THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORING, JUTY 31, 1881.

Conkling and Platt have retired to private life.

A Confederate monument to the dead at Culpepper, Va., was unveiled on Thursday.

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Freight Association met at New York. After a lengthy discussion on freight rates to and from all points south had been heard, it was resolved not to change the rates for the coming year. The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is dead. He was born in 1818, and married the daughter of Louis Phillippe. He died at Vienna. He was one of the most influential and richest of men, had for sporting domains nearly all the Thuringion forests in Hungary, many palaces, where he hunted monster boars and deers with great antlers. He was a close friend and a relative of Prince Albert, the Consort. He leaves one son—a Colonel in the Landwehr.

A very large number of colored people have gone from Virginia to Iowa within the last year. The farmers say that the loss of this laboring force is felt, and they talk of combining for the purpose of introducing white foreign laborers by a system similar to that which has so successfully withdrawn colored labor from Albemarle. Many of the men who have gone from Charlottesville and vicinity are sending for their families.

On Wednesday in Commons Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, liberal, moved an amendment to land bill conferring benefit to tenancies to value of £100, only excluding 13,000 tenants. Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed it and declared that the government would be a party to no such distinction. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 241 to 205. The narrowness of the majority was the lowest in three votings excepting one. The *Times* suggests the probability that the bill will be amended in the House of Lords.

A new method of producing indigo-blue has been discovered, which may affect the commerce of India and America. The groom of an English gentleman accidentally cut his foot, and the scarlet sock which he wore turned the color of indigo-blue by the effects of the blood. It was not difficult for a chemist to analyze the indigo blue and scarlet, or the chemical substances which produced them. So the Tyrean purple which the fishermen of the Cydnus made from shell, and with which the Roman Emperors were arrayed in their golden radiance, can now be made perhaps from scarlet and indigo blue.

Before Mr. Garfield became President he and Mr. Jere Black became the owners of a small part of a tract of land in Alexandria county, partly by purchase and partly as a fee for services. The whole tract was mortgaged, and in order to save their part they instructed their agent, Mr. J. W. Burke, of Alexandria, to buy the whole of it when the sale under the foreclosure should be made. That sale took place last week, and, under instructions signed by James A. Garfield and Jere Black, Mr. Burke, as their agent, bought the entire tract, so that while the President was lying on his bed suffering from a would-be assassin's wound, and unaware of what was going on outside of his sick-room, he became the owner of quite a large farm in Alexandria county, within view of the White House.

Warner Miller for the long term and Elbridge G. Lapham for the short term, are now the two Senators from the Empire state of New York. This is the end, so far as appears, of one of the most unfortunate occurrences ever known in the Senate, where two Senators, ranking as Republicans, permitted their temper so far to outstrip their judgment as to squander the Republican majority of the Senate. That majority is now restored, the error is repaired by the discretion of the Albany body, and the door opened to the reconciliation of the difficulties. It depends a great deal on the course of Mr. Conkling, how far an adjustment can proceed. There is no doubt but a truce, an armistice, or at least an armed neutrality is the policy now, on all hands concerned. There was a sort of propriety, a sober second thought, a subsidence of passions, with which the equities, not to say the vengeance was meted out. If the penalties for political misdemeanors have been terrible, they may teach the lesson of less acrimony in party strife, and less arrogance in power.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of James W. Newell against Alanson W. Beard. This was a suit to recover $2,200 paid under protest as duty on a consignment of Swedish iron which the collector of this port classified and appraised as steel. The matter has been in dispute some time between the government officers and the iron and steel importers, and this was made a test case. The trial lasted over four weeks. The case goes to the Supreme Court on minor points, but the question of fact is decided by the jury's verdict.

THE DEJARNETTE MURDER.

We are under obligations to Dr. Eugene Grissom for a pamphlet containing a full report of this noted homicide, to which is appended the testimony of Dr. Grissom on the question of whether Dejarnette was insane.

There was no dispute as to the facts of the case. Dejarnette admitted substantially the following: That on the 8th of July, 1880, about 11:30 P. M., in a brothel in the town of Danville, Va., known as "Blonde Hall," he, James Thomas Dejarnette, shot from a revolver five shots into the body of his sister, Miss Mollie Dejarnette, from which death ensued after several days.

