# OLD WORLD NEWS

### LOBILLARD'S PAROLE THE WIN-NER OF THE GOLD CUP.

Internecine War in Zululand ... The Afghanistan Treaty Signed---Eruption of Etna.

LONDON, May 30.-Parole won the race for the Epsom Gold Cup; Alchemist second, and Primrose third.

The great, three-years-old filly race run for the Oaks Stakes at the Epsom summer meeting resulted in a victory for the favorite, Lord Falmouth's bay filly, Wheel of Fortune, the winner of bay filly, Coromandel II, got second place, and the Duke of Westminster's brown filly Adventure, third. There were eight runners. Distance one mile and a half.

THE TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN. A dispatch from Simla says that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Afghanistan was ratified to-day. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired

in honor of the event. ZULULAND IN TROUBLE. Civil war has broken out in Zululand. Matcona, a powerful chief, has resolved

to surrender to the British. ERUPTION OF ETNA. The eruption of .Etna increases in force, and balis of fire are thrown to a

### A Card From the Secretary of State.

great height and burst like rockets.

Correspondence of the News. RALEIGH, May 30.—The statement that the Altorney General has anything to do with the proceedings instituted against me to force the publication of a bill as an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina without the signatures of the presiding officers of that body which is made in the News of this morning is incorrect. The Attorney General assures me he never authorized any such proceeding to be instituted against me for the simple reason that he was of opinion and had so declared, that my refusal to receive the school ball and publish it as one of the statutes. of the State in its present condition perfeetly in accordance with the law and with the obligation it imposes upon me Very respectfully

W. L. SANDLES Secretary of State.

### CHAPEL HILL.

#### Another Error has Gotten Out, but is Corrected by Our Correspondent. Correspondence of the News.

CHAPEL HILL, May 29. The impression has gotten out in some portions of the State that the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 1st day of June. This is not the case. The Rev. Moses D. Hoge is expected to arrive at Chapel Hill on Tuesday evening, and to preach the sermon before the graduating class either on Wednesday or Thursday.

Wednesday morning, Senator Allen G. Thurman will deliver the address before the two Societies. On the same day the Hon. S. F. Phillips will deliver the address before the Alumini.

Wednesday night original addresses will be made by the representatives of the two successes.

On Thursday morning the senior speaking will take place; after which diplomas will be presented, reports

In addition to the above, on Tuesday evening, after the adjournment of the Societies, there will be a nop; and one on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening the grand dress ball, given complimentary to the graduating class, will be an appropriate

consummation of the round of festi. i-Let every one come. A larger crowd

is expected than has been present since President Johnson's visit to our Aima An opportunity for enjoyment is presented which a life time will scarce

offer again. Rooms at the hotel have been engaged by ladies from Philadelphia, Richmone, South Carolina and

Senator Thurman is certainly com-VARAX.

#### Effects of Perfume of Flowers on Health. Cassell a Magneline.

Contrary to a popular belief, it has been recently found by an Italian professor that fine vegetable perfumes exercise a positively beneficial influence on the atmosphere, by coverting the oxygen of the air into that powerful oxydizing; and, therefore, purifying agent, ozone. The essences found by him to produce the most ozone are pree sely those which usage has selected as the most invigorating, such as cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemon, fennel and bergamot, several of which are ingredients in the refreshing eau de Cologne. Anise, nutmeg, thyme, narcissus and hyscinth flower, mignonette, heliotrope and lilies of the valley also develop ozone; in fact, all flowers possessing a perfume appear to do so, whereas those having none do not. The interesting intelligence will be gratifying to all, especialy to lovers of flowers, and the cultivation of these lovely disinfectants of nature should be promoted in all marshy or foul places.

# The Chromo Dodge.

Philadelphia Times. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the great comic journalist of New York, is offering a chrome for "the man who has been scared away from the polls by bristling bayonets." These chromo dodges have deceived a great many people in their time, but they are getting to be pretty well understood now. If the comic journalist would go on a still hunt with a package of fresh chromos he might perhaps find a citizen who had never had his house robbed; he wouldn't find that citizen going to bed with his front door wide open on that account, however. Even the assurance of the burgiar that he had no intention of going in would hardly secure confidence.

# A Glorious Chance for the Doctor.

Conrier Journal Let our Northern friends be cheerful. Should the colored immigrants spread the vellow fever among them, tovervor Blackourn will leave Kentucky to his Lieutenant and go their rescue. It would be a glorious opportunity for the doctor to pile coals upon the heads of those who have so wickedly slan-

# No Sesence Needed

dered him.

