If I had thought so soon she would have died. That day she looked up with her startled eyes, Like some hurt creature where the woods are

faithfully, honestly and devotedly, as we With kisses I had stilled those breaking sighs, With kisses closed those eyelids into sleep. That day she looked up with her startled eyes.

Oh, had I known she would have died so soon. Love had not wasted on a barren land, Love like those rivers under torrid noon Lost on the desert, poured out on the sand-On, had I known she would have died so soon.

VANCE, SHERMAN, DAVIS. Governor Vance's Comments.

Congressional Record, January 14, 1885.

Mr. VANCE. Mr. President, as the Senate will probably pass this resolution and place upon its records an unofficial paper, filed in the War Department by General W. T. Sherman, which contains statements affecting certain persons, it is but right and proper that all persons so affected should be heard in the ame forum. As one thus interested, I desire to notice some statements made in that communication to the War Department. In order that I may not be misinterpreted I have placed in writing the ma-

which shall be very brief.
It is understood and, I believe, not denied that in a speech made not long since in St. Louis, Mo., General Sherman said he had seen a letter written by Mr. Jefferson Davis to a Governor of a Southern State during the war, now a Senator, in which Mr. Davis threatened the coercion of any Southern State that should attempt to secede from the Confederacy. As there are, I believe, three Senators at least on this floor who were Governors of Southern States during the war, myself being one, I immediately on the appearance of that statement denied through the Post of this city that any such letter had ever been received by me. The newspapers soon afterward stated that General Sherman had been interviewed as to my lenial, and had stated that he had not alluded to me as the person to whom the aleged letter had been addressed. I very feetly as any men in North Carolina. so far as I was concerned; but it seems Department, as published in the papers of | would surely carry as much proof of what

the country, I find the following assertion: "At Raleigh, though the mass of the prove that there was talk about camp of public records had been carried off, yet a number were left behind at the Statehouse and at the Governor's Mansion, called the 'palace,' which we occupied as headquarters during our stay there, namely, from April 13 to April 29, 1865.

"These records and papers were overhauled by provosts-marshal and clerks, who delivered to Adjutant-General Sawver such as contained material information, and my personal attention was only irawn to such as were deemed of sufficient importance. Among the books collected at the palace in Raleigh was a clerk's or secretary's 'copy-book,' containing Toose sheets and letters, among which was the particular letter of Mr. Davis to which I referred in my St. Louis 'speech.' I gave it little attention at the time, because Mr. Davis was then himself a fugitive, and his opinions had little or no importance, but it explained to my mind why Governor Vance, after sending to me commissioners to treat for his State separately, had not awaited my answer. It was the subject of common talk about my headquarters at the time, or, as stated by Colonel Dayton in a recent letter to me from Cincinnati, 'I am quite sure that we generally talked [that] it was the desire of Governor Vance and the State officials to take North Carolina out of the Confedracy, as I have stated, but they were

afraid of Jefferson Davis and wanted pro-Concerning this I have the following observations to make: I. That no letters or documents of a mblic character were ever left at my resi-

ence in the Governor's mansion, while I was Governor, at any time. 2. No clerk or secretary of mine ever used as a repository for my correspondence a "copy-book;" all official or public letters being first copied in the letter-book required by law to be kept in the executive office, and then bound into bundles and placed in the files, where they re-

main to this day. 3. General Sherman did not find in that copy-book "the particular letter of Mr. Davis to which he referred in his St. Louis speech," for the simple reason that there

was no such letter there. of a gentleman and an American Senator, that no letter containing such a threat was Davis. All letters from him to me of any nature are to be found copied in the letter \$105,269,500. This statement would be of property, with consequent increase of books of the executive department of North Carolina, now in the War Depart-South if it were true. We have no means dents of schools, provision for County North Carolina, now in the War Depart-

The reasons given by General Sherman by way of corroborating his statement are a respectable lawyer. He says he paid little attention to it at the time," and loes not say that he ever saw it afterward; and further, that Mr. Davis was then himall a fugitive, and his opinions had little or no importance! It was, perhaps, the little attention given to the opinions of an unimportant man that enabled him to remember so well the contents of the letter apse of nearly twenty years! The suggestion as to the probable fate of that mys-terious letter, that it was burned in the We saw it and regarded it as very much performed by them. great fire in Chicago, is a mere apology for its non-production, which at the same one contradicts the idea of its importance; for had it been such as he says it was, it would certainly have found its way to the

But there is another matter averred by jeneral Sherman that more nearly conterns me, and to which I shall very briefly ask the attention of the Senate.

It may be that Northern gentlemen who were on the victorions side during the civil war cannot properly appreciate the feelings and sentiments of those who were on the side of misfortune and defeat. They seem to regard it as quite a sin that we do not readily join in the denunciations of him who was our leader in the war, and hasten to condemn him on all occasions as the surest way of excusing our conduct and commending ourselves to the good opinion of our late opponents. Surely no man of even the slightest sense f honor could respect a Southern man in the issues of sectional hatreds would lation.