Dejarnette surrendered, and the case was tried first before the Hustings Court, and then the Virginia Court of Appeals, Hon. A. M. Aiken, Judge of both Courts of Danville. A jury was obtained the next day, and the case opened against the prisoner by the attorney for the Commonwealth. The leading facts of the homicide were either admitted by the prisoner or fully proved by witnesses.

There being no material question as to the facts, there were various pleadings by counsel for the prisoner as to the minor details, but the principal pleading was that he was insane. Witnesses from the vicinage, were called who testified that insanity was hereditary in the Dejarnette family, and it was cited that the grandmother and the mother of the Dejarnette, as well as his father were insane. He wrote a book and sent it to the Harper's asking them to publish it. He thought he could invent perpetual motion. The proceedings of the trial made 66 pages. Dr. Grissom's "Appendix" occupied 18 pages, besides a good deal of direct and cross-questioning testimony.

The counsel for the accused were Messrs. E. B. Withers, Barksdale, Peatross, Harriss, Reid and Boyd.

We cannot undertake to give even a resume of the summary of Dejarnette's counsel in the pamphlet, much less Dr. Grissom's appendix. It is sufficient to say the arguments cover the whole field as to the liability of an insane person for his acts, pro and con, and Dr. Grissom's testimony and his citations of authorities cover intelligently and learnedly the scientific portion of the relations of an accused person, who is insane, to the ordinary culpabilities of a criminal. This case will not be forgotten by the public in many years, on account of the extent to which the principles of criminal law are involved in it.

DEATH OF JUSTICE CLIFFORD.

He was born in New Hampshire August 18, 1803, and his grand-father began the war at Bunker Hill and ended at Yorktown. His father dying while he was 14 years of age, he was indebted to his mother chiefly for his character, and afterwards to his legal preceptor, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of the town of Rumney, where Clifford was born. Here he remained five years reading in the meantime the curriculum, probably of Dartmouth. Having been Attorney-General of Maine, where he settled at the town of Limerick, he reached Congress in 1839, and sat till 1843. In 1846 he was made Attorney-General by President Polk, then sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and then in 1858 succeeded Benjamin R. Curtis, who had resigned from the Supreme Court, and has sat until his death.

He was on that august bench for 23 years. He was junior Justice when he went on in 1858, and senior Justice in service by more than 10 years before he died. He reached the bench a year after Chief Justice Taney fired that bomb-shell, that judicial dynamic, called the Dred-Scott Case, and which made Taney himself forever after the champion of slavery. As late as 1876 he became the presiding officer of the Electoral Commission, and voted invariably with the Democrats on all the votes. He did not go to the White House during Hayes' term of office, excepting officially, or as a matter of etiquette, if even then. He was the last nearly of that halcyon Democratic era, begun with Andrew Jackson, effloresced with Polk and Pierce, and whose sun set in the gloomy wretchedness of Buchanan. It ought to be said however, that he was the Lord Chesterfield of the Supreme Court, in his serener days, and was the senior of its etiquette, as he was in seniority of service. He might almost have been compared to his courtly namesake, Clifford, the Earl of Cumberland, who paid such gallantry to Queen Elizabeth.

The late Dean Stanley had much experience as a journalist. With Matthew Arnold, and Fitzjames Stephens he was for several years one of the leading writers of *The Pall Mall Gazette*. His chirography was hard to decipher. It is said that only two persons, ex-Governor Rice and the Rev. G. E. Ellis, were able to read a letter which the Dean wrote to a Boston friend after his visit to this country.

Movement at Rome to restore the temporal power of the Pope.

SALISBURY EXAMINER.

JULY 23, 1881.

