

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

Turnip Seed! 2000 lbs. Landreth's Seed just received. Close prices this is the place MILLERS' PHARMACY

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This ARGUS is for the people's rights. Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia's sun. Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep!

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY JUNE 28 1894.

NO. 34

REVERIE.

BY R. B. C.

In dreamy mood I've lived dear days gone by,
And all the world has passed before my view
So lightly that I do not question why
It leaves me, as it came, with thoughts of you,
I look again through my sweet reverie
Into the depths of brown eyes soft and true,
And from the misty clouds of others see
One well-beloved face that I once knew.
All other thoughts and fancies fade away,
And leave you in the end alone with me.
As in that other far happier day
When you were more to me than memory.
I see you in my dreams and love you more,
Forgetting all the other loves I knew,
And drift in dreamland to that Southern shore
Where I may be alone once more with you.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

President Jas. Atkins Lectures on "What You Owe to Your Girls".

ARGUS BUREAU, ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, June 24.

At the meeting of the Assembly this morning Miss Rachel Brookfield, vice-president, presided. Miss Rachel Brown, of Newbern, a recent graduate of the State Normal and Industrial school at Greensboro, is the official stenographer of the Assembly, and reported in full for the minutes of the society the speeches this morning.

President Taylor, of Wake Forest, whose subject on the programme was "What You Owe to Your Boys," was absent. President James Atkins, of Asheville Female College, gave all of his thought in a timely address on "What You Owe to Your Girls."

In deciding upon the education of our girls, the first thing to be determined is the sphere which women ought to occupy. What is to take her from it under the bar of pre-determined jurisdiction for that was pre-determined by the Creator. If there is a divine place for woman in the world, it is no less a violation of the divine place to take her from it under the guise of what is called advanced christian ideas, than it is to take her from it under the guise of heathenism itself.

All educational work will depend, therefore, upon the right settlement of this question, and it needs to be settled. Every teacher and every parent who is here must participate in it sooner or later. Already many individuals have been thrown entirely out of what we regard as the divine sphere. Whole communities have imbibed such notions and have taken measures to execute that theory at womanhood. If that be true, it is fundamentally to the whole discussion that we determined what this sphere of woman is.

It is not the production of masculine womanhood, but according to the Scriptural doctrine and the Southern opinion it is the peculiar and intensely feminine womanhood. In behalf of it, I promise myself to the uttermost a champion I believe that you all agree with me that the fairest civilization the world has ever known is in the Southern States of the U. S. and the perfection of the civilization both material and local is it womanhood. That has heretofore depended upon the operation of the right principles concerning it. The question is now before the North Carolina people. It is before the Southern people as well.

If woman is to be a bread winner, the object of cultivation from beginning to end is to be the production of masculine womanhood, we must pursue one course, but if we are to retain the idea that we have had, we must pursue a different policy. We owe it to our girls to determine it. The right place for woman is the greatest place in the world and that place is home. We all feel our greatness in comparison to woman. Yet we are under the dominion of some woman. She has no other possible sphere other than that of womanhood and wifehood.

We owe to our daughters a just recognition of these faculties, which most regard as peculiarities. The adaptation of manly work, intellectually, to woman will no more meet the demand at her being, than the physical abilities. We must consult these two characters as questions of

education. A man never goes straight to a point, but proceeds by a round about way, and always finds that the woman has been there, waiting for him till she is beginning to grow tired. There is not a poor man who would not be rich to-day if he had the energy of his wife. There are few schools for girls that are not humbugs. The curriculum is proudly for the weaker vessel. We send our girls off to school scarcely having acquired the multiplication table. They are there to be put through a course, which is fuller than the boys course. They are expected to come out equal with the boys. They work constantly, yet with such a course they cannot be thorough.

There should be a harmonious education. First education of the body, then the mind and then the spirit. Women ought not to be bread winners, and a right civilization will not let them be. The weakest education is that of a specialist. There is no question with interest to the superiority of women along the line of spirited candidates. Men may claim that woman led him out of Eden, yet, if he will follow her she will lead him back.

