out of the reckoning is calculated to make the war-dogs howl in Berlin.

THE DEMAND FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad was compelled recently to place an order for locomotives in Scotland because builders here were too busy to turn them out as soon as they were needed. For some time past the management of the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia have declined to book orders for engines to be delivered within a year from the date of the contract. That company now has forty-five engines for the Reading road, twenty-five for the Norfolk and Western, and twenty-five for the Southern under "rush" construction, and more than 13,000 men are working to complete them within contract time.

Although one good crop year has succeeded another the railroads apparently fear no diminution of traffic. They order bigger and costlier engines and pay higher wages. Some American orders are likely to be placed abroad soon because the makers at home cannot keep pace with the demand. The New York Commercial commenting upon the unprecedented activity in railroad circles says:

"Railroad companies that can afford to pay double the former price for their locomotives, advance the wages of their workmen and have to go abroad in order to get the necessary machines for hauling their freight are certainly operating under phenomenal business conditions. As the late Thomas Brackett Reed remarked the other day: 'We are doing more than well, and need not hunt for disaster—that will come in due time.' But when? The railroad companies are manifestly not expecting it right away."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

By adding the six German war vessels in Venezuelan waters to the seven British fighting craft, President Castro perceives an unlucky number.

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As a result of the referendum vote in Ontario an agitation to have saloons close at 5 p. m. on five days of the week and at 1 p. m on Saturdays is likely.

* * *

Sixteen states originally had prohibition laws. All but five have adopted other systems and one of the five, Maine, has local option in Bangor.

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The British Venezuelan squadron is made up of five cruisers, a sloop of war and a destroyer, carrying 174 guns. Quite a formidable collection agency.

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The All-Red Pacific cable was opened for public business yesterday. The rate from any part of Canada to any of the Australian states is 58 cents a word. The old rate was 99.

* * *

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is so mad about the imperial order prohibiting the bonding of cattle through Maine that he feels like sending back his Knighthood to King Edward by return mail.—Toronto Telegram.

The Telegram surely over estimates the anger of the Knight. It isn't as great as all that.

* * *

Tom Nast, the great cartoonist, whose death in Ecuador is reported was the greatest man in his line during his active years. It was Nast's pictures which, "Boss" Tweed said, did more than anything else to break up the "ring." Some read what was written of the "Boss," but ten times as many saw the pictures.

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The British Board of Agriculture now intimates its willingness to remove the embargo on cattle arriving from New England ports "whenever the American Department of Agriculture considers that the disease is suppressed." That may be a long time.

* * *

"Canada is our oyster all right, but we wont open her up until she behaves herself," says the New York Commercial in regard to reciprocity. This particular bivalve is not worrying about reciprocity just now and will be opened up only when the terms are agreeable to it.

* * *

There is talk of a law forbidding the insurance of children in New York. One company is said to have issued policies on more than half a million children under ten years of age within a year, and a leading newspaper asks how many of them the company has thus condemned to death. Colorado has made such insurance illegal.

ST. JOHN, N. B, Dec 10,

With the Coming of Christm

The old perplexing problem of what to give father, or husband, or b or friend, arises again for its annual solution. Of course it must be thing useful—better still if it will contribute to his comfort. Come he let us solve the problem for you.

Men's House Coats.
Nothing more comfortable. Feels like sitting in your shirt sleeves—but you are dressed up; that's the good house coat.
$3 50 to $10.75

Dressing Gowns, - $7.50 to $12.50

Bath Robes, - - $3.00 to $5.00

Suspenders,
With gold plated and sterling silver buckles. They come one in a box—slip in your card and the Christmas gift is ready. The buckles are in various designs, with a place to engrave a monogram.
75c. to $2.50

Armlets and Garters.
In Armlets and Garters we show a splendid assortment for gentlemen and ladies, specially designed for our holiday trade; exquisite colors, with gold and sterling buckles.
50c. to $2.50

