

We can sell you  
The Best  
KITCHEN LAMP  
On the market for 50  
cts. A full line of  
Lamp goods at  
Miller's Pharmacy.

# Chalshoro Weekly Argus.

Fresh and complete  
Live of  
FRUIT  
TABLETS AND  
MARSHMALLOWS  
Can be found at  
Miller's Pharmacy.

"This Argus o'er the people's rights  
Doth an eternal vigil keep;  
No soothing strain of Mai's son  
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

No. 86

## THE MINISTRY OF WOMAN.

How beautiful the ministry  
Of woman's gentle hand!  
How soft love's attributes that spring  
At her divine command.  
For weal or woe, for good or ill,  
About man's careless life,  
She weaves the bliss of her heart  
As mother, maid or wife.  
She leads his feet up from the pit;  
She bids his spirit rise;  
Sometimes by her superior will,  
Sometimes by pleading eyes.  
Or else she lures him from the heights  
To darkest depths below;  
From peace and joy and love and heaven  
To bitterness and woe.  
Oh, woman, lovely womankind!  
Be careful how you play  
The role of queen, in this your realm,  
To him whom you may sway.  
—New York Ledger.

## Bishop Hendrix Talks.

Bishop Hendrix left this morning for his home in Kansas City, Mo. He goes via the Western North Carolina road.  
In conversation with a *Sentinel* reporter Bishop Hendrix expressed himself as being delighted with his visit to Winston.  
The Bishop had a kind word to say to President-elect Cleveland. He said that he was a man whom he greatly admired, for he stood high above the average politician.  
"He is a man who has convictions of his own and he is not afraid to express them."  
He has a brother, Joseph C. Hendrix, who in Mr. Cleveland's appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., during his former administration. My brother was secretary of the great New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company and his salary was larger than that paid by the Brooklyn office. He accepted the appointment, however, because he admired the man who gave it to him. He has held the office during Mr. Harrison's administration through the civil service laws.  
At the recent election he was elected to Congress from the Brooklyn district. — *Winston Sentinel*.

## The Treasury Empty.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is less disappointing than the curt paragraphs of the President's message dealing with the finances, only because it was expected from Mr. Foster that he was juggling with the evident purpose of concealing as far as possible the actual condition of the Treasury, and he persists in the juggling in his annual report. The figures are, of course, exact, but they are given in such a way that the way-faring man can make little out of them, except that the Treasury is practically bankrupt.  
By holding back every payment that it was possible to do or until June 30. Mr. Foster was able to show an excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year of less than ten millions. By again omitting all liabilities that it is possible to omit—and some, like the payments to the sinking fund, that it is only possible to omit by disregarding existing statutes—and by then estimating the revenue on an undified but evidently liberal basis, he figures out a surplus of two millions for the current year. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is no surplus at all; that even if the Secretary's figures could be trusted a margin of two millions in an account running over \$460,000,000 is quite too meagre to rely upon. In short, the Secretary's own statement is practically a confession of a deficiency, and his great fault is that he has not the frankness to state the truth, but leaves it to be inferred.  
Under such conditions, Mr. Foster's estimates for the year to come are quite valueless and the committee of ways and means will have to find out for themselves just what the situation is that must be met. For the first time in many years Congress is confronted with the question of revenue. Hitherto we have had only the question of expenditure to consider. But the last Congress changed all that. The surplus has disappeared and the outgo is more than the income, so that the question of revenue has become of immediate and pressing concern. — *Philadelphia Times*.

*Asheville Citizen:* Rev. R. F. Campbell, the new pastor of the First Presbyterian church, accompanied by his wife and child, has arrived in the city and entered upon his work. For the present they are staying with F. E. Mitchell on Bearden avenue. Mr. Campbell will preach Sunday evening and morning.  
J. W. VICK,  
L. H. CASTER,  
J. S. D. SAULS,  
Ex. Committee.  
All the former officials whose terms of office expired yesterday were unanimously re-elected.

## EASTERN HOSPITAL.

### Flectoral Meeting of the Board of Directors: Superintendent's Biennial Report—A splendid Showing for the Administration of This Valuable State Institution.

