

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Single subscriptions, one year, \$1 50
 Six months, 75
 Three months, 50
 Clubs of 10 and upwards, \$1 00 each;
 no paper will be sent without the cash
 accompanying the order.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1878. No. 1.

Advertisements will be inserted at
 the following rates:
 One square one insertion, \$1 00
 " " two " 1 50
 Two squares one " 2 00
 " " two " 3 00
 Three squares one " 3 00
 " " two " 4 50

From the Philadelphia Medical Times.
**Dr. Grissom's Charges Against
 Dr. Hammond.**

Personality in journalism is to be reprobated, but it is possible for a physician to attain such eminence that his character is no longer a private but a public possession, the whole profession being honored or dishonored with him. Such high station certainly has been reached by Prof. Hammond of New York, and a certain serious attack upon his character is a matter not of private but of public moment. This much of apology we offer for noticing a present controversy, if the preferring and rebutting of criminal charges can be called a controversy. In a paper entitled "True and False Medical Experts," and more directly in subsequent writings, Dr. Grissom unskillfully, and with much of very objectionable matter, makes certain charges against the New York neurologist. Omitting the minor of these charges, the more serious may be stated succinctly as follows:

FIRST.—In order to clear McFarland, who shot Richardson, Dr. Hammond stated on the witness stand "that the insane are very persistent in their revenge. I have known insane men occupied with the idea of killing their keeper for years, and finally do it;" whilst in order to convict Montgomery he stated that "deliberation takes away the idea of an insane act."

SECOND.—That to insure the execution of Reynolds, Dr. Hammond declared under oath, "The disease [epileptic mania] is of remarkably short duration. There is not a case on record where it has lasted fifteen minutes;" whilst in order to convict Montgomery he had said, "when an epileptic has suffered from an attack, the mental disturbance continues, frequently, several days."

THIRD.—That in the Johnston will case he gave testimony which was scientifically false, although necessary for the breaking of the will, and that it was proven that he was to receive five hundred dollars for his testimony, and a contingent of twenty-five hundred dollars if he succeeded in breaking the will.

FOURTH.—That in the Montgomery case he one day gave one opinion and the following day an opposite one, having been seen in

*We must refer to the pamphlets of Dr. Grissom to show how these various assertions were necessary to the escape or conviction of the accused.
 †That there are no lucid intervals in monomania.

the meanwhile by the interested counsel.

Of course a wicked man may make a true accusation, and a man of good repute a false one. Nevertheless, the gravity of a charge in a case like the present is enhanced by previous character for ability and probity on the part of the accuser. Dr. Grissom is a prominent chemist, of good repute among his associates, and he is a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. Under the circumstances it seems inconceivable but that he believes to be true what he asserts. To prefer such charges falsely, or even lightly, against a physician of Dr. Hammond's renown, would be professional suicide.

These considerations in no way prove the truth of the accusation, but they do remove the transaction from the arena of mere personal dispute and quarrel, and entitle it to rank as a semi-official citation of the asserted culprit before the profession, by one selected by the profession to judge of its ethical and moral questions. This view of the case is further strengthened by the somewhat defiant offer (in response to Dr. Hammond) of Dr. Grissom to prove his charges before a jury and to deposit sufficient bonds to cover any probable award of damage.

Under these circumstances the case assumes a most serious aspect. There is no medical man in these United States that could afford to allow his reputation to rest for a day in this position.

There is no medical body meeting in this country more reputable than the Association of the Superintendents of the American Institution for the Insane. At the last meeting of this body a resolution was offered and warmly pressed by three members, condemning the action of Dr. Grissom. It was, however, defeated, we believe by an overwhelming majority. This is, of course, a virtual endorsement of the charges. So that, as the case now stands, the said charges have not only been publicly preferred against Dr. Hammond by a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, but have also been endorsed by the National Association of Specialists connected with the subject.

