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No. 90

BE NOT CONTENT.

BY ELA WHEELER WILCOX.

Not content, contentment means inaction.
The growing soul aches on its upward quest,
Satisfied to be satisfied,
All great achievements spring from his unrest.

The tiny roots, deep in the dark mold hid,
Would never bless the earth with leaf and flower.
Were it not an unborn restlessness abiding,
In seed and germ to stir them with its power.

Were man contented with his lot forever,
He had not sought strange seas with sails unfurled,
And the vast wonder of our shores had never dawned on the gaze of an admiring world.

Prize what is yours. But be not quite contented.
There is a healthful restlessness of soul,
By which a mighty purpose is augmented,
In urging men to reach a higher goal.

So when the restless impulse rises, driving,
Your calm content before it, do not grieve,
It is the upward reaching and the striving
Of the God in you to achieve, achieve.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Items of Interest on Current Events.

There is always a little lull after the holidays, then the boom will resume.

Is it not a little remarkable that the sons of Ham should be so fond of chicken?

A man selects his enemies; his friends make themselves, and from these friends he is apt to suffer.

When a young lady begins to manifest an interest in the arranging of a young man's or even his bachelor days are numbered.

"If misfortune overtakes you, smile," says the poet. Sometimes misfortune overtakes a man simply because he "smiles" too often.

A Pittsburg anarchist is said to have gone crazy, but how they distinguish between a crazy anarchist and a sane one is not explained.

Judge every man by what he cannot do, and you will find no man of ability. Judge every man by what he has accomplished in the fields with which he is familiar, and you get at his real size.

Miss Mary Gartin-Lee, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, has been twice around the globe, and is now resting from her travels with Baltimore friends preparatory to her trip to Cairo, where she proposes to reside until spring.

It is singular that it should happen that the very close State of Indiana should be favored above all others in the matter of pensions. There are a good many other peculiar things about the administration of the Pension Bureau.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks the morals of the government have improved under Harrison. Probably this opinion is based on the notorious fact that the Treasury was "full" when Cleveland went out and has never been since.

It was in the year 1824 that James Barstow began setting type on the Norwich (Conn.) Weekly. He is setting there yet. James has evidently missed his vocation. Had he spent as many years in politics as he has done in setting lines, he might now have been a State Senator, or in jail.

Man was never meant to live only on one line—to grow only in one direction; his life may be rich and full, valuable and happy, if he but understood the laws of his being, and would feed his higher nature as sedulously as he does his physical. As the wise health-seeker remembers to fill his lungs with pure and fresh air, so men must let their minds and hearts ever draw in the mental and spiritual atmosphere which they need for their best development and their higher influence.

Whatever timber may go into the making of the Cabinet, admirers of Jacksonian methods hope that there will be plenty of old hickory in it.

Miss Winnie Davis was at the Capitol at Washington Monday and attracted a great deal of attention as she sat in the private gallery of the Senate chamber, accompanied by Senators Gordon and Walthall. She also visited the House, and a large number of Senators and Representatives from both the North and South were presented to her.

A Goldsboro wife, whose happy disposition it is to make the best of everything, after going through her husband's pockets the other night, and not finding so much even as a nickel for her pains, remarked to herself with a sigh of relief: "Well, my husband is a truthful man, my wife. He told me he was dead-broke before he went to bed."

The committee on Banking and Currency of the National House of Representatives have ordered by a vote of 8 to 3, that the bill to repeal the Sherman silver act be reported with a recommendation that it do pass. This is an effort to carry out one of the pledges of the National Democratic platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected. There is a strong probability that the bill will pass the House.

The Republicans are criticizing Mr. Cleveland because he has said that in making appointments he would remember his friends. There is nothing strange or wrong about that. Do the Republicans expect Mr. Cleveland to tell his friends to stand aside and invite his enemies to help themselves to the offices?

It is as true now as when the present government of France was established, that the folly of princes is the safety of republics; and no greater danger is to be apprehended from the Oriental or Imperialist pretenders. The friends of France in this country can hardly do better than to accept the assurances of Premier Ribot, that the Republic will emerge from its present trials strengthened and consolidated.

