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WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

CARRY OUT THE PROGRAMME.

The confidence with which the Republican organs of this city accept the "agreement" reached between the Republican factions in the office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad is the best evidence that the Phelps-Kerens deal will be carried to completion. As allies of the lobby these newspapers are bound to use their influence in preventing action on the United States Senatorship in the State Convention.

Dictating what a delegated convention of Republicans shall do in advance seems to be a peculiar feature of the Phelps-Kerens combination. Evidently the convention will be a farce. It will meet, re-elect State Chairman Atkins, name the candidates whom Messrs. Phelps and Kerens and the Republican organs select, pass resolutions denouncing the lobby and refuse to nominate a man for United States Senator.

The last-named act of omission is a part of the published programme. At a conference held by Colonel Bill Phelps, Colonel R. C. Kerens, their friends, and a man whom they supposed to represent State Chairman Atkins, it was agreed that the interests of the National Committeeman demanded that the State Convention leave the nomination of a Senator to the Republican members of the General Assembly.

As part of the bargain, it is understood, the lobbyist of the Missouri Pacific will see that Kerens receives the caucus nomination. In the further interest of this scheme, a third party has been launched with which Phelps and Kerens hope to secure a balance of power in the General Assembly. That once gained, Colonel Kerens would succeed Senator Vest.

Of course, the energies of the lobby and the lobby newspapers will be used to consummate this plot against the people of Missouri. The Republican State Convention will be compelled to make the "agreement" effective. The bosses will see that the lobby is not disappointed. The delegates, like so many mannikins, will be expected to jump as the wires are pulled.

In one way, however, this obedience will be different from that formerly rendered. In past conventions well-meaning Republicans have done the bidding of the bosses while in ignorance of the hidden purposes. This year they will be compelled to obey the Kerens-Phelps combination while knowing the trick which has been played. They must keep the "agreement" for fear of discrediting their National Committeeman. The minority in the General Assembly must be "vindicated" for its conscientious devotion to Colonel Kerens and the lobby.

JUST A HINT TO MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain's visit, after many years, to the scenes of his childhood in Hannibal, the picturesque Missouri town where he was raised, should produce results in literature which will again delight the souls of all lovers of the homely and native in story-telling.

The best work that Mr. Clemens has done in all his busy life is that which contains the atmosphere of his Missouri boyhood. It is his most human work, rich and racy of the soil, filled with breathing folk. He has done more ambitious work, but his truest and, therefore, his highest achievement is found in the sincere stories that have their root in Missouri soil.

Returning to Hannibal, the affectionate reception of Mark Twain by his friends of fifty years ago has deeply touched his heart. Beyond all question, also, a thousand memories that would otherwise have lain dormant have been revived in his soul. The quaint, old-fashioned life of a Mississippi Valley town of the middle of the past century has sprung into being before his mind's eye. The breathing folk of those times are again thickly peopling his fancy, just as when he first began to write about them for the great edification of the English-speaking world.

It will be strange, indeed, if Mark Twain does not give us at least one more story of the Missouri people and country of his childhood. He is a healthy, optimistic, dreamful old man, wisely humorous. A Missouri novel, written in his sunny age, should be a masterpiece of naturalness and of homely charm. Let's hope for such a novel as the result of Mark Twain's homecoming.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

If America's first millionaire were living he would have been 152 years old May 24. That he died when 81 years of age makes his career a comparatively recent part of American history. Yet he will never be forgotten as long as his final benefaction is carried forward in the spirit of his will.

Stephen Girard was born in Bordeaux, France. Adventurous, he began a seafaring life when a boy; ambitious and efficient, he had become first mate of a schooner before he was 20. During the Revolution he was a merchant in Philadelphia, where he followed the sordid occupation of selling supplies and cider to the American troops.

Of course, he profited by his transactions with the army, yet in some way he managed to become patriotic, as his later deeds testify. He was a strong admirer of Jefferson and Franklin, the philosophy of the former and the practical wisdom of the latter taking firm root in his mind.

After the war he continued his trade with the West Indies. During the revolt of Touverture he happened to be, with one of his ships, in front of St. Domingo. He offered to carry the whites, who were threatened with massacre, to a safe port. Instead, they asked that he take charge of their goods until the danger was over. The massacre left him in possession of the property, which made him the first millionaire of this country.

