Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

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

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ÆOLIAN HARP.

BY HUGH ROSE PLEASANTS.

Sweet minstrel to whose magic art
The everlasting power is given
To steal away from earth the heart
And yield it up to heaven;
Say, art thou not a holy thing,
That thus, with magic fingers,
To rapture wak'st each slumbering string
Where sound ecstatic lingers?

Thy strain is not the voice of mirth,
Forever fraught with folly,
'Tis far too sweet for aught on earth
Save holy melancholy;
For as it wently floats thro' air
Upon the breath of even'
No sound of earth is mingled there,
It breathes alone of heaven.

It seems to speak of happier hours,
Of joys forever faded,
Of paths once bright and strewed with flowers,
Bare and by sorrow shaded.
Oh, Angels selves might not disdain,
Thy silver tones to borrow,
And maurn in thine own melting strain
Mans doom of endless sorrow,

The Democratic Idea.

In his inaugural address President Cleveland regards as one of the serious dangers to national safety the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages.

This not only applies to the manufacturing interest, which has been directly protected by the tariff, but also to the class of legislation demanded by the believers in the third party platform.

The principle is dangerous in both cases, because the government in both cases is expected to legislate for the individual instead of the general good.

Whenever the lawsmaking power undertakes to make laws to promote certain interests there arises at once the danger to national safety apprehended by the President.

Government being instituted for the general good cannot go outside of its legitimate sphere and hope to escape long either imperialism or communism

What should be impressed upon our people is that laws cannot with safety be enacted to advance the interest of an individual. But the people have the right to expect that the laws shall be equitable and just.

This is exactly what the republicans have not done. The evil consequences are seen in financial contraction by which business has been depressed Carry into legislation the third party idea, and there will be financial expansion to a degree that will burst all business enterprises, depending for success on sound business principles.

The democratic idea is that legislation should move on lines to prevent contraction or expansion in any way hurtful to material progress, that the chief aim of those intrusted with the direction of public affairs should be to give confidence to business, which can only be done by supplying a sufficient volume of currency to meet the needs of industry and enterprise.

This we understand to be the policy of the democratic administration inducted into office on the 4th.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

Raleigh *Chronicle:* Col. Paul Faison retires from the Superintendency of the Penitentiary with one of the best records ever made by a State officer. When he was appointed the penitentiary was a great expense to the State. Every year the people were taxed about $150,000 for its support. It had never been self sustaining. It appeared that it never would be. What has been the result under his management? The people have not been taxed a cent for its support. The penitentiary has not only been a self-sustaining but it has declared a profit in favor of the State every year under Col. Faison's management, and now, at the end of four years, he reimburses the State for the $113 159 86, which he found to the credit of the penitentiary fund, as balance of an appropriation made for its support, and shows a clear profit in favor of the State, in assets, stock and improvements of $176 645.16. The tax payers of North Carolina will not fail in just appreciation of the efficiency of such management. It proves that Col Faison has been loyal and faithful to their interest. He has been one of the most efficient officers North Carolina ever had. The figures prove it.

Winston *Sentinel:* There is reason to that with proper effort Winston may secure the location of the Internal Revenue office for this district. It has already been shown how large a proportion of the Federal taxes are paid here; it has been proven that this is a most convenient locality for the transaction of the business of that office.

Encouraging Words.

We understand that provisions, meats and lard have gone up very high. The chief reason given for advocating the anti-option bill was that it would put the prices of such things up, and even as it is they are getting to be beyond the reach of ordinary people. What, then, would have been the result if the anti option bill had passed and the reasoning above mentioned had proved correct But that is by the way, for what we wish to do is to call the attention of the farmers of North Carolina to the benefit that will accrue to them from making provisions.

The present crop of cotton will be sufficiently short to make the market stiff and prices will rule higher during the Spring, and also during the summer, if the prospects of the new crop are not too favorable. If our farmers shall adhere to the rule adopted last year and limit the cotton acreage, they will make money and be prosperous. The fine prices for meat and provisions should induce them to turn their attention to the old channel of farm life, and to raise their own bacon and have some to sell. Then by limiting the cotton crop, they will also obtain good prices for their cotton, and they will make money.

