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6 "	6 00	9 00	13 00	16 00	24 00	30 00	48 00	70 00
7 "	7 00	11 00	14 00	17 00	28 00	35 00	56 00	80 00
8 "	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	32 00	40 00	64 00	90 00
9 "	9 00	13 00	17 00	23 00	36 00	45 00	72 00	100 00
10 "	10 00	15 00	19 00	26 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	110 00
11 "	11 00	16 00	20 00	29 00	44 00	55 00	88 00	120 00
12 "	12 00	17 00	23 00	32 00	48 00	60 00	96 00	130 00
13 "	13 00	19 00	25 00	35 00	52 00	65 00	104 00	140 00
14 "	14 00	20 00	26 00	38 00	56 00	70 00	112 00	150 00
15 "	15 00	22 00	28 00	41 00	60 00	75 00	120 00	160 00
16 "	16 00	23 00	30 00	44 00	64 00	80 00	128 00	170 00
17 "	17 00	25 00	32 00	47 00	68 00	85 00	136 00	180 00
18 "	18 00	26 00	34 00	50 00	72 00	90 00	144 00	190 00
19 "	19 00	28 00	36 00	53 00	76 00	95 00	152 00	200 00
20 "	20 00	29 00	38 00	56 00	80 00	100 00	160 00	210 00
21 "	21 00	30 00	39 00	59 00	84 00	105 00	168 00	220 00
22 "	22 00	32 00	41 00	62 00	88 00	110 00	176 00	230 00
23 "	23 00	33 00	43 00	65 00	92 00	115 00	184 00	240 00
24 "	24 00	34 00	45 00	68 00	96 00	120 00	192 00	250 00
25 "	25 00	36 00	46 00	71 00	100 00	125 00	200 00	260 00
26 "	26 00	37 00	48 00	74 00	104 00	130 00	208 00	270 00
27 "	27 00	38 00	50 00	77 00	108 00	135 00	216 00	280 00
28 "	28 00	39 00	52 00	80 00	112 00	140 00	224 00	290 00

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A NEW VOLUME AND A NEW DRESS

Fourteen years ago THE MORNING STAR was launched and went sailing over the perilous sea of journalism, on which so many hopes and so many papers are wrecked. It has won its way steadily in public favor despite many storms that have passed with so much disaster to other crafts. We thank God and take courage.

The STAR to-day appears in a new dress. We have not thought it necessary to make any important changes. People like old, familiar faces. In style and general appearance the STAR is the same, only the suit is new, and we hope more sightly. The readers of the STAR are familiar with its distinctive arrangements. Its individuality is preserved. Readers know where to turn for any special thing they are in search of, and we have made no changes.

To-day it begins its fifteenth year and its twenty-ninth semi-annual volume. The plan upon which it has been conducted has secured popular approval. We shall continue that plan, making only such changes as time and circumstances may suggest as needed. We shall strive diligently to merit the good opinion of all discerning and fair-minded readers.

THE WORLD'S SYMPATHY.

The most touching feature connected with the lamentation over the murdered President is the great manifestation of sympathy and feeling throughout Europe. It was altogether natural and to be expected that the grief at home—in these United States should be deep and poignant; but it is a surprise, at once grateful and moving, to see the peoples of the European Kingdoms touched by a common sorrow. Paris tolls its bells and London expresses its regrets in many ways, some of the papers going into mourning. Never before in the history of civilization was there such an universal demonstration as over the American bereavement. The sufferings and the great fight the heroic President made for life against such tremendous odds has served to arouse a deep sympathy in the great heart of humanity, and the hearts of the Old and the New World are drawn together in a tie of sorrow and sympathy such as they have never known before. There has been so much in the whole struggle, from the time the villain aimed the fatal shot to the tragic ending in the cottage by the sea, to arouse sympathy and excite admiration that there ought not to be any surprise after all, for mankind is better far than is thought generally, and it looks with peculiar interest and profoundest anxiety on any exhibition of high manhood, of Christian fortitude, of the assertion of great will power. The New York *Times* closes its eloquent editorial on the death of the President as follows:

"The manner of Lincoln's death was like the sudden fall of a bolt that leaves a black ruin in a smiling landscape. The last weeks of Garfield's life were like some tremendous and tedious storm that affrights the land and alternately raises hope or fear as the tempest rises and falls. And in the tragical termination of his career we think pitifully and tenderly of the man who fought a good fight, and who leaves a great lamentation behind him."