Raleigh

Register.

VOL. I.

of his own manhood?

Now, sirs, be it known to you, that those

of us who pledged our faith to each other

for the establishment of the confederacy

gave up all for which we contended when it failed, retaining to ourselves only one

solitary satisfying reflection, and that was

that we had at least served our country

This satisfaction General Sherman's

me, and this it is, sir, which I resent. It

is well known that I was drawn into seces-

sion unwillingly; it is also well known that in regard to many of the details of

was disaffected while governor toward the

cause for which I was ostensibly fighting,

and that I was anxious to separate myself

and State from the confederacy, but was

restrained by fear. Sir, I want no man's

respect or good will based on the supposed

virtues of treason to my country and the

desertion of my associates. The good will

of a man who would respect these traits in another is not worth picking up from the dust of the common highways. General

Sherman says that the commissioners whom

I sent to meet him as he approached Ral-

eigh, to-wit, ex-Governor Swain and ex-

Governor Graham and Surgeon-General

Warren, told him that I wanted to make

separate terms for the State, but was afraid

of "Jeff Davis." I do not believe it. It cannot be true. The two gentlemen first

named are dead; they were eminent North

Carolinians of most exalted character in

all respects, and most especially for truth.

They knew I was faithful to the confeder-

acy. They knew that I was not afraid of

opposing Mr. Davis when I differed from

him, because they had seen me constantly

doing it, and they never told General

Sherman or any other living man the con-

trary of what they knew to be true as per-

eminent physician in Paris. His statement

was said there as that of the witness cited to

State officials to take North Carolina out

under a flag of truce to ask protection, not

separate terms for the people of my State,

but at that moment the war was virtually

ended. Lee had surrendered, Richmond

had fallen, President Davis and his official

about to march westward, no one knew

authorized and the finality of things

brought about. Then and there I took my

leave of Mr. Davis and of the confederacy,

and went back with his full approbation

General Sherman finds an explanation of

my failure to await the return of my em-

bassy in the contents of the mysterious

letter-that I was afraid of Davis, then a

fugitive without an army. Bold enough

he says I was to send an embassy to the

enemy, but I was afraid to await its return!

Was ever conclusion more absurd? The

reason why I did not wait was that I had

been told my embassy after passing through the confederate lines had been

captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, promptly

robbed of their personal effects, and taken

before General Sherman as prisoners. Not

returning up to midnight of the day on

which they were sent, I concluded this to

be true, and left with the retreating troops.

the lost cause the country knows. My

Statistics that are Doubted.

can be found to question it.

to share the fate of my people.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1885.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. prefer an adversary who walked upright on his feet to the one who crawled upon Need of Paid County Superintendents. his belly. If not, what must be thought

Mr. Scarborough's Report, January, 1885.] I desire to repeat largely and with emlegislature of 1883 in reference to the ne cessity for this office [County Superintendent in order, if possible, to induce the Legislature of 1885, to which body this report is to be submitted, to enlarge the scope of the duties and responsibilities of these officers and to increase their pay so as to secure competent men and enlarged statement would to some extent take from usefulness for them, with the benefits to the system and the schools which they so much need and must have if we are to have an efficient school system. We do not need, and our people now will not bear long with a worthless system, holding

administration I was at variance with the authorities of the confederate government; but it is equally well known, I hope, that, out promises never to be fulfilled. When the Legislature of 1881 met, there after my own honor was engaged and the was a very decided opinion among the honor of my native State, there never was riends of the public school system and of an hour during all that unhappy time in omular education in the State, that somewhich I did not give every energy of my thing more than had been done ought to body, mind and soul to the success of the cause to which I had pledged my allegibe done for the school system, and a demand came from all parts of the State for ance. General Sherman, professing high as thorough revision of the school law as respect for me, for which I thank him, was possible. The old system was prothinks, perhaps, that he does me a kindnounced to be worse than no system; and ness and commends me to the people of the country by holding out the idea that I in truth there was but little system about

> The Normal School at the University had been established in 1877, and good results had followed. A more lively interest in the subject of general education was everywhere apparent. The teachers attending the University Normal School, and the colored teachers attending the colored Normal School at Favetteville, had received valuable training and went to their respective fields of labor with enlarged views of their work and much betto preparation for the discharge of the duties of a teacher. The increased value of their services was everywhere recognized by the thinking men and women of our population. The new methods teaching and wise changes in school government and discipline made of the school house a pleasant home instead of a prison, and study a delight instead of an irksome task to be avoided on every

