WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 30, 1881.

otices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged ordinary advertisements, but only half en paid for strictly in advance. At this ents will pay for a simple announcement

only such remittances will be at the risk Specimen copies forwarded when desired

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Senator Morrill, in a speech made in the Senate at the time of the adoption of the present High Protective tariff, said that it was a "war measure" and was only to be retained "temporarily." How long a burdensome, unjust and absurd tariff must remain in force before its "temporary" character is served we are not informed. Seventeen years after it was put in force it continues and promises to continue indefinitely. The Protectionists are united and have no idea of allowing it to be curtailed in any of its important protective fea The Democrats are split up as usual, and some advocate a measure that plays directly into the hands of the Protectionists, although protest ing that they abominate the Morrill tariff.

But in point of fact the present tariff is not as it was when first created. It contains 4,000 articles and many of them are taxed actually higher now than they were in the beginning. The New York Times says:

"On most varieties of iron the duty re mains unchanged; on pig iron it has been advanced from 60 cents per 100 pounds to 70 cents. On steel, lead and zinc it remains the same. On copper in pigs and bars it has been advanced from 21 cents to 5 cents per pound; on copper rods from 35 per cent. to 45 per cent. On varieties of wool which then paid from 3 cents to 6 cents a pound with from 10 per cent. to 11 per cent. ad valorem duty, the rate is now 20 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Vsrieties of plain glass which then paid 35 per cent. ad valorem, now pay a specific duty which in 1880 amounted to 69 per cent

Mr. Fessenden, an able Republican, said in 1864, as quoted by the

"The policy of the country, I take it, is to get money to support the Government principally from internal taxation, and, to an exceedingly large degree, from manufactures. The tariff is adjusted, and was adjusted before, upon that simple principle with reference to the internal revenue tax-

- In 1864 the internal revenues were \$211,000,000. Of this vast sum \$163,000,000 was derived, as the Times shows, from articles that are no longer taxed. It thinks that this fact makes it obvious that there is great reason for a revision of the tariff that was intended, as Mr. Morrill said, as "a war measure," and to be "temporary." Surely, seventeen years is long enought to have such an iniquity and burden resting upon the

If you get rid of the taxes raised by internal revenues, you will be sure not to get rid of the war tariff. You may have it, by 1884 or 1886, razeed upon a thousand articles, but the great sources of taxes by imposts will remain in force. The Government has to be maintained and the taxes have to be raised. If not raised on tobacco and liquors, must they not come from articles that are used

throughout the country? The North pays five dollars to the South's one dollar under the revenue system. If you agree to repeal this system, you increase your own burdens and play directly into the hands of Protectionists. We do not propose to take a hand in such game.

LET CRIME BE PUNISHED.

A special from Lexington, S. C., says that the death sentence of Squire Clark, ment for life. He was to have been hanged named W. Scott Hook, in October, 1877 .-

In nearly every State the pardon ing business is progressing at a lively rate. We do hope the people will yet see the folly of allowing one man to undo the work of the courts. As sure as truth is mighty if there is not an end put to this autocratic business hangings by mobs will become of weekly occurrence in the South. One of our State exchanges says nine hangings by Judge Lynch have occurred in North Carolina since last May. If these figures are correct then that is more than one a month. ers may say what they please of the horror and dangers of mob law. but in the present uncertain condition of the courts, with nine chances in favor of a villain's escape to one that he will he punished to the fullest extent, when a great crime like rape or murder is committed in a peaceful community, the best men will take a hand in giving the culprit a quick and sharp exit to another world, Pardonings must cease or hangings

by mobs will continue, moralists to the contrary notwithstanding. We may deplore justly such acts, but society must feel safe or the vengeance of men will follow crime without fear

and without mercy. One dastardly, horrible murder perpetrated in a neighborhood-such as shooting a good citizen in his own home or killing him on the highway -has been known to throw every household into a condition of alarm and no man felt safe at home or on the road. The law seems powerless. The pardoning power stands ready to be exercised. The Judges and officers of the county are ready to sign petition. People by hundreds can be got to ask for pardon instead of demanding a life for a life. Is it then to be wondered at that men thus aroused and standing in apprehension of assassination at a time they know not when, should unite and taking law into their hands send the villain to the grave, untried, unshrivened and unpardoned?