We may not conclude without referring specially to the beautiful, simple, womanly message telegraphed to Mrs. Garfield by Great Britain's good Queen Victoria:

"Words exannot epress the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you as He alone can."

What could be more moving and appropriate!

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XII, WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881. NO. 48,

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The New York *Times* caused ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, to be interviewed. He professes to have a high opinion of President Arthur's capacity. He says he has good executive ability. We quote:

"He has had a first-class training, was a good lawyer, was Gov. Morgan's secretary, and has filled every office with uncommon ability, and with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the departments with which he has been connected, both State and National."

He says he is a hard worker and never does anything half way. He says when he told him on the Monday following the shooting what Dr. Hamilton's opinion was that great drops of sweat stood on his forehead, and he said with emotion:

"This is dreadful, Gov. Jewell. The Presidency would not be a very bad thing if a man were nominated for it and elected to it, but to receive it in this manner, at the hands of an assassin, is a very different thing."

What will President Arthur do with it? That is the moving question. He sits in the Chair just occupied by a man of very distinguished parts. Will he change the general policy of his deeply lamented predecessor? Will he make a new Cabinet? No man in the history of this country has had a greater opportunity. It is in the power of Mr. Arthur to make a name that shall be honored in every nook and corner of our own country and throughout the civilized world. The STAR will prophecy no evil. It is content to await what the future may unfold. It is willing to judge him by what he may do in his high office, and not by any record he has made, or any accusations that may have been brought against him. President Hayes and Secretary Sherman charged that there were very great abuses in the New York Custom House when under Gen. Arthur. He was, consequently, suspended from office and Mr. Merritt appointed in his place. This made his nomination to the Vice Presidency a great surprise, and a majority of his own party felt that a mistake had been made. No one believes that the Republican party would have nominated him to the second office if they could have forecast the future and known that Gen. Garfield was to be sent in a few months to the long sleep and the narrow house.

President Arthur is said to be a man of cultivated taste and of much amiability of temper. The New York *Sun*, Independent Democrat, says it is by no means certain he will not make a successful President. It says:

"His bearing is manly, and such as to prepossess in his favor all whom he meets. Truth in speech and fidelity to his friends and his engagements form a part of his character. He has tact and common sense. Of the three former Vice Presidents who have succeeded through the death of the incumbent to the Presidency, he bears much more resemblance to Millard Fillmore than to Tyler or Johnson."

Arthur was a third-termer, which is an ugly record. The *Sun* thinks being President he may change in that particular and conclude that Chester A. Arthur is a very proper person for a second term. We hope his Administration will be successful. We think all Americans, of every name and section should give him a fair showing and judge him by his future conduct. We will not allow ourselves to anticipate evil and to make him in theory a man of straw to be used by Grant and Conkling. Let us hope for better things. Let us trust that he will be imbued with a true spirit of patriotism, and that he will rule in equity and make his Administration worthy of the confidence and support of the South and the North, of the East and the West. So be it!

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Press*, Republican, announces that the President will make some changes in his Cabinet during the winter, but that Secretaries Blaine and Windom will be urged to remain. If this is true it will be reassuring to the country, because it will tell the country that the new President will endeavor to administer the Government broadly and for the good of all sections. It is said that other members of the Cabinet may continue also. The country needs and demands peace. Let the Administration look to the good of the whole, and let a wise, conciliatory, patriotic course be followed, and the entire land will rejoice. Let us have peace and an economical government.

SWORN IN AGAIN.

President Arthur again took the oath of office, this time in Washington. He promises to equal Gen. Winfield Scott when the war was just beginning. That veteran was wont to take the oath of loyalty every few days. The new President delivered a brief address. The main point was that Congress would not be called to meet in extra session. The Senate, we suppose, will not be called, although if Arthur was to die there would be no successor under the Constitution and all would be chaos. The Democrats would elect one of their own member President of the Senate, if it was to meet soon and before the New York Senators are sworn in, and that may explain why the Senate will not be summoned. But is it a good start, to take a mere partisan view of a serious question when such grave interests are at stake? The President calls on the people of the United States to observe next Monday as a day of humiliation and prayer.

GAMBETTA.