After Dr. Atkins had finished the question was open for voluntary discussion. Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Kinston, testified from his experience to the equality of the mental power of girls and boys. Capt. C. F. Siler, of Holly Springs, said that the most good he had received from the meetings of the Assembly in the past had come from the suggestions of women. Mr. J. M. Weatherly, High Point declared that he had found the girls in his classes superior to the boys in mathematics. Prof. Dred Peacock, of Greensboro Female College, stated that he preferred to teach girls than boys because he believed that his work would be more successful. In his departments of Latin and Chemistry, the girls did well, and showed fondness for these studies.

Mr. Henry Blount spoke eloquently of the moral and physical bravery of women. And here acknowledgement should be made Mr. Blount for his interest in the Teachers' Assembly, and his services in instructing and entertaining the members. His address was full of thought and well delivered. It also carried encouragement to all struggling with difficulties, and we feel stronger by it.

This evening Mr. C. W. Barden, editor of the *School Teacher*, Syracuse, N. Y., was on the programme for address. As he was not present Mr. Blount consented to entertain the audience with recitations, which he did in a delightful manner. Mr. Blount excels both in tragedy and in comedy. He is truly a genius, and continually surprises one with his versatility.

Programme for Saturday: Intercollegiate Debate—Subjects: "Resolved, that great men make circumstances, and circumstances do not make great men." Assembly gold medal presented by State Superintendent Scarborough.

8:30 p. m. "What does it profit a State to educate its boys and girls?" Senator Thomas J. Jarvis. The Goldsboro Rifles stormed the Atlantic Ocean this evening in bathing suits, against a fierce incoming tide. It is no reflection upon the courage of our soldiers that after a gallant fight they retreated for it is learned that subsequently the tide did the same.

President Hobgood arrived this evening. There came also Supt. E. P. Moses, Capt. C. P. Denson, Raleigh; Misses Lula L. Whitfield, Eva Kinney, LaGrange; Misses Minnie Sloumb and Sue Borden, Goldsboro.

At previous sessions of the Assembly no work was done on Saturday morning; but this year the regular order was varied by holding the annual inter-collegiate debate for the Assembly gold medal at that time. The attendance was larger than at any other morning session, and much interest was manifested, as the debate progressed, by the friends of the debaters and the colleges represented. The meeting was opened with a hymn, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Elder P. D. Gold, of Wilson. Secretary Harris read the rules for the debate, which are as follows:

1. The contest is open to the four colleges in the State for males only, and the University.
2. Each institution to represent the affirmative and the negative sides of the question, each literary society sending one speaker.
3. Speeches must be original, delivered without manuscript or notes, and are limited to ten minutes.
4. Three judges will be chosen—one by the Assembly, one

by the debaters and one by the judges thus chosen.

5. The Assembly will, by vote, determine the result of the debate; and the judges will decide as to the award of the gold medal to the best speaker.

On motion of Capt. Denson, of Raleigh, Chief Justice Jas. E. Shephard, of the State Supreme Court, was elected as the judge on the part of the Assembly. President Hobgood announced that the debaters had chosen Mr. E. E. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.; and these two selected as the third, Prof. William Cain, of the University.

The following are the debaters, in the order in which they spoke: From the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mr. T. M. Ashe, Raleigh, of the Leazer Society, and Mr. C. W. Gold, Wilson, of the Pullen Society; from Trinity College, Mr. Plummer Stewart, Union county, of the Columbus Society, and Mr. T. A. Smoot, Salisbury, of the Hesperian Society; from Wake Forest College, Mr. J. E. Yates, Chatham county, of the Philomathesian Society, and Mr. C. M. Billings, Danville, Va., of the Euzelian Society. The query for the debate, as selected by the executive committee of the Assembly was: "Resolved, that great men make circumstances, and circumstances do not make great men."