One good year of sensible farming will relieve the South of her troubles. One good year of plenty of provisions and eleven cents for cotton will pay off one millions of debt,

A newspoper with a large circulation like the *News and Observer* touches the people of North Carolina are better off to-day than they were a year ago. If they will only pursue the same course this Spring—always saving and excepting the organization of the Third party delusion—they will be in an easy condition this fall, and will be happy.—*Raleigh News-Observer.*

Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Cabinet meeting to-day curtailed the time usually given to callers, and their number, consequently, was not so great as it has been on other days this week. Hereafter the Cabinet will meet at 11 o'clock Tuesdays and Fridays. Under Harrison and the former Cleveland administration, meetings were held on the days named, but the hour was half past 4 o'clock. For an hour and a half prior to the assembling of the Cabinet, Mr. Cleveland saw a large number of visitors, the greater number composed of office-seekers and their advocates with a sprinkling of Republicans and others who came merely to pay their respects.

R. P. Cole, of Paris, Tenn., an applicant for the marshalship of the Western District of Tennessee, was presented and endorse by Representative Enloe. Gus Richardson, of Mead county, Ky., was with Senator Lindsay, who spoke a good word for his candidacy for the marshalship of the Blue Grass State. Senator Lindsay was also accompanied by Judge Severs, who has applied for the position of collector of internal revenue for the Second District of Kentucky. Other callers who wanted offices were Richard McCart, of Texas, and Thomas Wentzler, of Lancaster, Ohio. Congressman Outhwaite presented Wentzler, who is one of the numerous candidates for the position of Public Printer. McCart, introduced by Mr. Kilgore, wants the mission to Belgium. Congressman Pendleton, of West Virginia presented the name of Frank P. Jefferson, of Wheeling, for United States Treasurer.

A candidate for the postmastership of New York City appeared this morning in the person of Judge Maurice J Power. He was accompanied by Col. Robt. Monroe and Judge Paul Halpin.

Mr. Garron, of Omaha, called on the President this afternoon, in company with Senator Allen and Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, and Representative Hayes, of Iowa. Garron is President of the Irish National League, and is a candidate for the Chilian Mission, now held by Patrick Egan. His case was presented to the President by Allen, Bryan and Hayes. Cleveland was non-committal and gave no indication of his choice in the matter.

During the afternoon the President shooks hands with several hundred people in the East Room.

Wilmington *Star:* Intelligence was received in this city last evening, from Mr. D. L. Moody, himself, in regard to the meetings to be held in this city. He stated that he will begin on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. The meetings will continue a week or ten days, and will be held in the warehouse of the Champion Compress on Nutt street.

A PASTORAL.

Along the lane beside the mead
Where cowslip-gold is in the grass
I matched the milkmaid's easy speed,
A tall and springing country lass,
But though she had a merry plan
To shield her from my soft replies,
Love played at Catch-me-if-you-Can
In Mary's eyes.

A mile or twain from Varley bridge
I plucked a dock-leaf for a fan.
And drove away the constant midge,
And cooled her forehead's strip of tan
But though the maiden would not spare
My hand her pretty finger-tips.
Love played at Kiss-me if-you Dare
On Mary's lips.

And now the village flashed in sight,
And closer came I to her side,
A flush ran down into the white.
The impulse of a pinky tide,
And though her face was turned away,
How much her panting heart confessed!
Love played at Find-me-if-you May
In Mary's breast.

—Norman Gale.

A Needed Amendment.

Senator Sherman has reintroduced what is apparently the same proposal for an amendment to the Constitution that was offered by Senator Evarts two years ago, fixing April 30th, as the date upon which the term of office of the President and members of Congress shall begin. The avowed object of this proposed change is to put inauguration day at a season when the weather is less likely to be stormy. Desirable as this may be in itself it is not worth while to go through all the long formalities of changing the Constitution merely to improve the chance of a fine day for the parade, especially when the change would increase instead of removing the serious objection to the present date.

That objection is, of course, the long interval between the election of members of Congress and their entrance upon their duties, allowing and requiring a session of the old Congress after the people have voted it out. To prolong the term of the discredited representatives two months further would aggravate this evil, putting Congress almost out of the reach of the people it is supposed to represent.

There can be no doubt that the framers of the Constitution, in fixing the first Monday in December as the time for the meeting of Congress, expected that the elections would be held in the autumn immediately preceding. It happened, in getting the machinery of the Constitution started, that the new government could not be organized until Spring, and thus an accidental date was fixed from which the terms of two years and four years have since been counted. The Constitution does not fix this date, but it does fix the length of the term, which cannot be even temporarily extended or reduced, as would be required to change this date, without the formality of an amendment.

The difficulties of communication that caused so much delay a century ago do not exist now. A newly-elected Congress and a new President also, might just as well come into office on the 1st of January as on the 4th of March. It could then get immediately to work under its instructions, instead of waiting, as now, an entire year, and allowing a morally defunct Congress to do any amount of mischief in the meanwhile.

This is the reform that is really needed. The necessity was never more imperatively shown than this year, and if Senator Sherman or any man of similar authority in either house will only take it up earnestly he could carry a constitutional amendment to this effect that would be promptly ratified by the States.—*Philadelphia Times.*

STATE NEWS.

Asheville *Citizen:* Internal revenue collections for the Fifth North Carolina district yesterday were $6,430,28.

Sanford *Express:* Wheat in this section is beginning to make some show on the ground and if the weather will remain warm the fields will soon be perfectly green. ——The fruit trees seem to be very late in blooming this season. We haven't noticed a single bloom. But so much the better as there is less danger of their being killed by the frost.

A special from New York to the Charlotte *News*, dated March 7th, says: C. T. Bailey, a son of Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Raleigh, was found wandering aimlessly around the ferry house of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, showing a ticket for Raleigh. He had been in charge of Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who hurried to the ferry, and as Bailey did not return to his hotel, Dixon had him confined in the Tombs on the charge of insanity, and then telegraphed to Raleigh for his mother.

Groundless Fears.

Our morning neighbor has worried itself into the belief that "tariff reform has been dropped" by the Democratic party and is "a dead issue for the time being," and it derides the "mugwumps and free traders" for their supposed inconsistency in this regard. One would suppose that our neighbor violently opposed Democratic tariff reform bills heretofore supported by the party and aided the little Randall faction in defeating them, it would now find cause for rejoicing and congratulation over this fancied change of purpose instead of gibes and lametations. But times change and men have a right to change (for the better) with them. So we will let that pass.

The idea of the Democratic party abandoning tariff reform! It might just as reasonably be said that they intended abandoning their organization, for tariff reform is the political issue that holds its elements together—the issue upon which **they** won their splendid victories of 1890 and 1892, and which has now secured for them full control of the government.

But, as we took occassion to say several weeks ago, there are serious impediments to the speedy realization of a full measure of tariff reform The finances of the government are in a precarious condition, to say the least. The Harrison administration has had to avail itself of funds always previously held as reserves to enable it to "make both ends meet" or show a favorable balance in its financial statements. Whether this was legally and properly done or not, it was done as a measure of necessity,

The question then arises, are the revenues of the government now sufficient to meet expenses impose? by Republican extravagance, This question must be settled before the precise measure of tariff reform that may be safely undertaken at this time can be determined, In some instances, doubtless, a reduction of the duties would bring in more revenue; in others, it would have a contrary effect.

Then there is a complication arising from the several reciprocity treaties already entered into, It remains to be seen to what extent they will reduce the revenue, and whether the benefit to the people derived from them is sufficient to justify the continuance or extension of the policy.

The heathen may rage and the whang-doodle mourn, but we think we may safely reassure our perturbed neighbor that its newborn fears of the abandonment of tariff reform are groundless, and that the Democratic party will, as soon as it can intelligently and safely do so, accomplish the great work which the people have entrusted to its hands.—*Atlanta Journal.*

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, Death having again visited our circle and taken from our midst our worthy brother, John Ivey, who departed this life on the 3rd of January, 1893, therefore,

Be it Resolved by Lenoir Lodge No. 233 A. F. & A. M., that while our hearts are saddened by the removal of our esteemed brother, whose association with us has been so long and so pleasant, we reverently bow to the will of our Divine Master, whose goodness and omnipotence are supreme.

Resolved, That in the death of brother Ivery, Masonary has lost a true patron, our lodge an exemplary member, the community a benevolent, upright citizen and his family a husband and father, who has left an example worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of great distress, and commend them to Him who has promised comfort to those who mourn.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of the Lodge and that copies of the same be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Kinston Free Press and Goldsboro ARGUS for publication,

THOS. SUTTON,
D. C. MURCHISON } Com.
J. M. HADLEY,

A Boston Blaze.

BOSTON, March 10.—Fire broke out about 4 p. m. in the building owned by A. L. Ames, corner of Essex and Lincoln street, and involved the entire block. The fire was under control shortly before 8 o'clock. The area burned over comprises practically one whole square, bounded on the north by Essex street on the east by Lincoln on the South by Tufts street, on the west by Kingston street. In addition to this square, one building on the north of Essex street extending along Columbia street was burned; also, three buildings on the east side of Lincoln street; also, one on the south side by Tuft street, with the Emergency hospital, which was a part of the United States hotel, and the rear corner of the hotel. The loss will probably reach $3,000,000. Three unidentified dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and there are supposed to be many others yet undiscovered. The injured number about thirty.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Starting forth on life's rough way.
Father, guide them;
O, we know not what of harm
May betide them;
Walking, sleeping, Lord, we pray,
Go beside them.

When in prayer they cry to Thee.
Do Thou hear them;
From the stains of sin and shame,
Do Thou clean them;
'Mid the quicksand and the rocks.
Do Thou steer them;
In temptation, trial, grief
Be thou near them.

Unto Thee we give them;
Lord, receive them;
In the world we know must be
Much to grieve them—
Many striving oft and strong
To deceive them.
Trustful in Thy hands of love
We must leave them.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Brief Review of Its Actions—Read and then criticise.

The General Assembly of 1893 has adjourned and many app and its actions while others criticise and condemn.

We propose in a few articles to point out some of its principal acts and to note their effect upon the people of the State. In this article we will give the salient features of its money legislation.

It reduced State taxation for the next two years from 25cts to 22 cts., increased the pension tax for Confederate soldiers from 3 cts. to 3½ cts., and increased the common school tax from 15 cts. to 16 cts. This shows a total decrease annually for the next two years of 1⅔ cts. It will be remembered that one cent of taxation raises about $35,000 of revenue, and this reduction of 1⅔ cts. will, therefore, save to the people for the next two years $40,000 annually.

It changed the method of contracting for the public printing, and by the contract made saves 15 per cent. of the former prices, thereby saving for the next two years annually from $3,000 to $5,000.

It saved $4,400 by lapping off unnecessary expenses connected with running the Penitentiary. Heretofore there has been a Chairman of the Board of Directors who had a general superintendence, and was paid $4,500, a Warden who was paid about $2,500, and five Directors who were paid $500 each. The Legislature abolished the office of Warden and placed in charge a Superintendent at a salary of $2,500 and reduced the pay of the Directors to $4.00 per day for not exceeding thirty days annually. Thus the salary of the Warden was saved and no director can get more than $120 annually.

It reduced the merchants purchase tax one-half. This is a double tax, as the merchant has to pay, in addition, the tax on his goods, and has been considered unjust and burdensome.

It has settled the vexed question with the W. & W. R. R. Co.

The courts had decided that the branch lines of this company were subject to taxation, and substantially that the main line was exempt. By the settlement made the W. & W. Co., pays taxes on all its property of every description, gives up its power to fix freight and passenger rates (a power which it had under its charter independent of the action of a railroad commission); pays about $35,000 into the State Treasury and about $40,000 into the Treasuries of the various counties along its branch and main lines. This will add to the taxable property of the State near $10,000,000, which will pay taxes for all time to come; will add to the taxable property of Wayne county near $500,000, and will place in the treasury of Wayne county from back taxes from $2,500 to $3,000.

The Legislature has done somo good and valuable work, and when endeavoring to find a flaw, it is just to admit what is commendable.

Among the acts of the Legislature of 1893 the act dividing the crime of murder into two degrees is of the first importance. Prior to this the law made no distinction between a homicide with a deadly weapon, upon slight provocation and in anger, and a deliborate and premeditated killing from ambush; but punished both with death. Under this construction of the law many who deserved punishment escaped, because jurors were unwilling to hang the prisoner and had to choose between hanging him and turning him loose. The new act does not disturb the law of man-slaughter, but divides the crime of murder into two degrees, making deliberate and premeditated murders and murders committed while attempting to commit burglary and other felonies, murder in the first degree and punishable with death, and other murders murder in the second degree and punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than thirty years.

A kindred piece of legislation is the bill to prevent lynching, which requires the Solicitor of the district when persons have been taken from jail and lynched to go at once to the place and investigate, with power to summon witnesses etc., and with authority to bind over the accused to the Superior Court of an adjoining county for trial. This bill also makes it the duty of any county commissioner, when a lynching is threatened, and upon application, to authorize the employment of a sufficient guard by the sheriff; and upon failure to do so the county is liable for any injury to the prisoner.