At no time did he fail to use the economy which

resulted in his first accumulations of property. He was at times parsimonious to a degree. When the Government called for subscriptions to the bond issue for the war with Great Britain, in 1812, the response was light, only \$50,000 having been received when Girard advanced several millions. Of course, his confidence and prompt action steadied the money market and insured the taking of the bonds.

In 1827 he showed his public spirit and self-denial by personally nursing those who were stricken with the yellow fever in Philadelphia. He visited the hospitals, and, though a skeptic, gave what cheer he could to the dying. Distrust of sectarian religion never left him. In his will establishing the Girard College for boys he provided that no clergyman should ever be allowed inside the grounds. The college has kept up its work, and, by the careful attention which has been given to it great good has been accomplished. It is the perpetual monument to the philanthropy of the first American millionaire.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION AND CIVIC DUTY.

Municipal corruption to an extent almost impossible to describe is declared by the April Grand Jury to have existed in St. Louis under the ring rule which, until the election of Mayor Wells, had held this city at the mercy of a gang of spoliemen whose one object was to enrich themselves at the expense of the municipality.

Following the reports of similar tendency made by the December and February Grand Juries, this latest recital of bad government possesses a cumulative force that confirms every charge and suspicion. Three faithful and hard-working Grand Juries have now, in succession, continued the investigation of the hoodlum scandals. The stretch of corruption has increased as the probing reached deeper and deeper into the slime of moral rotteness.

The shameful facts brought to light by these investigations place a solemn responsibility upon the people of this community. Public sentiment must now be brought to bear on the situation in a manner that will prevent the recurrence of evil conditions. In every case where the evidence justifies and the statute of limitations permits the guilty must be punished. No man should be allowed to escape who is convicted by the truth, no matter what may be his position in the community. This is the first duty in the necessary work of municipal purification.

The second, and, in its turn, equally important, duty is that of exercising a greater vigilance in the choice of municipal servants. Surely we ought to have learned by this time that the Municipal Assembly is too important a part of the governmental structure to be placed under the control of unworthy and dishonest men. We have elected a Mayor who is splendidly testifying to his civic loyalty and devotion to the general good. He has organized his administration on an honest and efficient basis. The task of the voters of St. Louis will not be completed, however, until the Municipal Assembly has been purged of unworthy members and made clean and pure, as befits the fountain-head of municipal legislation.

UP TO THE VOTERS.

Republican primaries for the election of delegates to conventions will be held June 19. Democratic primaries have been set for June 30. The law provides that the registration books must be closed five days preceding and five days succeeding a primary election.

Less than a third of the voters have qualified to participate in these primaries. The books will be closed on the evening of June 13, so that any man who expects to have a voice in the selection of delegates must be registered before that time.

No man who neglects this important duty has a right to complain of poor nominations. It is in his power to bring about better conditions. If he fails to aid in the work, he will have become responsible for poor performance on the part of inferior officials who may be elected next fall.

There remains less than a fortnight in which to bring the total of registration up to the mark which it should reach. The 120,000 voters of St. Louis should take part in the primaries as well as in the general election. Nothing but an indifference to the public welfare will prevent any citizen from voting in the primaries.

MUST DESERVE ADVANCE IN GRADE.

A proper regard for the efficiency of the American army demands the strictest insistence upon the maintained capability of officers in the line of promotion and justifies recent action of the War Department intended to emphasize this truth.

The publication of the names of eleven Second Lieutenants in the cavalry and infantry branches of the service, recently suspended for one year because of failure to pass the required examination, is taken as constituting formal notice to all officers that they must continue the arduous study of their profession if they expect to remain in the army. This warning, it is believed, will have the desired effect.

Assuredly there is good reason for demanding of all army officers, from the rank of Second Lieutenant upward, that they keep themselves capable of the highest service in arms. The education obtained at West Point or in the ranks before gaining a commission is but the foundation of efficiency. Continued study, exactly as is necessary in other professions, is imperative in this. A general recognition of the wisdom of the War Department rule to this effect will be to the benefit of the service and the advantage of officers in the line of promotion.

ST. LOUIS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

As the governing force in Missouri the Democratic party must recognize the needs of every important element of citizenship and the phases of every great problem.

The Republic has already shown that judiciary nominations cannot be properly regarded as objects of mere political competition. It may be proper for political parties to undertake the responsibility of nomination. In fact, under the existing system of government by party, there is no other way of preventing the trickery of judiciary elections by purely selfish interests.