Leon Michel Gambetta is the most conspicuous figure in Europe, unless we except Bismarck. He has shown himself an orator, statesman, organizer and worker. That he is devoted to France there can be no doubt. That he is the friend of liberty, as he understands liberty, is true equally. He has for more than ten years played a most important part, and in the very crisis of France in the war with Germany he rendered the most efficient service of all his countrymen.

His parents were foreign, and he was born April 2d, 1838. His father is living. Leon was educated in France. In 1860 he was licensed to practice law, and settled in Paris. After a few years he became well known as an eloquent advocate. He defended several editors who were arraigned before the Correctional Tribunal. His speech was very bold and eloquent. He attacked the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, with exceeding fierceness and audacity. The speech produced a great sensation and made Gambetta not only well known, but very popular. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. He issued an address in which he declared that he had sprung from the people and lived for the people, and that he wished to secure a government of all by all, and that he was irreconcilable in his opposition to the Empire. The young men of Paris gave him a splendid banquet, and this right under the Emperor's nose. He insisted that the Democratic party should be moderate. He said, in a published letter, that "Democracy meant security for all material interests, respect for property, guarantee of all rights." He opposed the war with Germany. It was Gambetta who left Paris in a balloon after it was beleaguered by the Germans. It was Gambetta who aroused the Provinces, who created three large armies in an incredible short time, they numbering in all 800,000 men. It was Gambetta who organized, and then negotiated loans for their maintenance, and infused an energy and life and hope that were marvellous. His powers as an organizer are acknowleged by all. His mastery of details, his wonderful resource, his insight were positively surprising and immense.

Gambetta, in France, is recognized as the great champion of freedom. But this statement is misleading. His devotion to freedom is very unlike the devotion of an American patriot to freedom. As *Fraser's Magazine* says:

"But the truth is that M. Gambetta has never been a champion of freedom in and for itself. His watchword is, Get the Republic, with freedom if possible, but by all means get the Republic."

After the war he was elected by ten constituencies to the Assembly. Since then his triumphs have been many, and he is recognized now as the great popular leader and orator of France. He is possibly misunderstood as to his purposes in dealing with Germany. He is anxious for revenge, no doubt, but it is thought that he will not plunge into war merely to seek revenge. *Fraser* says:

"No one sees clearly as he does that the work of France for many years to come is that of national reconstruction, and it was he who said at Havre, so long ago as 1872, that 'our true revenge is the regaining of our hereditary qualities and the *reforming of our national morals*.'"

In his Legislative experience he has exhibited three great qualities. He knows how to be silent, he knows how to speak with great effectiveness and eloquence at the right time, and he is a practical statesman. In 1873 he said:

"Democracy to-day says no longer 'All or nothing.' It says no longer, 'If this Government does not give us all we all want, we will overturn it.' It says 'Let us proceed gradually, and not take up all questions at once. The ideal was the end and not the beginning of the war.'"

He is opposed to that sort of equality that is "levelling, jealous, and chimercial," but he favors "the abolition of everything that remains of old castes and privileges, so that every capacity of the nation may have a fair field." He is a strong advocate of popular education. That is his constant theme. He says ignorance has been the curse of France; has given all its strength to the Napoleonic legend, and has exposed the land to "constant alternations of despotism and demagoguery." He says every man in France should be armed and every man in France should be educated. Books, libraries, academies, institutes ought to be scattered everywhere. Science must descend to the humblest locality, and descend in its best. Let all truth, let the highest truth, be taught in schools and colleges. He declares that it is his desire to separate the Church from the State and the schools from the Church.

Such is Gambetta, who comes to the front now as the real head of the present Goverment. He is not the President, but he is the greatest leader and the greatest orator. He is not for war with Germany now, if we apprehend him aright. When he refers to wiping out the stigma placed upon France by Germany, in his recent speech to which we referred some days since, he means, probably, if we may judge him in the light of other speeches, that if France, when the war was raging, had stood firm and determined, the war would have had a different ending. It is known that he was very much disgusted at the turn affairs took. He thought that France was able abundantly to have prevented the great catastrophe which overtook the country.

As we wrote recently an editorial in which we possibly did injustice to Gambetta's purposes and views, we have given this rapid outline that our readers may see him under a more favorable and a juster light. We have availed ourselves of some facts and quotations given in the *Fraser* article referred to above.