Another law worthy of consideration is one regulating assignments. The frequency of frauds in assignments has injured our credit abroad and has done much to damage the reputation of our people. The new law does not interfere with the right to prefer a creditor, but undertakes to throw obstacles in the way of fraudulent practices.

A merchant who intends to commit a fraud usually buys a large stock on sixty, ninety and one hundred and twenty days time, comes home and begins to sell for cash. Before his debts become due he assigns, generally to an insolvent person, and within ten days, before the creditors can assemble, the assignee has sold the stock, paid out the money and settled the trust.

The new law provides that upon the registration of a deed of assignment all debts of the maker shall become due at once; that the assignee shall not sell the property in bulk, except such as is perishable, within less than ten days; that the assignee shall file with the clerk a sworn inventory and quarterly and annual accounts; that the maker of the deed shall file with the clerk a sworn statement that the debts secured in the deed are due; that the assignee shall not pay any amount to any creditor until such creditor shall first file with the clerk a sworn statement of his claim; that the clerk, upon the sworn complaint of any creditor, alleging the insolvency of an assignee, shall, upon being satisfied that he is insolvent, require him to give bond, and in default of bond shall remove him and appoint some suitable person who shall give bond. Sufficient penalties are attached to secure obedience to the law.

Another law of general importance relates to land titles. There are many cases in which a person is in possession of a tract of land, and some other person who has no valid title sets up a claim to it. The party claiming it will not bring an action to try the title, but by his claim throws a cloud over the title and thereby depreciates the value of the land and prevents the person in possession from borrowing money on the land or selling it.

The old law provided no remedy for this case, because the party was in possession of the land and could not bring his action to recover the possession. The new law provides that in such case the party in possion may bring his action to establish his title, but provides that if the party against whom the action is brought files no answer and makes no defense, he shall not be required to pay any costs.

(*Continued.*)

Dr. Furness, the Shakespearean scholar, declares that a Harvard classmate hit upon a much better motto for the Union when he proposed "Inseparabilis Insuperabillis," instead of "E Pluribus Unum".

The two daughters of Sir Alfred Stephen, the ex-Chief Justice of New South Wales, have no sinecure in life. They have to keep at work six hours daily in taking down from dictation reminiscences of their father's judicial experiences.

TO-MORROW AND YESTERNOON.

BY C. H. KILBY.

It is better to learn tow'rd to-morrow
Than to weep over suns that are set;
The future holds hope we may borrow
The past offers only regret

From the past we can gain no concession;
It is voiceless, and clothed like the night;
But the fair distant hills of progression
Are crowned with a glory of light.

To-morrow's white, beautiful pages
Are yours to write on as you may;
But the closed ledgers of ages
Are yesterday's leaves locked away.

To the future let now be beholden.
And not to a day that is gone;
There never was sunset so golden
But lovelier still was some dawn.

No recompense, no satisfaction
Reward those who seek for the past,
But the soul that is restless with action
Will find all it longs for at last.

FOR PROTECTION'S SAKE ONLY.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, one of the best and fairest Republican papers of the country, finds fault with President Cleveland's assertion in his inaugural address, that "the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake was condemned by the American people." It insists that Mr. Cleveland made no such declaration before the late presidential election, and that if he had made it he would have been defeated.

If Mr. Cleveland made no declaration before the election, in this precise language or equivalent terms, it was because no such declaration by him was necessary. His position on the tariff question was well understood by the people. In his message to congress during his first term, he insisted on the injustice of bestowing government bounties upon "favored industries" by protective duties. He accepted the Democratic nomination last year upon a platform which explicitly condemned "protection for protection's sake." The political contest which resulted in such a signal Democratic triumph was fought squarely upon this issue—the issue of opposition to a tariff scheme whose main object, as its author announced, was protection for the sake of protection.

The Democratic party has ever insisted that there was no warrant in the constitution for duties levied, not to yield revenue to the government, but to cut off or diminish it, as was the admitted object of the McKinley act. Such duties give protection for the sake of protection only. They destroy revenue and tax the great body of the people for the benefit of "favored industries."