Boston Transcript. A sober-faced man, dressed in a modest suit of black, called in at the town clerk's and, politely doffling his castor, inquired, "This is where licenses for dogs are procured, I believe, sir?" He was informed that such was the fact, He went on: "I have a dog that has been in the family a great many years, and we are all naturally much attached to it-" "It will cost you two dollars," broke in the gentlemanly clerk, "if a male." "But it is not a male dog-at

"Weil, then, it'll cost you an even V." -scribbling a few minutes - "there is your license, sir: you can fill in the critter's name." Taking the paper and examing it carefully, the man in black said, perplexedly, "There a female "What!" broke in the other, "not a male? not a temale? Said the man in black again: "Anticipating some misunderstanding. I have brought the dog with me," producing an old-fashioned tire-dog-"and you can tell me whether or not a license is necessary." There was just the merest glimmer of a twinkle in the eye of he sober-faced man as he shid this, No license was needed, he was told, and he departed. The gentlemanly clerk waited till his visitor had got to the landing below before he brought the thousand guineas at New Market at | his fist down on his desk like a tripthe first spring meeting. W. I. Anson's | hammer, with the very expressive ac companiment of "Sold, by thunder!"

### REVIVING BUSINESS.

#### Reports From Thirty-One States Evidencing the Return of Prosperity.

The New York Times of Monday publishes business correspondence from seventy-five different points in thirtyone States, including all the principal manufacturing and business centers. The substance of these it gives as fol-

In New England, manufacturers of all I in is appear to have felt the revival of lus ness most strongly. Except in one o two cases in Rhode Island and Connecticut, where recent financial embarrassments temporarily interfere, factories are running on full time, with a brisk demand for their products. Lumber mills are busy, but prices are low. Jobbers report a good spring trade. Sales are rapid, but on a small margin of profit. Retailers alone complain, being the last to feel the evidence of returning prosperity. Business is transacted on a sounder basis. Fewer credits are given and less asked, and collections are generally easy. Lessidle men are to be seen on the streets, owing to factory resumption and emigration. and skilled labor is in demand. Wages are lower.

What has been said of New England is true of the Middle States. New manufactories are being started in some places, low wages rendering possible the running of the works on a lower scale of profits. One in lication of the revival is the increased traffic of the railroads. New Jersey's silk factories | despite his reputation for pugnacity, now employ nearly twice as many hands as a year ago, and her iron and | vanity, to hold this man in thrall. machine makers have hard work to keep up with jorders, even by running night and day. In Pennsylvania one firm has advanced the wages of its employees. The improvement is hardly so apparent in the districts where coninterests are prominent, and here the furnace men are very learful of a threa: ended advance in coal rates. Delaware's shippards are full of work. Confidence is expressed everywhere. The lounhave gone west, and the skilled mechanics who remain find work enough. As in New England, the retailers are more cheerful over prospects

than present business. From Baltimore, which has lost much of its souther) trade, comes a cry of distress, tringled with some congratulation over an increased export trade. Taking the other southern and southwestern States, the general expression is very cheerful, South Carolina only reporting trade dull. Virginia finds a great impetus given to tobacco manufacturing by the reduction of the tax. West Virginia grumbles, with glass and mail factories in full blast, because profits are not 100 per cent. The cotton States report a reviving business, based on the promise of the crops. The other States report good general feeling, with the exception of Kentucky. In almost every State building operations are brisk, and finances are growing sounder, as shown in the payment of old debts and less desire for long credits. New Orleans has some fear of a quarantine which may embarrass business. Throughout the West the same evidences of prosperity are shown, but are more self-asserting than in the South. No failures or rumors of failures in travle; collections easy; long credits neither offered nor asked-these are the chief financial indications. All the manufactories are busy. Those which supply material and tools for farmers and new settlers are particularly favored with orders. The millers of St. Louis only have shut down, but for local reasons. Jobbers report that trade has been in some places fifteen per cent. better than last year. The retail trade, again, is the least affected by returning good times, but the farmers are now hard at work and have little time to spend in shopping. Building is going on rapidly everywhere. Emigration is very large; some of the more western States even appear to feel crowded. There is plenty of work everywhere, as one correspondent says, for muscle and

# The Liquid County --- A Demand for

Corn Gaston county has been noted for years for its ability to produce a very large quantity of a very excellent quality of corn whisky. The people in many portions of the county had made a living by manufacturing it for years, and when the high revenue tax was imposed, they went on distilling all the same, only removing the distilleries off the roads, or higher up the brain hes, to keep cut of the way of the watchful revenue men. But blockading was eventually checked, and a few government distilleries having been set in motion, a public sentiment was created against illicit distilling, and it has now stopped almost altogether. But the manufacture of the article was really increased. Coionel Chapman, revenue agent, has just returned from a visit to that country, and reports that forty-two bonded government distilleries are now in active operation. These dispose of from four to ten bushels of corn each day, making in the aggregate about two hundred and fifty bushels of the grain that passes from the solid to the liquid state between the rising and setting of each day's sun. The result is that corn is getting scarce in Gaston, notwithstanding a large quantity of it is raised there, and is selling now at 85 cents per bushel. Charlotte merchants might find it to their advantage to supply the demand at a paying price, and Gaston, with nearly one-fourth of the government distilleries in the district, can certainly afford to drop cotton at 10 cents-for that's what they received last year and devote itself exclusively