The reply to all this on the part of Dr. Hammond is to be found in two pamphlets, which may be analyzed as containing—

FIRST, various counter charges against Dr. Grissom, with a flood of personal abuse; **SECOND**, the assertion that the Association of Superintendents are endeavoring to destroy him (Dr. Hammond) because he has been an advocate of the non-restraint system of treating insanity; **THIRD**, the partial denial of some of the charges, but no straightforward, complete denial of them, and no attempt to disprove the detailed statements and documentary evidence offered by Dr. Grissom.* A simple denial from Dr. Hammond of the accusations against him would have deservedly had great weight with the profession; but his "open letters" are such a mixture of seeming evasion, school-boy wit, puerile abuse, and disgraceful vulgarity that we think they must have astonished his warmest friends. They certainly do not meet the needs of his cause at all. The profession will be very slow to believe his accusations against the Superintendents' Association, and it is he, Dr. Hammond, and not Grissom, who is at the bar of public opinion. If Dr. Hammond would retain any of the respect of the profession, he must make a brief and pointed but detailed denial of the charges, and follow this by citing Dr. Grissom either before the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association or before a jury in a libel suit. The professional tribunal is, to our thinking, the proper one; but if Dr. Hammond desires to recoup himself for the expense and annoyance to which, if innocent, he has been unnecessarily subjected, the civil court is open to him. Of one thing he may be certain—that by his own replies he has done much to turn against himself the current of professional opinion, and that the circumstances of the case imperatively demand decisive action on his part.

*It is but fair to state that the more serious of the counter-charges are disproven by documentary and other evidence by Dr. Grissom.

"Do you love me still?" Mrs. Brown asked, as her husband was attempting to write an important letter. "Do you love me still?" "Yes, I do," said Brown; and it was the emphasis that broke her heart.—Keokuk Constitution.

It is said the cashier of the Elliott Bank, Boston, wept like a child when the directors found that he had used \$70,000 of the bank funds which he could not replace. The feelings of such a man should be respected.—N. O. Picayune.



EXHORTATION.

Young men, if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of anything else. Keep poking about the rubbish of the world, till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know how delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most faithful and constant companion you can possibly have by your side while performing the journey of life—a dog isn't a touch to her. She can "smooth your linen and mend your trousers, and perchance your manners; sweeten your sour moments, as well as your tea and coffee, for you—ruffle, perhaps your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will sew buttons on your shirts, and plant happiness, in stead of harrow teeth in your bosom. Yes; and if you are too confoundedly lazy, she will chop wood and dig potatoes for dinner; for her love for her husband is such that she will do anything to please him, except receive company in her every day clothes.

When woman loves, she loves with a double distilled devotedness; and when she hates, it is on the high pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, and as strong as a hempen halter, and as immutable as the rock of ages. She won't charge, except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy; and even then it lingers as if loth to depart, like evening twilight at the windows of the west. Get married by all means. All the excuse you can fish up against "doing the deed," ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this; if blest with health and employment, you are not able to support yourself. Therefore so much the more need of annexation; for in union there

is strength. Get married, I repeat, young men! Concentrate your affections upon one subject, and not distribute them crumb by crumb among a host of Susans, Marys, Lauras, Olives, Elizas, Augustas, Betsies and Dorfhies, allowing each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married and have some one to cheer your journey, through this "lowly vale of tears," somebody to scour up your whole life, and put you in some sort of Sunday go-to-meeting order.

Young woman! I need not tell you to look out for a husband, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch one; you are as naturally on the watch, as a cat is for a mouse. But one word in your ear if you please. Don't bait your hook with a artificial fly of beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in saw dust. Array the inner lady with beautiful garments of virtue, morality, and unsophisticated love, and you will dispose of yourself quicker and to much better advantage than you would, if you display all the gew-gaws, flippe-jigs, folderols and fiddle-dedees, in the universe. Remember that it is an awful thing to live and die a self-manufactured old maid.

My hearers—get married, while you are young, and then the frosts of age shall fall, and wither the flowers of affection, the leaves of connubial love will still be green and perchance a joyous offspring will surround and grace the parent tree, like ivy twining and adorning the time-scathing oak.

A little boy hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said, "I know something that is quicker than thought." "What is it Johnny?" asked his pa. "Whistling," said Johnny. "When I was in school yesterday, I whistled before I thought, and got licked for it too."

BANKRUPT SALE.
 In the matter of THOMAS G. JENKINS—Bankrupt.
ON MONDAY, THE 16TH day of December, 1878, I will expose to public sale, for cash, Thomas G. Jenkins' (Bankrupt,) interest in two acres of land in rear of Governors Mansion. Parts lot 144, part lot 47 and parts of lots 92, 93, 77 and 76.
THOMAS B. MACON,
 14—3t Assignee.
 Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 21, 1878.

MALE HELP WANTED—\$100 per month salary to business men who will introduce our French Copying Book, LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago.