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E. W. McCREADY,
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THE EVENING TIMES

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1911.

BANKERS AND RECIPROCITY

Reciprocity is opposed by certain of the "financial interests"—gentlemen who are free to loan Canadian money in the United States—the savings of Canadians—but who are unwilling that the farmers, the lumbermen, and the fishermen shall enjoy an enlarged market for their products. In his recently issued "Canadian National Economy' Mr. James J. Harpell says not a few good things about such critics of the trade agreement.

"The peculiar feature of this annexation bogie," he says, "lies in the fact that it originated with and is being largely used by the men whose freedom to take advantage of business opportunities in the United States and other countries has not been interfered with by tariffs or other restraints, although the manner in which these privileges have been abused furnish just cause for complaint on the part of the Canadian people. As already explained, the Canadian banking system is such that all the savings of the country are controlled by a few men—the same men who would prevent the farmer and other producers from trading in the United States, because by so doing they might become annexationists. On these savings the depositors receive 3 per cent. interest on time deposits and no interest at all on current deposits. Deposits made in the post offices are also transferred to the banks, only the credit slips being sent to Ottawa. In addition to the credit supplied by the aggregate savings of the Canadian people, for which, by the way, not one dollar of reserve is required to be kept, the banks are permitted to issue bank notes, also without having to put up or keep deposited in their own vaults any gold reserve whatever. All these privileges supply the few men who control the banking system of the country with a credit that is limited only by the aggregate savings of the people, plus the ability of the banks to keep their notes in circulation.

"How has this credit been used? Has it been used to the best advantage in building up Canada, the country that produces it? Even a hurried examination will convince anyone that it has not. It has been used by those who control the banks for the enrichment of themselves, irrespective of the effect which such a course would have, or was having, upon the country. By far the largest part of it has been used to promote and finance combines. Fully nine-tenths of Canada's combines have had their origin in the banks of their subsidiary trust companies. The writer has before him the last report of one of Canada's largest cotton companies, which shows that the bank loans which this company enjoyed on the 31st of March, 1910, amounted to $2,959,783.14.

"Another use to which the savings of the Canadian people have been put is the promotion of large industrial concerns in Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, United States, and other foreign countries. A third use has been the making of call loans on foreign stock exchanges, particularly those of New York. Canadian bankers attempt to justify these foreign call loans on the assumption that they take the place of gold reserves. But the main value of gold reserves lies in their availability during times of depresion or panics. During the last money stringency in Canada, the foreign call loans of Canadian banks were of no value whatever. The banks were unable to recall them, and in order to relieve the shortage, the Minister of Finance was forced to break the Currency Act and allow the banks to issue more paper money. No country outside of Canada permits call loans, either domestic or foreign, to take the place of gold reserves. There is no country outside of Canada that does not require its banks to keep gold reserves against bank notes, and many require also reserves against deposits. In Canada the banks are not required to keep either."

Mr. Harpell, it will be observed, does not believe the "financial interests" are in a position to complain because the farmer is to get justice in tariff matters. Also, he strongly suggests that these "financial interests' are not composed entirely of unselfish patriots.

RULING CLASSES

The decline and fall of the Lords as a legislative body, which England is now witnessing, is an historical event of great moment. All unbiased observers agree that their function as a legislative body is about ceasing. The radicals will not hesitate a moment in cheapening the peerage as they have cheapened knighthood, if serious and determined opposition is offered to the veto bill. The loss of the power of this privileged class was inevitable when Columbus discovered America. The effect of the opening up of new continents, the application of new inventions, and the expansion of commerce—making it easy for men of talent to secure wealth—began the eclipse of the hereditary lords. Society cannot stand still, and its movements will run the course set by the forces that produce it. With the passing of their legislative power should disappear the excessive development of conservatism, unenlightenment, subserviency of the lower classes and sycophancy.

If it is easily possible to gain wealth, a class of upstart rich men arises, who, in the fullness of time must be recognized by the aristocracy, because they possess financial power and are needed. If it is difficult to amass wealth, classes become fixed and stable. Then there will be an old stiff aristocracy which will tolerate no upstarts, and other classes will settle into established gradations of dependence. But the diligence of the pork-packer in amassing wealth, of the shoemaker in forming combines, and of the tallow-chandler in cornering something else, produces an entirely different condition. They have made capital mobile by the device of joint stock companies and disputed and largely defeated the social power of land property. The lords disappear because their social advantage is gone. The modern financiers, masters of industry, merchants, hold control of movable capital and social and political power. They have not yet formed a cast of nobles but they may do so. They may by intermarriage absorb the remnants of the old nobility and limit their marriages further to their own set. It is thus that classes form and reform, because power always produces results. In time the new men win their way. Old fortunes decay and old families die out. The result is inevitable.

In every system of society or state or order, there must be a ruling class or classes; that is, a class always gets control and determine the political form or system of the state. This class will always use power for its own service and gain, unless it is checked by institutions which call into action opposing forces and interests. In an earlier age the ruling classes were warriors and ecclesiastics, and they used all their power to aggrandize themselves at the expense of other classes. In England it was said that the middle class are slowly obtaining control. It should be said to their honor that they have invented systems and institutions which secure to all safety of person and property. It is only under their rule that no other class can fear the oppressive use of political power.

Recent political tendencies in the United States have done much to weaken the power of the middle classes. Where these tendencies have not weakened they have corrupted. The excessive protective tariff system among our neighbors is simply a means by which certain interests get control of legislation in order to tax their fellow-citizens for their own benefit. Some of the victims get strong enough to force admittance into the steal, so it comes to be the accepted idea in the pursuit of wealth that the way to success is to organize a steal of some kind and to get inside of it. Everyone must have his little sphere of plunder and special advantage. The administrators of American life insurance companies, telephone companies, public utility corporations, banks, and trust companies laugh at remonstrance as out of date and use their position for their own advantage. What else are they there for? It is the supreme test of a system of government whether it is adequate for repressing the cliques formed on special interests and saving the public from raids of plunderers. Thus far the United States has failed under this test.

GOOD ROADS—THE MUD TAX

More than sixty-five per cent of the whole population of Canada is rural, and a very much larger proportion of the population of New Brunswick live on farms. The farmer does not escape a heavy road tax even if not one dollar is spent on the public highways.

The "mud tax" is heavier than that imposed by the county or municipality, for it is paid in the time lost in going to market with half loads; in driving with a double team when one horse might be left at home to do farm work if the road were smooth and hard as it should be; in wasting time in the spring waiting for the sun to make the road passable; in wearing out wagon, harness and horses wallowing through mud with a fraction of a load. It is a heavy tax in this province and is, more than any other one item, responsible for the unsatisfactory conditions in our rural communities. All other social enterprises wait upon this enterprise. Industrial operations are retarded through bad roads; the development of business and trading is interfered with; the interchange of courtesies and the growth of ideas and fellowship prevented, the prosperity of schools interfered with, and all other interests retarded and discouraged through the condition of our highways.

Hon. Edward Burrough, president of the board of agriculture in New Jersey, is reported as saying that on a new stone road from Merchantville to Camden his teams haul from eighty-five to one hundred baskets of potatoes where they formerly hauled twenty-five. One of the counties in that state issued $450,000 of four per cent bonds and put down sixty miles of stone roads averaging sixteen feet wide; and though they pay taxes to meet the interest on these bonds, their tax-rate is now lower than it ws before the road was built.

It is easy to see how that result would be brought about. The increased value of property and the enhanced returns from produce at lower expense for marketing make it a highly profitable investment. A reasonable, progressive and scientific road policy in this province would do more towards increasing the value of farms and all property throughout our rural districts than anything else that could be undertaken. The Liberal party in New Brunswick should prepare and promulgate a modern road policy.