An epidemic of generous endowments and gifts to colleges and public institutions seems to have broken out among the wealthy men of this country. The example already set will be contagious and before many years more American will be notable for its institutions of learning as well as its other public places. As the American is the most progressive to be seen in American schools, and at no distant day foreigners will come to our colleges for their finished educations.

Congress is to be asked to pass a special law conferring the authority on the United States Treasury officials to disburse the \$75,000 indemnity fund received from Chili among the sufferers and heirs of the killed in the Valparaiso earthquake. Why make it a special law? Why not a general law, to benefit all applicants in all similar cases? The sufferers and heirs need the money now if they ever need it. Future cases should not be compelled to await the slow motion of the Federal lawgivers.

The nomination of Murphy by the Democratic caucus at Albany increases his election to the United States Senate. The election is a defiance of the Cleveland sentiment in the State and an invitation by the Hill machine of a conflict with the Democratic administration, and with all the forces of the opposition to the continued domination of the machine in the Democratic party of New York. It is just as well that this conflict should be precipitated by the machine itself, for it was bound to come, and the more urgent and defiant the leaders show themselves the more certain and complete will be the disaster that awaits them.

J. Wilke Booth's final burial has been the theme of many romantic and exaggerated stories, but the official certificates from the Baltimore Green Mount Cemetery, lately given to the public, conclusively establish the fact that Booth was buried there in February or March, 1869.

His remains were first buried in the Old Capitol Prison, but in 1869 the body was given to his family for final interment. Alexander Russell, foreman of the Baltimore Green Mount Cemetery, testified on the 25th of May last, that the body of Booth was brought there for burial in February or March, 1869, by John H. Weaver, undertaker, who is now dead, and Weaver's itemized bill from the cemetery company is given, dated February 18, 1869. The permit was No. 1,682. The

body was deposited in the vault for some time before burial and that fact makes the exact date of burial uncertain.

There have been many stories of the final disposition of Booth's remains, including one that it had been heavily weighted with iron and dropped in the deepest part of the Potomac, but it is no longer doubtful that his ashes rest in Green Mount Cemetery of Baltimore.

To those who have spent their last cent on Christmas presents—their very last copper, as it were—whose pocket-books are as empty as last year's birds' nests, and whose hearts are as heavy as lead; to whom the present is dreary and the future is as black as moonless midnight; to those financially wrecked creatures we would say, if we have time to before despair gird them to suicide—cheer up! "Christmas comes but once a year," and you may possibly be dead before it sets round again. If not, there are some countries on the globe where they don't celebrate it, and you can live your life there, if you decide to stay where you are. You have twelve long months to save up before another Christmas comes. Cheer up!

The formality of casting the Electoral vote of each State for President was complied with Monday and the results certified to the President of the Senate. So far as heard from no break or hitch occurred in the proceedings in any State, the unexpected did not happen, and the Electoral vote as certified, when counted in the presence of the House and Senate on February 8, will show Cleveland to have received 276 votes, Harrison 144 and Weaver 24. With so positive a majority for Cleveland no one will be disposed to dispute his election, but the close result at any future election, show how absolutely necessary it is that something more decisive of the popular choice take the place of our present cumbersome Electoral system at the earliest possible moment.

Two Republican Senators whose terms are expiring—Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Davis, of Minnesota—have already secured caucus nominations and will doubtless be re-elected. Senator Quay will be re-elected next Tuesday. Lodge, of Massachusetts, has already been nominated to succeed Dawes, who retires voluntarily. There is a whole lot of States in the far West in which the candidates of neither party have yet been selected and the list of candidates seems to be in a somewhat chaotic condition. It is very certain, however, that the political complexion of the Senate will be changed by the coming Senatorial elections. This is conceded even by the most sanguine Republicans, and with this conceded the country can wait with some equanimity the causing and combining which will finally decide the successful candidates are to be.

It is unwise as well as unjust to cry down the discussion of currency problems as a Democratic device. Every sane man knows that this country cannot go on indefinitely with the confused, unscientific, patchwork currency that now exists, and whose existence is a constant peril and a constant incentive to wild experiments. The remedy is not to be found through political expediency, those who are endeavoring to arrive, by free discussion, at some basis of action, should be sneered at as party schemers.