SCHOOL BOOKS. In the making of books, and school books especially, there is no end. It is true many excellent new books are produced that are an improvement on all that have gone before, but there are hundreds that are published just for the sake of money, and when there is no need of them, A book like Anderson's "Ancient History, First Part," is a blessing, because it is done so faithfully and with a full understanding of the latest and highest authorities. But then every publisher must have his "Ancient History" also, and the result is the teachers, parents and school committeemen are as apt to select some of the badly done as the best.

There is a vast demand for school books, and hence every Northern publishing house has its series, and so the country is flooded fairly with good, bad and indifferent. The following is an estimate of the multiplicity of school books that we find in the Providence (Rhode Island) Journal:

"The number of higher arithmetics reruired in the public schools of the United tates is 1,750,000; arithmetics, lower, 3,-750,000; algebras, 500,000; astronomies, 750,000, book-keeping, 500,000; copy-books, 15,000,000; composition books, 1,000,000; etymologies, 500,000; geographies, 5,000,000; grammars, 2,000,000; histories, 2,000, 000; natural philosophies, 500,000; readers, 5,000,000; spellers and definers, 2,500,000. The annual cost of school books to the users is estimated at \$5,000,000. As most persons are aware, the change of text books goes on continually, else publishers would have no business. As soon as the pupil is fairly grounded in one arithmetic, some one discovers that the pupils will go astray if the book is longer in use, and a new book is introduced. This takes its turn to go out as soon as another has been invented to

A well qualified County Board, who have no hope of gain and are above suspicion, should be appointed to select, after proper examination, a full set of books. This examination should extend through months, and they should be paid well. Three scholarly men in the course of six months might arrive at a satisfactory solution of the matter. After these works have been selected they should in no case be departed from until in the lapse of years there is a necessity, as in Geography and some other branches to have new maps, &c., because of the changes wrought in the nations of the earth. The point is to make good selections and then stick

It is a fact that some of the Northern publishers, in order to introduce their books, have been known to make special offers (bribes) to those having control of the selections. Favoritism and not merit have been known to influence decisions. Good books are to be found, diligent seek ing will find them.

Fred Lamar has "busted." Even lager did not preserve him. He is one of the big Pennsylvania brewers. He fails for \$300,000. Moderate.

In t he matter of disordered nerves Boston girls suffer no more than those of other cities. There are painful sensibilities that nothing can cure so thoroughly as Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, and every nervous girl should use them.

-George Workman, an able-hodied white man, was arrested in Hillsboro last Saturday night by Constable Steward for stealing a pair of gloves, valued at 75 cents, from the store of C. M. Parks, Esq.

SEE HERE.-You are sick; well, there is just one remedy that will cure you be youd a possibility of doubt. If it's Liver or Kidney trouble, Consumption, Dyspep-sia, Debility, Wells' Health Renewer is your hope. 18. Druggists. Depot J. C. Munds, Wilmington.

- Philadelphia Times: General Longstreet will ask the Legislatures of Tennessee and North Carolina to give him charters for the extension of his proposed road into those States.

MY WIFE, for over three years, has been afflicted with chills and fever, contracted in Illinois, and with dyspepsia of long standing and a general debility of the system. She has used three bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator. Her chills are entirely cured and the dyspepsia almost vanquished. N. W. EVERHART, Hampton, Va. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin

During the year 1881 the mania for railroad speculations was unpreedented probably. Never before were there so many syndicates formed -so many new combinations-such far-reaching plans concocted. The North is so rich, has so great a surplus, that the ten thousand men with from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to invest are looking in every direction to see how they can make it pay. Mining and railroading appear to offer the greatest attractions. In the former our own State is sharing to some extent. It is known among financial magnates that there are vast areas of undeveloped wealth in North Carolina-that beneath its soil are awaiting the miner's tools precious and other metals and minerals that promise fortunes to those who shall own them.