# A Circus of His Own.

"I say, John, did you see the circus?" velled a boy to another last evening. "No-ow. I didn't see the circus?" sneeringly said John, who had been kept in the house for disobedience. "Humph! Ought to been there; biggest show you ever seed, elefant and carmels and boa contwisters and and everything. If I couldn't go to a circus I'd run away." "Who wants to see an old circus, 'yelled John, "I had a circus all to myself. Tied the milk pitcher to the cats's tail, and the cat knocked down two flower pots, and smashed the pitcher and broke a pane of glass. Git away wid your old circuses, been to more'n four hundre I, an' didn't have so much fun; and didn't get licked nuther," and the boy who had been to the circus smile? a sickly smile. - Oil

( ity Derrick.

### AN ESSAY ON GRANT.

#### MARY CLEMMER ANALYZES THE DISTINGUSHED TRAVELER.

#### The Mental Ascendency that was Achieved by Secretary Fish Over "The Man on Horseback."

Independent. A man never lived who personally possessed in a less degree the qualities which inspire enthusiam. The tact that enchantment of distance and the manipulations of politicians have lifted him into a hero in the minds of those who know him least, only proves how marvelous are the powers of the human imagination.

Fatally, for such glamour, I know Grant well. It was my misfortune to live for eight years in the very thick of his civil administration. It was impossible that I should be mistaken in its character. An administration more corrupt never cursed a country. This was true while Grant himself was, at least, negatively an honest man. He did not pick and steal himself, though he harbored and trusted thieves. He had that overweening love of money, of all that money brings, that nearly always marks the man deficient in the native power of money-winning. Such men poverty makes sordid. The man of substance, the natural money-getter the sons of inherited fortune, are the ones who fill his imagination, make his chosen society, if not his trusted

Such men were always nearest and dearest to Grant. Stolid as he seemed, stubborn as he was, all discovered the unerring nerve in him which they had but to touch to hold him forever-the nerve of his inordinate self-love. Its all-absorbing activity did not prove him to be by nature selfish beyond his kind. Condition and circumstance had quickened it to preternatural acuteness. The man put off, baffled by fortune, is the man whom sudden success overcomes. He is a man who never learns the highest and finest use of power. As President of the United States, such a man was Ulysses Grant. The sycophants, the place-seekers, the place-keepers, who surrounded him. found it perfectly easy, by feeding his

They told him that he was "the greatest soldier that ever lived:" that he was the final star in the triumvirate that was to blaze for all posterity-Washington, Lincoln and Grant-that empire was in his destiny, and that he was to live and reign "chief," if not of Europe, of the United States. It was as agreeable as it was natural for him to believe all this, to gloat and swell with self importance in that belief. In its full acceptance he left this country, expeeting as his right that all Europe would "uncover" and bow before him, the chief of the western continent, over whose United States he was yet again to reign and rule to their ruin. As I have written before, Grant's tour through Europe and around the earth was decided upon and prearranged by the manipulators of his "third term" before he left the White House or the city of Washington. Among many letters received from men since I wrote first of Grant as a candidate for the third term, is one from a Presbyterian elegyman in a city of Iowa. He addressed me in that curious tone of mingle-I respect, condescension and anthority indigenous to the Presbyterian ministerial mind when directed to one of that portion of the human family whom even St. Paul evidently did not altogether understand, despite his assumptions and very excellent advice. The clergy man tells me that I "should have said less about Grant or a great

I differ from the clergymin, as should, doubtless, in his conduct of "prayer meetings," though I myself never speak in any meeting whatsoever. Deficient as it may be in quantity and quality, I seem to have said enough about Grant to have stirred considerably the minds of my brethren. Let me now confess to these perturbed beings, including the Presbyterian minister, that I say as little as possible about Grant, not wishing to talk about him or about any man whom it is beyond my power conscientiously to praise. The clergyman points triamphantly to the fact that Hamilton Fish's praise of Grant has great weight with the public mind. Well, the "public mind" would be less moveed by such praise were it as well acquainted with Hamilton Fish and Ulysses Grant as I