The Board of directors of the Eastern Hospital for the care of the colored in care of the State, met yesterday at that institution near this city, Dr. J. W. Vick, chairman presiding, and a quorum of the members of the Board in attendance, and Capt. R. P. Howell, Secretary to the Board at his desk.  
The report of Dr. J. F. Miller, the efficient and aggressive Superintendent of the Hospital, was read by that gentleman before the Board. It covered the operations of the institution for the past two years, and was elaborate, painstaking—as it should be—ornate and interesting. It showed that during the two years ended Nov. 30 '92 there were admitted 79 male and 88 female patients, and that the total number treated during the two years was 411. Of this number the cures exceeded 40 per cent., while the mortality was barely six per cent. This is indeed truly wonderful, and shows at once, without further comment, that this grand institution of the State's commendable charity and sublime humanity is conducted on an advanced scale of science, while the financial part of the Superintendent's report, which we copy as he delivered it to the Board, shows that the affairs of the Hospital are conducted with intelligent and conscientious economy.

### FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The question of finance is always an interesting one, whether pertaining to individual effort or to the operations of an institution. The people of the State have a right to demand not only kind and efficient service in the care of the insane, but economy in the expenditure of money appropriated for their maintenance. It is believed our financial exhibit, so carefully and accurately prepared by our faithful and venerable Steward, will meet all reasonable demands for economy on the part of our tax payers. By referring to his table of expenditures it will be seen that the per capita cost of maintaining a patient in this institution is \$117.85-100. When the destructive tendencies of so many of our patients is considered, the wonder is, how can proper provision be made for these people at so low a per capita cost. A larger expenditure of money would have met all increased needs and efforts and might have produced better results. But we have done the best we could, with the means at command; and it will doubtless be gratifying to you for me to be able to state that our recoveries compare favorably with many institutions of much larger financial resources, and our mortality the past two years is by a large per cent. the smallest in the history of this institution. It will be observed that we have expended the past two years for improvements, a little more than \$7,000. This amount has been saved by rigid economy from our annual appropriation for ordinary expenses.  
At the beginning of the fiscal year '90, there was to our credit \$735.61. The Legislative appropriation the past two years was \$53,000 each year, or a total of \$66,000. We have expended to the close of our last fiscal year, November 30 '92, of this amount \$65,961. There remains to our credit therefore, at the close of the fiscal year '92, \$8,039.00. By our recent improvements the capacity of this Hospital has been increased to 250 patients. We will therefore need an appropriation of \$35,000. This is for all purposes necessary to the maintenance of our population; and when the amount asked for is compared with what is allowed our other Hospitals for the insane, the reasonableness and modesty of this request will be appreciated. Our Steward's report furnishes a fuller and more satisfactory statement of cost of our improvements.

As will be seen from the above financial clause of the Superintendent's report, he compliments highly the faithful work of the competent and ever active Steward Capt. Dan'l Reid. As a further earnest of his efficient service we bring forward the following endorsement which we found on the books of the institution when permitted to inspect them yesterday:

This is to certify that we have carefully examined the books and vouchers and accounts of Capt. Daniel Reid, Steward of the Eastern Hospital, and find them correct, neatly and accurately kept and in good condition.  
J. W. VICK,  
L. H. CASTER,  
J. S. D. SAULS,  
Ex. Committee.

## THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

### An Open Letter From Chairman Simmons of the Democratic State Committee.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 21, '92.  
To Mr. ———— *Wilmington N. C.*  
MY DEAR SIR:—I must ask your pardon for failing so long to acknowledge the receipt of your recent favor, but I have been much indisposed since my return here from Raleigh, as well as engrossed in my much neglected private affairs.

I must confess I hardly know what to answer your touching request that I assist you in securing the appointment to the position which you intend to apply for. You must know, without any assurance from me, it would give me great pleasure to do you a personal favor, but I am sure you can not fail to see how embarrassing to me to take part in a contest between friends over local positions. For this reason I have refused to sign petitions of friends residing in my own town, where I am supposed to be better informed as to the relative merits of the opposing applicants, and my judgment impels me to follow the same course towards applicants to other communities who have honored me by the suggestion that I might aid them. It seems to me this course for me to pursue, since if I could be of any service in this regard, the influence I am asked to employ is not my personal but official.

I have thought much upon this subject during the past few days, and it has occurred to me that our Senators and Representatives in Congress would be much aided and relieved if some method could be devised by which the County Executive Committees would investigate and in an official way decide conflicting claims arising in the distribution of local patronage. These decisions would be nothing more than partisan recommendations, and would be given by our Representatives only such weight as this sanction would naturally impart to them. Likewise the State and District Committees might act in cases which would naturally fall under their respective jurisdictions. It is not unreasonable to suppose under such a system, patronage would be justly and meritoriously awarded; scandals, and expensive, not to say in many cases unseemly, contests avoided or rendered less public. Of course such a plan could not be inaugurated and should not be attempted without the approval and consent of our Representatives in the Congress, to whom the President looks for advice in these matters, and upon whose advice he generally very properly acts. I am inclined to think but little if any opposition would be offered by them to any plan along this line that the feasibility of which would meet the approval of their judgment.