These teachers, thus prepared, found two great difficulties before them: first, ignorance, preferring cheap teachers because of their cheapness, however incompetent, to well-qualified teachers, if increase in qualification required recognition | learn to labor and patiently wait for the by increased salaries. Their services were ergely lost to the public schools, though for, failing to get employment in the pubof North Carolina, is now living, and is an lie schools, many of them sought and obtained situations in private schools. Second. The school fund was too small, if pay anything more than the mere pittance | Information was given in reference to vathe desire of Governor Vance and other of a salary without greatly shortening the school terms. Consequently the tendency of the confederacy, but they were afraid of Jeff. Davis and wanted protection." was to seek situations of more permanency rather than to move about over the coun-True it is that I sent a commission to him ties teaching short sessions of public schools, thus losing quite half their time from school room work. The larger numher of teachers of the public school who did not attend the Normal Schools, were ncompetent, wanting in habits of study household were fugitives, and General and in a knowledge of how to study to the new. Johnston, commanding the last remnant advantage, and consequently non-progresof an army devoted to the South, was sive, knowing nothing of any studies except such as they had imperfectly learned whither, and uncover the capital of the at the ordinary schools and nothing of the State. With his consent and approbation improved methods of teaching and school that embassy was sent, and through his, management by which the exercises of the lines under his permit it went. Before its. school are made pleasant to teacher and pupil alike, and the best results possible return Raleigh was uncovered and I had left to join Mr. Davis, at Charlotte, where btained with the least friction possible. the surrender of General Johnston was They were simply school keepers, nothing

The committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on Education at the session of 1881 recognized the necessity of as thorough revision of the entire school system as was possible under the circumstances and requested me, as State Superintendent, having had opportunities for four years for specially studying our own and other systems of public schools, and thereby knowing something of the defects of our system and of the proper remedics to be applied, to draft a bill for them providing for such a system as I thought would meet the demands and be as practicable as possible under our circumstances

and condition as a State. In obedience to that request I drafted the bill known as "Senate Bill" No. 459 session 1881. This bill, in its main and more important features, became a law at that session. This law did more to im-How well and how faithfully I served prove our schools and inspire the friends of education with new hopes for the future own people, sir, about whose opinion I am of popular education in the State, than most concerned, will wonder that anybody any previous legislation had done; and for the two years of its operation the results were not disappointing to the friends of the schools, but were hopeful in a high degree. The unfortunate action of the Legislature of 1883 cut the life and energy A few days since the Manufacturer's Fout of the system, and has greatly crip-Record, of Baltimore, published a state-pled the work by destroying the efficiency ment which was sent broadcast over the of the County Superintendency. In the country by the Associated Press that dur- law of 1881, where it differed from former ing last year 1,865 manufacturing and school legislation, the principal features mining establishments were organized in were increase of school taxes from 8 1-8 the South with an aggregate capital of cents to 12 1-2 cents on the \$100 valuation at hand to determine what was done in Teachers' Institutes for the improvement the direction indicated by the people of of teachers, requiring the County Super Georgia last year. We are without knowl- intendents to conduct, and the public edge of any important investments in school teachers to attend them. mining or manufacturing in this section of studies to be taught in the public schools the State. We do not think they could were prescribed and a standard for examhave escaped attention. We can see no ination of teachers in the same was fixed good to be accomplished by extravagant for the guidance of County Superintendents estimates of improvement that has not in said examinations. In another statute,

ment of the Record is warranted by the vision was made for four additional Norfacts, and would suggest that the tax re- mal Schools for each race. turns in the offices of the Comptrollers. The enlargement of the school work in General of the different States will confirm the other particulars mentioned led to the our judgment. The Record made a sim- provision for the County Superintendents

The office was created to take effect exaggerated. We call attention to the figures published a few days since to put from and after the Tuesday after the first ourselves on record as doubting their cor- Monday in June, 1881, and consequently rectness. We had rather see a list of the had been in operation up to December 1st, establishments, their locations, and the 1882, date of county school reports to this amounts invested. Are any of them in office, only eighteen months. This was too short a time, especially with our limited amount of school fund, erippling the made a specialty of this work, in detersystem and clogging it at every step, to mining what it shall do for the building test the value of the office to the school up of our educational work. The matter

> These officers, upon assuming their du ties found the school system and the schools in a very bad condition. Want of properly directed interest on the part of large numbers of our people and of the district school committeemen, by rea-The approaching completion of the Inson of the want of proper information from some executive head, prevailed in all the counties. The county board of education, however much they might desire to promote the interest of the schools, were practically in the dark for the same reason. The people, looking at the question of convenience only, had petitioned reason. The people, looking at the question of convenience only, had petitioned and were still petitioning for a division of the school districts into smaller districts, and thus demoralize the business.
>
> some mistake, for no architect or contraction contraction for no architect or con the school districts into smaller districts, and thus demoralize the business.