Hamilton Fish is a gentleman by inheritance, birth, breeding-the most of a gentleman Grant ever had in his Cabinet. A family more refined and praiseworthy than his never graced public life in Washington. Amid a crowd of plebeians and pretenders, their grace and simplicity was as conspicuous as it was solitary. Yet Hamifton Fish himself is a man of the world -a bon vivant. While he far transcended Grant in inherited finesse: in tine, life-long associations; in all that makes a gentleman; the tone of his nature, his intellectual habits, were not of that higher quality which suggested damaging comparisons, and put his chief to absolute disadvantage, as did the personal and mental characteristics of Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner. The unity of at least one side of the natures of Fish and Grant begot familiarity, if not sympathy, between them; while the superiority of Fish on the other gave him a mental ascendancy over the President never habitually achieved by any other member of his Cabinet. Considering what for years their relation was, it would have been a strange, not to say disloyal, act for Hamilton Fish to have spoken in other than terms of personal praise of Ulysses tirant. It was less honorable in him that, in praising Grant he should have ed disparagement upon the nam of Charles Sumner. I heard from Charles Sumner's own lips the entire tale of his personal association with Grant, and of Hamilton Fish's personal part in the affair. After making due alliowance for all human infirmity in the three men, one inevitable conclusion remained-that the mental arrogance of Sumner, if such he felt it to be, was less insufferable to Grant than the immeasurable moral and mental superiority of Charles Sumner himself Nothing so unerringly marks the intrinsic fiber of a man's nature as the quality of the men whom he chooses as his nearest companions. The strong, crude, narrow forces of Grant's mind fought instinctively the broader, higher ideas of greater men. Their simple admissing put his own at discount,

Mighty in the brute force that holds and propels armies through seas of human blood, he was a selfish boor in the use of the finer weapons of mind and spirit that make and unmake the peace, the purity, the prosperity of a

nation. The people have but to know and to remember the character of the men lifted and held in place by this manthat their abuse and degradation of political power made the administration of Grant memorable as the most corrupt in the whole history of the government -to make it impossible that a like administration be ever repeated as a na-

tional affliction. The report has been

#### does nobody believe it? Why? Simply because everybody who knows the man knows that he not only will accept a third nomination, but that he expects it. So blinded is he by adulation, by lust for perpetual power, by the flattery and promises of the toadies and officeseekers whose future importance hangs upon his re-election-which by day and by night they are manipulating-

Grant will refuse a nomination. Why,

not excepting his friends and admirers,

he can no longer see that his one chance of honor with posterity lies in his speedy retirement as a soldier. Let him in such retirement make the repetition of the failures, the mistakes, the sins of his civil administration forever impossible, and the tarnished repute of the Executive may yet be covered by the luster of the soldier's name. The New York Heraid, which, the

world knows, is so devoted to his fame that it kas sent a polished Boswell to proclaim it round the entire circle of the earth, yet declares that, if General Grant wishes to perpetuate it undi-minished, unclouded, upon his return he will retire, crowned with a soldier's fame. There is certainly one pen that will never follow him into such retirement with one line of reproach or accu-

But let no man assume to arraign me for writing the truth of a man who. standing at its head, yet, through selflove, allowed the government of his country to be administered on the lowest plane of selfish greed and cupidity. Neither Grant, nor any man politically or personally identified with him in Washington should ever be made President of the United States. Surely the nation is not so poor in manly honor. in exalted personal probity, in executive worth, that it can find no man "available" as a possible President outside of the hungry "hacks" and "bummers" political, who have been perpetually posing and masquerading for the Presidency for the last five years. I love my country, love its people; best of all, love its honor. I cannot live so close to its heart to see it dishonored-accursed, as I have seen itby the men who presume to govern it, without consecrated protest.

I do not overestimate the force of any word of mine. It may drop far short of its mark; it may reach but one human mind; but, wherever it falls, it shall be the priceless seed of truth.

### The Railroad Meeting.

Goldsboro Messenger. The adjourned meeting for the purpose of considering the railroad subscription question, was held Tuesday night. In the absence of Mr. A. J. Galloway, the chairman, W. F. Kornegay, Esq., was called to the chair and Messrs. Avera and Bonitz acted as sec-

After the organization was completed, Colonel Avera, on behalf of the committee, reported the following res-

In the opinion of the committee it will be impossible to raise the money necessary for building the proposed Goldsboro, Snow Hill & Greenville Railway by individual and town subscriptions; that it will be absolutely necessary to resort to subscriptions on the part of three counties, Wayne, Greene and Pitt, and that the sum of one hundred and tifty thousand dollars will have to be subscribed on part of the same to secure the building and completion of the said Railway; therefore, Resolved. That the county commis-

sioners of Wayne county, in pursuance of the provision of the charter of the said Railway Company, be requested to submit to the qualified voters of the said county, the first Thursday in August next, the proposition to subscribe forty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the said Company. Resolved, That the Commissioners of

the town of Goldsboro be requested to submit a like proposition to the voters of the said town for authority to subscribe the sum of ten thousand to the apital stock of the said Company. On motion of Dr. J. F. Miller, seconded by Col. L. W. Humphrey, the report

was adopted and the committee discharged. Previous to the adoption of the resolutions appropriate remarks were made by Dr. Miller and Messrs. Humphrey and Avera in favor of the resolutions, favoring a postponement of the same until the people of. Goldsoro, Snow Hill, Greenville, and along the projected route have shown their interestedness in the enterprise by making liberal town and individual subscriptions.

# Comicalities.

The summer horse car is an open question. - N. O. Pic. Count that day lost, whose low descending sun

Can show of verses written 'nary one, -Meriden Recorder. Nothing is more natural than for a one-horse actress to take to playing 'Mazeppa."-Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Cassagnac is not to fight M. Goblet. No chance of Cassagnae making a tumbler of his adversary. - Philadelphia

More terrible than an army with banners are the fair parasol-bearers of the crowded city streets.-Boston Tran-An amateur male singer frightened

a pair of canary birds to death. It was a case of killing two birds with one's tone.-N. O. Pic. The Czar, we hear, is very nervous.

It is so long since he has been shot at that he fears the assassin is busy practising.—Chicago Tribune. The happiest moment in a boy's life

s when he can smoke cigarettes in the presence of his paternal without endangering his life .- Kingston Freeman. Germany's custom of celebrating the return of spring by a song at sunrise wouldn't do in this country. Nobody would get up in time to sing .- Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.

Says a fashion note, "Side panels on costumes are fashionable." Panels beng things to a door, jambs-in a crowd and the House to stand by it and -and locks-of hair-follow quite naturally, making a knobby suit. - Boston

A Connecticut poetess addresses Triolet" to a New York paragraphist. She asks: "What will you have, forsooth-Temples, birds or violets-A song of love and truth?" We regret to destroy the imagery of the triolet, but the chances are that he would prefer gin and sugar,-Norristown Herald.

A man coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out, his nose spread all over his face, and one of his ear chewed off, replied to a policeman who interviewed him. "I didn't like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, an' I went in ter see the man who writ it, an' he war there!" -N. Y. Tribune.

A fashion item says "charming caps for break ast are of muslin; have mob crowns bordered with scant ruffles that are neatly scalloped." It doesn't tell how they are cooked, and we don't believe we could eat 'em, no matter how they were served up. Scalloped mus-lin caps for breakfast can never take the place of scalloped oysters .- Norristown Herald .

# Slopped Over on the Exodus.

Louisville Courier-Journal. It appears that Rutherford slopped over on the exodus. He had been listening to the sweet notes of George Washington Conway. brought back from India that General

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# THE GRISSOM REPORT.

### A CAUSTIC LETTER FROM ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Pleasant Reading on a Warm Day for those Interested in the Insane Asylum.

Correspondence of the News.

GREENSBORO, May 28 .- In my communication published in your issue of the 7th, I acknowledge a personal debt to the "honorable fathers" and "lovely girls" of our good old State, which but for sickness would have been sooner canceled and which, though still sick, I now hope to discharge, and at the same time to vindicate the General Assembly and those two unfortunate committees UPON WHOSE DEVOTED HEADS

our distinguished Superintendent pours out so many vials of his rhetorical wrath. In doing so I desire to say that this controversy is not of my seeking. Indeed, after the love feast of compliments and good wishes furnished different members of these committees by our then charitable and resigned alienist in the closing days of the session, about the time the compromise already spoken of became an accomplished fact, I could not have been more surprised if they had received a wholesale invita-

"PISTOLS AND COFFEE" from him than I was by his very remarkable report. But though in the light of the public and private history of this legislation his attack is a "wonderful marvel," and though the committees have subsequently been made the target of various attacks from an ambashed enemy, and one at least from the house of their friends (the Hillsboro Recorder of the 14th instant), I desire to confine myself to a simple discharge of the atoresaid debt, making my communication as little personal as a faithful performance of that duty will permit. Let me pause, however, long enough to say that our usually sober, staid old friend of the Recorder "has put in a little above the ford." Upon what authority does he declare that "it had appeared that no abuse of resources had been found to exist," and to charge by indirection that the insane had been made