If a system of the kind I have suggested would tend to accomplish the end I have estimated, I am sure it would accomplish another object, which from a partisan standpoint is much to be desired. Our weak point as a party is lack of local organization, and this would produce a better and more perfect organization in the counties. It would invest these committees with new and attractive functions, and the best and most active men in the party would not only seek place on them but would also discharge the duties imposed with a zeal and efficiency hitherto unknown with us. With the strong Democratic sentiment among our people; fostered and guided by such an organization as would be thus secured; Democratic party would become invincible in the State of North Carolina.

I have always believed in the efficacy of organization, but my faith in it as a political factor has been greatly, almost immeasurably strengthened, by my recent experience.

With safety, and I hope without immodesty, I can say our organization in North Carolina is better than it has been; but is far short of what it should be; if we wish to be prepared to contend with such dangers to our party ascendancy as those we have just successfully repelled.  
These are suggestions; crude, I admit; but which I make after some, though not mature reflections; and while I think them worthy of consideration and should like to have them discussed, I confess I am rather wary of practicality or wisdom.  
I have written somewhat hurriedly and perhaps disconnectedly, but you will understand what I mean, and I am sure will appreciate my situation and the embarrassment I feel in the large number of requests of similar import to yours

Yours truly,  
F. M. SIMMONS.  
[Signed.]

which I have received from friends from different portions of the State.

I have great confidence in your judgment and in your friendship and I would esteem it a favor if you would consider what I have written, and leaving your own case out of consideration, give me your views in the premises.  
I am, yours truly,  
F. M. SIMMONS.  
[Signed.]

## Everybody's Medical Duty.

The following from the *American Practitioner and News*, very justly and clearly pictures the situation and character of a physician's life: "Herodotus tells us that the Babylonians had physicians, that when anyone was sick he was carried into the streets and placed where the greatest number of passers-by could see him; everybody was bound to stop and consider the case, and if an individual passed who had suffered in what seemed to him a similar manner, he was compelled to explain the method of his cure. There is no doubt of the sort of thing now, although a large section of the public enjoys nothing more than suggesting remedies for all sorts of complaints, and dabbling generally in a little physic. But there never was a time in the history of civilization when there was greater need that everybody should recognize the fact that he owes a medical duty to his neighbor which he is bound to perform. Dr. George Gould recently delivered an address in Philadelphia on the subject 'Everybody's Medical Duty,' in the course of which he bitterly complained of the way in which the public at large leaves the medical profession to struggle under its Atlantean world of deputed responsibility. The indifference, the want of sympathy, to say nothing of the actual opposition experienced by those whose work it is to contend against disease is as discouraging to our profession as it is disgraceful to our usage of science. There never was a body of men animated by a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice such as characterizes the medical practitioners of the age. How is this devotion and self-sacrifice recognized? The quacks, the charlatans, and the knaves make fortunes, while the educated and conscientious practitioners are expected to do a large amount of work for nothing. Up to now the work of the physician has been the cure of sick persons. Now it has largely become the prevention of sickness. Patients will co-operate more or less in the work of being healed of their diseases, and are not wholly ungrateful to the healer, but those who are in daily danger of becoming patients will do little or nothing to assist the men who are fighting to keep disease from their doors. They laugh at bacteria and mock at microbes; carry the germs of disease in their clothes from house to house; sweep up the dust of the streets in their trailing skirts; take little or no pains to disinfect the excreta from such infectious cases as occur in their own homes; oppose with all their influence the erection of hospitals for infectious diseases in their midst, careless as to what becomes of the patients so long as they pass not by their own doors; impede the efforts of medical officers of health and inspectors of meat and other food to improve the hygienic condition of our towns and the quality of food we consume; disregard the authoritative condemnations of the corset, and in a multitude of ways help to make the work of the modern physician as hard as possible. Chaldaea and Babylon could have taught us this, at least, that everybody is bound to help the State to the utmost of his power in the battle against disease and death." — *Charlotte Medical Journal*.

## A Card of Thanks.

We desire to express to the individual members of the Goldsboro Fire Department and to our fellow citizens, our sincerest thanks for their prompt aid and generous success when our home was in flames and destroyed on Thursday night.