every man wanting the district school near his residence. About one-half of the districts were without houses and with no money to build them. This resulted in continued controversy as to where the school should be taught. A, B and C of any given district had an unoccupied house that would do. Each urged upon the committee the importance of having the school taught in his house. The committee was forced to choose between them and selected the house of A; it was the best they could do in their judgment. B and C objected, became enemies of the school, threw obstacles in the way of the teacher, advised their next neighbors against sending to the school, circulated petitions for the division of the district, and presented them to the next meeting of the county board of education and demanded immediate action. Said board, recognizing the right of petition, ordered the division demanded, and the result was the district, already too small, was divided into two, neithr one of which had funds enough to continue a school for a longer term than four weeks with a very ordinary teacher. The above is a true picture, in the main, of hundreds of cases in the State, all because there was no one with a wise head charged with the special duty of visiting the people, advising conserva-tive measures and unity of action in the interest of the schools. Confusion and

ous obstacles lay before the county super-These difficulties could not be met and overcome in the short period of eighteen months. There was necessarily hostility the pay of the new post he occupies, exto new methods and sudden changes from cept in cases where the pension is attached matter how wise and superior the new may have been as compared with the old. A school system, in an old community specially, is necessarily of slow growth, and it takes years of patient labor and wise management to accomplish needed reforms. Our State is not an exception to the rule. The object before us is eminently worthy of our best efforts, and in the work to be accomplished we must

division reigned supreme; enemies of pub-

lic schools were increased in number, and

the outlook was anything but hopeful.

The larger number of school houses which

had been previously erected were either

in a dilapidated condition, needing re-

pairs, or were constructed without refer-

ence either to neatness in appearance or of

results. perintendents many of the counties were redistricted with reference to proper size in territorial limit and the school population to be accommodated. The people were addressed by them on the subject of school committees sought their services, to education and the needs of the schools. rious departments of school work and the gressive superintendent, the less they had to say against the office and the more they realized its necessity to a good system of

> schools. Under their leadership the teachers were greatly improved, the standard of their under the old system were made better by

One hundred and twenty-three Teachers' Institutes were held, in 58 counties, during 1881 and 1882, and in these 2,260 white and 650 colored teachers were instructed in matter and methods and their usefulness and qualifications as teachers greatly enlarged. County teachers and educational associations were organized in many of the counties and made the vehicles for disseminating information among peo-

ole and teachers. in the law by the Legislature of 1883 we | sum he loaned to his friend does not make have not gone back to the level on which one thousandth part of his fortune. How the system stood before the legislation of many a poor old woman, not worth \$1,000 1881. It is to be hoped that we shall in all her wordly belongings, gives a dolnever again stand on that level. But we lar and even a five dollar bill to a friend have gone very far back in the line of pro- in distress or sickness! How many a poor fruitful sources of enduring prosperity, done to restore the expansive power and elevating and progressive force of the system, it will not be a great while before we shall lose all we have gained and turn on the downward road. I would not be understood as reflecting adversely on the system of the property of derstood as reflecting adversely on the character of the members of the Legislature of 1883, or as attacking their patriotism and good intentions for the well being of the State, or their ability as men and their progressive statesmanship. That be far from me. There were scores of large after midnight to suit the purpose of behearted, large minded, patriotic, progres-sive men in that body, the latchet of whose parties concerned. There seems to be at shoes, in such matters, I am unworthy to stances, as they saw them, seemed to them necessary from popular demand coming up from here and there, where the people, from the short time the new system had been on trial, had failed to see the real benefits to be derived from a larger outlay in school supervision. But in my judg-ment, after an experience now of eight years as the head of this department of the State Government, the action of that body was a mistake, fatal in the end to the proper progress of our educational work. We cannot have a good and efficient school system (to have any other is a waste of money and energy), without paid County Superintendents, and they must be paid such prices as will secure the services of reasonably good and competent men for the important duties they are to perform. It will be the wisest economy to our system to make the necessary outlay. The larger number of our best County Superintendents have held on to the position, crippled as it has been, only in the hope that the Legislature of 1885 would come taken place. We do not believe the state- chapter 141, section 5, laws of 1881, pro- to the rescue, and by its action enable them to do the work which they, better than all othees, know is absolutely necessarv for the education of the children of the State for future usefulness as citizens. Believing this to be a necessity, I have dwelt thus on its importance and submit for the information of the Legislature of 1885 extracts from school reports and educational documents, voicing the views of the ablest and wisest educators on the importance of well paid and competent local

New Thing Under the Sun.

New York Sun. The approaching completion of the In-

THE GRANT INCIDENT And Some New York Talk of It.