THE VICTIMS OF PARTY RANCOR, or party exigencies"? If so why did we also reduce the appropriation of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, presided over by an excellent gentleman and a Democrat and also well managed? With due difference to this venerable Nestor of the Press, I challenge him as he values his high reputation to produce the proof outside of Dr. Grissom's report. The Recorder's gratuitous attack is a modified form and rehash of that report and it is safe to say draws from it and its author all of its inspiration and life. Our distinguished Superintendent is reputed a skillful manipulator of editorial as well as legislative humanity. The Recorder, it is presumed, had nothing before it but the conflicting reports of these committees on the one side and of the Doctor on the other. Your correspondent gave notice that he would sustain the committees; and yet our venerable knight-not awaiting the result as justice would demand of any fair-minded man, even toward his en-

HURRIEDLY SEIZES A LANCE

from the doctor's own armory and hurls it into the ranks of his former friends. The famous Don Quixote de la Mancha may have done a more chivalrous, but never a more silly thing. "Call you that a backing of friends?" I ask no man under any circumstances to advocate wrong; but surely we had a right to expect from one of the officers of that assailed Legislature something better than this indecent haste to wing the poisoned arrow directed against its

But, Mr. Editor, when we parted on the 7th, the case of "Grissom vs. the Legislature and others' stood thus: A bitter complaint had been filed to the effect that the defendants had criminally decreed the

DESTRUCTION OF OUR NOBLE CHARITY. and to that end had arbitrarily appropriated to it only \$58,000, instead of the \$70,000 demanded. For the defense, I had entered the plea of "not guilty" as to the decree and "justification' as to the amount. In my turn I had introduced witnesses of the highest character, and of all others the most intimately acquainted with the inner workings and needs of the Asylum. 1st, The estimable Dr. Fuller, for many years its main pillar. 2d, The three members of the executive committee of the institution, certainly disinterested, except as patriot citizens. 3d, I cited the results of the long and laborious investigations of the two committees; and 4th, The minority report of the Dr.'s confidential friend and fellow-Republican, recommending \$3,000 less than the appropriation made. 5th, I cited the Doctor's acceptance of the act as it is, as a compromise; and argued inferentially, that this one fact alone ought to reassure

OUR "LOVELY GIRLS," for that it was utterly incredible that our chivalrous superintendent, who had the institution and its stricken children so tenderly enshrined in his inmost heart could have accepted the bill if so infamous in its character and its consequences to these unfortunate ones. They were therefore charitably assured that the report was "only a play." Whatever of force there may have been in this argument is now intensified by the fact, which I am prepared to show, that the Doctor is the author and proposer of this compromise; that upon demand he gave to the doubting Thomases of the committee written assurances of his good faith; that he urged his friends on the floor of the Senate, squelch discussion; that in short it is as much the child of his brain as that beautiful piece of rhetoric called a report is the child of his fancy. A fortiori, affrighted ones, there is

NO GROUND OF ALARM, The act cannot be the vile thing painted in the "play." For if it might be that without due consideration he could accept, it is beyond the remotest possibility that he could deliberately study out and propose a scheme to "starve the stricken child of woe" (p. 22), "destroy the Asylum," (p. 24), and "gain for himself the same reputation that follows the name of that man who carved his wretched fame by destroying the temple of Diana" (p. 27), and do all this for the sordid consideration of a place in the "Bedlam" (p, 21). though at

A HEAVILY REDUCED SALARY. No! No! as well expect the mother to strangle her helpless infant, as our own distinguished Superintendent (who is to these poor unfortunates as a god) thus to betray them for his own personal gain. This was the line of argument attempted in my last. But it is sad to find that there are many plain straight forward old fashioned folks who decline to fall into it or to accept the charitable view presented. They say: either to accept or to propose is utterly inconsistent with the bitter denunciations of this report. The two

things are

AS FAR APART AS THE ANTIPODES. The idea of the report being a "play" is a silly sham. If he was right then, he is wrong now. If he is right now he betrayed a sacred trust then. Ah! my old fashioned friend, none the less valued on account of those honest but old-time notions, you overlook the fact that genius, whether political or rhetorical, must have its license and the world generally allows it. Besides, Aristotle has said, "there is no distinguished genius altogether exempt from some infusion of madness; but whether our istinguished friend was in this report only airing his rhetoric or, like the boy in the Georgia scenes. was only showing how he "could ha fout," if we had done wrong, one thing is sure he betrayed no sacred

thought THE SUM APPROPRIATED AMPLE. I think no one will doubt this fact who will read the following letter, addressed to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on the Insane Asylum. But if such reader will lay down the letter and then take up the Doctor's report he will wonder how even Aristotle's distinguished genius could have the heart, in this season of budding flowers and tender emotions, to so unmercifully

trust in this compromise. He then

# CUT AND LASH HIS LITTLE LAST WIN-

TER'S BABY. I especially desire to this letter the attention of the honorable Board of Directors (composed, as I know, of some of the best men of the State), who spent several hundred dollars of a supposed insufficient appropriation to print 5,000 copies of this report. I said in my former letter that the "Doctor, while protesting \$50,000, was insufficient, etc.;" but be it understood that the Doctor did not then know that this amount was not intended to include the debts. He thought it intended for all purposes.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C. DR. EUGENE GRISSOM, SUP., RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25, 1879. Col. John Gray Bynum, Senate Cham-