We mentioned recently that neither Napoleon nor Madame de Stael was French. The great Republican leader, orator and statesman, Leon Gambetta, was born in France, but he has no French blood in his veins. Like Napoleon he is Italian or at any rate on his father's side. His mother was not French, but we are uncertain as to her nationality.

THE SENATE CALLED.

The country will be delighted to read the President's Proclamation calling the Senate together in extraordinary session. This is just as it should be. We take courage.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has an article in the *North American Review* on "The State and Nation." It is difficult to tell what his position is on State Rights. He says he will favor "centralization" only so far as it is authorized by the Constitution. That fundamental law was abused and overridden by Grant and his party when the Southern States were invaded and Legislatures broken up after the true Napoleonic and Cromwellian style. They professed to find warrant for what they did in the Constitution. With Republicans that instrument is either very elastic or very stiff and unyielding, as their exigencies demand. It can be folded up like a lady's fan and put aside with the utmost ease and at pleasure, or it can be stretched to cover the entire country. A marvellous thing that Constitution is under Republican interpretation.

Dr. Boynton says the facts concerning the autopsy are not known fully. He says it showed the most extensive blood-poisoning and the abscesses on the lungs. It has been learned that when the knife struck the lungs they were found to be full of pus and points forming the metorstatic abscess.

THE LAST TRIBUTE.

Affecting Scene in the Capitol—The Dead President's Family Mingle Their Tears Over the Loved Husband, Father and Friend.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock this morning two closed carriages drove up to the east lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the occupants alighted and passed up the private stairway to the Vice President's room. All of the corridors and passage-ways upon the main floor of the Senate wing were quickly barred to all comers, and instructions given by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, to the employes and Capitol police, on duty, to keep themselves completely hidden in the recesses of the doors and windows, while Mrs. Garfield passed through to the rotunda. The rotunda itself was entirely cleared, the guard of honor retiring from view for the time being. In a few minutes the little procession emerged from the Vice President's room and passed around through the east corridor in the following order, through the deserted main passageway of the building, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright leading; then followed Mrs. Garfield, leaning upon the arm of General Swaim; Harry Garfield, Mollie Garfield and Miss Rockwell, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell and Attorney General MacVeagh and Mrs. Swaim. Not a sound was heard save the soft pattering of feet upon the marble floors, as the little company, robed in sombre garments of the deepest mourning, passed silently on to mingle their tears and pay their last earthly tribute over the casket which sealed from view the form and features of the dearly loved husband, father and friend. After remaining about twenty minutes in the rotunda, they retired as quietly and with the same privacy that marked their entrance, and, passing through the Senate wing, entered the carriages and returned to the residence of the Attorney General.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Funeral Ceremonies at Washington—Floral Decorations—A Large Concourse of People Present—The Procession—Departure of the Funeral Train for Cleveland, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Although the funeral ceremonies were not to commence until 3 o'clock, long before that hour, and indeed all the morning with the exception of one hour, while Mrs. Garfield passed into the rotunda to view the remains of her husband lying in state, the corridors of the buildings were thronged with visitors. At at a few moments before 2 o'clock the Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templar, from Baltimore, filed in and deposited a handsome floral tribute to the dead President. A few minutes later a number of members of the diplomatic corps entered and took the seats assigned to them in rear of the sofas placed for the accommodation of the Supreme Court, the members of which soon after entered, headed by Chief Justice Waite. At 2.40 Col. Rockwell, Dr. Boynton Private Secretary Brown, Messrs. Judd, Pruder, Warner, Young, Henley and Duke, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowley, Col. and Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Pruden, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Dean, representing the household of the late President, entered and took the seats reserved for them. Members of the House filed in through the South door, preceded by the officers of that body and by ex-Speakers Randall and Banks. They were followed by the Senators, Senator Anthony leading, who entered by the north door. At 3 o'clock the Cabinet and distinguished guests entered in the following order: President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Attorney General and Mrs. MacVeagh, Secretary Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, and Gens. Drum and Beale. The vast assemblage rose as of one accord to honor the dead President, and when they resumed their seats the ceremonies were opened with the hymn "Asleep in Jesus," which was beautifully rendered by a volunteer choir. Rev. Dr. Rankin then ascended the raised platform at the head of the catafalque, and read in a clear, distinct voice appropriate spiritual selections. Rev. Dr. Errett then offered a prayer, and was followed by Rev. Frederick Power, who delivered an appropriate address. At the conclusion of his remarks Rev. J. G. Butler delivered a prayer, which concluded the ceremonies.

Immediately after the close of the services the floral decorations were removed, Mrs. Garfield having requested that they be sent to her home at Mentor, except the beautiful wreath, the gift of Queen Victoria, which had been placed upon the head of the coffin when the lid was closed, and which remained upon the coffin when it was borne to the hearse, and will lie there until the remains are buried. The coffin was borne to the hearse, and the vast multitude uncovered their heads as it passed. The officiating clergymen followed immediately after the coffin. The army and navy officers composing the body guard, filed out the east door and took places about the hearse, the army officers upon the right and the navy officers upon the left. A single gun was fired from Hanneman's battery, the band stauck up a funeral march, and the procession moved in the following order: Two battalions of District of Columbia militia—ten companies, two companies of U. S. Marines, four companies U. S. Second Artillery, Light Battery Company A. U. S. Artillery, Grand Army of the Republic, Roscoe Conkling Club, Boys in Blue, Columbia, Washington, and De Molay Commanderies of Knights Templar of this city, and the Beauseant Commandry of Baltimore. Then came the hearse, drawn by six iron-gray horses, each led by a colored groom. Following the hearse was a line of over one hundred carriages, occupied by officers of the Executive Mansion and their wives, relatives of the late President, ex-Presidents Hayes and Grant, President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, Cabinet Ministers and their wives, and the diplomatic corps, Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices, Senators, members of the House of Represesentatives, and many others. As the procession passed minute guns were fired from the military posts and forts surrounding the city, and the church bells were tolled. At least 40,000 people were gathered about the Capitol tosee the start of the procession.

When the procession reached the Baltimore & Potomac depot the coffin was carried from the hearse to the train by six men of the Second Artillery and placed on board, and the train started at 5.16 P. M.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—The funeral train left the Washington depot at 5.16 o'clock, and was followed by a second section, with Senators and Representatives on board, at 5.24. Before the train was four minutes on its way the coupling-pin between the engine and the first car broke, causing a delay of ten minutes. Both sides of the track were lined with people along the road as far as the arsenal, a little over a half mile from the city. The crowd must have been much greater when the funeral train passed, as many people could be seen disappearing in the distance. There was a slight shower after the funeral train started, which probably hastened its departure.

WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of the President Convening the Senate in Extra Session.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The following has just been received from the Department of State:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early day, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive; Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene, for the transaction of business, at the capitol, in the City of Washington, on Monday, the 10th of October next, at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Its Progress to Cleveland—Mute Expressions of Sorrow the Only Demonstration.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—The train bearing the remains of President Garfield arrived at Pittsburgh this morning at 6 o'clock, schedule time, having made the run, 479 miles, in twelve hours and thirty-nine minutes.

PITTSBURGH, September 24.—During the fourteen minutes' stop here, while the train was being shifted to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad track, no one ventured a word above a whisper, and the funeral party kept themselves ought of sight. At 5.54 the train drew out of the depot, and slowly crossed the bridge to Alleghany City, where the car containing the Cleveland committee was attached to the train. Along the line of the railroad, where it passed through West Park, the tracks were covered with plants in full bloom, and beautiful and expensive floral tributes.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, September 24.—The Congressional committee caught up here with the funeral train, which was delayed by request of Mrs. Garfield, that the coach in which she was riding should be placed in rear of the train. The ladies did not sleep well last night, because of the heat and being too close to the engine.

The weather is very warm to-day. Bells are now tolling.

AT CLEVELAND.

Arrival of the Funeral Cortege—Reception of the Remains of the Late President.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CLEVELAND, September 24.—The train arrived at 1.38 p. m. Arrangements had already been completed for the reception of the remains at the depot for an hour before it arrived, and the casket was immediately placed in a large hearse, which was massively draped with mourning. It was drawn by four jet black horses, with black broadcloth neck and body blankets, trimmed with deep silver fringe. Each horse was led by a colored groom. The first to alight from the funeral train were Gen. Sherman and staff. They formed along the platform, between which the immediate members of the late President walked two by two to the carriages in waiting for them. Mrs. Garfielp, her son Harry and daughter Mollie first entered the carriage. As Mrs. Garfield passed down the platform, leaning on the arm of her son, and accompanied by Secretary Blaine, every eye gazed upon her. She was closely veiled, but her face could be easily seen. Her expression was somewhat careworn, but firm, and she exhibited remarkable fortitude as she passed through the throng of people about the depot.

