

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1336.

THE Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable
rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will
be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1875.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1873.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence
opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 18, 1878.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE with Dr. Battle, over Dr. McAden's Drug
Store. (Residence at Rev. Theo. Whitfield's).
Calls from City and country will receive prompt
attention.
April 19, 1878.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1878.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
E. J. ALLEN,
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks
done at short notice and moderate prices.
April 17, 1876.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Commission Merchants,
and
Wholesale Dealers in
Provisions and Groceries,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and
in fact, all kinds of Groceries in large quantities
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1, 1875.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,
and buys Country Produce at
highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on
commission and prompt returns made.

D. M. RIGLER
Charlotte, N. C.
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods,
Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.
Cakes baked to order at short notice.
Jan. 1, 1877.

B. N. SMITH,
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all
sorts,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt
returns made.
Families can find anything at my Store in the
Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1877.

E. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. B. SPRINGS
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1878.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER,
Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
438 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best
references given as to legal and financial responsibility.
Commissioner for North Carolina.
REFERENCES—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith;
Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Char-
lotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 15, 1878. 1y-pd

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Raleigh, N. C.
Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in
the Savannah Medical College.
Practice Limited to the EYE and EAR,
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the
Georgia Medical Society.
Oct. 12, 1877.

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and
surrounding country, that he is prepared to man-
ufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and
at short notice. His best exertions will be given to
render satisfaction to those who patronize him.
Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
January 1, 1877.

Glass.
300 Boxes American Window Glass, at lowest
prices.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 3, 1878.

The wheat crop is already being
harvested in many parts of the country, and
it is estimated that the yield will reach
400,000,000 bushels, or ten bushels for every
man, woman and child in the country, if the
population be forty millions.

SPARKLING Catawba Springs, Catawba County, N. C.

This desirable watering place will be open for
select visitors 20th May, 1878. The Springs are
situated near Hickory Station, on the Western
North Carolina Railroad.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the
health restoring properties of their waters, renders
these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids
and pleasure seekers.

The mineral waters embrace blue and white Sul-
phur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most ex-
tensively fitted up watering place in the State, and
can accommodate three hundred persons.

A good band of music will remain at the Springs
during the season, and all the facilities afforded for
officers and gentlemen usually found in first-class watering
places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of
ice constantly on hand.

Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory
Station to convey visitors to the Springs.

BOARD: \$35 per month of 28 days; \$12 per
week; \$3 per day. Half price for children and
colored servants, and liberal deduction for families.
DR. E. O. ELLIOTT,
May 3, 1878 2m
Owner and Proprietor.

"Down by the Sea"—Season of 1878.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Beaufort, N. C.,
GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Proprietor of Atlantic House).
Was opened for the reception of guests on the first
day of May, 1878.

The above Hotel is situated immediately on the
water front, in the business centre of the town and
offers special inducements to commercial travelers,
and has a view from its promenade on the roof un-
surpassed by any other building in the town.

BALL ROOM.—This Hotel has a splendid Ball
Room attached, and a Band of Music has been en-
gaged for the entire season.

BATHING HOUSES.—Commodious Bathing
Houses have been erected on shore and beach, for
the benefit of the patrons of this Hotel.

CROQUET GROUND.—For those who delight in
this innocent amusement, provision has been
made.

BOATS.—Fast sailing and well managed Boats
will be in readiness at all hours to convey passen-
gers about the harbor, and will connect with all
trains. The United States mail boat lands and sails
from the Hotel wharf.

FISHING.—Beaufort offers superior advantages
to those who delight in catching the finny tribe.

THE TABLE will always be furnished with the
best that this and the adjoining markets afford.

THE SERVANTS will be required to be polite
and attentive.

THIS HOTEL will be second to none.

REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Per Day \$1.50;
per Month \$30.00.

Beaufort, May 17, 1878. 1f

WARM SPRINGS.

Western North Carolina.
Is now open for the reception of pleasure seekers
and invalids.

This delightful place is situated in the beautiful
Valley of the French Broad, within eight miles of
Raleigh. We have a fine Band of Music, attentive
Servants, and all accommodations to be found at a
first-class watering place.

The Bath-House has recently been remodeled and
now has all the modern improvements, such as Tub,
Shower and Plunge Baths, hot or cold, or any tem-
perature that may be desired.

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Warm Springs
and return from the places named below at the fol-
lowing rates, viz:

From	Via Salisbury and Asheville.	Via Danville, Lynchburg & Mooresville.
Goldsboro, N. C.,	\$30 05	\$35 60
Raleigh, "	28 00	30 65
Greensboro, "	23 15	25 80
Salisbury, "	"	26 85
Charlotte, "	22 90	28 70

Excursion Tickets will also be sold to Warm
Springs at all of the principal Cities in the United
States.