Umbrellas.
When in doubt an umbrella—one gift that is never a misfit. Suit yourself on prices.
75c. to $5.00

Neckwear.
What's more popular than a Necktie for a Christmas present. Choosing can be best done now. A neat box to put them in for gift purposes.
Four-in-hand, - 25c, 50c, 75c
Flowing Ends, - 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
Lombard Strings, - 25c, 35c, 50c
Puffs, - - - - - 50c. 75c
Band Bows and Hook on Bows, - - - - 25c, 35c
Made up Knots, - - 25c, 50c

English Squares.
One of the new things in neckwear. The patterns and coloring are those no man can find fault with—no matter how critical he is. Do you know that the English square is three ties in one? You can shape it into a four-in-hand, a puff or a once-over.
75c, $1.00, $1.50

Skates for the Boys--Free.

Beginning today we will give away with every purchase of goods at o regular prices from our Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Department amour ing to $3.00 and upwards a pair of Hockey Skates free. Your boy wants a pai of skates—what boy doesn't—and our offer gives you the opportunity of get ting him a pair without extra cost, by purchasing his clothing wants at ou store.

GREATER OAK HALL,

KING STREET,
COR. GERMAIN.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

In view of the announcement that Britain has issued an ultimatum to Venezuela, an article from the New York Evening Post, contrasting the present attitude of the United States with the feeling in that country at the time of Cleveland's Venezuelan message, reprinted in another column, becomes of more than ordinary interest.

* * *

The resignation of a North End clergyman following a sermon in which he spoke strongly of "half-hearted church membership and the attending of divine worship out of curiosity and for pleasure," should, on the face of it, give his congregation some food for thought. The congregation has to be heard from yet, of course.

* * *

The United States Department of Agriculture is experimenting with the use of pure and impure foods upon twelve healthy young men. Six are fed on healthy diet, while six are given articles of food which, it is believed, have been adulterated. Then a change is made and the suspected food is given to the first six for a while. If the young men live through it there will probably be some useful legislation against adulteration.

* * *

The annual municipal elections of Massachusetts, which have taken place in thirteen cities, show a remarkable increase in the Socialist vote. In every city it was respectable in size, and in Brockton the Socialist candidate for mayor was elected by a great majority, while in Haverhill the party lost the office by only fourteen votes. It looks as if either the Democrats or the Republicans would be trying to take the growing Socialist party under their wing.

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Speaking of the election in Yarmouth and Argenteuil the Toronto Globe says: "The result will help to put to rest the many wild stories about Liberal dissensions in Quebec. Bye-elections in Canada are generally favorable to the party in power, yet they serve as an indication of the trend of public sentiment. When there is contentment under a capable ministry and a successful policy the endorsation of the election is more emphatic, and the returns of yesterday's contests could scarcely be more decisive."

* * *

The decision of the Canadian Pacific railroad to carry cattle from the west through Montreal to Mattawamkeag in Maine, and turn its cars over to the Maine Central for the haul to Portland on the condition that the English government raises the embargo against that port, is intended to preserve the New England export trade. While it would take away a large percentage of the business naturally belonging to Boston, it will prevent it going to St. John or Halifax, both of which places have made strong bidding for it.—Boston Transcript.

When the British government accepts cattle from Portland it will no doubt accept those carried through Maine to St. John, as the risk of infection in the latter case is practically nil.

OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE! OR, THEN AND NOW.

The astonishment of a traveler from Venezuela who had been in this country (the United States) in 1895, and should return here today, would surely rival that of any assumed visitant from Mars. His melancholy might equal even that of Macaulay's naked New Zealander sitting on the ruins of London bridge. For what an amazing transformation would not our Venezuelan have to note! Seven years ago he and his fellow-countrymen and his native land were as the apple of our eye. On their behalf we ware ready to go to war with the greatest naval power on earth. To prevent our "sister republic" from having an inch of territory taken from her, we were as ready as Hotspur to shed our dear blood drop by drop. There was, in fact, a most effusive, not to say maudlin, swearing of eternal Pan-American friendship, and let the rest of the world come on if it dared!