We referred last week to the fact that the County Commissioners refused in May to grant license to retail ardent spirits in Salisbury on the ground that they had the discretionary power to do so. We stated that this action on the part of the Commissioners was arbitrary, and in the face of the highest judicial authority in the state. Why do we say so? Judge Ruffin, who was the ablest jurist that ever lived in North Carolina, whose opinions have been quoted in Europe; while Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, gave an opinion at great length bearing directly on this subject, on a case that went up from Guilford. The case grew out of the refusal of the county Court to grant license to an applicant to retail ardent spirits. The county Court held that they had the discretionary power to grant or refuse. In regard to this assumption, Judge Ruffin says: "However much we may desire to promote temperance,—we can not use as a means to that end, even if it were likely to effect it, a discretionary power conferred by the law for a purpose totally different. The justices (or County Commissioners who now take the place of the old Courts, with less powers) convert a discretion to refuse a license to unfit persons, or, after enough have been already granted, to refuse further applications, into an arbitrary discretion and despotic resolution to grant a license to no person under any circumstances."

Yet, this is just what three of the Board, making a majority, did. Says the Judge, "we are not without judicial precedents as to the proper construction of statutes, vesting justices with discretionary powers, and, indeed, with this very discretion of licensing tippling houses." Here follows reference to other statutes, all strengthening his own position and making the case as clear as the noonday sun.

Again, says the Judge, "the Legislature did not intend themselves to put down the sale of spirituous liquors, and still less did they intend that the justices" or County Commissioners, "should do it, or expect that they would ever think of doing it."

The whole opinion is exhaustive and thoroughly convincing; yet in the face of this high authority—this supreme state law, three Commissioners assumed the arbitrary power to use their own discretion and trample upon the rights of 20,000 of their fellow-citizens, and there were fanatics all over the county who applauded this tyrannical act perpetrated in open violation of law. What do you think of it, fellow-citizens? Law, reason, and common sense, the rights of the people and the rights of property, are all as nothing when they stand in the way of this furious fanaticism which is sweeping over the land blighting and cursing everything in its pathway.

A FEELER!

"A HINT!—Ten days ago the politicians of Virginia were astounded at the presentation of a list of 21,000 voters who declared their intention of casting their suffrages only for those pledging themselves to local option on the whiskey question. THIS IS A NEW FEATURE. IT MEANS SOMETHING IMPORTANT. IT IS THE EXHIBITION OF THE BALANCE POWER IN VIRGINIA POLITICS, and it points to victory for local optionists.

"IT WILL PROBABLY BECOME NECESSARY TO FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE IN NOBTH CAROLINA IN THE MATTER OF PROHIBITION.

"*We will in all human probability want a list of 30,000 voters, pledged to support the prohibition candidates in all elections, town, county and state.* ALWAYS—NEVER VARYING.

"Let us hear from prohibitionists in this county. Short articles will be welcomed. The views of the people are wanted. We await them."—*Warrenton Gazette*,

And there is no "Church and State," and no Politics in the Prohibition movement! O! no! Watch and wait.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine will go to Maine as soon as the President's condition will permit. Mrs. Windom and her daughters are at Deer Park, and when Mr. Windom can join them they will go to the White Mountains. Mrs. James and her daughters are still at the Arlington in Washington. Miss Harriet James was at the station when the President was shot, and was so deeply affected by the scene that it took her a long time to recover from it. Mrs. Lincoln has been suffering from the effect of heat in Washington. Mrs. Hunt will make a tour of the navy yards with her husband by and by. On the day the President was shot he said to her, referring to the proposed Cabinet journey: "It is too bad to have my official family disappointed in this way."

The Hon. A. H. Stephens was once making an eloquent speech in Georgia when among his listeners appeared Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee. Delighted with the speech, but moved with pity for the lean, sallow, half starved appearance of the little invalid speaker, the sturdy Tennesseean exclaimed: "Let's catch him and take him to the mountains, and feed him and save him for his country and humanity!"

There is not the least vestige of protection in the bill for the home purchaser or consumer. Physicians will undoubtedly form associations (and they have a right so to do), and have mutual understanding—that is to say, at what price certain qualities of spirituous liquors shall be sold—thus stifling competition and binding the purchaser. And any one who fails to stick to the agreement will also fail to get a certificate from any one of the associations.—*Goldsboro Examiner.*

A vote for prohibition is a vote to discontinue the educations of your children at the public schools.

Hon. O. H. DOCKERY ON PROHIBITION.

W. H. Bernard, Editor of the Star:

DEAR SIR: On my return home from a protracted absence of several weeks I find yours, among several others, awaiting my attention. You desire my views upon the so-called "prohibition measure" of the last Legislature, to be voted on by the freemen of North Carolina in August. Admitting the evils of intemperance in all the glowing colors of the most ardent advocates of that measure, yclept "prohibition," yet I fail, after a somewhat careful review of the bill, to find its *saving points*, or its *tendency* even to remedy any evil, real or imaginary. It is said by its friends (and among them are numbered men eminent in the law and pulpit) that the besetting sin of intemperance, with all its train of ugly consequences, is alarmingly on the increase. This assumption I think, from my limited observation, is erroneous, and that, on the other hand, a very general decrease of a general consumption of alcoholic liquors is apparent. Yet, let that statement be as it may, I can see no objection to more stringent legislation in the way of license restrictions, in increasing the license tax, thereby relieving property burdens at the expense of those who drink, heavy financial responsibility by bond for damages ensuing from its sale, &c.

This bill, however, proposes merely a "change of venue" from the professional liquor dealer, to the "physician, apothecary and druggist;" from the bar of the dram shop to the inner circle of the physician's drugs; from the public gaze, from which many men instinctively recoil, of the open saloon to the privacy of the back room under lock and key; from the courts of the "inner man," satisfied by his single potation, to the introduction of the full jug into his hitherto quiet home and unsuspecting family—admissable because bought of the family physician, and hence the article becomes at once "worthy and well qualified" for all bodily ailments. Its introduction once secured, a ripe acquaintance oftimes follows; the scene of debauchery is merely transferred, without improvements, from the grocery on the corner, open to public inspection and just indignation, to the hearthstone of blissful simplicity and domestic peace. In that event, *cui bono.*—Then, sir, how many dram shops inside of drug stores and docters' offices are we to have? The bill does not limit the number, and the presumption is that each "physician, apothecary and druggist" in our state will be ambitious to participate in the great sanitary reform in the interest of temperance.—This grievous monopoly, perhaps untaxed by law and pronounced disreputable in other hands, will at once become satisfactory and highly honorable, because of the immense profit accruing, when transferred by law into others' keeping. I am opposed—decidedly opposed—to an act forcing on such distinguished gentlemen and self-denying, modest citizens such unpleasant duties and very disreputable practices. But how many of the "elect" are to be licensed? Can our wise and considerate authorities discriminate to the injury and virtual proscription of some for the good of others? All "physicians, apothecaries and druggists" of good character—who "are sober, reliable and trustworthy persons," upon application, may be granted license for one year to sell by the "gallon" for "medical, chemical and mechanical purposes." It would require the astuteness of that proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to find any one of man's earthly pursuits not necessarily connected with some one of the above-mentioned favored branches of human industry. Then each "physician, apothecary and druggist" will be allowed to keep on hand at one time a barrel of thirty gallons (with another in reach.) Then thirty times as many physicians, apothecaries and druggists as are in the state will indicate in gallons of whiskey the amount of whiskey, the amount of sorrow manifested for the poor inebriate by the modern temperance reformers. This enormous quantity of the "deadly fluid" is ever ready for the public use, and that, too, offered for sale by gentlemen of worth and intelligence, notably the family physician, the ever bland smiling druggist, and the economic apothecary, ever ready to extend the hand of charity in behalf of suffering humanity, provided that charity resounds within the money box. Such a big business would be burdensome in toil and plethoric in money. The prescription and the remedy would be closely coupled and enormous profits would ensue. And yet this huge humbug is heralded as a temperance movement. The rum seller is changed, the article for sale is increased, both in quantity and price, and a tempting premium in these times of greed and covetousness, for a wilful violation of law and utter disregard of yet more serious obligations, and all in the interest of good morals and temperance reform—all wrong to sell it by the drink, but all right by the gallon. Is it not time its architects descended from their lofty eminence and again condescended to commit common sense and common right?