WATER FINDING

The ancient superstition that a water-finder or "dowser," as he is called, can indicate the position of running water by walking over the place with a forked stick in his hand—the forked stick indicating its presence by moving either upwards or downwards—is given standing, local habitation, and scientific name and explanation by the Dean of Clogher, in a recent number of the Hibbert Journal. His first experience in water-finding occurred at Rossory Glebe, where he went as the bishop's representative on a commission of repairs. They found in a corner of an old kitchen a small well of clear water. The outside well was thirty-nine feet from the ground to the surface of the water. They wished to find where the clear water came from, so with Mr. Jervois, the architect, they went to look for the source.

The architect cut a forked twig of a snowberry bush, shaped like a Y. Then he held his elbows close to his side, with his palms upward, the little fingers being next one another. He bent the forks of the twig outwards, gripping them at the two ends, with the point projecting horizontally before him. He held the forks bent very tightly. In this attitude he walked across the bank sloping towards the rectory. For some time the stick remained pointing straight outwards; then suddenly, as he crossed a certain spot, the stick bent upwards violently and struck him on the chest. He was holding it so tightly that the parts held in his hands could not turn and the wrench broke the stick like an untwisted cord. He passed beyond the spot and the twig remained inert; but going backwards or forwards, always at the same spot where the stream was running underneath, the twig leaped upward.

When the Dean tried the same experiment, and passed over the spot, the twig was suddenly pulled downward as if by a strong magnet. He held it as tightly as he could, but in spite of his efforts it twisted round and pointed downwards. The sensation was as if someone had seized the apex of the forked branch and forcibly pulled it down. There was no muscular movement, and every dowser is persuaded that the twig moves his hand, and not his hand the twig.

A large number of experiments makes him believe that the phenomenon is in some way connected with electricity, or at least that electiricity offers a partial explanation. The rod does not move in the hands of a man who is non-sensitive. The inference is that the rod does not move from the force which proceeds from water as such, but from friction or some other force made by running water confined by a solid substance, such as the sides of a drain or water-pipe, which, ascending through the ground, passes into the feet and from the feet to the rod. The presence of running water is indicated when the rod is held by a sensitive, and when the feet are not insulated from the ground.

There are some persons in every community who have this power of locating running water, and it will be somewhat of a disappointment to them to be told that it has any such simple and natural explanation. But the explanation may convince the skeptical who have scoffed at their powers. Yet as dowsers have been successful in locating many other things besides running water, such as ores and minerals, the complete explanation of their powers may be found in something new to science. The writer of the article thinks that to explain the phenomena fully we may have to fall back on some unknown force which will bring the motion of the rod into the same category as many of the "physical phenomena" of spiritualism; for there may be a much closer connection than is at present recognized between these phenomena and the actual physical personality of the medium.

OVERPRODUCTION

The English Commission of the Depression of Trade and Industry defines overproduction as: "The production of commodities, or even the existence of a capacity for production, at a time when the demand is not sufficiently brisk to maintain a remunerative price for the producer." This is generally given as the cause for industrial depression. The introduction of power machinery results in the overproduction of goods made with the aid of such machinery, and countries depending largely upon mechanical industries for their prosperity may expect recurring seasons of commercial depression. In some cases factories are able to produce in a short time far more than they are able to sell or than they can hope to sell; and so they stop work. This produces not only a glut in the market but shuts down factories, workshops, mines and railway enterprises.

But the shutting down of a cotton factory does not indicate that all have the cotton goods they wish or would like to buy. There are cotton-spinners and carpet-weavers, who live very ill-clad in homes with bare floors. There has often been an overproduction in shoes when thousands have had to go shoeless, in corn when many were hungry, and in wool when many went cold. Mr. Charles Booth estimates that one-third of the city of London lives below the poverty line and contribute little or nothing to lessen the surplus products of the factories that are shutting down because there is not sufficient demand for their products.

The production of new and cheap power has completely revolutionized agriculture, commerce and industry. Each of these three elements enters into modern civilization, but the mechanical arts and discoveries have so completely transformed them and multiplied their products that it is the profoundest change in the history of the world. The sudden development in these directions has not been counterbalanced by a corresponding growth of ability to consume. The ill-clad in East London, in Russia and in Manchester, who desire cotton goods have no money, nor anything else which the manufacturer wants, and so the manufacturer cannot sell to them. The real trouble is not overproduction but under-consumption, and the question of how to change this condition is the main economic problem of the day. British statesmen are grappling bravely with it at the present time.