As to railroading there are still several important schemes on hand, Three of the proposed routes are of very great importance and we hope will be built soon or late. The proposed road from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, thence to Williamston by way of Tarboro, and still to be continued until it meets the road running via Elizabeth City to Norfolk, Virginia, is one of much interest to a large and very fertile and wondrously watered section. Then there is the proposed route from Goldsboro via Smithfield on to Salisbury, which Mr. Best and his Boston associates are talking about, but which may not be constructed after all, and if at all, not by them. We believe the road may be built for a few miles, probably to the county seat of Johnston, but there it will rest, it is understood. The road might be made to pay. A narrow gauge road from Salisbury to Goldshoro would pay, we have no doubt, whether it ever extended beyond the former place or not.

A third and most important road for Wilmington is the proposed road to Mt. Airy and thence to Cincinnati. That would be a source of great profit to our town in developing its commerce. The time will come when some such connections will be made, but when? Wilmington, if it ever grows and flourishes as it should, must wake up to two things. It is peculiarly situated and has peculiar surroundings, and her people must understand them. It is, in the first place, necessary absolutely that she should have other feeders. She must reach beyond. She must strike for trade hundreds of miles from home. Norfolk merchants sell goods all through Virginia and all along the railroad from Lynchburg to Knoxville, Tennessee. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road becomes most important in this view. Then Wilmington must endeavor to have more trade by water ways. In the second place, Wilmington must become a manufacturing

Another extensive railroad project is that from Wilson to Florence, S. C. It is believed by many that this road will prove injurious to Wilmington, while others think it may improve our local trade on the W. & W. and W. C. & A. Railroads.

town. Commercial men will profit

by the increase of commerce, but the

whole community will be benefited

by the multiplying of manufactures

of various kinds. There is no reason

why Wilmington should not have

30,000 inhabitants by 1890, but the

fact that the people will not so de-

The railroads of the country have been very prosperous for some years, and during the year the earnings have been great. This fact stimulates enterprise and increases the disposition to erect other great lines of traffic and travel. The earnings of most of the roads throughout the country are understood to show a considerable advance over the year 1880. Whether the net earnings are very much greater generally we can not say, but the gross earnings are known to be larger. The Western and Northwestern roads have done a very large business. Many of our chief Southern lines have prospered.

The railroads of the country are sure to flourish when they run through productive sections, where the soil yields abundantly, where the mines are worked thoroughly, and where factories of various kinds are at work. Fifteen years ago Durham derfully prosperous town of 3,000 people. What has done this? The answer is manufacturing. The amount of tobacco bought and sold at this place is enormous. Do not the railroads get the benefit? The North Carolina road receives many tens of thousands of dollars doubt-

oil and of mines is not fully appreciate and yet the volume of these that is carri out of the country is no exact indication anufacturing industries, which more and ore use up raw materials and promote a owing demand for the supplies which reculture furnishes. Our internal comagriculture furnishes. Our internal com-merce is out of all proportion to our foreign trade. By far the greater part of what railroads carry back and forth consists of commodities which are interchanged among our own people. The complete freedom of our internal traffic and the great variety of wants and requirements in different par of the country are the real source of our growing wealth."

We hope the year 1882 will witness still greater development in railroading and manufacturing, and especially in the Southern States. Our own State is improving, but after all we are just beginning a career of progress. We can see no reason why there should not be constructed from many of the villages that lie from five to twenty-five miles from a trunk line narrow gauge roads. These can be built at but small cost comparatively, are ample for the work to be done, and will become important feeders. Why the rich railroads do not build or help to build more of these short roads we cannot understand. Instead of opposing such enterprises they should encourage the various communities lying adjacent to great lines of traffic to construct them, and when possible to aid them.

North Carolina needs more railroads, more manufactories, and more well directed energy. We trust the coming year will be one of prosperity to our people. We publish a timely communication to-day from a practical manufacturer.

During 1881, 7,808 miles of railroad were built and all reports not yet in. The total length of railways in the United States is now 100,000 miles. In twenty years it is thought this will be doubled nearly.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Large Portion of Wadesboro in Ashes-Losses and Insurance, Etc. Fire broke out Tuesday night, about 11 clock, in the store of Messrs, William & Alexander Murr, dealers in tinware and groceries, and spread with great rapidity, resulting in one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever visited the town. The flames were plainly seen by persons on the eastern bound train on the Carolina Central road, when twenty miles off, but as the depot is some distance from the town very meagre information could be obtained, beyond the fact that, as reported by Capt. Gardner, the conductor, twelve or fifteen buildings had already (at 11.30 P. M.) been destroyed, and the fire was still raging. The town is located on a conserable elevation, which caused the conflagration to be seen at a greater distance than would have otherwise been

In response to a telegram for information a special was received containing particulars as to losses, etc., as follows: William and Alexander Murr, tinware and groceries, loss \$2,500; insurance \$800; G. P. Horton, groceries, loss \$2,500 : insurance \$1,500; Dr. B. B. Horton, general merchandise, loss \$4,000; no insurance; W. N. Pinkston, groceries, loss \$800; no insurance; N. Mensing, bakery, loss \$1,000; no insurance; T.S. Crowson, dry goods, loss covered by \$3,900 insurance; the Misses Lester, no insurance on stock, and loss unknown; loss on building \$1,200; insurance \$800. A. G. Bruner, who runs a market, lost considerable, but had \$200 insurance. The total loss is estimated at about \$16,000, upon which there is insurance to the amount of

A press dispatch received last night places the loss at \$20,000; insurance \$9,000.

More Pounding. Rev. W. M. Kennedy, of Magnolia, Duplin county, writing us under date of De cember 25th, says: 'I have just been made the recipient of a favor in the way of a profitable pounding by the church and congregation at this place. And this token of love for me, and appreciation of my humble services, is the more highly prized by me because it comes not only from my church members, but from members of the other churches and citizens generally. The Lord reward them all for their kindness to me and bless my labors to the spiritual good of each one who has so kindly re nembered me on this occasion

Foreign Shipments. The following comprise the foreign shipments from this port yesterday: The British barque Northern Queen, Capt. Tucker, for Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 3,500 barrels of rosin, valued at \$8,500; and the German barque Lucy & Paul, Capt. Andreis, for Bristol, England, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 3,520 barrels of rosin, valued at \$7,798 10. Total value of foreign exports for the day, \$16,298 10.

Health, hope and happiness are restored by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-ble Compound. It is a positive cure for all those diseases from which women suffer so much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts for pamphlets.

Maj. W. L. Young, of the Duplin Ca nal, was in the city yesterday, and, in response to inquiries, informed us that work was a hamlet. Now it is a most won- on the Canal was progressing finely, espe cially the sluicing process. They are also reclaiming a great deal of State land on the east side of Angola Bay as they go along.

AS THOUSANDS DO TESTIFY so does Thomas Roberts, Wholesale Grocer, Philadelphia, who says, "BURNETT'S Co-coaine allays all irritation of the scalp and will most effectually remove dandruff and prevent the hair from falling out."

BURNETT'S FLAV OR ING EX-TRACTS—The superiority of these extracts less from Durham alone. The New York Times says:

"The extent to which our material prosperity depends upon the productions of the superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and scids which enter into the composition of many fictitions fruit flavors.

CHRISTMAS.

A Quiet Sunday and a Lively Monlay, which fell on Sun assed off as quietly as if it had been any

ordinary Sunday, the only difference being that many ate their Christmas dinners on that day, and also distributed the usual presents which had been left in their care by the ever-faithful and generous-hearted 'Santa Claus," At the various churches the pastors discoursed of the momentous event which led to the observance of the day, and the services generally were of a nature appropriate to the interesting and

Hardly had the clock tolled the hour of midnight, however, when the burning of powder commenced, and the irrepressible horn began to be heard on the streets. This day (generally observed as Christmas) passed off much as usual, except that there was rather more stir on the streets. We have eldom seen more drunkenness, and were sorry to observe quite a number of females, both white and colored, but more or less of an abandoned character, staggering through the public thoroughfares.