For further particulars apply for descriptive
panphlet.

W. H. HOWERTON,
Proprietor.
May 17, 1878 6w

Money Wanted.

Three Thousand Dollars wanted for three years
paid in full by mortgage and worth double
the money. Liberal interest paid.

Address K. Lock Box 80,
Charlotte, N. C.

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Will find at the old established house of
ELIAS & COHEN

The largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of
Goods ever brought to this market.

We are prepared to prove upon examination of
our Stock that we make no vain boast, and solicit
buyers, both Wholesale and Retail, to look at our
Goods and prices before purchasing.

Our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Alpaca-
cas, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,
Fans, Ties and Fancy Goods are complete and will
be sold at astonishing low prices.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings very low.

Fair dealing. Polite and attentive Clerks. Call
and see us and judge for yourselves.

ELIAS & COHEN.
March 22, 1878.

COTTON YARN.

50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN from Glen-
roy Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed
Cotton by E. C. Grier & Son, for sale by
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

March 29, 1878.

LAW SCHOOL, Greensboro, N. C.

For information as to Terms, &c., apply to
JOHN H. DILLARD,
ROBERT P. DICK.
May 10, 1878.

ICE CREAM.

C. S. HOLTON, at the "Rising Sun Store," is
preparing to furnish Ice Cream by the plate or
gallon. Call, or leave your Cash orders and they
will be promptly filled. The attention of families
solicited.
May 31, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

American Competition in Europe.

From the British Mercantile Gazette.

The American exports of hardware from
the port of New York to Europe for the
quarter ending March show a considerable
increase over the corresponding period of
last year. The increase is mainly in house-
hold and builders' hardware, mechanics'
tools, saws, cutlery, &c., which in some in-
stances are being offered in England at quot-
ations so low as to make it impossible that
the manufacturers can derive but the barest
margin of profit. A letter from New York
states that advises them in hand from Euro-
pe were encouraging, and that dealers in
one or two lines were quite sanguine of their
efforts to create a European trade.

Travelers are now in England representing
American houses, and there are American
merchants in Sheffield who are prepared to
take orders for hardware and deliver the
goods in three weeks. In Canada, in a few
special lines, the Americans are having it
pretty much their own way. No steel rails
are being sent from Sheffield to America,
though once this was one of the best mar-
kets. These figures show how the Bessemer
steel rail trade in America is growing: In
1873 the manufacture in the United States
was 129,015 tons; in 1874, 144,914 tons.
This increase continued each succeeding
year until 1877, when the total was 432,
169 tons.

John Randolph.
"H." the N. Y. correspondent of the
Raleigh Observer, says that a volume of
"Some Reminiscences of John Randolph"
has just been published. Among his noted
eccentricities he was profane and yet a re-
ligious man. He was particular in his at-
tention to the religious condition of his
slaves, of whom he owned several hundred.
He frequently employed ministers to preach
to them, and often would emphasize the ser-
mon with a few remarks of his own. One
of these homiletic supplements is thus de-
scribed:

"He dwelt on the gratitude that was due
to God for his kindness, and illustrated by
his own kindness to his servants. The speaker
of the ingratitude shown to the Creator,
and illustrated by their ingratitude to him.
'My ancestors,' said he, 'have raised all of
you, save one, whom I bought from a hard
master for sympathy's sake. I have
cherished and nourished you like children;
I have fed and clothed you better than my
neighbors have clothed their servants. I
have allowed you more privileges than
others have been allowed. Consequently
any good heart would have shown gratitude
even to me. But, oh! the ingratitude of
the depraved heart! After all my superior
kindness, when I was, in very feeble health,
sent a Minister to Russia, you all thought I
would not live to return, and you and the
overseers (damn you, God forgive me),
wasted and stole all you could, and came
well nigh ruining me. But come back, and
I will forgive; come back to God and He
will forgive.'"

Everybody has heard of Glauber's
salts, but how many know whether Glauber
is the name of a place or a man. He was in
fact a famous chemist of Amsterdam in the
sixteenth century, who invented the peculiar
preparation bearing his name.

THE "RISING SUN."

According to the command of Joshua of Old,
although repudiated by the "Jasper Philosophy"
of the New, is now standing still, at the Old Place,
on Trade Street, opposite the Market House, plus
Hornet Fire Engine Hall, where the light of reason
illuminates the surrounding atmosphere, which in-
vests all things with the glow of inspiration, and
the world no longer seems

"A feeble show,
For man's illusion given."