The conversion of grain into whiskey and fruit into brandy is now one of our growing industries, and, under legal sanction, they have become articles of great commercial value. Both state and nation have recognized these valuable commodities, until in various localities in our state from time immemorial, such pursuits have become a prominent factor in our material prosperity. It is an act of justice to such of our fellow-citizens as, in a free country, see proper to invest their savings in the distillation of their grain and fruit, to thus summarily dispossess them of the "vested rights" and entail on themselves and families ruin and perhaps bankruptcy? Diversity of interest tends to the common good and should be encouraged. Let every branch of industry be fostered, and none crippled.

But, again: This act forbids, under heavy penalties "the manufacture of *all* spirituous liquors *except wine and cider*," and it is presumable in the event of its passage that the general government will substantially withdraw its revenue agents or lessen their vigilence on the principle that since there is no income there can be no outlay. Then, in that case, with no fear of apprehension or cause of alarm will not illicit distillation abound in our land, and this "fire water" become more abundant than ever, and will the general government look on with perfect unconcern and see its own enactment disregarded and its laws openly violated? Will justice be meted to the legitimate distiller across the state line, who is undersoid by a cheaper article from a "non-manufacturing" state? Is this an uniform enforcement of the laws? The laws of the U. S., are supreme, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Then the spirit of the Constitution and the powers of the courts must be invoked, and trouble, strife and litigation follow, and our people, lulled into fancied security by the fanatical opinion of others, will feel the pungent force of a violated law, yet honest and unsuspecting wrong doers. "Lead us not into temptation" is of Divine origin, and could emanate in intensity of thought and purity of spirit only from the great God himself.

Then, sir, on what species of property will you levy your additional taxes for the support of state and county governments, schools, &c.? A very considerable percentage of our taxes is now levied on liquor sales. When the prohibitionists get control of the state machinery how do they intend to supply this deficit? This is an important inquiry. I know the indirect answer of "the long catalogue of whiskey crimes, court expenses, &c." Yet such eloquent response don't meet the inquiry. The land owners, now heavily burdened, protest against any increase. The meek, humble and honest laborer now pay heavily for all privileges. Yet the state debt must be paid, our machinery—both state and county—must be furnished, our individual obligations must be met, our families supported children educated, and it is unjust to impose such enormous additional burdens on an honest hard working people for the ostensible, though under this bill, futile relief of the whiskey drinker. But I must close. Then, sir, I can see no practicable remedy in this bill for any existing evil. It is but a sheer *pretext* to do good without the inclination or manliness to publish their real views.

But, sir, as stated in the outset, feeling no disposition to justify intemperance of any sort, or even to "deny or palliate" its enormity, this bill is objectionable to me on higher ground still. I deny that any great reform in religion or moral ethics can be superinduced and securely fastened in the affections of the people by mere statutory provisions. The human mind is composed of such peculiar elements (whether fortunately or otherwise I do not say), which forces a revolt at any such compulsory process, and if its enforcement be practicable would in duration be but ephemeral and in obedience but visionary. Laws affecting the habits and usages of a people unenforced are productive of much mischief, and naturally tend to a disregard of all laws. All such material changes and radical reformations must, in my view, begin with the dictates of the judgment, and be sustained by the tenderest emotions of the heart. Moral suasion aided by the ministrations of a discreet and religious pulpit, alone is able to effect any sincere and heartfelt reform. An enlightened public opinion, trained and disciplined by other means than legislative enactments, is omnipotent for good. Sumptuary laws of a periodical or spasmodic character, as is this movement under consideration, always react in a certain recurring cycle of time with ten-fold force and fury.

Then, in conclusion, let the minister of God, ever to be respected for his high calling, do his duty in his sacred desk, by precept and example, without descending therefrom into the political arena. No good can come of it and much foulness may bespatter his acrid robes. Temperance in all things is a cardinal virtue. Persuasion, kind and gentle, and not force; argument, logical and convincing, and not abuse, christian charity, the sum of all religion, and not evil-thinking, should should constitute the shibboleth of his sacred calling.