Quite a scrimmage took place on Market treet, about 10 o'clock, among a number of colored men, but the police quickly supressed the disturbance and took the offend ng parties to the guard house.

There was some very reckless driving on the streets, and it is rather remarkable that but one accident, so far as we could hear, occurred from this cause. A colored individual, instigated and "impelled" by the "inspiration" of the "whiskey straights" he had "put under his jacket" in honor, of the occasion, rode a horse furiously through the streets, causing many narrow escapes from being ridden down, attempted to force the animal into the postoffice, and wound up his reckless career for the day by running over a little child in that neighborhood, when he was dragged from his horse by some colored men and taken to the guard house. The child, fortunately,

vas not much injured. A man overboard at the foot of Market street created a slight sensation, but as he was quickly fished out the excitement as soon subsided. It was only a case of an equitable distribution of moisture, though the outward application was decidedly the coolest and most shocking to a sensitive

There was a small turn out of "Don Quixotes," r "D. Q. I's," during the afternoon, and quite a number of "Kooners" added their attractions to the lively scenes on the streets, while at the intersection of Front and Market streets, upon a platform erected for the occasion, Scott's colored minstrels, several of them dressed in Indian costumes, went through their performances to the evident delight of a large crowd of colored spectators, with a slight sprinkling of whites on the outskirts. Altogether the day was a very lively one, and at night a good many rockets and Roman candles could be seen going up in every direction, until the storm of wind and rain came and put a stop to the exhibition and the fun.

An effort existing without a cause is an impossibility; tickling in the throat, huskiness of the voice, violent coughing, etc. are the effects of a severe cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures the cold at once and removes its serious effects.

THE HEBREW FAIR.

Successful Opening and a Splendid Exhibition The Fair and Festival of our Jewish citi zens, in aid of the Temple of Israel, was

commenced last evening at the City Hall under the most favoring auspices, and is likely to prove one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given here. The opening ceremonies were:

Prayer by the Rev. S. Mendelsohn. Oration by E. S. Martin, Esq. Formal opening by Mayor Smith.

Mr. A. Weill, chairman of the executive committee, presided, and introduced the speakers pleasantly and gracefully. The Hall was thronged throughout the entire evening and the crowd appeared to be spending money freely. We have pre viously given a detailed account of the arrangement of the room and will only briefly note the appearance it presents. Entering at the door on the right you find a table loaded with fancy work and valuable articles of a variety of kinds; little farther on the postoffice stands, and then another table, burdened as the one previous. In the southwest corner is the ice cream and confectionery depart ment, and in front and on the other side of the rostrum are the refreshment tables crowded with tempting delicacies and sub stantials, all arranged most artistically. In this we are quick to recognize the taste and experience of the lady manager and her asistants, and also the professional skill of Mr, Thos. Dorley, the steward of the Purcell House. Passing around, we find on the other side tables Nos. 3 and 4 crowded with articles of every description prettily arranged and being eagerly gazed at and purchased. In the middle of the Hall : beautiful flower stand has been erected traped with moss and festooned with cedar and ivy. Last, but not least by a great deal, is the lemonade well, at which the fairest of "Rebeccas" stand and attract numer-ous customer But we cannot describe the Fair nor the wealth of articles there displayed for sale. You must go and see for yourself, and you must spend the entire evening to see it all. It will be continued to-night and to-morrow

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE or loss of appetite, sleeplessness, etc. Pamohlet free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Inland Navigation. The little steamer Busy Bee, Capt. B. M.