[New York Sun.]
As a matter of course the Grant-Van-derbilt incident is the topic of general and highly animated discussion in business as well as in idle circles. Even women talk about it, and it is well known that when they take up a public question arguments are sure to become mixed up with a considerable amount of sentiment, ignorance and foolishness. It would, therefore, be useless to reproduce these arguments here. Their most intelligible portion is that General Grant had no business to make his wife refuse the donation which Mr. Vanderbilt was willing to make to her under the existing circumstances. The representatives of the fair sex seem to be perfectly sure that Mrs. Grant did not know anything about her husband's finan cial transactions, that she is entitled to : comfortable living, and that the interest on the \$250,000 fund is not sufficient for

a befitting style. But some of the arguments brought forward by men of mature age and more or less sound common sense seem to be worth recording, Here are some of them summed up in as few words as possible, and without any comment pro or con. They come from men of vastly different walks in life and quite varied political

the support of her husband and herself in

General Grant is not entitled to a read mission into the army, except for actual services. He left the service of his own free will, carrying with him, as it is sup posed, all he was entitled to-rank, honor money saved or made; and if he had been comfort. All these and many other seri- in a country where resigning officers are pensioned, he would have carried his pension, too. (All over the civilized world, if a retired and pensioned officer reënters service he loses his pension and is put upon the old paths to which the people of a to an order, a medal, a wound, or a parcommunity had been long accustomed, no ticular grant for a particular service.) To readmit an officer into the service for the mere purpose of placing him upon the re-tired list and giving him full pay would be considered an absurdity, even in a coun-try where the will of a despot makes the

> If General Grant gets a pension or any other allowance from the Government, the money for it must come out of the pocket | thrown overboard, the more examinations of the nation, and there are a great many are necessary, and the more frequently do people in this country who are not favora- the examination commissioners sit in solbly disposed toward him, and never were emn conclave while the able-bodied appli-If he refuses the money of his admirers, why should his non-admirers be our Uncle Samuel at a modest salary tell | were warranted by the city of New Or-

ing the highest office in the gift of the nation. He held it for eight years, and was well paid. He went into the office They have nothing to do with them. They possession from which she could recover more valuable possession. Many a woman poor, he came out rich. He chose to em- are for the examinations and the ex- the sums due her. She then began action of moderate means treasures up her bits bark in gambling, and lost his money. He was actuated by greediness, and allowed his name to be used for purposes of crooked speculation. The result was natural and the penalty deserved. But the man was at oue time a national hero, and as such should be enabled to finish his days in comfort. Any nation would do that much scholarship was raised. The best teachers for a great artist or poet disabled by accident, or even by vice. But everything done in such a case should be done voluntarily, without the slightest interference on the part of the Government.

The fact itself, out of which the whole incident arose, is commented upon in a still more radical way:

Mr. Vanderbilt has been always a personal friend of General Grant. He is under many obligations to him, a goodly part of his fortune having been made through the lenity of General Grant's Administration. The fortune of Mr. Vander-It is true, that since the changes made bilt is estimated at \$200,000,000. The Grant hate the press, the fact of their rushing so eagerly into print on this occasion shows that there is some object in doing so. They were so anxious to have everything printed that some of our contemporaries had to alter their Monday leading articles on this subject long the back of the whole thing an attempt loose. Their action under the circum- to bluff the nation into a big disbursement, and all the talk about the records of private benefaction containing few examples of a finer liberality than that shown by Mr. Vanderbilt is sheer humbug. He loaned a friend a 1,333d part of his fortune, and is not quite sure of getting his loan paid. There are probably 13,333,333 human beings upon this continent who are in the same, and a great many of them in a much worse position. All this is city talk, a free and easy expression of opinion which may be right or wrong, but which, at all events, seems

to be worth recording. Anyway, there is very little else talked about.

CHEAP VICTUALS

And Figures that "Cannot Lie."

[Charleston News and Courier.] The American Grocer publishes a table, aken from its own files, showing the average wholesale prices for each year since 1870 of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, pork, lard, but-ter, cheese, wheat and wheat flour, corn and canned goods—the principal articles which go to make up the daily living of the average family. The list begins with sugar, showing a gradual decline in the his advice." price of that staple. Crushed sugar averaged 14% cents and granulated 13 cents per pound for the year 1870. The former was quoted at the beginning of the present year at 61 and the latter at 516, a falling off of more than fifty per cent. all around. A notable element in the reduction in cost of sugar is to be found in the changes of

supervisors to a good and efficient school system. I trust the Legislature will give methods of refining. It cost 4 cents per you got, Tiloff?" "A dry tongue." manifested. Papers found on him showed pound to refine sugar in 1870; now one- "Good. Then we will divide our provis- the dead man to have been Schuyler Coldue weight to the views of men who have pound to refine sugar in 1870; now one-half cent or less. Fair Rio coffee in bond ions." "Very good! Begin." Matthias fax, Vice-President with Grant. He ince to say which was right, but to voice was worth about 12 cents in gold in 1870; produced a bottle of wine from his wallet passed from good public repute on account the general sentiment of regret that Abe is Japan tea averaged from 56 to 59 cents during 1870; at present it is worth from 19 his mouth, asked his fellow-traveler to in New York in 1823 and removed to Into 20. Carolina rice, which was quoted bring out his provisions. "I?" answered diana in 1838. Beginning as a clerk in a will be buried with all the bullets which then from 6% to 7%, according to quality, is now rated at from 4% to 6 cents. Mess pork, which in 1870 was worth \$26.88. is