As soon as the remains had been deposited in the hearse the church bells commenced tolling and continued until the procession reached the public square. The escort from the depot to the pavilion in the square consisted of the Oriental Knights Templar, of Cleveland, Holy Road Commandery, of Cleveland, and Columbia Commandery Knights Templar, of Washington. The dead President was a member of the latter Commandery. Besides these organizations there were the Cleveland city troops and several others, and State mtlitia were in attendance in the neighborhood of the depot, acting principally as guards. The crowd was very large and extended for two or three blocks in either direction from the station. Perfect order prevailed, however, every one appearing to realize the solemnity of the occasion.

The immediate members of the family took the first carriages and were followed by members of the Cabinet. Ex-President Hayes occupied a carriage with Secretary Windom, with whom he walked from the cars arm-in-arm. Colonels Rockwell and Swaim, old friends of the late President and family, who were constantly with him throughout his illness, also occupied one carriage. Dr. S. V. Benton, family physician, accompanied some of the ladies. Mrs. Garfield did not go to the square, but was driven at once to the residence of Mr. Mason, whose guest she will be while in the city. Colonel A. F. Rockwell, Judge Advocate Swaim, C. O. Rockwell, Colonel Corbin and Private Secretary Brown occupied a carriage immediately after the members of the Cabinet. Dr. Power, pastor of the Christian church of Washington, accompanied the remains.

During the time the funeral procession was passing over the route from the depot to the catafalque, which is situated in the public square, there was little or no confusion, while the broad streets were literally packed with human beings. All seemed to be in heartfelt sympathy with the mourners, and quietness was observed by all.

After the body has been placed in the public square the gates will be thrown open, and thousands of persons, now waiting to view the casket and floral decorations, will be permitted to pass through.

CLEVELAND, September 24.—After the remains of the late President arrived at Monumental Park it was decided not to throw the gates open to the public to-day, inasmuch as the arrangements were not completed. The pavilion was finished during the afternoon, however, and the gates will be opened to-morrow. The pavilion is probably the finest temporary structure of the kind ever erected.

The late President's mother arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the home of Gov. Sheldon. His sisters, Mrs. Larabee and Mrs. Trowbridge, and two little sons of the President will also stop at Gov. Sheldon's.

The Garfield fund now amounts to $307,219.

Spirits Turpentine.

—There is not a railroad man in the United States who is not a "Kurnel." Fact. See the papers.

— New Berne *Nut Shull:* We regret to state that our esteemed friend and contemporary, Seth M. Carpenter, is confined to his bed.

—The editor of the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* knows how to gather and serve up news. We draw on that paper largely to-day, as we often do.

— Milton *Chronicle:* Last Saturday a son of W. H. Kearsy was bitten by a huge moccasin, which was afterwards killed by Mr. Kearsy. Antidotes were administered to the boy, but the leg continued to swell, when a mad stone was applied with good effects.

—The Board of Trade and Common Council of New Berne held a meeting on the reception of the intelligence that the President was dead. There was a general meeting of both races in the Town Hall. John S. Long, the Mayor, made a most eloquent speech. Maj. John Hughes and John S. Manix spoke.

— Durham *Plant:* A Methodist protracted meeting has been in progress for several days at Orange Factory. Result—twenty-five conversions and a number of accessions to the church. ——Last week this district paid $38,471.77 revenue. Of this amount Durham alone paid $30,478, while the whole of the district besides only paid $2,993.77.

— Raleigh *Visitor:* On the announcement of the death of the President the city bells were tolled, and the flag was displayed at half-mast from the cupola of the city hall. —— A gentleman in Johnston county never takes his fishing tackle along when he goes fishing. He just dives in the pond and generally comes up with a large chub in each hand and one in his mouth. —— The hosts of friends in this city and State will regret to hear that the Rev. A. A. Boshammer is confined to his room with typhoid fever.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Governor Vance returned to the city last night from Asheville via Spartanburg, the trains on the Western North Carolina road not having yet resumed their through runs on account of the washouts. Governor Vance said last night to a reporter of the *Observer* that Dr. Worth had not signed the grant of extension of time at the meeting of the commissioners in Asheville. ——In the confusion incident to circus day the *Observer* neglected to state that a number of John Robinson's showmen, accompanied by the band, visited in a body the grave of John King, the animal trainer, killed last fall by the elephant "Chief."