We shall always cherish a grateful remembrance of their kindness to us and ours.

Respectfully,  
W. H. FINLAYSON,  
MRS. W. H. FINLAYSON.

*Wilson Mirror:* F. L. Perry, a hotel man of twenty years' experience and who is said to be the best caterer in the State, has taken charge of Corbett's new hotel. He is a gentleman of fine address and pleasing manners, and knows how to run a hotel and please his guests.

## FIFTY SECOND CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, it was ordered that when the House adjourns to-day, it be to meet Monday next.  
Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that business coming over as unfinished from one session of Congress, may be considered immediately at the meeting of the subsequent session of the same Congress. Adopted.  
The Speaker announced a number of new committee assignments. Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, was placed on the Committees on Education and on Militia.

A call of committees for reports was unproductive.  
A motion made by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Private Calendar, was defeated—yeas 53, nays 141.  
Mr. Andrews, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of Rev. Philip Brooks and others, asking for the repeal of the Geary Chinese Act. It was ordered printed.  
The House then adjourned until Monday.

The glamour of the new session has worn off and the House to-day at the close of its first week's work, greatly resembles a meeting of that body after its members had been wearied by six months attention to important business. The attendance was small and the attention listless. It was with difficulty that a quorum could be raised to vote, and it was by a bare margin of votes that the printing bill was passed.

## The Baptist Convention.

The Baptist State Convention met last night at 8 o'clock, 268 delegates being present. Rev. R. H. Marsh, of Oxford, called the convention to order as president. The entire audience sang a hymn with fine effect.  
Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Tyree and a scriptural selection was read.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Hardaway preached the opening sermon, taking his text from the 51st chapter of Isaiah. His theme was the strength of the Church. His sermon was of an hour's length and showed care in preparation, and was forceful throughout.  
At its conclusion what may be termed the regular business of the convention was taken up, officers being chosen for the ensuing year. Rev. Dr. R. H. Marsh was one motion of Dr. Sanderlin re-elected President by acclamation. Three vice presidents were chosen and the secretaries were re-elected, the latter being Rev. C. Durham, Corresponding Secretary, Rev. N. B. Cobb, Statistical Secretary, and Mr. N. B. Broughton, Recording Secretary.

The convention shortly after 10 o'clock adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the Tabernacle.  
One of the pleasant incidents of last night's meeting was the very hearty welcome extended by the convention, through Dr. Marsh, its President, to the unusually large number of prominent preachers from other States. The principal religious papers of the Baptists in the South have representatives here.

Proceeding Friday, When the Baptist State Convention assembled at the tabernacle this morning, Dr. J. J. Holt delivered the address of welcome. E. K. Proctor responded.

Foreign mission work was discussed by Dr. Tupper, of Richmond, President of the Board of Foreign Missions, who presented a gratifying resume of operations in foreign countries, and particularly the extraordinary results in China where much headway had been made. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Bagby, missionary to Brazil; Dr. Powell, missionary to Mexico, and Rev. D. M. Herring, missions secretary to China, detailing the progress of Baptist work in those countries.

*Charlotte Observer:* A congressional meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church Sunday morning after service, and an unanimous call was extended to Rev. Jno. H. Boyd, of Memphis, Tenn.—salary \$2,400 and a manse.

*Winston sat net:* Some one entered the stables of Col. J. A. Biting on Fifth street a few nights ago and stole a light brown bay mare. He offers a reward for information which will lead to the capture of thief and the return of the animal.

## THE STATE VOTE.

### Gov. Carr's Majority Nearly Reaches the 40,000 Mark.

The State canvassing board completed its work Tuesday afternoon. The canvass of the gubernatorial vote showed that the plurality of Carr over Furches for Governor was 32,761. It would have run over 40,000 if the returns from every county had been sent in, but for some reason four counties failed to send in the returns for State officers. They were Wilkes, Vance, Duplin and Onslow.

The following are the totals received by the various candidates as shown by the canvass, the third counties and the fourth the Prohibitionists:

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Carr	129,955
Furches	90,194
Exum	45,492
Templeton	2,436
LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Doughton	129,765
Moody	90,390
Cobb	45,465
Candler	2,389
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Coke	129,630
Amis	90,114
Durham	45,383
AUDITOR.	
Furman	129,371
Grant	90,124
Butler, E. G.	45,356
Nelson, D. B.	2,359
TREASURER.	
Bain	129,545
Dockery	89,936
Worth	45,645
Bonner	2,344
SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Scarborough	129,597
Perisheso	90,139
Woody	44,441
Root	2,337
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Osborn	129,411
Furnell	89,917
Lyon	44,200
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.	
MacRae	136,063
Ball	97,750
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, 12th DIST.	
Shuford	135,004
Norwood	99,155

In Rowan county there were 156 votes for Joseph J. Davis for Supreme Court Justice.  
The constitutional amendment failed to carry by a vote of 120,476 and 135,978 against it.  
The following is the vote for Congressmen:  
First District—Branch, 14,263; Kiddick Gatling, 11,576; Bonner 57.  
Second District—Woodard, 13,925; Cheatham, 11,814; Thorpe, 5,457.  
Third District—Grady, 12,457; Clark, 5,271; Koonce, 9,869.  
Fourth District—Bunn, 14,640; Strowd, 12,916; Williamson, 13,748; Settle, 14,075; Lindsay, p. p., 4,358; Love, pro., 424.  
Sixth District—Alexander, 16,624; Maynard, p. p., 13,127.  
Seventh District—Hendersen, 14,303; Holton, 9,136; Shuford, 5,399.  
Eight District—Bower, 16,896; Wilcox, 13,215; Patton, 3,564.  
Ninth District—Crawford, 16,010; Pritchard, 14,560; Brown, 72.

*Raleigh Chronicle:* The two fine landscape paintings which have for several weeks adorned the windows of W. C. & A. B. Stronach, have been disposed of, one for \$250 and the other for \$225. They were a donation, the amount realized to be divided between the Soldier's Home and St. John's Hospital.

*Wilmington Star:* Mr. T. A. Hodges, one of the workmen in the Atlantic Coast Line shops in this city, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon. While running a rip-saw in the shops a large block of wood, held against the saw by another workman, was jerked out of the hands of the latter and struck Mr. Hodges on the head, breaking his jaw-bone, cutting his face and knocking him down. Drs. Belamy and Wright attended him and found that his skull was fractured. Mr. Hodges' injuries are believed to be fatal. — The railroad officials report the number of visitors in the city during the four days of Welcome week as follows: W. & W. railroad, 3000; W. C. & A., 3,700; Carolina Central, 1,600; Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley, 2,400; Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina, 850; Seacoast, 100. Beside these it is estimated that about 1,000 people came by river boats and private conveyances.

In connection with the highest order of statesmanship and patriotism, Grover Cleveland will bring courage and conscience into the administration of public affairs.

## I KNOW NOT WHAT MAY BEFALL ME.

I know not what may befall me,  
God hangs a mist o'er my eyes,  
And before each step of my onward way  
He makes new scenes to rise;  
And every joy he sends me comes  
As a sweet and glad surprise.  
I see not a step before me  
As I trace the day of the year;  
Cut the past is still in God's keeping,  
And what looks dark in the distance  
May brighten as I draw near.

For perhaps the dreaded future,  
Has less bitter than I think—  
The Lord may sweeten the water  
Before I cup to drink;  
Or if March must be March,  
He will stand beside the brink.  
It may be He has waiting,  
For the coming of my feet,  
Some gift of such rare blessedness,  
Some joy so strangely sweet,  
That my life can only tremble  
With the thanks I must speak.

My heart shrinks back from trials  
Which the future may disclose,  
Yet I never had a sorrow  
But what the dear Lord chose;  
And I send the coming tears back  
With the whispered words, "He knows."  
So I go on, not knowing;  
I would not if I might;  
I would rather walk with God in the dark,  
Than go alone in the light;  
I would rather walk with Him by faith  
Than walk alone by sight.

## THE APPROACH OF CHRISTMAS.

Within a few days we will celebrate what is next to Easter the greatest festival of Christendom—the anniversary of the birth of the Divine Saviour of mankind. Christmas Day has always been one of the cardinal feasts of the Christian year, though its observance has ebbed and flowed like the ocean's tides. In this time of what may be called the "springtime" of its celebration, the customs and usages which have collected like flotsam and jetsam upon the bosom of its stream have almost obscured the original idea.

In this day the most prominent and almost universal feature of Christmas is the custom of gift-giving. To "keep Christmas" is, in common phrase, the expression of the giving spirit, and poor indeed is the family between members the Christmas tokens are not exchanged. The custom seems in danger of sinking to what has been termed "a mere orgy of giving." As a practical exemplification of Christianity he beautiful use of "Love's calendar of opportunity" some one has named it.