Leaving these articles and coming down to the matter of breadstuffs, we find that Milwaukee Club wheat, worth \$1.291 per bushel in 1870, had fallen to 82 cents at the close of 1884. Extra State flour had fallen from \$5.50 to \$3.10 per barrel, and Western mixed corn from \$1 per bushel to 59 cents. In the article of canned goods, which have come into general use, tomatoes have fallen from \$2.10 per dozen cans in 1870 to from 75 to 90 cents 1884. Maine corn was then quoted at \$3; now at from 90 cents to \$1.20 per dozen. Peaches have

dropped from an average of \$4 per dozen

then to about \$1.65 now. Cove oysters

from \$1.50 to \$1, and Columbia River

salmon from \$1.82\ to \$1.27\. The Philadelphia Times, which has examined the Grocer's tables, says that in most of the articles in this list the decline has been gradual and uniform, the present prices being the lowest reached during the fifteen years included in the comparison. This is especially true of sugar, tea, coffee, rice, codfish, wheat and wheat flour and canned goods. Pork, lard, butter and cheese and corn were lower than at present for a short period during part of the years 1878 and 1879. It must be borne in mind that the prices quoted above are the average wholesale prices for the years named, and not the prices the consumer has paid the retailer. In most instances, however, the retail price has fallen in as great a proportion, and probably greater, as the re-tailers are generally making smaller profits

> CIVIL SERVICE REFORM And its Possible Outcome.

[New York Sun.]

There are a little over 100,000 offices of the national Government. Of these 15,-000, or about one-seventh, are subject to the regulations of the Pendleton act. Whoever wishes to fill one of them must be examined. The Executive can appoint no one but a passed competitor. But the a stop was put for four years to all proccupant of any one of these places can be hustled out of office in the most peremptory and short-shrifted manner possible. In fact, the more activity and change among these reformed 15,000 the greater would be the pride and satisfaction of the true blue civil service reformer. His chief delight is to shake the examination papers in the face of the baffled politician; and the oftener the examined are chosen and the books of kept out of its possession. As the deeds all they know about the culture of the leans, the city defended the suits, and, He left the army for the purpose of tak- coffee plant in its native soils or of the meanwhile, it is said, the persons owning consumption of beans in Boston. It isn't | the different pieces of property had so arturn out the whole 15,000 Pendleton clerks | was offered \$1,000,000 for her pretensions all at once, there would be an ecstatic whoop and delirious bustle among the reformers at the prospect of having to supply twenty or thirty thousand examined candidates at once to fill up the vacancies. New commissioners would have to be appointed with more and bigger salaries, and perhaps the civil service reforming machinery would grow to be bigger than the departments themselves, something almost too good to dream of-

ONE LIKES TO READ But Cannot Help but Laugh.

[Colonel McClure's Cause and Effect.] "When she (Virginia) should have profited by her naturally advantageous relations with the capital and industry of the North, and could have made her mountains, so richly studded with wealth, and her vast water-powers, so easy of access,

NONE OF THAT HERE; BULLY FOR US! "North Carolina is now single from the ther reconstructed States in having attained, solely by the efforts of her own her when the will was signed, will push people, a higher degree of general prosperity than was ever before attained in her favorite with the little queer old woman. history. She has a more prosperous and thrifty people to-day than at any period of the past, and there is more capital employed and less debt. State and individual, han at any time in the last half century. Her legitimate debt is steadily reduced her treasury has a large surplus; her hu- man. She had been at law half a century, mane institutions, conducted with equal and had herself followed every step in her care and outlay for both races, are monu- famous case-or rather large number of ments of credit; her public improvements cases. Belva Lockwood cites her as being have kept pace with the growing wants of the first woman in this country to argue a her people; her authority reflects the pride | case in court. Years ago she had some of the State in its stainless integrity, and important case in the court, and, her lawthrift and content are the common bless- yer failing to appear at the proper moings of her people."

NOT BAD ADVICE

To "Fine-Writing" Editors Also. [Indianapolis Journal.]

"When I first came into the Treasury, says Assistant Secretary Coon, "I had oc- | Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road casion to write a communication for Treas- arrived, an elderly gentleman of portly urer Spinner one day. He took the letter, physique stepped from the coach, and, read it through carefully, and with a premonitory 'hump,' said, 'Yes, this is very depot, as is supposed, for the purpose of and there is an excess of 24,000 in the good, but what does it mean?' I extaking the eleven o'clock train on that white over the colored inhabitants. That plained very fully, and he looked at me over his spectacles and remarked, 'I unoutside of the depot and inquired for the Florida Commissioner to the Exposiderstand it now, but the other fellow may gentlemen's waiting room, and was directnot. Young man, whenever you write a ed thereto. After stepping inside he letter write as though you were addressing another — fool! I have tried to follow perusing it for a while walked across the another - fool!' I have tried to follow

Wine and a Dry Tongue. [Hebrew Journal.]