Roberts, of this port, towed a flat up Shelter creek, Pender county, on Friday last, to a point known on the map of said county as "Shaking," a distance of about nineteen miles from the junction of the creek with North East river. Whatever of importance there is connected with this announcement lies in the fact that it is the first time a steamboat has ever entered upon the waters of Shelter creek, though Capt. Roberts expects to run one regularly hereafter for the purpose of towing flats loaded with freight up and down the same, which we are told will be a great convenience to the people in that section people in that section

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proced their efficacy by a test of many years.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Usual-Prisoner Boasts of his Good Christmas—An Expert on Insanity on the Witness Stand—Not Much Comfort for the Prisoner, who Claims that his Insanity is of the Abraham

Stamp. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, Dec. 27.—The crowd at the Guiteau trial, this morning, was as great as usual. When Guiteau reached his at he looked around and, smiling, said: 'I had a nice Christmas din everybody else did. I had lots of fruit flowers and lady visitors and a good time

Dr. A. E. McDonald, Superintendent of Ward's Island Hospital, took the stand. Witness had, during his practice, six thousand cases of insanity under his charge; had given special attention to the study of insanity. He stated the difference between "delusions" and "insane delusions," the former being subject to correction by the judgment and senses; the latter not being orrectible, and for that reason denominated insane delusions. He believed, judging from his observations and experience, the claim of inspiration, frequently asserted by insane persons, proceeds from a hallucination affecting the senses. Witness was asked if persons acting under the claim of nspiration would indicate it in any other way than by their assertions, and re-plied Their actions and behaviour would indicate it as well as their assertions." answer to the question, if such person would feel any apprehension of bodily injury or take any precautions against danger, he said, 'Inspiration always overrides all fear of bodily pain, and renders the person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations. seldom plan with deliberation but They on the contrary, their acts are sudden in both their conception and execution, as a rule, and seldom attempt to avoid the conequences in any way

Guiteau suggested that there were two kinds of insanity—the crank insanity and the Abraham insanity; and that he belonged to the latter class.

Witness described what is common called temporary insanity, and said he did not believe in such insanity and in all his experience had never seen an instance of it. Dr. McDonald did not believe in heredi tary insanity. An occasional defect might be transmitted, but not the disease itself. As a rule the descendants of insane persons did not become insane. If they did, everybody in the world would by this time be insane. The tendency was more towards health than an inheritance of disease. Neither did he believe in moral insanity The phrase is recent, and has been since it invention another name for wickedness or craft. It was first used during the French

revolution, to excuse the slaughters of that Counsel for the prosecution, in putting juestions, referred to Dr. Spitzka as horse doctor, and to another witness as an agnostic. Mr. Scoville called attention to hese reflections upon witnesses for the defence, and Judge Cox sustained the objection and the offensive terms were with

Dr. McDonald said that in his interview with Guiteau the latter had spoken of his act as a "conception" of his own; his phraseology throughout that interview was a variation upon "conceived the idea." did not then speak of "inspiration" and said he had conceived the idea about six weeks before carrying it into execution. The conduct of an insane person would not be characterized by a selection as had

most frequent and excited whenever the evidence was telling against him. Here Guiteau interrupted McDonald by saying "you are making a great to-do about nothing. I do not pretend that I am insane

been shown by the prisoner. He had ob-

Witness noticed Guiteau's constant read ing of newspapers, and concluded that teau's conduct. As an example of this he cited Guiteau's threats against his former wife, which had been referred to in newspapers before she came on the stand as evi dences of depravity, and when the oppor-tunity offered, Guiteau carefully refrained from executing his threat.

Guiteau frequently interrupted McDon-ald, combatting his conclusions and advising him to draw his money and go home. Continuation of Testimony as to the Sanity of the Prisoner-The Several Experts Declare Him to be Perfectly

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In the Guiteau case Dr. McDonald again took the stand this morning, and was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville. The questions were directed mainly to the subject of temporary insani ty, and witness was asked that if in his actice he had not met with an instance f temporary insanity. He replied: "Yes. sir; I know of a man who was insane for wenty-four hours." Mr. Scoville (eagerly)-"And then he got

"No, sir; he died." (Laughter at Sco-

rille's expense.) Witness was asked what he meant yes erday by saying, "I think he (the prisoner has been playing a part in court," and re-plied: 'I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity, not really nsanity. I believe he has been attemptin to give the impression in court that he i insane, and with that idea has been acting