Then, for the reasons hastily given, and for another suggested by a friend, that in case of the adoption of this project, *I don't know what is yet behind*, I shall certainly oppose its adoption. Excuse length, for I have not time to shorten. Yours, very truly,

O. H. DOCKERY.

Mangum, N. C., June 21, 1881.

SALISBURY EXAMINER.

Extracts—anti-prohibition extracts—which carry conviction by their brevity:

Under the infamous bill, the rich man may fill his cellars with wine or strong drink, treat his friends and get drunk, play the hypocrite, act the good church member, shout prohibition, and sneer at, and stand by and see punished the poor unfortunate devil who buys or sells a quart.

The temperance question which has baffled the greatest statesmen and divines for generations, is now discussed and the people told what to do with it, by men whose ignorance is only equaled by their impudence and brazen effrontery.

The cause is growing weak indeed, and its advocates weaker and exhibiting more ignorance than we at first supposed, when it is to be bolstered up by the appliances of hypocrisy, and its self-constituted champions are unable to see the difference between legitimate critizism and flagitious repartee.

If prohibition is adopted, at least $5,000,000 will be sent out of North Carolina annually for whiskey. At this rate, how long will it take to impoverish the state.

The liquor houses in other states are already bidding for trade in this state in case the prohibition carries. They expect to do a big business here and are offering all sorts of inducements.

In addition to this, at least $1,000,000 worth of property that now pays a tax, will be destroyed, confiscated, virtually stolen from citizens heretofore engaged in the business. Furthermore all the revenue, state and county, and municipal, to say nothing of that paid to the United States government, will be lost, and this will amount to a hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars. How is this deficit to be made up? The state revenue is over $65,000; that paid to the towns is over $100,000. Look out for equalls, if prohibition is carried.

It is universally admitted that the best liquor made in the world is distilled in North Carolina, yet our people are forced by the bill to stop making this good liquor and buy an inferior article from abroad, even for medical purposes.

The infamous liquor law recognizes the necessity of having whiskey for medicinal, mechanical and other purposes and yet denies our people the right to make it. Was there ever a greater inconsistency and outrage than this alone?

Already men have been dared to express themselves as being opposed to prohibition. Few there are opposed to it—but thousands are opposed to a bill which they consider a fraud, and in August next will roll up a majority of forty thousand against its ratification.—*Goldsboro Examiner.*

Can Cows Count?

A letter from Battle Creek, Mich., to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: "Geo. Andrus, an extensive farmer of Gogoac Prairie, and one who has had much success in stock raising, recently stated to the *Inter Ocean* correspondent as a most singular fact that his drove of cattle always knew on what days they were to be salted. It has been his custom to give them salt at the barn-yard every Sunday morning during the spring, and once in two weeks or every other Sunday morning during the hot weather. This the cattle have well learned, and during the spring they come up the lane regularly every Sunday morning and stand there bellowing and making a great noise until they are salted, when they will return to their pasture lot, which is some distance away. This they do regularly every Sunday morning, and never make the mistake of coming on any other day. The same fact is still more strange in summer, when they only come up once in two weeks and not oftener."

One thousand two hundred employes of the Old Colony Railroad have been examined for color blindness, in compliance with the Massachusetts law; and over forty engineers, firemen and conductors, and others have been dismissed because they have defective sight. Of this number is Conductor Cowan, who has taken tickets for 32 years and never had an accident happen to his train.

A peculiar type of diptheria, pronounced by physicians to be wholly a nasal trouble, has presented itself among the children in Carbondale, Pa. It is said to be something like membranous croup, and yet a disease which results in the child's death in nine out of ten cases. Parents believe that diptheria and croup have caused enough sorrow hereabouts.

LONDON, July 21.—Lord Colin Campbell and Miss Gertrude Blood were married to-day at the Chapel Royal in the Savoy. The Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll were present. The Bishop of Kentucky assisted at the ceremony. Lord Colin Campbell is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, and is twenty-eight years old. His wife, *The Boston Advertiser* says, "is a daughter of Mr. Edward Blood, a gentleman of large wealth and high standing in English society."

The deliberations of the several Associations of Education at Atlanta have adjourned to meet next year at Saratoga.