Of course any remedial measures must come by legislation and this in a certain sense, is political action. As the Democratic party is shortly to control the government of the United States some Democrats will naturally have to take the lead in currency reform and if the Republicans choose to explain themselves in the way of improvement, such reform will become a party measure. But the subject ought to command the thoughtful, helpful consideration of every patriotic citizen.

Nothing in current politics is so amusing as the efforts of the Republican editors to whistle from both sides of their mouths when confronted by the Senatorial situation. One day, if the chances seem in favor of the Democrats controlling the Senate our Republican contemporaries philosophically declare that this is best for the Republican party and just what it most desires. The next day when things pick up in favor of the Republican, our versatile brethren beam with complacent exultation that the Grand Old Party is still in the ring and the country is all safe. The New York Tribune whistles a variation on the melody by protesting that the Republican party hopes that the Democrats will control the Senate, but insists that should the party see an opportunity to prevent the Democrats from securing that control,

patriotism will prompt it to make the sacrifice. Such beautiful self-allegation has not been known since Johnny ate his sister's gingerbread to save her the stomach ache. The Grand Old Party's attitude as it performs this melancholy whistling feat is strikingly suggestive of the experience of Lowell's rustic hero who—
—stood on one foot fast,
And then he stood on the other;
And on which one he felt the worst
He couldn't a told you neither."

The State Normal and Industrial School. President McCrever appeared before the joint educational committee of the Senate and House yesterday afternoon by their invitation and addressed them in behalf of the State Normal and Industrial school. Among other interesting facts brought out in his address were the following:

Number of students,	18
Average age of students,	28
Number of students re-presented,	28
Number of graduates of other institutions,	23
Number who have taught,	70
Number who are doing their own business,	85

The report shows that forty-two students are the daughter of widows, that seventy-four are farmers' sons, and that the others come in small numbers from families of all classes.

In his report to the Board of Directors, which met yesterday, he speaks of the patronage of the institution in the following language:

"The Board of Directors, and all who are interested in our work, are to be congratulated upon the character of the patronage that has asked for admission into the Normal and Industrial school. I think I will mention this first, because more depends on the quantity of the material that an institution is called upon to develop. I would have been peculiarly unfortunate if our patronage had been drawn exclusively from our wealthier and fashionable circles. It had been equally unfortunate if it had come exclusively from classes too poor to go elsewhere. The statistics which I have collected, which appear further on in his report, show that our students represent socially, financially and educationally, every respectable class of North Carolina people. They come from all sections of the State, and among them are graduates of our leading institutions for girls; graduates from the graded schools; those who have been prepared by their local private academies; and others whose only educational opportunities have been those offered by the public schools of the State. Some have come because they could not afford to go elsewhere. Others are here because they want to prepare for teaching or industrial pursuits and prefer an institution whose main purpose is to give such preparation and where the general surroundings are in harmony with their purposes."

The number of students now in attendance is more than two hundred and nearly that many more have applied for admission, but could not be admitted because of the lack of room to board them in the dormitories. The institution began its work in October, and the large number of students indicates the real need for its establishment. It is a very popular institution and deserves to be; we endorse what Governor Holt says so well in his message:

"I would recommend that the General Assembly deal liberally with their Normal and Industrial School. Every dollar invested in such an institution as it gives promise of becoming will repay the State ten fold. Moreover, there is no reason why the State should deal less generously with its daughters than it does with its sons. This is true at all times, but under present conditions, when the State has two institutions for men of the white race, and six for both sexes of the colored race, when the leading religious denominations have endowed colleges for men, but none for women, the Normal and Industrial School ought to find it necessary only to show its needs for carrying out its great purpose, to secure a liberal response from an intelligent body of Legislators."