For right here you will find
C. S. HOLTON,
Who has in Store
Oranges, Lemons,
Candies, Cakes, Pies,
(The Great Washington Pie included), Corn
Starch, Sardines, Pickles, Fresh Bread, Canned
Fruit and Vegetables, Sugars and Coffees, Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Toys. In fact, everything found in
a Confectionery, including Ice Cream and Lemonade.
June 21, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

T. W. SPARROW is now taking orders for Fall
delivery. Those he may fail to see can leave their
orders at the Store of J. H. Henderson, stating the
number and kind of trees they may wish and he
promises to give them the best assortment he can
make out.

T. W. SPARROW.
P. S.—He will furnish the best kinds of Straw-
berries at low figures. 3/4m
May 31, 1878.

BARGAINS.

**China and Fancy Goods at Cost
For Cash.**

I offer for the next thirty days, my entire Stock
of China and Fancy Goods at cost for cash. The
stock consists of White and Gold Band China Tea
and Dinner Ware, Bohemian Glass and China Vases.
MOTTLED CUPS AND MUGS,
Jewel Boxes, Glass Toilet Sets; also, a large stock
of Silver Plated Castors at cost. Now is the time
to supply yourselves with goods in that line cheaper
than have ever been offered in this market.

I have also a large stock of Staple Goods, White
Granite and C. C. Ware, which I will sell at re-
duced prices.

The Ladies are especially invited to call and ex-
amine the stock, and see the difference in China
and Fancy Goods.

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars—quarts \$1.35
per dozen; half-gallons \$1.50.

JAMES HARTY.
Charlotte, N. C., June 21, 1878.

Guano, Super-Phosphate, &c.

J. C. BURROUGHS
Has now in store a high grade of Acid Phosphate,
Soluble Pacific Guano, Whann's Raw Bone Super-
Phosphate, Meryman's Ammoniated Dissolved
Bones and Peruvian Guano.
Feb. 15, 1878.

Buy Kerosene Oil
Of T. C. SMITH if you want the bottom price.

Words of Wisdom.

Gov. Colquitt of Georgia, in his Address
before the students of Trinity College, N.
C., on the 12th inst., spoke in part as
follows:

"My young friends, there is such a thing
as truth unminged, absolute, superlative.
To-day, at the outset of life, I tell you em-
phatically and without qualification, that to
him who means well, who with his light es-
chews wrong and vice, who sets up for his
guidance and inexorably adheres to the
golden rule, there is not, will not be, can-
not be any such thing as failure and disap-
pointment. Material things may fail, all
will fail; the pride of intellect will surely
meet humiliation, honors and acclamations
may become of all things the most rapid,
and miscalculations and misjudgments will
bestrew the melancholy pilgrimage of our
lives; but of one thing the entire universe
of God may rest assured, and that is that
"Virtue is its own exceeding great reward,"
and Omnipotence is pledged to justify the
practice of it. In no other department of
life, in no other field of endeavor could I
dare to promise safety and happiness. Af-
ter the very best that many of you may do,
your plans of life may be defeated. Strive
as you may, honor and riches may elude
your grasp. With the purest intentions
and best desires to be of service, at last
you may have to say, "I have failed, and
my name is written in the water." Thou-
sands before you have been overlooked,
been misjudged, and passed by; but never
yet since human probation began, never
since conscience commenced its reign, has
there been one instance in which a pure
conscience has suffered shipwreck and been
forced to exclaim, "All is Vanity."

Let us apply the correlated truth. It is
this: Material good, a triumph over out-
side opposition and obstacles; in short,
what is called worldly success cannot in
any large degree constitute the happiness
of men or nations. Ill-gotten power or
wealth must at last pass through the toll-
gate of retribution, and how often is the ex-
action the bitterness of death. True it is
that we are "of the earth, earthy," but
Heaven demands that the immortal and
spiritual element shall never be subordi-
nated to the sensual, which seeks its fruition
in the things that perish.

All systems of education, then, all aims
of polity, all religions, all domestic train-
ing that does not place the moral life above
the material or intellectual must end in
disaster.

The man who wishes well either to his
people or his race would far prefer to see
men good rather than learned, or behold
the prevalence of virtuous habits than any
amount of power or wealth. These are
trite, if not threadbare reflections, and yet
how true is it that the refractory pride of
man's intellect makes eternal repetition of
them necessary. At all times and every-
where presumptuous man has felt himself
able to criticize and reform the conditions
of human existence as God has decreed
them. But mankind retires from every
such collision with Providence worsted and
sorrowful. No, we must accept the rule as
God has declared it for the government of
the world—first the Kingdom of Heaven,
and then all else that is good.