The speeches were all from memory, and delivered with a skill, grace and self-possession that would have done great credit to older men. The interest of the audience did not lag for a moment, and their attention was held closely. The flights of oratory and telling points were greeted with frequent and generous applause. A good knowledge of both the arts and artifices of debate was shown; as for instance, one speaker used sarcasm to good effect. The best speeches were made by the representatives of Trinity, and it was evident that that college had won the medal. After these, that of Mr. Yates, of Wake Forest, was the best.

At the close of the debate, the Assembly voted, by a majority of only two, that on the merits of the speeches, the affirmative had won. At the evening session, the judges reported; and in their opinion, Mr. Plummer Stewart, of Trinity College, had made the best speech, and to him Judge Shephard presented the handsome gold medal for oratory.

Senator Jarvis was on the programme for Saturday evening on the subject "What does it profit a State to educate her boys and girls." The Senator could not be here on account of the approaching vote on the tariff bill. A letter was read from him expressing his sincere regret at his enforced absence from the Assembly.

Instead of Senator Jarvis' address, Capt. W. T. Kendrick, of Raleigh, delivered his address on "The Ups and Downs of Wife Hunting" in the Assembly hall. It was an account of personal experiences in courtships, and abounded with humor, jokes and accounts of funny incidents, to the delight of the hearers.

Saturday's train brought in a large addition to the crowd. Among them were the following noted educators: President Chas. McIver, Prof. J. Y. Joyner and Miss Dixie Lee Bryant of the State Normal and Industrial School; Dr. L. W. Crawford, of Trinity; Principal J. A. Dinwiddie, of Peace Institute; and Prof. F. S. Wilkinson, of Tarboro.

Another beautiful German organ arrived last night in the fine ball room of the Atlantic Hotel. It was the largest one that has been danced here this season, about thirty couples participating, and was led by Mr. M. R. Howard, of Newbern, with his characteristic skill and grace. Indeed, his pretty figures and the ease with which he leads them are much praised by all.

To-day has been a veritable day of rest. Everybody was at leisure and enjoyed the fine breeze. Services were held in the Assembly hall in the morning by Dr. L. W. Crawford, of Trinity College, and in the evening by Elder P. E. Gold, of Wilson. Some attended church in Beaufort; it is not known whether they most desired to hear sermons or take a sail. Not a few went over to a large negro camp meeting across the sound on Shackleford's banks. There has not been a calm since the Assembly convened. The breeze continues fine and consequently sailing is good. For most of the time it has been quite pleasant out on the ocean, and trips to the lighthouse on Cape Lookout, ten miles from Morehead have been frequent. The best time to sail at present is at night when the heat of the sun is absent. As the moon rises about ten o'clock, moonlight

sailing is quite popular and is one of the most pleasant occupations. The surf continues fine. The beach here is one of the finest on the Atlantic Coast, and the nice accommodations render bathing all the more enjoyable.

Upon invitation all the guests at the hotel from Goldsboro took supper with the Goldsboro Rifles yesterday in camp. The spread was gotten up by Quartermaster D. W. Hardy, who is "one of the finest," as the boys say, and would do credit to any fashionable hotel. The guests were made to feel perfectly at home, for indeed were they not really at home in company with the Rifles? Every one misses Capt. Bain as do the members of the Company and regret that he was called away, for by his many courtesies, he has endeared himself to all here. In his absence, Lieutenant Gulick is in command.

THE GOLDSBORO RIFLES

Are Spending a Delightful Week by the Seaside.

CAMP BAIN, N. C. S. G. MOREHEAD CITY, June 22. The camp of the Rifles, which is located in front of the Atlantic Hotel, about one hundred yards distant, is the centre of attraction just now. The same rules and regulations that were in force in the State camp of last year are used by the Rifles, with the exception of morning and evening drill in the heat of the day, that all the soldiers in the Guard so much dislike, and which has been the means of keeping many from going to the State encampments. The Rifles, in their gray uniform, make a splendid appearance, and the gentlemanly manner in which they have conducted themselves has won them many friends.

The principal pleasures indulged in by the boys seem to be fishing and sailing. The same of the parties have had good luck trolling. Mr. Hardy, the Company's caterer, seems to be feeding them very satisfactorily, as kicking is unknown in camp. Lieutenant Gulick is in charge of Battery A. The morning and evening gun is fired on time, and makes it enough to awake the boys in the morning and startle the visitors in the evening.

Quite an exciting game of baseball was played between two nines selected from the Rifles—one of the nines in charge of Lieutenant Lewis and the other in charge of Adjutant Frank Miller. The score was 4 to 49. The game was called, on account of dress parade, at the 10th inning.

Some say there are no flies on the Rifles, although their tents are covered with them. Quite a number of ladies visited camp, and one remarked, "Oh, I do declare; it is real nice, and they really do sleep on those little beds, and don't fall off!"

There is a delightful breeze here all the time; wish we could send a section to our friends in Goldsboro.

COLORED TEACHERS.

The Association in Session at Beaufort, N. C.

ARGUS Correspondence.] The State Colored Teachers' Association met in its thirteenth annual meeting at Beaufort, N. C., at 8:30, p. m., June 20th. A goodly number of teachers are present. The prominent educators present are Prof. J. D. Chavis, president Bennett College, Prof. S. G. Atkins, of the Winston Graded School, Dr. Rives of the State Normal school, at Goldsboro; Prof. G. E. Davis, of Biddle University, and Prof. P. W. Moore, of Elizabeth City. Prof. Atkins is the president and Prof. Davis, secretary.

The people of Beaufort are the soul of hospitality and are making the stay of the teachers pleasant. Thursday morning a most excellent paper was read by Miss L. B. Searcy, on the teaching of reading. The paper elicited interesting discussion.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, a former president of the white Teachers' Assembly, visited the association to-day, and addressed that body, expressing his interest and sympathy with the movement. We have the promise that several of the prominent educators in attendance on the white Assembly will visit and address the teachers during the week.

In the afternoon an instructive paper was read on the "Work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union." This paper drew out considerable discussion. The teachers enjoy delightful sailing on the sound in the afternoons. On Saturday a complimentary sail will be given the teachers, when they will be taken to historic Fort Macon.

REED ON BI-METALLISM.

It is passing strange, but a fact, nevertheless, that ex-Speaker Reed has committed himself to a sort of bi-metallism. We say "a sort of bi-metallism" because it is not of the kind which has found favor in the eyes of the advocates of the free coinage of silver, nor is it of the kind which Mr. Sherman and other leading Republican statesmen have heretofore advocated—namely, a burlesque bi-metallism, which would coin silver dollars each of which should contain a gold dollar's worth of bullion in it.

Mr. Reed and McKinley are the leading competitors for the next Republican nomination for the presidency of the United States, and seem to be running just now a race which will result in making either the one or the other of them the standard-bearer of the Republican party in 1896. We have heretofore quoted several times Mr. McKinley's words, as these are contained in the silver resolution of the Republican State Convention of Ohio, which was adopted a week or two ago. But we have not heretofore quoted Mr. Reed's own words, which were uttered by him recently to an English visitor to Washington, and reproduced in the *London Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Reed said:

"If the Indian crisis does not force England quickly into a larger Latin monetary union, which union we will join gladly, then there must come a time for the nations friendly to bi-metallism to unite not in a monetary union, but a tariff union, reciprocity being the reward of free coinage for silver. This should be our aim in America. * * * It is evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver, and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia now enjoys. This can be best done by a monetary agreement with other nations favorable to silver, and by such a scale of high tariffs against those nations which reject monetary agreement as will go to insure us a favorable balance of trade."

Mr. Reed says the United States will gladly join a larger Latin monetary union—a declaration which we are pleased to see. There is no other method of securing an international currency nor an international full remonetization of silver than that which Mr. Reed suggests, if, as we understand his words, he is an advocate of an international bimetallic conference which shall be empowered to recognize the fact that silver is an indispensable part of the currency of the world. Mr. Reed would gladly join a monetary union larger than has heretofore existed. So far he is in the right path; but we are afraid that he wanders from it when he proposes to adopt a scale of high tariffs against those nations, which reject the monetary agreement. In this retaliatory manner would Reed proceed to insure to the United States a favorable balance of trade; and the balance of trade being in our favor we would not need to ship gold to any of these nations which should fail to enter an enlarged monetary union.