TARIFF STABILITY

One of the latest contributions to the trade discussion is the statement that a few years ago the Minister of Finance declared in favor of tariff stability. His words were: "Our desire has been to encourage a large degree of tariff stability, not a slavish adherence to every item in the tariff. But we have been desirous that the impression should go abroad that the government were not willing to make changes hastily. That they were rather slow to do anything in that line, and only when the case became of extreme urgency would we undertake to make changes."

It is a most reasonable thing to hope that the country would get the impression that changes would be introduced with care and prudence and without undue haste. The history of the government for fifteen years is a commentary on this statement of Mr. Fielding's. For five years the tariff has remained practically untouched. That is quite a long period in the history of governments. Other countries have made revolutionary changes within that time, but in Canada there has been a large measure of content with no uncertainty to alarm investors or paralyze capital. The United States has been in the midst of turmoil, making tariff changes and proposing more. Although the Payne-Aldrich iniquity was pronounced "very good" by Mr. Taft, the question would down at no man's bidding. The most they pleaded for was that it be revised by its friends, but the country was seeking for its revision by some friends of the people. Revision by its friends turned out to be simply a revision by highwaymen of their own code. It will now be considered on its demerits rather than on its merits.

But as a matter of fact the tariff reformers are not responsible for the present agitation throughout the country for tariff changes. When the special interests are now asserting with noble rage that the tariff should not be changed in any particular, it should be remembered that they were holding very different language during the last few years. In fact their language was quite different ever since the last revision of 1906. They considered that the tariff was not high enough; they protested against the preference to England—in fact succeeded in having it modified, and in season and out of season down to last year they conducted a determined and malignant campaign for more privileges all along the line. They did not cry: "Let well enough alone," but rather: "The people are contented and prosperous, let us grab something more while they are not watching." Finally their agitation aroused the country and the present reciprocity pact is one of the direct results. If the fanatics will not let the question sleep and "let well enough alone," who can blame tariff reformers that they press home arguments in favor of revision downwards at every opportunity.

It is a vain dream of protectionists that the country will ever reach the stage when it considers that any given duty is a vested right of its beneficiary, to be continued unchanged throughout the years. No question is settled until it is settled right. And so long as the manufacturers' association are continually seeking to enrich themselves anew through high tariff laws at the expense of the people, the tariff issue will prove absolutely irrepressible.

The country was never more ready to hear the truth about the tariff with an unbiased mind than it is at present. Discussion in press and parliament and on the platform of the reciprocity pact has been a wonderful educator. The longer the discussion is kept up by those opposing this trade agreement, the more pleased the tariff reformer should be. Tiresome as many of the speeches are, the good work is being done and a knowledge of true conditions is growing in the land. The special interests are being seen in their true light. The ass has long masqueraded in the lion's skin, but the cudgels are being lifted that will interfere with his braying.

MANNERS

A writer in a recent number of the Dalhousie Gazette complains that students do not behave in a manner becoming gentlemen, and he certainly produces a number of instances that seem to bear out his contention. One, in particular, relates of a student who went to a professor's private office for the purpose of soliciting a recommendation for a position as tutor. All the time he was talking to the professor he kept his hat perched on the side of his head and chewed gum. In acting in this uncivilized fashion he was certainly piling up handicaps against his securing the position. It would require a considerable superiority in knowledge to set over against his defects in manners to secure for him the recommendation from a discerning professor. The writer cites many other instances of degeneration in this particular on the part of the present day student.

Perhaps it is an indication of a new fashion on the part of the students, a new method of showing respect. Just as they affect slang and expletives in language, we may have here a new method in deportment and social intercourse. The fact is that nothing is so ridiculous that custom may not make it pass. Customs make a thing proper or improper, modest or immodest, and, if they last long enough, they affect the sense and the standards of propriety and modesty. But at present this innovation seems to have no rational ground at all, and is in shocking bad taste. Few will believe that the pose selected by this student is the one which will be ultimately approved.