Officers Installed.
The following recently elected officers of Neuse Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., were duly installed at the regular meeting of the Lodge Thursday night by W. H. Collins, D. D. G. M.:

S. P. G.—W. T. Dorch.
N. G.—J. H. Hill, Jr.
V. G.—W. W. Faison.
R. Sec'y.—A. R. Speir.
Fin. Sec'y.—W. T. Harrison.
Treas.—Chas. Dewey.
Chaplain.—W. H. Collins.
Conductor.—W. T. Hollowell.
Warden.—E. L. Edmondson.
R. S. to N. G.—R. G. Powell.
L. S. to N. G.—E. B. Dewey.
R. S. to V. G.—M. Powell.
L. S. to V. G.—H. C. Shannon.
R. S. S.—W. E. Borden.
L. S. S.—T. H. Bain.
I. G.—L. Oohen.
O. G.—B. C. Fields.

Masonic Grand Lodge.

From DIALY ARGUS OF THURSDAY.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons met in annual communication last night at 7:30 o'clock with Grand Master H. A. Gudgeon presiding. The other grand officers present were F. M. Moys, senior grand warden; R. J. Noble, junior grand warden; William Simpson, grand treasurer; G. Rosenthal, grand secretary; Daniel B. Nelson, grand chaplain; Logan M. Tottan, senior grand deacon; James A. Leach, junior grand deacon; Enoch F. Lamb, grand marshal; Walter E. Moore, grand sword bearer; P. M. Pearsall, grand purveyor; Abner L. Brooks and J. B. Hudson, grand stewards; Robert H. Bradley, grand Tyler.

The following grand officers were present: S. H. Smith, past grand master; R. B. Vance, past grand master; P. J. G. Warden, S. H. Rountree.

After the opening ceremonies, which were impressive, the following business was transacted, to wit:

Prayer impressively made by the Grand Chaplain, a special feature of which was his invocation for the mantle of the late Grand Secretary to fall upon the shoulders of some one worthy to wear it and distinguished for nobility, as its late wearer was.

J. C. Drewrey made the report of the committee on credentials. Out of 273 working lodges 160 lodges were recorded as being represented, annual number for the first meeting night.

The following committees were announced:

Charters and Dispensations—No. 1, Charles F. Johnson, John W. Thompson, H. J. Clark; No. 2, W. T. Caho, S. Black, J. Q. Jackson.

Grand Secretary's Books and Report.—J. B. Edwards, J. Williams, J. W. Uley.

Unfinished Business.—W. S. Primrose, E. R. Hampton, Dr. R. L. Murphy.

Accounts and Claims.—W. L. London, E. McPittenger, L. A. Potter.

The Grand Master, Hon. H. A. Gudgeon, delivered his annual address, which was couched in elegant language, and delivered as he knows how to do, which is equivalent to saying in chaste, choice and fitting style. In feeling terms he alluded to the death of Grand Secretary Bain, and his words of tribute found hearty response in the hearts of his hearers, for of all that were present, none could be found but who revered the memory of Donald Bain, and who sincerely deplored his loss, to Masonry, his country, his friends and his relatives.

The grand master further dwelt upon the necessity of brethren practicing charity, and thereby redeeming their promise. He alluded also to the ancient origin of Masonry and its power heretofore exhibited of withstanding and destroying opposition. The work of the Orphan asylum did not fail to claim his attention, and to the world at large, regardless of Masonic affinities, he commended the asylum and the opportunities which it offer. He explained beside the action of the Methodist conference in making appointments of superintendents of Orphan asylums. That it was only done to show that the incumbent does not lose his membership in conference. He explained the working and applications for charity, and exemplified the fact of its abuse. His decisions as Grand Master during the recess were duly reported and explained. The Grand Master then, in conclusion, testified his gratitude for honors bestowed upon him and for favors shown him.

The address was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. S. H. Smith, S. H. Rountree and Walter Clark.

Grand Secretary, G. Rosenthal, submitted his report and was referred to the appropriate committee.

The Grand Treasurer, William Simpson, submitted his report, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

The Grand Secretary, G. Rosenthal, and of the report of the board of directors of the same

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

It is interesting to the student of history—the statesman, patriot and the man of affairs—to contemplate the situation in France at this time and to speculate on the probable outcome.