DEAR SIR:-In view of the urgent needs of this institution, I would respectfully call attention to some facts pertaining to its financial statement which may be unknown to members of the General Assembly, or may have been unobserved; but their importance justifies careful consideration before such action is taken as may result in lasting injury to the State by crippling | you will very cheerfully help you." her means for the restoration of the (The Doctor then goes on to refer to the printed statement of the affairs of the Asylum.) The total expenditures for the official year ending December 1, 1878, were \$63,535.06., leaving in the hands of the Treasurer of the Asylum about \$800. We are indebted to the Public Treasurer for a loan of \$5,000 with which to defray the expenses for the month of December, 1878, being an advancement on the appropriation for this year. There has been advanced by the Citizens' National Bank in the payment of vouchers \$3,344.92. There is further due in outstanding vouchers, but unpaid, the sum of about \$4,500. Thus the whole amount of indebtedness is about \$12,000.

It should not be forgotten that about three months of the present official year have already passed. To pay the debts already incurred and to defray the expenses of the Asylum until January 1st. 1880, will require at least \$60,000, even upon the assumption that the present low prices of supplies can be maintained, while in the event of a rise in the market a deficiency must ensue. Any appropriation that will be materially less than \$60,000, after every possible economy and retrenchment (without serious detriment to the Institution in all its aspects), will reduce the Asylum from its present high curative standard to the grade of a mere almshouse. In view of the various opinions expressed by different committees and different authorities on this subject I have felt it my duty to present this information to the Legislature, so vital to its interest and its honor involved in the care and protection of the most un-

fortunate citizens in the State. I am, yours truly,
EUGENE GRISSOM. Now it needs but a short commentary on this letter to show the extraordinary character of the Doctor's report.

is that we only gave \$50,000 on suppor account. The Doctor distinctly declares that \$60,000 will pay all the debts (placed by him at "about \$12,000," but really by his own showing adding up about \$13,000), and defray all expenses of the Institution for the year 1879. Let it be borne in mind that \$8,000 of that debt in round numbers was contracted and due prior to that year of 1879. It is plain then that the Doctor demands, for this year proper, the sum of \$52,000 only, and this without reduction of salaries. But the committees saw fit to reduce the Doctor's salary about \$2,00 And to abolish the Treasurer's

office, assigning his duties to the State Treasurer, saving And to abolish also second assistant physician, saving about

So that the Institution had lifted from it, in these items alone, a

burden of at least. How now? If \$52,000, was asked, and we gave \$50,000 in cash, and then \$3,-800 additional in the reduction of salaries alone, did we not really give \$1,800 more than the Doctor asked? Does not the Doctor confirm his Executive Con.mittee and become one of our most important witnesses for the defense? Take another view. He asks \$60,000 for all purposes. We gave him \$58,000 in cash, and about \$4,000 in reduction

of salaries. In the light of this letter

doesn't this BEAUTIFUL RHETORICAL EFFUSION become a little farcical, reminding us in an unusual sense that it is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous? Isn't it just a little probable from the above figures that the injury rankling in the Doctor's bosom, is not that done to the "tender lamb of spotless innocence that never had a thought of evil" (p. 20), "with that look upward from the gulf of intolerable anguish," (p.19); but that done the poor Superintendent looking up from the gulf of a

HEAVILY REDUCED SALARY.

which befear, alas! is also a gulf of intolerable anguish? I really fear that play business is a sham, and that we must at last go to Aristotle for an explanation of the rhetorical onslaught of "distinguished genius." Friend Eugene, thou art beside thyself; "distinguished genius" and the loss of salary and et ceteras, and "much grub" at the expense of the State how made thee mad. Respectfully,

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Relief for Archbishop Purcell The appeal for the relief of Archbishop Purcell, which was acted upon by a counsel of Bishops on Monday evening is nearly ready for publication. It was learned last evening that advices from Rome of a semi-official character indicated that Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, N. Y., would be selected by the Pope as coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell. His appointment is expected this week.