In some colleges today Greek is made optional in a liberal education. But a knowledge of the Greek ideals and history would give standards of personal excellence and social worth much more noble and refined than those which students now affect. Grace, elegance and all admirable qualities, the Greeks sought to combine with capacity and practical efficiency. True, the Greeks proved that a people could sink very low while they talked very nobly, and while their social life conformed to all the requirements of elegance. Their decline, indeed, was a consequence of the social and political life which they lived. While many of our students certainly do not act the gentleman, they may be more noble than they seem. Today the type "gentleman" is not fixed, and the definition is not established. It is a collective and social ideal. In the eighteenth century a gentleman patronized cock fights and prize fights, and he could get drunk, gamble, tell falsehoods, and deceive women without losing caste. He now finds that indulging in any or all of these things puts him under disabilities in social life, business, and even in politics. A gentleman of a century ago would not be approved now. A gentleman of today in the society of a century ago would be thought to have more rowdy manners than are seemly.

Artificial manners are not to the taste of our time, but it is unfortunate if the impression anywhere gains currency that boorishness is a sign of superiority. The highest product of our culture is supposed to be graduated from our colleges and seminaries. Parents make great sacrifices for the education of their children. They value education highly and they strive to secure it, through toil and self-denial, for their offspring. It is somewhat disconcerting to find these students deriding and sneering at culture. Are they being spoiled for the niceties of life by education? The codes and standards of polite society are those which experience has proven as most conducive to pleasant and profitable social relations. The ideal of "gentleman" is a floating notion which varies with the customs, but it is one to which we must conform even in colleges. Otherwise the question will be asked seriously, Are we spoiling our sons by sending them to the universities?

CONTROL OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The issue of the report of the international commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis is of significant interest at the present time, particularly in view of the active public demand for some definite and authoritative pronouncement in consideration of the whole situation as regards bovine tuberculosis in its relation to the welfare of the live stock industry and to its influence on public health. The economic importance of the subject has occasioned a very great deal of discussion in scientific and agricultural circles and has led to the adoption by various legislative and municipal bodies of measures for the suppression and eradication of this great scourge of domesticated animals and for the protection of the people against infection through the consumption of diseased meat or polluted milk. It has long been felt, however, that for the North American continent a really efficient and satisfactory programme could only be arranged and undertaken with any prospect of uniform and permanent success through concerted action on the part of the governments of both the United States and Canada and only also when the legislation enacted or policy adopted was in substantial agreement with the expressed views of representative authorities of both countries.

The report referred to embodies the deliberate conclusions of just such an official and representative delegation and both farmers and the public generally are to be congratulated in having now placed before them in most concise and readable form a statement containing an epitome of the researches of the commission and of the recommendations which it has at length determined to make. The decisions which have been reached are eminently conservative in their nature and for this reason, if for no other, they will exercise a much stronger appeal than would otherwise be possible, particularly in the case of those who may for any reason be prejudiced against legislative interference. The prevalence of the disease and the consequent loss to the breeders, as well as the now acknowledged danger to public health, are not minimized but gravely acknowledged and seriously considered.

In the recommendations which have been made, however, due regard has been given to the great practical difficulties which must, of necessity, be encountered in the conscientious carrying out of any policy likely to be of use in combatting the malady.

Compulsory slaughter of infected animals is not advocated, though the destruction of those showing clinical symptoms of the disease is advised. Compulsory testing even is not insisted on, except in herds where the disease is known to exist, though the usefulness of tuberculin, as a reliable diagnostic agent, when properly administered, is confidently affirmed. The commission bases its great hope of ultimate success in accomplishing the intention of whatever legislation may be enacted on the co-operation of the breeders of live stock in the policy of rearing healthy herds by protecting the young from contagion of any sort. A sufficient explanation is given of the methods advocated and in order to safeguard the interests of those now possessing clean herds and of those making an honest effort to establish such herds, stringent precautionary measures are recommended regarding the shipment, sale and interchange of stock. The policy as presented is in every way reasonable and cannot but commend itself to any fair thinking man.