The present is the fourth occasion on which, since its foundation in September, 1870, the French Republic has been menaced by grave and perilous difficulties. It emerged from the gory horrors of the Commune of 1871 scarred, bruised, and not a little disheartened, but nevertheless resolved to knit together the scattered forces of the nation and protect it against foreign foes and native firebrands. Several years later it was saved from destruction by the over-chivalrous conduct of the Count of Chambord, who, having been offered the French crown by the constituent assembly of Versailles, on condition that he acknowledge the tricolor as the sole national flag of France, indignantly refused to abandon the Bourbon line of his forefathers. Boulanger, seated on his cream-white charger, was, at a subsequent period, very near establishing a second First Consul on the ruins of the Republic; but his cowardly flight to Brussels destroyed all his prospects, and made the cause he represented a helplessly forlorn one. Politics had more or less to do with all previous attacks on the Republic.

On this occasion, however, the wholesale corruption of some of its representatives, including several of its ex-ministers, has brought down upon it the odium of many who stood aloof from all political feuds and quarrels. The dupes of the Panama Canal Company, forming as they do a very large section of the people, are justly indignant at the conduct of Republicans who bartered their votes and consciences for a miserable mess of pottage. It is probable that most of these voters will refrain from supporting Republican candidates at the general elections which are fixed for the coming autumn.

Yet it is exceedingly probable that the French Republic will come out of the present ordeal triumphant in the end. True, it has made and all but irretrievable mistakes, yet it will be tolerated by the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen, who prefer the ills they know, rather than have anything to do with the ills they know not of.

The Republic has outlived by several years the period of existence of any and all of the different dynastic regimes that have come and gone since the decapitations of Louis XIV. It is the only possible form of government that is or ever can be likely to satisfy the aspiration of modern Frenchmen, most of whom consider the monarchical system of rule absurd and illogical in the extreme, as well as anachronism in this progressive age of ours. Moreover, the great mass of the peasant community clinging to the established order of things as a barnacle does to a rock. They are totally averse to change. They have no sympathy with revolutions. They will support the Government of the day so long as they are allowed to till their fields in peace, and secure a good market for their agricultural products.

Adverse critics may say that it is the unexpected which always takes place in France. Instability, they may allege, is the only thing that is stable in French politics, but there can be little doubt of the fact that the French people at large—the masses—have accepted the present Republic for good—not because the Republic is at all perfect in its constitution and policy, but because every other form of government has been tried by them in the balance and invariably found wanting.

The Royalist faction clamors for the Count of Paris, the Bonapartists about themselves hoarse for Prince Victor Napoleon. It would be easier to blend oil with water than to combine in a single unit such opposing factions. On the Radical side

THE SHEPHERDESSES.

God set thee on this Norman plain,
Scaree opened flower,
Lest the hot breath of man should stain
Thy noon's bright hour;
And yet—and yet, thou drest here,
Dreamest of what?
Though there's no sign that Love is near
I trust him not.

As the hid honey draws the bee,
So the rogue knows
What the sweet human heart of thee
Hath to disclose;
He'll flash upon thee from the sky
Or to thee creep
In cruel haste to hear thee sigh
And see thee weep.

—John Reid.

DEATH OF SENATOR KENNA.

Senator Kenna died in Washington city yesterday morning. He was born in 1848, and was elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia in 1883. He was probably the youngest member of the Senate at the time of his death.

The death of Senator Kenna is a loss to the whole country. He was a man of decided ability, popular in his native State as well as a member of the Senate; commanded respect, because of his high sense of honor; was influential as a legislator, because of his mental integrity; won the esteem by his pleasant address, his courtesy and the rectitude of his motives. All saw in the young Senator, whose future was opening with the brightest promises, a lofty, amiable, noble impulses, a patriotic desire to serve his country and an ambition to be useful to his State which surrounds his untimely death with a sadness only relieved by a bright and manly resolve.

Senator Kenna worked on a farm in early life entered the Confederate army as a private, served chiefly in Missouri, was wounded in 1864, and surrendered at Shreveport, La. in 1865. He attended St. Vincent's college at Wheeling, studied law at Charleston, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Before entering Congress Senator Kenna was Prosecuting Attorney for Kanawha county and under a statutory provision of his State was elected by the bar to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne counties. His first service in Congress was in the House.—Raleigh Chronicle.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The electoral certificate for electors for President and Vice-President of the State of New York and South Carolina, were presented and placed on file.