Two Polish coreligionists were on a journey on a hot summer day. "Have you anything with you, Matthias?" "Yes, a in the seat and gave one gasp for breath, bottle of Hungarian wine. What have which was the last evidence of life he anything with you, Matthias?" "Yes, a its contents were honorably divided.

Raleigh Register.

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NO. 47

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

The story of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines,

who died a few days ago at New Orleans,

is as romantic as any that ever was con-

ceived by the novelist, and she herself was

an object of peculiar interest as the claim-

ant in one of the most celebrated law cases

of the century. The basis of her claim

was a will said to have been made, but

never found, by which her father, Daniel

Clark, bequeathed to her real estate in the

city of New Orleans, worth at present, it

From the time of her marriage, at the

age of 20, to Mr. W. W. Whitney, until

her recent death, at the age of 80, Mrs.

Gaines made this lawsuit the chief busi-

ness of her life. When about 35 years of

children, having up to this time been un-

years, however, she was befriended by an

whom she married. With his assistance

and money she renewed her efforts to gain

her case. Three times it was carried to

the Supreme Court on questions of prac

tice, but in 1848, sixteen years after the

original case was brought, Mrs. Gaines

gained a victory, the United States Su-

preme Court deciding in her favor and

giving her a right to four-fifths of Clark's

estate. But the victory was a barren one,

and Mrs. Gaines soon found that she would

have to bring suits against each of the

owners of the disputed lands in succes-

sion. When her suit against the execu-

tors went up to the Supreme Court, Mrs.

herself non-suited.

but refused it.

Gaines, at the end of nineteen years, found

In 1849 her second husband, Gen.

Gaines, died, and she was left to fight her

battles alone. She did not appear to be

dismayed, however, and began a new suit.

Just as the war broke out she seemed

about to realize the fruits of victory, but

ceedings. After the war, Mrs. Gaines re-

newed her litigation in its various phases

Orleans had been pushed to a point where,

it is claimed, her rights had been legally

sanctioned, but there were many techni

them. A suit against the city of New Or

calities that prevented her from enjoying

leans is now pending before the Supreme

Court. This involves about \$200,000.

The judgments she obtained in New Or-

as a welcome release from the multitudi-

nous vexations of the law. Daniel Web-

ster, Caleb Cushing, Charles O'Conor

and Judah P. Benjamin were engaged on

said that Mrs. Gaines once argued her own

case before the Supreme Court against

A contemporary says of Mrs. Gaines:-

her, and none of the duties of mother,

were her intimate friends for over sixty

years. All the dreams of romance seem

prosaic beside the realities of the life of

this little lady, who was less than five feet

high, less than 100 pounds in weight, but who in her body held a mind that was

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Of course the

great suit of Myra Clark Gaines will go on

just the same as before her death. Her

son-in-law, Mr. Christmas, who was with

the suit. He seems to have been a great

When he quarrelled with her own son and

killed him in her own house, she did not

cast him off, but seemed anxious for his

acquittal, sitting by his side in the court-

was a pretty good lawyer, was this wo-

ment, she took the matter in her own

hands, and made a strong and concise le-

Schuyler Colfax,

coat on his lap. There were at the time

three persons in the depot. The stranger was noticed to grow pale, and one of those present hastened to him with water, sup-

posing him to be faint. He settled back

manifested. Papers found on him showed

1868, when he was elected Vice-President

Isalah Rynders.

on the ticket with Gen. Grant.

gal argument in her own behalf.

of Armand Richelieu.'"

leans entitled her not only to the property,

successful in litigation. Before many

old friend of her father, Gen. E. P. Gaines,

is said, over \$50,000,000.

terly as a "superfluous veteran" to the general public, his funeral developed unexpected phases of his life. His body lay in a cloth and velvet covered casket with white satin lining. Some loving hand had placed fresh flowers on his breast. A beloved relative had sent a simple bunch of immortelles, which lay on a sheaf of wheat at the foot of the casket. The room was filled with venerable men and matronly women. The walls were hung with pictures, the mantels were ornamented with bric-a-brac and works of art, and brother Masons of Strict Observance Lodge, to which he belonged for fifty-seven years, stood reverently about the coffin. It was a scene suggestive of peacefulness, of wide-spreading friendship, of long life, and a stability of character which a casual observer of the Captain's manner might not age she was left a widow with three young anticipate. It was a strange gathering of rich and poor; of professional men and me-chanics; of politicians of varying belief; of the various circles in which the Captain was known during the 81 years of his busy

TWO VIEWS. The "Good Old Times"

[As seen by Boston Courier. The true gentlewoman of the olden time would have scorned a rudeness, however small, as unworthy of her birth and herself. She prided herself upon her price-less collection of yellow laces, and kept them put away with care in caskets of carved sandal-wood and silver; her fine, noble and exquisite manners she did not put away, but kept them in daily use to the joy and peace of all about her dwell-