It is unnecessary to enter into a further discussion of the details of the report of the commission, as a copy may be easily obtained by any reader. The fact that this report is likely to form the basis of a new policy shortly to be adopted by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa should give its contents a special interest for Canadian owners of cattle and swine. The time is evidently ripe for such a departure and the minister's hands will, no doubt, be strengthened by the steadily growing sentiment on the part of the public in favor of such action. In the meantime and until a definite policy is announced, a careful study of this publication should be made by every farmer and breeder in the country. Whether or not it may be to his advantage to lay his plans forthwith, in accordance with the proposed scheme as therein outlined, will remain for him to decide, but the information which the report contains is of immediate practical value and should not be neglected. It may be obtained by addressing the Veterinary Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa (Ont.)

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FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

TAXES

By Lord Brougham

PERMIT me to inform you, my friends, what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory—taxes—upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth, on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes upon the raw materials taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—or the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the por man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board we must pay taxes.

The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent, makes his will on an eight pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a tax of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. This whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.

The Gold Kings.

(Victoria Colonist, Con.)

Mr. James J. Hill is reported as saying that as far as he can see business will remain good. As far as any one can see there is no reason why it should not remain good; yet there is undoubtedly a great deal of anxiety all over the United States as to the immediate future. The dominant feature of business in that country at the present time is not the political situation, as some would like to make it appear, not the reduction, actual or threatened, in railway freights, but the accumulation of the capital of the country in the hands of a few men in New York. The interests represented by Mr. Rockefeller, Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. virtually control all the money in the United States. A gentleman connected with one of the largest financial houses in Seattle said a few days ago that practically every big building in the city was mortgaged in New York, that practically all the state, county and municipal bonds are held there and consequently that a vast sum of money is being sent to New York steadily to pay interest. Another said that the great buildings of Seattle are owned perhaps 25 per cent. locally, and the other 75 per cent. in New York, being represented by mortgages. This condition is very general all over the United States, and the result is that a nation, with almost boundless resources and illimitable energy is hovering on the edge of hard times.

The business conditions in the United States must of necessity have some influence upon Canada, but not as much as it would have had a few years ago. It is impossible, however, not to regard the monopolization by a few New York men of the control of the money of that country with feelings of satisfaction. On the contrary it is calculated to give rise to anxiety on this side of the line, for we cannot hope to escape wholly the effects of business depression among our neighbors. Therefore we hope that Mr. Hill is not only right in his view of the outlook, but that no unexpected storm will arise to nullify his expectations.

Auctions.

At Chubb's Corner at noon Saturday Auctioneer Lantalum offered several lots in St. James street belonging to the Wiggins Male Orphan Institution. Four lots, Nos. 1177, 1178, 1179, and 1180 were withdrawn at $1,200 and lot 1173 was withdrawn at $400. Lot No. 1174 was disposed of to M. T. Gibbon, 175 St. James street, for $600.

Auctioneer Potts offered the self-contained house 55 Wright street, and a building lot adjoining, 32x100 feet. The former was withdrawn at $1,200 above a mortgage of $1,700 and the latter he withdrew at $750. He also offered two lots in Douglas Avenue 42x350 feet and withdrew them at $575.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

A LITTLE WHILE

A little while we'll put up grass, and toil among the garden sass,
and fill with sighs the summer air, and groan about the griefs we bear.
And when life's day is waxing old, and evening draws in, gray and cold, we'll backward look through mists of tears to all these toiling, plodding years, and to our ancient eyes they'll seem as golden as a summer dream.
A little while our friends will meet in daily walks upon the street, and we, intent upon our chores, will say that friends are often bores.
And when life's little day's near done, and we behold the sinking sun, and evening winds are drear and cold, we'll think about the friends of old and wish they might come back once more, from out the shadows of death's shore. A little while we'll toil and save some more samoleons to save; a little while we'll scheme and plan to get the best of t'other man. And when life's little day is old, we'll look back on the search for gold, and murmur, with a dotard sigh: "We let the best of life go by!"

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WALT MASON.