But to give simply because it is the custom so to do; to give in order that one may be given to; to give only to those who will give to one in return; "do not even the publicans so? What do ye more than they?" to give without expending upon the gift the personal thought and care for fitness which are the unending means of interest; to give beyond one's means—these are the kinds of giving which are an abuse of the time-honored custom and which take from it its possibilities of beauty and blessedness.

Ponder these few suggestions during the intensifying days that lead up to the "hallowed and gracious time," and let the spirit of your giving be unselfish—then will joy abound both in your own soul and in that of the recipient of your gift.

## The Outgoing Congress.

The final session of the Fifty-second Congress, which opened yesterday, is not likely to prove particularly eventful. There is much that might be done, in the direction indicated by the popular vote in November, but the national disposition will be to leave this work for the new Congress, in which the two houses will be in political accord with the President. The work of this session will probably be confined to the necessary routine business.

One or two subjects demand immediate attention by the common consent of the leaders of both parties, the repeal of the Sherman silver act being one of them. Yet even this is quite likely to be deferred, and the general policy of the Senate will be to postpone whatever can be postponed, in order to throw all responsibility upon the Democratic party when it shall come into full control.

Fortunately the present situation, while it may cause delay, will also prevent any reckless legislation such as has characterized the final session of Congress after the people had commanded a party change. The looting of the Treasury by the last Republican Congress, like the salary grab some years earlier, was effected for the majority of the members had been defeated for re-election. There will

be nothing of that kind at the present session, the controlling majority in the House having just received a fresh commission from the people to carry out a policy of economy, and the party responsibility resting upon them is too great to be treated lightly.

The most important work to be expected at this session will be mainly in the way of preparation for the reforms to be undertaken by the new Congress. The President's message may help somewhat to this and if it shall contain the precise information that is needed regarding the finances of the country and the liabilities incurred under existing laws. If not, it will be the first business of the House to obtain this information and to take care that at least there shall be no further increase of expense until the system of revenue shall be rightly adjusted. — *Philadelphia Times*.

## The Will of Jay Gould.

JAY GOULD's last will is in harmony with his life. There was some hope that he might endeavor, as so many rich men have done, to purchase a post-mortem reputation by devoting a part of his fortune to some public use. The expectation was not reasonable. Gould never showed any regard for public opinion in his life and he maintained the same defiant attitude in his death.

The one thing that he cared for, beyond the accumulation of riches, was his family. If he could not obtain respect for himself, he could at least make his children respected, and to this end he has left his whole great fortune to them, with special gifts to none but members of his own family. His life had been a warfare against society and he did not mean that society should profit by his death.

There may have been also something of shrewd business sense in this. He had seen how many intended testamentary benefactions had failed in execution in New York, and he may have preferred to leave the disposition of his surviving representatives. More probably his ambition was to found a family fortune, in rivalry of the Astors and the Vanderbilts that would, in the next generation if not in this, make the name of Gould respected.

Yet he might have done so much without impairing the family fortune; the opportunity for reparation was so great and the desire to conciliate the judgment of the world on leaving it is ordinarily so strong even among men of Gould's type, that the entire selfishness of his will does bring some disappointment. But perhaps it is better at it is. Certainly it is better than men who accumulate riches in the way that Gould did should be plainly recognized as antagonists to all public interests and as having claim upon public gratitude or confidence. — *Philadelphia Times*.

## A FAMOUS VICTORY.

It is a significant and far-reaching victory that Carnegie and Frick, have won over the pretensions of labor to the right of self-defense against the capitalized task-master. It means that the peonage of Mexico, has had practical introduction into this country; for what better is the established right of capital to rely upon necessity to make labor compulsory, than peonage, pure and simple?

Of the result at Homestead the *St. Louis Republic* says: "Carnegie and Frick scored a success in both of the objects with which they forced the Homestead lockout. They have struck a staggering blow at organized labor—the all workingmen returning to their employ had to sign an agreement not to join a Union. They have forced down wages—men who were earning \$9, before the lock-out now get only \$4, and the \$2.25 men get only \$1.89."

The Prohibitionists estimate their total vote for President this year at 330,000. This is a gain of 80,000 over the vote of 1888 for Fisk, and the latter's vote was an increase of 99,000 over that for St. John in 1884. It seems, therefore that the Prohibitionist are not only retaining their organization, but are making a steady increase. How long they will continue to do so is a matter for the prophets, but it seems that they will be alive and as work long after the Populace has gone the way of all third parties.

Per Express, just received, a line of boy's jersey suits.  
H. Weil & Brog.