Dr. Randolph Barksdale, Superintenden of the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Rich mond, Va., visited the prisoner at the jail on the 30th of November, when Drs. Hamilton and Loring examined him. He had also closely observed him in court, and from his personal observation was of the opinion that he was sane. Witness also testified that he believed Guiteau had been feigning in court. Witness believed, taking as true the facts set forth in the two hypothetical questions of the prosecution, that the prisner was sane on the 2nd of July, when he shot the President. Upon cross-examina tion witness stated that he did not believe in moral insanity; thought it quite probable that insane people might plan and conceal

Question-"Have you not stated to Mr. Hayden, in this court room, since this trial began, that you believed Guiteau to be in-

Answer-"No, sir; I never made such tatement to any person here or anywhere. Afterwards, by consent of counsel upon ooth sides, the question and answer were stricken from the official report. Dr. John H. Callender, of Nashville

Tenn., Superintendent of the Tenness State Asylum for the Insane, had given special attention to the study of insanity for the past twenty years; had seen about two thousand cases during his connection with the Tennessee Asylum. Witness visited the prisoner in jail and examined his head and face; found the head somewhat unsymmetrical, but the lack of symmetry was not more than is frequently found in sane people. Witness had also closely observed the prisoner in court, and believed him to be

perfectly sane, Dr. Callender did not believe in moral Dr. Callender did not believe in moral insanity nor hereditary insanity; save only the idea of greater susceptibility to the development of insanity in the children of insane parents. In his judgment no such form of insanity as "moral insanity" existed, and his idea of the significance of the term "moral insanity" is a person of average intellect who gives free run to evil passions and commits heinous crimes. A hypothetical case was stated describing Guiteau's apparently rational conduct for

the prisoner had done? He replied that such a person, really insane, would, even if he did not talk about t, disclose his purpose by his changed manner and converse

Guiteau interrupted the reading of the hypothetical case by the statement that the whole question was full of falsehoods, and added that he made this statement before-hand to avoid interrupting as the reading

After recess the prosecuting counsel re-newed his motion that Guiteau be placed in the prisoner's dock, and after some dis cussion he was so placed. During the discussion Guiteau, trembling with anger or apprehension, shouted that the District Attorney wished to have him shot in exposing him in the dock and withdrawing the force of special policemen, who have so long formed his body guard about the court Mr Scoville, with much feeling, protested against the proposed action, which, he said could not but be understood as an invita-

tion to all who heard of it to shoot the prisoner if so inclined. Judge Cox gave his opinion that no certain measure to secure the prisoner's silence could have been taken that would not have abridged his constitutional rights, and it had been deemed, and the Judge thought rightly, that the prisoner's behavior and utterances would prove the best means of determining his mental condition. Guiteau. in his most insinuating manner, promised to keep quiet if allowed to remain near his counsel. Judge Cox refused, when Guiteau shouted: "Then I move, your Honor,

that the court room be cleared After Guiteau was placed in the dock the plaster east of his head was shown Dr. Callender. When it was exhibited Guiteau exclaimed that it looked like Humpty Dumpty. The witness thought that the head showed no striking peculiarity of shape, but he attached little importance to that matter. He had known plenty of people of sound mind with ill-shaped heads and had plenty of lunatics in his charge with symmetrical heads. Witness did not believe Guiteau had been feigning insanity in the court room, but that he had exaggerated his natural characteristics of egotism vanity, insolence and audacity.

Guiteau continued to interrupt occasionally, and when the adjournment was announced he called out: "Oh, I'll get in my work over here; don't you worry about

Spirits Turpentine.

Beaufort Telephone: Two firms shipped 150 barrels of clams to the Northern markets last week. - A party of gentlemen from Kinston, among whom was Dr. Bagby and Mr. Canaday, went hunting a few days since in the Eastern waters of the county and killed 131 ducks, 10 brant and 11 wild geese. —Black and red drums are the principal fish brought into town now and they are not by any means plentiful, at 15 cents each.