# THE LITTLEFIELD CASE.

### CONJECTURES OF THE WISE MEN OF RALEIGH.

#### The Sealed Mouths of the Telegraph Officials---The Governor's Information on the Subject.

The case of Milton S. Littlefield, whose trial is now going on in Florida, was the principal topic of street talk yesterday. Various and sundry reports were rife, and for a while the News man could make no progress in his eager search for more light or "all the lights," as has been so bravely said by another. The first report that seemed to obtain a more general currency started about noon yesterday, wherein it was stated to the reporter that a telegram from Jacksonville had been received somewhat to the following effect:

### [COPY.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 30, 1879. To His Excellency Governor Jarvis; A party was here yesterday, halling from your State. He acted very strangely towards me, and there was some doubt in my mind as to his sanity. In order to vindicate the unsullied honor of the old North State, as well as to defend myself against a possible injury, I took the liberty of having the party arrested. What shall I do with him?

Faithfully,

M. S. LITTLEFIELD. The reporter did not believe a word of it. It looked like a "put up job." But the thing could be very easily found out. All that was necessary to do was to ask at the telegraph office. "Any telegram been received by anybody from Littlefield to-day ?"

"Eh ?" " Any telegram-"Our mouths are sealed. We can't divulge any secrets from this office. You can understand why we can't !" "Umph! Been eating oysters too much. That's what's the matter with everybody these days when the re-

porter wants to get at 'THE BOTTOM FACTS' in a case that so deeply agitates the

public mind. "We don't know anything about that but if we can be of any assistance to That was too much like "taffy" the Major was giving us, so the Executive office was just the place after all.

"Have you heard from Littlefield to day, Governor?" "Yes, sir, I have just received a tele-gram which Mr. Overmann has, and will show you.

tome of politeness, promptly produced the telegram which was as follows: [COPY.] JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 30, 1879.

Mr. Overmann, who is the very epi

To His Excellency, Governor Jarvis: If the case goes against us shall we appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets next Tuesday week? We will do so if not instructed to the contrary. To this the Governor made the fol-

lowing characteristic reply: J. W. Lee, dr. : Push the case to its extremities. Leave nothing undone. Keep me in-formed. T. J. JARVIS. formed.

"No other information?" "No, sir; that's all we have received so far. We expect more news to-night." Matters rested quietly for the balance of the day. A great many ideas were

expressed about "WHAT LITTLEFIED COULD TELL." 'Fifteen men in Raleigh are trembling in their boots now." "If Littlefield does come and tell what he knows. "What did Badger leave for?" "How is Lee getting on?" "The last we heard from him he had gotten over into Georgia." 'Is it really so that Littlefield arrested him?" And about 1,700 more "conjectural, interrogatory and commentary allusions" kindly volunteered by the wise men of Raleigh yes-

terday on this point. THE LATEST. The latest tidings from the "seat of war" contain nothing very important, as the following telegram received by

Governor Jarvis shows: JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 30.—Our case will be concluded to-morrow. Cannot say what the result will be.

# Brain Sauce.

"There were two men got into a fight in front of the store to-day," said a North-end man at the supper table, "and I tell you it looked pretty hard for one of them. The biggest one grabbed a cart stake and drew it back. I thought sure he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them.'

The family had listened with wrapt attention, and as the head paused in his narrative the young heir, whose respect for his fatner's bravery was immeasurable, proudly remarked: "He couldn't knock any brains out of

you, could he, father?" The head of the family gazed long and earnestly at the heir, as if to detect evidences of a dawning humorist, but as the youth continued with great innocence to munch his fourth tart, he gasped and resumed his supper. - Rock-

# The Earthquakes of 1878.

The earthquakes of the world in 1878 amounted to 103, and were most numerous in winter and autumn, only 19 being noted in spring and summer, while there were 39 in winter and 26 in autumn. This number, however, states Herr Fuchs, who annually records these disturbances, includes as units many periods in which shocks occurred at intervals for days and weeks. The most destructive earthquake took place on January 23d in Terapaca America, and another notable disturbance occurred in San Salvador. In Europe one shock on January 28th affected Southern England and part of France; Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Tyrol, Lisbon and Piedmont also suffered at different times; while the earthquakes on the shores of the Bosphorus in April and May were felt by the British fleet. The lower Rhine earthquake being on August 25th, affected a region of over 2,000 square miles. There were 12 volcanic eruptions-an unusually high number,-and these occurred at places far apart, and mostly proceeded from little-known volca-

# With the Hand Press.

Boston Transcript. More than twenty-five years ago a little boy, not yet in his teens, took his first lesson in "the art and mystery" of printing from a gentleman in middle life, who explained how the "case" was arranged and why, and practically ex-emplified the process of "setting up" type. "This, my by," he said in a serious tone, yet with a kind smile, as he placed his hand on the lever of an oldfashioned Franklin hand press, "is the most powerful weapon known. In the hands of bad men it is dangerous; in the hands of good men it can work miracles. We hope to abolish slavery with it." That bey was Causeur-that man was William Lloyd Garrison,