Mr. Sherman, (Republican of Ohio), from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the Senate bill (introduced by him December 20), to extend to the North Pacific ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals, and after a brief explanation of the bill passed.

The certificate of the Governor of Louisiana of his appointment of Donelson Caffery to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Mr. Gibson, was presented and placed on file.

The Mr. Marrahan bill was under consideration for half an hour and after a speech against it by Mr. Mills it went over till next Monday.

At 2 p. m. the Anti-Option bill was taken up, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. White, Democrat of Louisiana, to strike out the last provision in section 20th. The proviso is, "That such contract or agreement shall not be made or settled for, delivery or settlement of differences, or by any other mode of performance of settlement, if or upon any board of trade, &c." The amendment was rejected—yeas 16; nays 32. So the proviso is retained in the bill. During the roll call, a general laugh was provoked by the Vice-President when Mr. Bruce rose to vote calling him, "The Senator from New York." The question recurred on agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Daniel, and which is printed in the bill as section 10. In the absence of Mr. Daniel on the committee attending the funeral of Senator Kenna, the amendment went over without action.

Mr. Vilas moved to amend the second section by adding the words "and does not in good faith intend to purchase and deliver the articles contracted to be sold and delivered according to the terms and requirements of such contracts." He said that the purpose of the amendment was to distinguish legitimate transactions from gambling operations. Debate on this amendment occupied the remainder of the day's session, and without action upon it, the amendments went over.

The Senate adjourned.

SUNDAY READING.

Made up of Divers Clippings.

Let your will be one with God's will, and be glad to be disposed of by Him. He will order all things for you. Who can cross your will when it is one with His will, on which all creation hangs, round which all things revolve? Keep your hearts clear of evil thoughts for as evil choices estrange the will from His will, so evil thoughts cloud the soul and hide Him from us: Whatever sets us in opposition to Him makes our will an intolerable torment. So long as we will one thing, and He another, we go on piercing ourselves through and through with a perpetual wound; and His will and moving on in sanctity and the majesty, crushing ours into the dust.—Cardinal Manning.

THOUGH I LISH THE SHALLOWS THAT LINE THE BEACH.

Though I lish the shallows that line the beach,
Afar from the great sea depths,
There is never a storm whose might can reach
Where the vast levathan sleeps.
Like a mighty thought in a quiet mind
In the clear, cold depths, he swims
Whilst above him the pettiest form of kind
With a dash o'er the surface skims,
There is peace in power, the men who speak
With the loudest tongues do least
And the surest sign of a mind that is weak
Is its want of the power to rest.
It is only the lighter water that flies
From the sea on a windy day,
And the deep blue ocean never replies
To the sibilant voice of the spray.
John Boyle O'Reilly.

It is not regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. What we are, and where we are, is God's providential arrangement,—God's doing, though it may be man's misdoing, and the manly and the wise way is to look your disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made out of them. Like war, it is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian nor the best general who makes the fewest false steps. He is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; organize victory out of mistakes.—F. W. Robertson.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans of the Connecticut Legislature, and will doubtless be re-elected. He had a desperate and bitter struggle and narrowly escaped defeat, but "enough is as good as a feast," and he is safe for another term.

There will be general congratulation over the re-election of Senator Hawley, but it will be difficult for self-respecting Connecticut Republicans to explain how a sneaking chief Governor like Bulkeley could command nearly as many votes as Hawley for the dignified office of United States Senator. It argues a very low standard of political morals to confess that such a man as Bulkeley could be seriously considered for so honorable a position.

Senator Hawley has now reached the position that must make him one of the most useful of statesmen or merely the lingering dregs of past party issues. Edmunds and Hoar were once great leaders and placed statesmanship above blind party obedience, but both shriveled up into snarling partisan feebledness; and Hawley should avoid their fate.

The nation is much wiser and better now that it was when Hawley entered public life, and he is at the crossroads which point to partisan servility and patriotic statesmanship. The world moves, and statesmen must move with it.—Phila. Times.