All Gammon

[In the News and Courier's Notion.] This sounds exceedingly pretty, but it gives the impression that only the true gentlewoman of the olden time looked and behaved so. Times have changed, and manners with them, but the true gentletill finally, the city of New Orleans was | woman of to-day has preserved in the made a defendant. The suits in New carven casket of her own beautiful being all the best treasures of the gentlewoman

of the past. Now-a-days women can be brave without being bold, strong without being rude, and full of life's best vivacity and frankness without the least flavor of that quality described by the adjective "fast." It is no longer true that "no lady will ever wear imitation lace," as our grandmothers but to rents, &c., during the time she was used to assert; but the spirit that gave and enduring, and usually more beautiful Imitation laces rival, at least in beauty the hand-made laces of the past, but wothe removed the reformers care about, ranged that there was nothing in their men have not lost their appreciation of the amined, and every clerk appointed under against the city. The long litigation has of "real" old lace, which figure first in her their prescription is gleefully regarded as acted like a blight upon certain quarters | maiden adornments, then in the wonderful a tribute to their novel and estimable of the city of New Orleans, checking all trousseau, and after a while in baby's chrisgenius. If President Cleveland should improvements. Mrs. Gaines, it is said, tening cap. Such a woman will wear a linen collar any day in preference to a disby a New York syndicate a few years ago, play of cheap machine-made lace. Notwithstanding this she realizes that ma-One would imagine that she would chine-made lace has its uses, and is often greet the approach of death with gladness,

very tasteful and effective. The girls of the period need not be discouraged, because the pessimists confront them every day with the shadowy ghosts of their grandmothers. These girls have one side or the other of the case, and it is a beautiful future before them, and, in many ways, are far stronger women than their grandmothers ever were. Perhaps they are suffering now for their ancestral follies, but their opportunities are wider, "All the years of law were also years and their equipments better. Yellow given to charity, to art, and to society by laces are all very well in their way, but the modern girls need not narrow their grandmother or great grandmother were treasures to caskets of lace. Only let them ever neglected. Sorrow and tragedy and take care that their granddaughters shall disease punctuated her experience. States- not suffer for any faults of their grandmen, presidents, diplomats and heroes mothers, and the pessimists may talk as

Custom Makes Strong Laws.

A fee of \$5 is regularly exacted from stored with unusual powers and a courage worthy of that of 'the indomitable heart young members of the Bar on their admission by the crier of the Supreme Court in this city. Many years ago, when young lawyers were scarce and rich, and liberal because they could afford to be, an old woman, known as Nell Gwynn, who used to sell apples and cakes about the courts, took it into her head to tax all the young lawyers \$5 on their admittance to the Bar. The lawyers laughed and complied with the old lady's fancy. The practice con-tinued during Nell's lifetime. When she died the crier of the court thought the field a good one to cultivate, and the young lawyers of his time were induced room and counselling in his behalf. She to follow the example of their predecessors. The courtesy came in course of time

to be regarded as a right, and is no longer a contribution, but an exaction, although the cricr is not dependent on fees, but receives a fair salary for his services.

> Florida's Progress. [New York Tribune Letter.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 8 .- Florida is an exception to the Gulf States in general in that its white population is increasing in greater proportion than its colored pop-ulation. This is due to immigration from MANKATO, MINN., Jan. 18, 1885 .- This the North. In the last census period the morning, when the 10 o'clock train on the | colored people increased 88 per cent. and arrived, an elderly gentleman of portly same proportionate increase has continued, physique stepped from the coach, and, with satchel in hand, walked to the Omaha 332,000 as compared with 268,000 in 1880, tion, figures upon the State's population. He says that Florida is becoming more popular than ever with Northern people, perusing it for a while walked across the room to a window and looked out for a making rapid strides in the way of utilizshort time. He sat down with his over- ing its valuable raw materials and in diversifying its industries.

[Arizona Editorial obituary.] The stalwart form of our genial friend and fellow-citizen, Abe Gunner, is stiff and cold, owing to a little trouble he had country store, he became afterward a law- he received in the encounter, none of yer, an editor, a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848, and in 1854 as it is not deemed necessary to get them a member of Congress. By successive re-elections he continued in Congress until unite in doing honor to his memory.

Prevents Enty and Jealousy.

[Albion, Mich., Record.] This old-time Tammany Chief died of apoplexy last week, aged 81. Known as a New York "rough" for years, and lat fellow, gets only \$1,000.

Hard Lines on all Sides. [Lowell, Mass., Courier.] A patient in Haverhill the other day killed two birds with one stone by having

Middle Georgia? If so, name them.

one doctor amputate a finger while another doctor administered ether and extracted seven teeth. The time occupied, include ing the administration of ether, was fifteen

An Unattractive Lot. [Lowell Courier.]

There was an interval of nearly for years between the last two marriages in Haverhill, N. H. It is estimated that at who would thus debase himself. Surely this rate it will take 2,500 years to marry the most flagrant and rampant traffickers off the marriageable portion of the popul