Reed's proposition reminds us at once of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity treaties. There may be something in it. It is a rare spectacle to see Reed and his followers pretending to train Oth the silverites, or rather advocating a new silver scheme.

Washington, D. C., May 25, '94. Major J. W. Wilson, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiries concerning the removal of my father's remains from where they now rest to some other place in the cemetery at Asheville, I have this proposition to make: If the lot to be selected shall be decided to the State of North Carolina and held in trust by the State for these purposes only: 1, to hold the remains of my father; 2, to hold the remains of my infant brother Esby. No other person shall be buried there. If these conditions are complied with, I have no objection to the re-interment of my father in such lot as may be selected and conveyed as aforesaid. Furthermore there will be no objection to the erection of a monument to my father's memory by his widow. Let the deed if made, be made to you as trustee, for I am satisfied you will see to it that the agreement is carried out.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] CHAS. N. VANCE.

Now as to the "correspondence of the *Observer*" from Washington dated June 14: The remains of my mother have never been removed to the family plot in Riverside Cemetery at Asheville, but my father had so frequently talked with me about it, that I was confident it had been done, and not until father's funeral day in Asheville did I learn to the contrary. His exact words

MR. CHAS. N. VANCE WRITES IN DEFENSE OF HIS RECENT ACTION.

To the Editor of Charlotte Observer.

It is painful to me to prolong the unfortunate controversy respecting the last resting place of my father. But, in justice to my brothers, myself and truth, I am compelled, in view of the editorial, and special correspondence from Washington, which appeared in your issue of last Sunday, the 17th instant, to ask you to publish the following reply:

From the editorial, I am glad to know that "for the present no further action will be taken in the matter" of removal. I hope the remains will not again be disturbed. I do not believe it would be permitted by the citizens of Asheville or even by the authorities of the Asheville Cemetery Company under the present conditions. The editorial states, I presume by authority, that "Mrs. Herndon, a sister of the late Senator, gave the instructions to have the body moved from the original place of burial to the higher lot which Mrs. Vance had bought." This must be erroneous, for when in Asheville a few days ago, my aunt, Mrs. Herndon, stated to me that Mrs. Vance had requested her to do so but she declined and would have nothing to do with it. I am just this moment in receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Herndon, saying she did not give the order for the removal.

Again the editorial states, (I assume by authority): "She (meaning Mrs. Vance), had stated to Mr. Chas. N. Vance that she was willing, if he desired, that the body of his mother be placed by his father's side, etc." This is also erroneous in most apparent from the following letter:

1627 Massachusetts Ave. It is my intention to have my husband's remains removed from their present burial place to the circular lot No. 148 in section K where I propose no other body shall ever be placed. Upon these conditions after the removal, I shall deed the lot to the State of North Carolina.

Signed,
FLORENCE N. VANCE, May 26th 1894.

Major J. W. Wilson, of Morganton, N. C., has the original of this letter in the present Mrs. Vance's own handwriting and those doubting its authenticity can satisfy themselves by reading it.

The facts are these: Major Wilson came to Washington by request, as an old and long time friend of my father and the family, to try to arrange this matter in private, but much to his disappointment and sorrow, as well as that of all others, who felt an affectionate interest in the matter he failed to do so.

The letter above given was in reply to the following letter, which was written to me and addressed to Major Wilson, at his request and suggestion, after he had had a conference with Mrs. Vance. He was satisfied that it would be acceptable to her, but her letter in reply shows that he was mistaken.