Without virtue the individual fails, the
nation is wrecked. Let education make a
note of this, and let the statesman who per-
sists in doubts, calculate closely how much
of treasure and glorious opportunity may
still be wasted in the futile attempt to prove
that text books may successfully substitute
the Bible.

A New Way to Retain Subscribers.

An indignant subscriber to a newspaper
went into the office a few days ago and or-
dered his paper stopped because he differed
with the editor in his views on subsolving
fence rails. The editor conceded the man's
right to stop his paper, and remarked, coolly,
as he looked over the list:

"Do you know Jim Sowers, down at Hard-
scrabble?"

"Very well," said the man.

"Well, he stopped his paper last week
because I thought a farmer was a blamed
fool who didn't know that Timothy was a
good thing to graze on huckleberry bushes,
and he died in less than four hours."

"Gracious! is that so?" asked the aston-
ished farmer.

"Yes; and you know old George Erick-
son, down on Eagle creek?"

"Well, I've heard of him."

"Well," said the editor, gravely, "he stop-
ped his paper because he was the happy
father of twins, and we congratulated him
on his success so late in life. He fell dead
within twenty minutes. There's lots of
similar cases, but it don't matter; I'll just
cross your name off, though you don't look
strong, and there's a bad color on your nose."

"See here, Mr Editor!" said the subscri-
ber, looking somewhat alarmed, "I believe
I'll just keep on another year, because I al-
ways did like your paper, and come to think
about it, you're a young man, and some al-
lowance order be made," and he departed
satisfied that he had a narrow escape from
death.

THE MORTGAGE OR CHATTEL LIEN LAW.

It is the general experience that no farmer
can mortgage his crops, and buy provisions
and fertilizers from the merchant at credit
prices without being ruined. It is not mat-
terial what he plants, bankruptcy is sure to
follow in the end. The proof, if necessary,
is that those farmers that have gone on the
old and only sure way since the war, raising
their corn, hay and meat, and making their
own fertilizers, are out of debt. Those that
have followed the opposite system, are
largely in debt. We trust the next General
Assembly will repeal the law. Many very
important reasons can be given why this
law should be repealed.—Correspondence
North Carolina Farmer.

Wilkes Booth's Crime.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The announcement made of the coming
production of Shakespeare's great Roman
play of Julius Caesar recalls the great tra-
gedy in Washington in 1865, when John
Wilkes Booth assumed a role somewhat
similar to that of Brutus, in the assassina-
tion of the President of the United States.
The actor's great crime startled the world,
and although thirteen years have elapsed
the circumstances connected with the thrill-
ing tragedy are still fresh in the public
mind, and the subject will never cease to ex-
cite a painful interest. Brutus, it will be
remembered, according to Shakespeare,
struck down "the noblest man that ever
lived in the tide of times." To those loyal
true to government Brutus was but "an in-
grate and an assassin;" but Plutarch and
Shakespeare made him the most perfect
model of "a mild, contemplative and philoso-
phical yet heroic republican"—"the noblest
Roman of them all."

The striking similarity between two of
the greatest tragedies that history records
prompted a representative of the Gazette to
revive the story of the Presidential assas-
sination, and endeavor to ascertain the real
motive of Booth in taking Mr Lincoln's life.
The impression has generally prevailed that
Mr John T. Ford, who was manager of
Ford's Theatre at the time the tragedy oc-
curred, was familiar with facts in connec-
tion with the matter that had never ap-
peared in print, and he was approached by
the writer recently and asked if such was
the case. Mr Ford remarked that he had
frequently been requested to give expres-
sion to his views on the subject, but had
declined. A general conversation on the
subject, however, ensued, the substance of
which, with Mr Ford's permission, we
print. It throws some new light on the
great tragedy, and will doubtless be found
of general interest. Mr Ford said:

"John Wilkes Booth was trained from
earliest infancy to consider the almost
deified assassin Brutus, just as Shakespeare
immortalized him. His father was named
"Junius Brutus;" his brother is now the
bearer of that surname. The great Booth
frequently appeared in the play of Julius
Caesar, and not later than 1864 three of his
sons acted the three leading characters of
the play to an audience that applauded the
sentiments of Brutus to the echo. Now
trace the assassination of Lincoln. On the
morning of April 14, 1865, Booth, who had
conspired for six months previous to abduct
President Lincoln and convey him a prisoner
to the South, was the last guest at break-
fast at the National Hotel in Washington.
The surrender at Appomattox had ended all
chance for him to carry out his original con-
spiracy. He left the hotel after 11 o'clock
that morning and walked up Sixth street to
H, and stopped at the Surratt House, where
he met the widow who kept it, returning
from the religious services of Good Friday,
and then in the act of going to her former
country place (the vehicle to convey her al-
ready at the door) to collect some money
due her, so as to pay what was due by her
to the Calvert estate. Booth, when in-
formed of her intended visit, requested her
to get some articles belonging to him that
he had left at the country tavern; and then,
bidding her adieu he walked up H street to
Tenth, and down Tenth to the Theatre.
When he reached there it was about or
probably a little later than 12 o'clock mid-
day. There he heard for the first time that
both President Lincoln and Gen. Grant
were to visit the Theatre that night. The
private box was in the process of decoration.
The White House messenger had been there
an hour before to secure its use. I believe,
and all reliable written or oral testimony
confirms that belief—that then and there
the terrible thought of assassination first
suggested itself. It came like this: "If I
failed to serve the South in my conspiracy
to abduct, I can now be her Brutus."

This thought fastened on his brain—led
him to go from the Theatre toward the
Kirkwood House to have a conference with
some of his old conspirators. John Surratt
was away, O'Laughlin was in Baltimore,
and Arnold was in a sutler's store at Fortress
Monroe. They knew the abduction con-
spiracy had been abandoned, but Payne,
Atzerodt and Harold were in Washington.
These latter he got together and conspired
with them to kill the President, the vic-
tious General, and one of the Cabinet. He
must have written between the time when
he parted with his co-conspirators, and the
hour he again appeared at the Theatre a
lengthy statement for publication, excusing
his intended crime by Roman precedent.
When dying he referred to it for justification.
He gave on the evening of the 14th
a package to an actor, directing its delivery
the next day to the National Intelligencer.
The actor confesses that he, frightened at
the risk he ran, broke the seal, read the en-
closed matter, and at midnight burnt it.
If that package had been preserved it would
have revealed the declaration that until
noon that day its writer had not premeditated
murder, but feeling deeply the humiliation
of the South, to the people of which he
bore all the love that Brutus ever felt for
Rome, he would strike down that night the
leading men of the victorious hosts who
were then shouting their psalms of triumph.
When dying—with his face lit up with the
blaze of the burning barn upon the Garrett
farm, just at the break of day on the morn-
ing of April 24, he muttered some words,
a soldier bent over him and caught them
from his last ebbing breath. First, a mes-
sage for his mother "Tell her I did it as I
thought for the best," and then he said,
"Tell others that the communication I wrote
addressed to the National Intelligencer,
will explain why I did what I did." During
the conspiracy trial at the arsenal, the Hon.
Joseph Holt, the Judge Advocate, called
John F. Coyle, then the publisher of the
National Intelligencer, and asked if that
communication had ever been received?

His reply was "No." It was continued Mr

Ford, burnt in the grate of a chamber of a
boarding house, and a Catholic priest, now
living in Washington had the fact confessed
to him soon afterward. I had the occur-
rence revealed to me—with the added infor-
mation of the confession—by the party who
was the custodian of the package. This
fully sustains my theory that John Wilkes
Booth had not contemplated the assassina-
tion of President Lincoln when he met
Mrs Surratt at midday, and he never met
her again.

In order to demonstrate that his brain
was turned by the poetic and dramatic
glamour which transmitted the story of the
Roman assassination, said Mr Ford, it is
but just to describe him at this time. In
person he was remarkably handsome, with
a face of singular manly beauty, in perfect
health, less than 26 years of age, and almost
idolized by his friends. As an actor he
could earn at least \$10,000 per annum. He
was so popular in Boston that during an
engagement at the Museum hundreds of
ladies have waited to see him leave the
stage to go to his hotel. The facts and
circumstances, I think, show the great dan-
ger of glorifying assassination under any
circumstances. Julius Caesar was to Rome
"the union of the scholar, soldier and the
gentleman." "Mighty Caesar! All Rome
did love him once not without cause." Yet
Cassius did say:

—How many ages hence
Shall this our lovely scene be acted over,
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown?

Was this, added Mr Ford in closing the
interview, the incarnation of dramatic pro-
phesy, suggesting the crime that occurred
1909 years after, "in states unborn and ac-
cents yet unknown" when Caesar died?

What George Washington did not know.