The Republican Senate and President Harrison appear to have at least recognized the truth of President Cleveland's declaration which the *Telegraph* condemns. They cooperated at the last session of Congress with the Democratic House in the passage of bills repealing protective duties levied by the McKinley act for the sake of protection only. The McKinley act took tin from the free list and imposed a heavy duty upon it, confessedly with an eye to protection solely, and largely increased the duty on linen with avowedly the same object. Both these duties which were to have taken effect on the first of July next, were repealed at the late session of Congress, Republicans who passed the McKinley act assisting in their repeal because the "injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake was condemned by the American people" in the late Presidential and Congressional election.

With a treasury on the verge of depletion, the folly of maintaining, for the sake of protection, duties which cut off revenue is as manifest as it is injustice.

Roswell Beardley, of North Lansing, is the oldest postmaster in the service. He has been in office since 1828 and is now 83 years old. It is hardly likely that anyone will try to rob the old man of his position, seeing that, after sixty-five years' service, he only gets $170 a year.

General Mahone lives at Chamberlin's in Washington, and is as crotchety, pert and swearsome-ish as ever. He is rich enough to be able to wear old clothes without arousing symyathy, and his self-assertive face is ornamented with a long beard and surmounted by a costly white slouched hat.

The Business Outlook.

NEW YORK, March 10.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says business during the past week has been affected by severe weather but even more by the stringency and uncertainty in the moneys market. [illegible] money have mon[illegible] to 51 per cent., and for two days ruled above 10 per cent. but the extreme pressure has abated without any measure of relief, and announcement that the Treasury department would not issue bonds, but would use the bullion reserve in maintaining gold payments. Withdrawals of money for the West and South has nearly ceased. Gold to the amount of a million was offered to the Treasury in exchange for legal tenders by the banks of Denver, and as much by one bank at Chicago, and rates here fell to six per cent. There was some liquidation in stocks, but none of importance in products, and it is evident that the restraint of exports by speculation in the chief staples is an important cause of the monetary stringency and of loss of gold by the Treasury.

Fair increase is seen in wholesale trade at St. Louis, with bright promise for the Spring. Trade is satisfactory at Little Rock, improving at Memphis and quiet at other points in Tennessee. Shrinking with tight money at Columbus but fairly good at Atlanta. Better with increased shipments of lumber at Mobile, and fair at New Orleans with sugar firm; but rice is lower,

Iron is at the lowest point and rates dull, while structural works are still running full times, but with new orders.

Business failures during the last week number for the United States 193, Canada 32, Total 225.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Bradstreets to-morrow will say: Orders for cotton goods at eastern and other centres of production are larger. More cotton is being consumed, and prices are steady. Jobbers are taking larger quantities of goods and country dealers are placing heavy orders. Increased capacity at Fall river results in a surplus of five thousand pieces; but prints are active. At the South, Charleston reports trade dull, as interior dealers are permitting stocks to run down, Business is not particularly active at Nashville, Memphis, Richmond, Atlanta, Birmingham, or New Orleans, and collections while fair at a few points are generally slow.

Farmers are actively engaged in field work in Georgia. They have raised so much larger food crops that grocery sales have been affected at Atlanta and elsewhere although at Birmingham trade in this line has improved. The slow movement of cotton makes trade dull in Louisiana, where the sugar acreage is to be increased.

Tenders of Gold.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Several other offers of gold for small Treasury notes were made to the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon. Cincinnati banks offered one million, of which six thousand dollars was accepted. Other offers in small quanties came in from banks in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. Treasurer Roseberker was much pleased with the turn of affairs taken and declared that sufficient offers of gold had been received to absorb all the small legal tender notes on hand.

Senator Hill begins to suspect that there may be some politics in this administration after all and that it is not going to be of his kind. The selection of an experienced politician like Maxwell, who knows the State of New York thoroughly, to look after the country post offices, means that when the rural workers want appointments it will not be to Senator Hill or Senator Murphy that they will have to apply. No wonder the senior Senator thought it prudent to call on the President Thursday.

This is the thirtieth anniversay of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a reminder to "Albert Ed'ard" that a good wife may do much toward upholding the self-respect and dignity of a too lively husband.

MR. Olney's distinction has been gained principally as a corporation lawyer. But this administration is to be anything but a servant of the encroaching corporations. The new Attorney General's familiarity with corporation law and corporation methods will undoubtedly be of great advantage to the administration in enforcing the policy of evenhanded justice to all people and all interests.