[COPY.] Washington, D. C., May 25, '94. Major J. W. Wilson, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiries concerning the removal of my father's remains from where they now rest to some other place in the cemetery at Asheville, I have this proposition to make: If the lot to be selected shall be decided to the State of North Carolina and held in trust by the State for these purposes only: 1, to hold the remains of my father; 2, to hold the remains of my infant brother Esby. No other person shall be buried there. If these conditions are complied with, I have no objection to the re-interment of my father in such lot as may be selected and conveyed as aforesaid. Furthermore there will be no objection to the erection of a monument to my father's memory by his widow. Let the deed if made, be made to you as trustee, for I am satisfied you will see to it that the agreement is carried out.

Very truly yours,
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to me when he first mentioned the matter of an owl burial place were, "and I want your mother by my side." Those who knew him in life will know, without the telling, that this was his wish and earnest desire.

My mother's remains will be placed by his side at the first convenient opportunity. The place where they now rest is opened and exposed and the removal will be made as early as practicable. As to the statement that the sons were told by the present Mrs. Vance that their mother could be placed beside their father in the lot purchased by her, I affirm most positively and solemnly that no such offer was ever made to me; if it had been this trouble would never have arisen; and if my brothers, Zebulon and Thomas, have ever been so informed it must have been since the removal was made. Mrs. Vance, and on a recent date, I have a letter from the former of date June 4, and up to that time Mrs. Vance had made him no such offer, and I have also from him a telegram, dated 17th instant, fully endorsing my action on Sunday morning, the 10th instant, in replacing the remains in their original resting place. From my brother Thomas, I have heard through his letter, by letter as late as May 30, and up to that time, Mrs. Vance had given him no such assurance or offer, as she states. Neither one of them to my knowledge has ever been consulted about the matter, or informed by Mrs. Vance, that it was her intention to make the removal. I am in regular communication with them both, and would most likely have been notified if any such proposition, or concession, had come to them. And besides, they have thus far endorsed and approved my every movement and action in this matter.

The first attempt to remove was made without my knowledge or consent, and against my known desire and without any notification whatever. I was advised from Asheville when Mrs. Vance first ordered the removal, and immediately telegraphed that it must be made. The cemetery authorities recognized my right to have it stopped and assured my attorney and friend, Hon. H. A. Gudger, of Asheville, that under no circumstances, except by the consent of the family, or order of the court, would the removal be allowed. With that positive assurance I am surprised to know that they wrote Mrs. Vance, saying she must come in person or send an undertaker if she wished to carry out her plan, and stating by advice of the company's attorney that no interference with her action would be permitted. This is indeed an astonishing information to me.

As to the further statement that "Mrs. Vance acted in this matter according to her understanding of her rights as the wife of the late Senator, and in accordance with what she fully believed would have been his wishes and would please every relative and friend that he left." I am curious to know what lawyer or friend in or outside of the State, advised her under all the circumstances that she had the legal right to make the removal. On the contrary I am informed, and I believe it, that she was advised by a very prominent lawyer of North Carolina, that she could not legally remove the remains. I am further informed, and believe it, that she herself, stated in Asheville that the action she took was against the advice of almost, if not every one, with whom she had consulted. If she had the right to remove them secretly and without my knowledge or the knowledge of any of the others of Senator Vance's immediate family? His only brother and three sisters, who reside in Asheville and near by his grave, knew nothing of it until the day after the removal was made. They even did not know that Mrs. Vance was in Asheville until it was all over. Yet she was there for the purpose of pleasing the family. If they were all willing and wished the removal made, why did she not ask some of them to be with her and assist in the removal? Would that have been unnatural or inconsistent with the great desire of the family to have the remains removed to this "high and beautiful and commanding spot?" "It would please every relative and friend that he left," and therefore may be it was to come to them as a happy and agreeable surprise!