But now, to Venezuelan eyes, we must seem to have suffered a sea-change. It is a question today, not of a dispute over the boundary line in the swamps and tangled forests of a semi-tropical country, but of very hard cash demanded at the cannon's mouth. Great Britain never proposed to delimit her claimed Venezuelan territory by force; but her warships are now insulting American waters by their presence, and side by side with German cruisers are preparing to move upon unhappy Venezuela just as if she were Abyssinia or Persia, with no big brother to protect her. "Where," the Venezuelan traveler might well ask, "is the noble ardor of 1895? Where is America for the Americans? Where the immortal Monroe?" Where, indeed! The Venezuelans are treated by the American press and public today as if they were nothing but a nuisance. "Good enough for the miserable Dagoes," is the common remark about the news that Germany and England are to seize Venezuelan ports and collect a long-overdue debt. To leave out no drop of bitterness from the cup pressed to the lips of the Venezuelan traveler, he would have to read solemn and very dull newspaper editorials, telling him that he never did understand the Monroe doctrine anyway.

The thing which Americans ought to bend their minds to understand, however, is that the temper in which such affairs are handled makes all the difference in the world. We are convinced that it would have been just as easy to set the country aflame against Germany this year over Venezuelan wrongs as it was against England in 1895. The madness of that time was wholly without good reason. A distinguished American, long resident in England, then wrote from London to a friend in this country: "We can see that you are very angry, but we haven't the faintest idea what about." The only explanation was that the administration managed to give the impression that England was contemplating a great outrage and the people were ready to fly to arms without stopping to ask what it was all about. A similar belligerent note from Washington today against Germany undoubtedly lead to a similar result would be easy to make out a pla case. "The scheming foreigners say they only want to collect money due them, but how do we know the debt is a just one? Is it not an ex of the land-going with the money? do we know that, once in possess the sacred soil of republican Am these monarchists will ever give it up must resist the very beginning of a sion. The Monroe doctrine is in peri we must awake, arise, or be fo fallen!"

But President Roosevelt has met situation with such calm good sense the country is as quiet and indifferent it would have been in 1895 had a s course been followed. The correct at was indicated unmistakably in the dent's message last Tuesday. "No pendent nation in America need hav slightest fear of aggression from United States." So much for that then for the other—"It behooves each to maintain order within its own bord and to discharge its just obligations foreigners." That tells the whole sto The language used is perhaps a l harsh; it will no doubt grate on South American ears; it is in a tone w we should never think of using Italy, for example, or of tolerating instant if used by Italy towards us. But it states the true position accurately. No stretch of the Monroe doctrine or of American big-brotherhood will enable the South Americans to assume the part of spoiled children. If they are naughty they will be whipped and sent off to bed. If they play fast and loose with their international obligations, they will have to tak the consequences. No aegis of Monroeism will be held over them. We shall neith pay nor guarantee their debts nor preven their creditors from forcing them t settle. They are always welcome to o good offices, but just at present our goo offices consist in telling them bluntly t be decent and meet their obligations to foreigners. It is a great point gained. The firm and sound position taken by President Roosevelt in all this business contributes not only to the peace of the w but to our public peace of mind. We not begin to see horrid visions and to of war every time a South American c try takes to playing its tricks, and look upon the sailing of a foreign war to enforce justice in South America calmly as we should upon a deputy she going out to make a levy.—New Y Evening Post.

LIFE.

By Charles Swain.

Life's not our own—'tis but a loan
To be repaid;
Soon the dark Comer's at the door,
The debt is due: the dream is o'er,—
Life's but a shade.

Thus all decline that bloom or
Both star and flower:
'Tis but a little odor shed,
A light gone out, a spirit
A funeral hour.

Then let us show a tran
Whate'er befall
That we upon life's
May look on Death's a
An angel calls.