- New Bernian: We would venture, strike a circle 36 miles in diameter. New Bern being its centre, that in this territory this year the production of rice has exceeded that of any four previous years four fold. — Our new gas works are now in operation and furnishes a gas far superior to anything ever before known in New Bern. This gas is generated from water. - New Bern has been a busy beehive throughout the week. The sidewalk and the stores have been crowded to overflowing. We have never seen anything approaching it since 1865.

- Piedmont Press: Martin Robin son, a colored man raised by Mr. Henry Robinson, of this township, is the most served that Guiteau's interruptions had been successful person of his race in this community. He now lives on his own plantaation, has plenty of stock around him and raises every year from 200 to 300 bushels of corn, 50 to 75 bushels of wheat, 2 to 3 bales of cotton and other products in proportion.

— Capt. C. S. Dwight who has been en-

gaged during nearly all this year on the Im-boden Narrow Gauge survey, was in town Thursday night. He has just completed the new line and has suspended operations for the holidays. - The members of the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran congregation of Hickory have purchased a desirable lot on which a church will be erected. The church will be a large and handsome brick structure and the work is to be-

- Raleigh News-Observer: The social event of this week is the masquerade ball given under the auspices of the Monogram Club at Henry Hall, Wednesday vening. It will be a grand affair, and the majority of the costumes will be of special elegance. —The Orphans' Friend has been revived as a weekly, with Mr. Lycurgus Thomas as manager, and will reappear early next month. Rev. R. H. Marsh will edit it. ——An extra telegraph wire has been put up between Raleigh and Durham. The telegraph now also connects Warm Springs with Salisbury. —Rev. E. A. Yates, the new pastor of Edenton Street Methodist church, arrived yesterday, with his family. He will preach his first sermon to-morrow. The arrival of this talented minister gives great pleasure. He will soon have as warm a place in the hearts of this congregation as he holds in those of his late congregation at Wilmington.

- Wilson Advance: Davis & Watson's steam saw mill, in Spring Hill township, was burned last Saturday night. We have not learned the particulars. -There was a big row at Fieldsboro Tuesday night, in which sticks and knives were freely used. About twenty white men and negroes took a hand in this little game, and one poor negro was seriously injured. It is unnecessary to add that all the participants in the row were drunk. -- News reached here Saturday night that a white man named Alex. Godwin had been found Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, on the railroad track about three miles from this place in a dying condition, and that he did afterwards die from his wounds while be ing carried to his home near Black Creek There was a rumor on the streets Monday that when in a conscious state, just before he died, Godwin stated that Tab Baker, a d-d negro, killed him with a club. God-win had been in Wilson all day in an intoxicated state, and the evidence showed that he left our town on the southern bound passenger train, and that he either fell or was knocked off.

- Statesville Landmark: Three

years ago Aaron Whitaker bought for \$70 to acres of mountain land in Surry county, and the first year raised on a part of it a tobacco crop which netted him \$400. Last year he sold his crop for \$1,300 and this year it will yield him \$1,500. — The first train on the Western North Carolina Railroad ran to Warm Springs last Friday. This is but four or five miles from Pain Rock. Trains are probably running to the latter point by this time, —A Surry county merchant goes to Winston, fortyfive miles, to buy all his goods, rid-ing bareback on a mule. He is fifty years of age and never rode on a saddle in his life. ——In Surry county are a man and wife who have been living together 65 years. They have 8 children living, 28 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren. The Charlotte Observer notes a turnip, raised by Mr. J. L. Sloan, of Davidson raised by Mr. J. L. Sloan, of Davidson College, weighing 7½ pounds, which was sent to the Atlanta Exposition. The Monroe Express thereupon refers to a Union county turnip which weighs 8 pounds, and we would fain regret not having sent to the exposition a turnip which was given us a month ago by Mr. W. H. Hunnycutt, of Chambersburg township, this county, which brought down the seales at 9½ lbs. in its stocking feet. It beat anything we saw at Atlanta.

teau's apparently rational conduct for weeks previous to his crime, and the witness was asked if he thought a person laboring under an insane delusion that he was inspired would conceal his purpose, as