I hope my father's friends throughout the State will understand and appreciate my position in this, to me, most unhappy controversy, and pardon the earnestness and filial affection which impel me to strive to carry out his wishes and often expressed desire. When it is remembered that in his early life, when the red morning was break-

ing on his young manhood vision, he had a companion, who, New him was just entering upon the world's stage of actions, who shared his hopes, his sorrows and his joys; who went hand in hand with him through the vicissitudes of many years, years sometimes of triumph, sometimes of adversity, years sometimes of plenty, sometimes of poverty; who was not unduly elated by the one, nor cast down by the other, but, with Christian faith and heroic fortitude, trusted in a Divine Providence for the best, she, whose kith and kin had been his warm-hearted and loyal friends, whose blood was mingled with the blood of those, whom, in the dark and trying days of the late war, he had clothed, defended, cheered and protected while they were fighting for the honor and glory of their State, HIS WIFE, MY MOTHER, long since departed, and resting in a lonely grave, near the scenes of her early married life, is it to be wondered at, that I thought strange that he should express the wish and the desire that, when he, too, should be laid to rest among the mountains he loved so well, the bride of his youth and the mother of his children should rest by his side? Such was his wish; such was his desire and now, when he is dead, and cannot act for himself, I intend to act for him and see that his request is complied with.

This is my apology for what I have done, and what I intend to do, and neither "monuments," "beautiful lots," nor "commanding sites" can swerve me from my duty to my father and his sacred memory.

CHAS. N. VANCE, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1894.

AN HISTORIC RELIC.

The Exact Text of the Passport Used by Charlotte Corday on Her Going to Assassinate Marat.

Through the kindness of Capt. A. J. Galloway, of this city, who is quite a student of history, as well as busy man of affairs and travel, we are permitted to publish below a translation of the notorious Charlotte Corday's passport, which, we are sure, will be of exceeding interest to every student of history. It reads as follows, and was secured by Capt. Galloway after much research.

MARIE-ANNE CHARLOTTE D'ARMAINS CORDAY.

Born in 1768, at St. Saurin, near Sees, in Normandy. Was educated in a convent and lived with an aunt in Paris. Passed her lonely hours in reading the works of the Philosophers, especially Diderot and Voltaire. She had heard of Marat as a tyrant, and conceived the idea of going to Paris and assassinating him. She obtained a passport in July, as follows: "I, the undersigned, Marie Anne Charlotte D'Armains Corday, aged 24 years, height 5 feet, 1 inch, hair chestnut, eyes brown, or hazel, eyes, high forehead, long nose, mouth firm (or sharply) chin round and dimpled, face oval, and complexion fair."

Arrived at Paris she wrote to Marat: "Citizen—I have just arrived from Caen. Your love for your native country has induced me to come to Paris, learning the events which have occurred in that part of the Republic. I shall call at your residence at eleven o'clock and give me a brief interview. I will put you in a condition to render great service to France."

On calling she was refused admittance and wrote again, promising to give in her passport and to show her sympathy on the ground that she herself was persecuted by the enemies of the Republic. She was again refused an audience, and it was only when she called a third time (July 15) that Marat, hearing her voice in the ante chamber, consented to see her.

He lay in a bathing tub, wrapped in towels, for he was suffering with a fever, which she secretly administered to him to a state of putrefaction. She spoke to Marat of events at Caen, and this to produce a further interview, which she had brought the day before and plunged it into his left side. He cried out: "A moi, ma chere amie" (to me, or for me, my dear friend).

Upon her arraignment before the Revolutionary Tribunal, her own reply to the question as to what she had to say was: "Nothing, except that I have succeeded." Her counsel plead insanity for his offense, but she refused to add, however, that the only defence worthy of her was an avowal of the act. To the Girondins she was appointed with Brutus in the "Elysian Fields" after her death and with the latter she was buried in the same grave. She was guillotined July 17, 1793.

Asheville (Gleaner). Mrs. M. W. Penland died a few days ago at her home in Asheville. She was 68 years of age and had a husband and six children. The remains were interred at Jarrett's grave-yard, West Asheville.

Charlotte (Observer).—The season of retreats at the Monastery begins this week with the priests' retreat. It lasts for one week. During that time, those retreat are not allowed to speak except when absolutely necessary, nor to read anything except the bible and church literature.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
106 Wall St., N. Y.