

MASTERS LODGE, No. 244. Stated comm. on the night of Monday next...

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national banks may secure their circulation and be continued in operation. The question to be considered is which is the better of the two. Objections will be urged against both, and each of the propositions will have its advocates. On the one hand, it will be urged that \$350,000,000 in treasury notes may be issued and the interest stopped on so much of the public debt. On the other, the objection will be made that it is dangerous for a large and unwieldy body of politicians to undertake to regulate the volume of our currency. It will be fortunate for the country if this question is disposed of in such a way as not to injuriously affect business and commercial interests.

THE LESSONS. The leading Baptist paper in this country, the New York Examiner, comments on the results of last week's elections in the following strong language: "The last week's elections must be classed not as a party victory, but as a political upheaval. The 'forbidden and abhorrent' forces that had long been working in the bosom of Republicanism were met by the counter-forces of morality and honesty, and Tuesday was the day of eruption. It is in its broadest significance, therefore, and not as an ordinary struggle of party with party, that this lesson must be considered by those who would so master its teaching as to turn them to good account for the future welfare of the country. For one thing, no machine. In two great States conspicuously the machine has been broken into pieces so fine that it is hard to see any of them today with the naked eye. The wreck is happily complete beyond power of reconstruction or repair out of the original element, and new material will not soon be found after the warning of such a crash. In the other States, too, the machine was everywhere shattered and shattered, and the machine managers are men without anything to manage, with occupation gone. Great and goodly the downfall of such men from power. For another thing, no fraud or forgery. These are new features in convention and campaign—they may never become familiar ones. In New York they have been buried beneath the condemning weight of nearly two hundred thousand majority—such a majority as was never before given any man for Governor in any State; such a majority could have been given had not Republicans who prefer principle to party and right to rule joined to make it, an unmistakable proof of their rejection in politics of the methods and means of the criminal. Never was there more reason to be proud of the Empire State than in this utter and overwhelming condemnation of evil methods and unscrupulous leaders. For a third thing, no illegitimate Federal interference. It must remain a matter of profound regret that President Arthur, with his grand opportunities, his good qualities, and his unquestioned desire to acquit himself well in the high place to which he was called, not chosen, persistently put himself in position to receive a rebuke of so remarkable kind as has been administered. Of all men who have occupied the White House he has most need to pray to be delivered from his friends. They are the millstone around his neck that will sink him hopelessly unless he cast it off. To him the lesson of these elections is of the deepest significance. 'O wad some power the giftie gie' him to see that the people are ready and eager to rally around and sustain Chester A. Arthur, if he will only make himself known as the President of the people rather than as the friend of French and of the political faction and forces he represents. The voice of the votes from one end of the land to the other rings out in notes not to be mistaken or unheard against the use of Federal influence in matters with which the Federal government and its head have no rightful concern. For a fourth thing, no money. That is, no money wrung from public employes, and wrongfully used to bribe and corrupt—no more Jay Habbellism. This year patronage and poverty were made to pay political fees; and coffers of the Congressional committee and of local assessors filled with mill flour, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars were poured out into the innumerable greedy political pockets; but the voters rose in their might and showed that there are results in politics that money is powerless to purchase or prevent. The victory is wholly in the line of civil service reform, in so far as it is a victory from within the Republican party over itself—and that in large measure it must be accounted.

These are some of the larger lessons. Experience teaches the wise, enrages fools. After the experience of this revolution—what? That is the question for wise Republicans to ask themselves. Shall the lessons be heeded? It is necessary and best that there should be in a government like ours two great parties. Shall the Republican party continue to be one of them? That will depend upon the spirit with which its self-imposed punishment is received. The defeat is one that may be turned into a self-victory that shall make the Republican party again worthy of its early history, before successes had bred within it arrogance and corruption, and sowed the seed of decay. Let wise and good leaders replace the party "bosses," let statesmanship shine forth where partisanship has plundered, and after this uprising of the masses in behalf of honesty and reform and right, we foresee only good for all the parties and all the people. It will not be the first time that men and nations have been brought to duty by the hard road of defeat.

As Governor of New York, Alonzo B. Cornell succeeded far beyond the highest expectations of his most sanguine friends. His administration was characterized by ability and courage. His judicious exercise

of the veto power brought earnest words of commendation from many who had opposed his nomination and election. But when Mr. Conkling madly resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and asked the Republicans in the New York Legislature to commission him to go back and make war upon President Garfield, Mr. Cornell declined to give aid to his unholy ambition. And for this he was defeated before a convention of his party, called to nominate his successor. Judge Folger was selected as the instrument to accomplish this defeat. Now, Folger is snowed under by a majority of nearly two hundred thousand. Had Cornell been nominated no one believes that he would have been defeated by such an immense majority, had he been defeated at all.

Mr. Conkling ought to know by this time that the people do not endorse the war he made upon Garfield. He, and those who carry out his arbitrary demands, are held responsible for Garfield's death and for the misfortunes that have overtaken the Republican party. They ought to see that the American people are unwilling to submit to the dictation of bosses, and that Republicanism does not mean the aggrandizement of particular individuals. Whenever a party makes a fight for the eternal principles upon which it is founded it will win, but when it departs from that defeat is the inevitable result.

Speaking to a Tribune reporter about the recent elections Representative Kasson, of Iowa, said: Did you ever hear Gortschakoff's celebrated motto, uttered just after the Russian arms had suffered a crushing defeat? He said, "Russia does not sink; she meditates." Well, in my opinion the Republican party does not sink; it meditates; and as one member of it, I find plenty of food for meditation just now.

The Greenville Herald takes about the same view of it that is generally entertained. It says: "Now, be it known, that in 1884 Republicanism will succeed. Arthur, Cameron & Co. will not then dictate the policy of the party. With a sound ticket, headed by a man worthy to be the successor of Garfield, and no bosses or Hubbells to weaken the ticket, it would sweep the nation like an avalanche.

Parson Joshua's Supper. From the Wilmington Every Evening. One day two residents of Deal's Island, Md., were out fishing. They had paddled and rowed in the boat all the afternoon without even getting a nibble. They had just anchored to try their luck again when the Rev. Joshua Thomas, the famous Methodist minister, came paddling along in his canoe. Now, it seemed as if one of the men had long been the subject of the reverend gentlemen's prayers, without avail, however. As he came up he saluted them with: "Well, brethren, what luck?" "Bad enough," Parson Thomas, had enough, replied one of the men. The other called out in a joking way: "Now, look yer, Parson Thomas, you pray an 'well fish.' " "Done," quickly responded the good man. He tied his canoe to a post and went down on his knees. Over went their lines. The parson poured forth his prayers in earnest, not forgetting to put in a word for the salvation of the souls of the men. Presently, excited and enthusiastic, one of the men straightened himself up and exclaimed: "Stop right there, Joshua Thomas; I've got a bite; I'll jine your congregation." Sure enough the first fish for that day was a large supper, honestly believed to have been caught under the inspiration of that prayer.

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