— Statesville *American:* Deputy Collector J. C. Sullivan and two or three other revenue officials, the latter part of August, in Yadkin county, captured a barrel of brandy from one Shores, on the public road, that had not been tax paid. At the time a considerable scrimmage ensued between Shores and his friends on one side and the officials on the other, which resulted in Shores recapturing the brandy and taking it to a place of seclusion at the house of one Hudspeth. As revenue officials are keen upon the scent, the hiding-place of the "blockade" was soon discovered under the bed of an old lady and taken away.

— Raleigh *News-Observer:* At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, held here yesterday, Mr. Joseph Austin Holmes, of Laurens, S. C., was elected to fill the chair of Geology and Natural History. The selection is an admirable one. Mr. Holmes studied at Cornell University, where he graduated with distinction. —— The public meeting last evening was an immense one. The speeches were admirable, and nothing was left unsaid. It was worthy of the distinguished speakers, of the audience and of Raleigh. ——The city's health is not good by any means. Typhoid, typho-malarial and intermittent fevers, dysentery, etc., are the prevailing troubles.

— Fayetteville *Examiner:* We regret to learn that there is much sickness prevailing in Bladen county. The disease is mostly fever of a typhoid character. —— Since the rise in the Cape Fear river has made it navigable, we learn that the merchants on the east side of the river, opposite Campbellton, are receiving large stocks of goods, and are preparing to intercept a considerable amount of trade this fall and winter. ——We acquit Maj. Atkinson of blame upon the present showing, and unless much stronger evidence of mismanagement shall be brought against him than we have yet seen, we shall hold him as innocent of the charge of neglecting the health of the convicts committed to his charge.

— Charlotte *Democrat:* Judge Schenck is the attorney of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company to attend to general business in the Carolinas and Virginia, and Col. P. B. Means is one of three attorneys of the same company to attend to legal business in North Carolina. —— Three shares of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad stock sold at auction, at Concord, on Monday last, for $38 per share of $100. ——There was a considerable freshet in the Catawba river on Saturday last. Heavy rains fell on Thursday and Friday in the country just this side of the Blue Ridge, and the river rose rapidly and overflowed a large quantity of corn land, besides damaging mills. Mr. J. R. Johnston, of Gaston county, we learn, had 700 bushels of corn badly damaged.

— Laurinburg *Enterprise:* Mrs. Effie McLaurin, wife of the late John McLaurin, died at her residence a few miles from town yesterday morning, at an advanced age. She was a native of Scotland. ——The round house, contiguous to the R. R. Shops, has been completed, and has the capacity for housing ten large engines. In rear of this house is an immense iron turn-table, entirely new. ——A beautiful new express coach was coupled to the fast mail train at this depot on Thursday last. It was built in the shops here, and is a creditable piece of workmanship. ——An epidemic of sore eyes is prevalent in this community, and blue goggles are common facial ornaments. ——Ed. Sparklin and Strauthra French, both colored, were found guilty in Mecklenburg Superior Court last week of selling liquor without license, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment or pay a fine of $100 each. —— On Monday last, about noon, Claiborne King, colored, an attache of the railroad shops here, attempted to jump on the tender of an engine in motion, and, missing the step, his right foot was caught under one of the wheels of the engine and all the skin and flesh torn from the bottom of the foot, exposing the bones from the heel to the toes. —— Sixteen persons were arrested in this town on Saturday for violations of town ordinances—seven white men and nine negroes. The fines ranged from five to ten dollars and costs, and aggregated ninety-odd dollars. ——We learn from Mr. T. J. Cowan, who came from Lilesville Saturday night, that Dr. T. Jackson, a physician and druggist of Anson county, met with a very painful accident at the cotton gin of a Mr. Henry, on Friday evening, which resulted in his death on Saturday. Dr. Jackson was standing near the gin while it was in operation, and discovering a mote on one of the saws, attempted to take it therefrom, when his sleeve was caught by the teeth of one of the saws, and his arm drawn into the mill up to the shoulder. When extricated the member was literally cut to pieces and the bones broken into small fragments. Surgical aid was immediately summoned and the arm amputated, but the shock was too severe for human endurance, and the Doctor died on Saturday morning about 2 o'clock. Dr. Jackson was an aged gentleman, and had been a successful physician.