But a political party worthy of ascendancy will be careful that its selection of judgeship nominees is governed by the opinions of qualified lawyers and by the requirements of the state of legal interpretation at the time.

In America the greatest of the law's unsettled problems is that of municipal government. The growth and changes of cities, the introduction of modern improvements and the complicated concerns of different classes of citizens bring up constantly differing and new phases of the law's application. Questions of special taxation, the relation of municipality to State, the powers and duties of public officers, and others in perplexing variety, arise more rapidly than the courts can follow; and most of these questions demand prompt and decisive settlement.

liar and critical importance. In addition to the problems common to all large cities, we have the World's Fair and its many incidental tasks; we have just begun a long-delayed general system of street improvement under a comprehensively amended charter; we have inaugurated a widespread reform of shiftless and corrupt methods of local administration.

All of these considerations aside, the mere quantitative matter of population entitles St. Louis to at least two members of the Supreme Court.

When these considerations are taken into account it seems imperative that at least two members of that court should be specially versed in municipal law and trained in the analysis of conditions under the Charter of St. Louis.

Unless a jurist of these special qualifications is nominated by the Democracy, Judge Marshall will be the only Supreme Court Justice, after the next election, familiar with the details of municipal law as applicable to St. Louis. There are three vacancies to be filled. Certainly St. Louis should have one of the nominations. This city does not rest the claim on the equities of the geographical distribution of political favors, but on the actual needs of municipal government.

FAITHFUL SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS.

In a fitting line of succession to its December and February predecessors the April Grand Jury has rendered to this community faithful service of such high quality as to entitle that body to the lasting gratitude of every good citizen.

Again, also, as the April Grand Jury's final report testifies, has Circuit Attorney Folk offered convincing proof of the fact that he is safely to be depended on for fearless and capable direction of the hoodlum prosecutions. Too much credit in this respect, says the latest Grand Jury report, cannot be given to Mr. Folk and Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock.

St. Louis is fortunate in receiving such service at a time of so great moment in municipal history. The opportunity created by this truth must not be neglected. The hoodlum prosecutions should be pushed to the completest culmination in the utter defeat and destruction of the hoodlum gang.

Local thankfulness for the relief from Ziegenheimism which came with the election of Mr. Wells as Mayor will be increased by the revelations of Ziegenheim methods contained in the April Grand Jury's final report. If ever a city needed to be rescued from ring rule, St. Louis was certainly in such need. The fact that there is still a political organization in St. Louis animated by a strenuous yearning to re-establish Ziegenheim conditions in the municipality should have its proper effect in strengthening the popular determination for continued vigilance. This community has had more than enough of ring rule and municipal corruption. Intelligent voters must see to it that the ousted gang has no show for a return to power.

Mayor Wells is working for a pure-water supply along the most practical lines. He has the support of the local community in his indicated policy. The outlook now is that we shall secure effective filtration at the lowest cost compatible with the achievement.

Mexico may yet have reason to deplore a policy which invites fugitive American hoodlums to seek safety from punishment by fleeing to Mexican territory. Men of the Kratz type are not likely to become valuable members of any society.

RECENT COMMENT.

A Character Study in Feet.

New Yorker. I was fascinated by Senator Hanna's feet the other evening. I was one of a group consisting of Senator Hanna, Postmaster General Payne and "Dick" Kerens of Missouri. We were sitting in the little space in front of the cashier's quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Presently a gentleman and a lady stopped to speak to the Ohio Senator and introduce a friend. Others followed, and for a half an hour or longer he stood shaking hands with a procession of people who filed by, exchanging pleasantries with old friends and making new acquaintances. My eyes chanced to fall on the Senator's feet, and to save my life I could not resist the temptation to look at them. They were very small feet and very neatly shod. Senator Hanna is a heavy, stockily built man, and one natural ally associates such people with big, broad feet. I should say Senator Hanna wears a number seven shoe; possibly it is a number six. It wasn't the size of the shoe that held my gaze, however. It was the fact that, during that half hour of handshaking and conversation, they never moved so much as a hair's breadth. They stayed where they were planted, firm and immovable. The feat (no pun) stamped the man as being absolutely destitute of nerves—a model of perfect composure and unconscious self-control. I never saw anything to better illustrate the character of the man than those feet. I will wager that not one man in 10,000 could go through that half hour's experience without shuffling.

The Real Hobo; What He Is and How He Lives.

Charles Ely Plana in Philadelphia. The hobo may serve to dispel a popular error. First, he is, within certain bounds, a patron of literature. There are very many exceptions to the general rule of illiteracy. Second, he spends a very respectable amount of his time in the use of water, soap and towels. Aside from the question of special fitness, a man is the creature of his opportunities, and this truth in its scope runs to the last far-reaches of Hobo-dom. The dweller in this realm when in the harness obtains but a slight acquaintance with leisure. He rises early; and, as he must work, on an average, ten hours a day, he must have more than eight hours' sleep. It is true that even this schedule leaves him a few hours to himself on working days; but the fact remains that, through fatigue and lack of facilities, for the appointments of a railroad camp are few and extremely rough, he is unable to utilize his spare time to the best advantage. After supper most of the men retire to the bunk-tents to lie on their beds and smoke and talk. Some play cards; others devote to be exclusive, arrange their blankets for a comfortable reclining position and read books and belated newspapers by the flickering light of a candle fastened at the head of the bunk. Sunday of course, is the hobo's day of freedom, and he appropriates the time to avocations of his own inclination. He bathes, shaves, clips his shoes, bolts his underclothes, sews on buttons, takes stiches where needed, goes to the post office, writes letters to absent "partners," and reads.

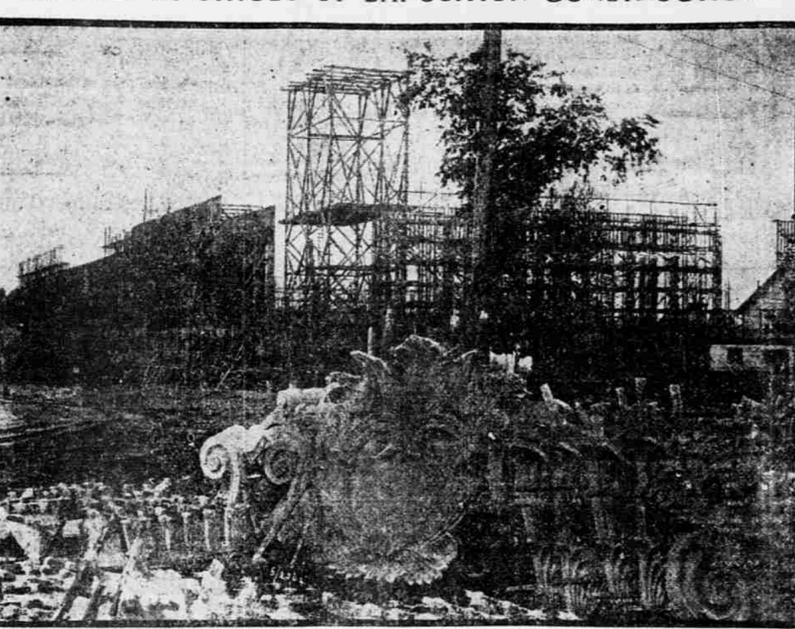
Booker Washington's System.

Francis E. Leupp in Outlook. I have alluded to the fact that Washington discourages aid for the negro past a certain point. Here, again, he has to draw heavily upon his reserve of moral courage. No matter how benevolent of purpose, there are forms of help which must be declined, though at the risk of hurting the feelings of some good man or woman. A few years ago a group of Northern tourists, who had visited Tuskegee and learned that most of the negro farmers in the neighborhood were struggling under a greater or less load of debt, raised a fund for Washington to use in lifting this burden. He answered that, appreciative as he was of the motive which inspired the gift, he would not for the world touch a dollar of the money for the purpose suggested. The only hope of the adult negro, he explained, was to get out of the atmosphere of pauperism or childish dependence upon a man in the creature of his opportunities, and this he intended merely to throw the poor fellow back a way. The only money which would do him good was that which he earned by his own labor and saved by self-denial.

The One That Was Sad.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Sunday school lesson had been the "Story of the Prodigal Son." The teacher wished to impress upon them the mean disposition of the elder brother who "would not go in." "Now," he said, "in the midst of all this rejoicing at the return of the prodigal there was one who was unhappy. While the others were bright and glad he was sad, and who was he?" "The fattest calf," called out one little boy.

SECONDARY STAGES OF EXPOSITION CONSTRUCTION.



Staff casts and "casting shells" from the staff shop of Alexander & White, Varied Industries Palace, and the traveler of the Rountree Construction Company in the background. A bit of the Emergency Hospital appears at the extreme right of the picture. Immediately after the staff has been run into the moulds it is brought out into the air, where it is allowed to harden and stand throughout the weather, irrespective of its conditions.

MISSIONARY HOST AT THE EXPOSITION.

More Than 3,500 Children Attend Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of Episcopal Sabbath Schools.

More than 3,500 Sunday School children assembled in Exposition Music Hall yesterday for the thirty-third annual celebration of the Sunday School Missionary Host. Delegations from all the Sabbath classes in the Episcopal diocese of St. Louis were present.

The gathering was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the league. Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle presided and led in the service of song, which was the principal feature of the programme. In his address he spoke of the marked progress which has been made in the Sunday schools in the diocese in the last twelve months, and the missionary work which is being accomplished among the needy poor of St. Louis.

Reports were read by Treasurer Frank Wyman and Secretary W. P. Nelson, which showed the financial condition of the host to be in a most prosperous condition. The reports gave a detailed account of the work of the host in the various dioceses of the diocese. It was shown that the objects for which the association was formed had been being served to the fullest extent.

The delegations of Sunday schools began to arrive at the Exposition long before four o'clock for the meeting. Each class was in charge of its teacher and was headed by choir boys wearing gowns and surplices. Promptly at 4 o'clock the doors were opened and the children filed into the hall. The singing was taken up by the children, and sung in full chorus by the lines of delegations, extending down the Exposition steps and along Olive street.

On the stage were seated the clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of St. Louis and numerous other clergymen, all wearing gown and surplice. In the center of the stage sat Bishop Tuttle, who presided over the service. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hart, who read the opening prayer. The exercises closed with the hymn "From Greenland's icy Mountains."

The following Sunday schools took part in the exercises: All Saints, Association, Christ Church Cathedral, Emmanuel, Epiphany, Church of the Good Shepherd, Grace Church, Holy Trinity, Mount Calvary, Church of the Redeemer, St. Andrew's, St. Augustine's, St. George's, St. James's, St. John's, St. Mark's, St. Mary's, St. Matthew's, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. Philip's, St. Stephen's, St. Thomas's, Trinity, Archbishop's Home, Grace Church, Kirkwood, Holy Comforter, Montgomery City, St. Paul's, Palmyra.

NEW OPERAS INTEREST BERLIN.

Humperdinck Has Just Completed a Fairy Creation.

Berlin, June 1.—Humperdinck has finished another fairy opera, which will have its first performance next season. He is keeping the libretto secret.

The music was sung in opera for the first time in Berlin during the Verdi festival, and Berlin during Wednesday. His invitation was due to the gala opera performance in New York, where Prince Henry heard him for the first time, and mentioned him to Emperor William.

The musical career of Rudolf Berger of the Berlin Royal Opera has been interrupted by a call to do military service in July and August, compelling him to cancel his engagement to sing the part of Amfortas in "Parsifal" at Bayreuth.

The Liszt festival at Weimar was concluded to-day with the unveiling of the Liszt statue.

The British colony in Berlin is arranging to celebrate King Edward's coronation with a dinner at the Swedish Pavilion, at Wannsee, not far from Berlin. In view of the anti-British feeling existing here, it was concluded that it would be better to celebrate the event outside of the city, and thus avoid any possibility of provoking a demonstration. For a while it looked as though the coronation of King Edward would pass unnoticed here.

ENGAGED IN BITTERLY DENOUNCING THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of The Republic. St. Louis, May 31.—It is astonishing that Honorable B. F. Russell should acquiesce in the denunciation of the school certificates as unconstitutional and void. That is what he seems to do in the Crawford County Mirror, of which he is editor and proprietor.

AMERICA'S RECEPTION PLEASED FRENCH VISITORS— PRESIDENT VOICES SENTIMENT OF WELCOME.

Washington, June 1.—The following correspondence between General Brugere of the French mission to participate in the Rochambeau statue exercises, and the President, was made public to-day:

GENERAL BRUGERE'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. Boston, Mass., May 31, 1912.—His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States: Before my departure for France, whether important duties call me, I desire to address to you, Mr. President, as also to the Government and people of the United States, the thanks of the French mission for the kindly and warm welcome which it has received in your beautiful country. We take back with us, after our too short stay in this hospitable land, an ineffaceable souvenir.

We have there found brighter than ever the remembrance of the brotherhood in arms which united Washington's soldiers to those of Rochambeau, and it is now particularly pleasant to me to think that our visit may have contributed to draw still closer the bonds of traditional friendship which, for more than a century, have existed between the United States and France.

Permit me, Mr. President, to thank you personally for the hearty sympathy which you have been pleased to manifest to me, and to inform you that all entertain the best wishes for your prosperity and for that of the great American Nation, the friend of France.

"GENERAL BRUGERE." (Signed) PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FELICITOUS REPLY. "White House, Washington, June 1, 1912.—General Brugere, care Gaulds, Boston, Mass.: Accept my most hearty thanks for your courteous message. It has given our people genuine pleasure, not merely to receive the embassy from our great sister Republic, on such an occasion as this, but especially to receive an embassy composed of such men as those whom President Loubet has sent hither. Your visit has done good in more ways than one, and on behalf of the American people, I again desire to express to you how sincere has been our welcome, and to wish all happiness in the present and in the future to you and to the nation you represent." (Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

As though to emphasize the strictures he prints in the adjoining column an editorial from the Globe-Democrat and one from the Missouri Republican—a party weekly—libeling all members of the Legislature who countenanced the certificates.

Mr. Russell was twice a member of the Legislature, and once Speaker of the House, and at each session devoted to reorganize the certificates as constitutional. He was also voted for the creation and issue of the last certificate.

Does he now admit that he was ignorant or incompetent, or that he intentionally violated the Constitution? That is just the position he is made to occupy if that resolution and those editorial charges, why does he so apparently approve of them by his silence? This above all, to think own self as true; That cannot then be false to any man; Major John L. Bittinger has returned to Missouri to help open the campaign. He introduced the last certificate in 1888, and in 1897 he introduced a bill attempting to create another certificate for \$2,000,000 to be a charge upon the interest fund. His course now on the subject will attract attention. JOSEPH T. TATUM.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

THE BELL OF THE ATLANTIC.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Lidia Hunter Sigourney was born at Norwich, Conn., September 1, 1791, and died at Hartford June 1, 1865. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution. She could read when 3 years old, and at 7 wrote simple verses, she received a superior education, and for five years was a teacher in Hartford. Most of her life was devoted to caring for others. Her penitence was numerous. She was economical in dress, so that she might help the needy. Her husband was Charles Sigourney, a Hartford merchant.

The Steamboat Atlantic, plating between Norwich, Conn., and New York, was wrecked on an island near New London. Many of the passengers were on their way to join in the celebration of the annual Thanksgiving in New England. The bell of this boat, supported by a portion of the wreck, continued for many days and nights to toll as if in mournful requiem of the lost.

O! toll, toll! Thou bell by billows swung, And, night and day, thy warning words Toll for the hapless orphan lad! Toll for the queenly boat, Wrecked on thy rocky shore! See, seaward in her palace hall— She rides the surge no more.

Toll for the master bold, The high-souled and the brave, Who ruled her like a thing of life Amid the crested wave! Toll for the hardy crew, And that sad verge of bliss, Who long the tyrant ocean dared— But it vanquished them at last.

Toll for the man of God, Whose hallowed voice of prayer Rang above the stifled wail Of that intense despair, How precious were those tones, On that sad verge of life, And the fierce and freezing storm, And the mountain billows' strife!

Toll for the lover, lost! To the summoned bridal train; Bright glows a picture on his breast, Beneath 't' unfathomed main, One from her casement gazed, Long o'er the misty sea! He cometh not, poor maiden— His heart is cold to thee!

Toll for the absent sire, Who to his home drew near, To bless a glad, expecting group— Wife, and children, and the babe, They hear the blazing hearth, The fasten'd board is spread, But a fearful guest is at the gate— Room for the sheeted dead!

Toll for the loved and fair, The whelmed beneath the tide— The broken harp, around whose strings The dull sea-monsters glide! Mother and nursing sweet, Rest from the household throng— There's bitter weeping in the nest, Where breathed her soul of song.

Toll for the hearts that bleed, Neath misery's furrowing trace; Toll for the hapless orphan lad, The last of all his race! Yes, with thy heaviest knell, From surge to rocky shore, Toll for the living—not the dead, Whose mortal woes are free.

Toll, toll, toll! O'er the breeze and billow free; And with thy startling low instruct Each rover of the sea, Tell how o'er proud joys May swift destruction sweep, Prints in the foam of his cap, May trace the leader on High— Lone teacher of the deep!

Lidia H. Sigourney