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## The Greensboro Patriot

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### AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

For several years before any direct efforts were made to establish a female college of high grade by the Methodists in the State, the necessity of such an institution was felt by prominent ministers and intelligent laymen of the church. It was the subject of frequent conversation in social circles, and of earnest discussion in annual conferences.

In the year 1837, the Trustees of Greensboro Female School sent a petition on this subject to the Virginia Conference, which met in Petersburg, Va., January 31. At this time the North Carolina Conference began its separate existence. That petition was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Moses Brock, Rev. Peter Doub, and Rev. Samuel S. Bryant.

After setting forth the necessity of a female school of high grade for the education of women, under the auspices of the North Carolina Annual Conference, the committee reported resolutions declaring that the Conference would co-operate with the Trustees of Greensboro Female School, "provided one-half the number of the board of trustees shall, at all times, be members of the North Carolina Conference," and authorizing the board thus constituted to petition the Legislature for a proper charter for a seminary of learning, to be called the Greensboro Female College.

The resolutions were adopted by the Conference, and the following day the Legislature passed a charter granting the rights and privileges usually bestowed upon colleges of high grade. This charter was ratified on the 28th of December, 1838.

More than a year before the charter was obtained, two hundred and ten acres of land, lying west of the town of Greensboro, had been purchased, at a cost of thirty-three hundred and fifty dollars. Forty acres of this land were reserved for the college building and grounds, and the remainder was divided into building lots and sold for an amount nearly sufficient to pay for the entire purchase.

In the important undertaking to which they had committed themselves, the trustees had to contend with that great difficulty, which has operated against the success of so many benevolent, noble, and grand enterprises—the want of funds.

Rev. Samuel S. Bryant was the first agent appointed by the Conference. Rev. Moses Brock, Rev. Ira T. Weyhe and Rev. James Reid, were also agents for the college at different times. Rev. Peter Doub, D. D., was from the first, an active, earnest worker, and by his personal influence did much for the promotion of the enterprise. The largest donation ever made to the college was a bequest of four thousand dollars, by Mrs. Susan Mendenhall, an intelligent, Christian woman of Guilford county.

In September, 1843, the cornerstone of the college building was laid, and an appropriate address delivered on the occasion by Rev. Samuel S. Bryant. In the summer of 1845, the building, made of brick, covered a site containing thirty-six acres, and costing about twenty thousand dollars, was completed.

At a later date, for the purpose of partially consolidating the indebtedness already incurred, the trustees borrowed seven thousand dollars from the literary fund of the State, for the payment of which a number of them gave their personal obligation.

On the first of February, 1846, the trustees selected a faculty, with Rev. Solomon Lee, a local minister of Greensburg, North Carolina, as president—a gentleman of liberal cultivated pleasing manners; and a teacher by profession. He had the honor of organizing the classes in the first regularly chartered female college in North Carolina, and the second south of the Potomac—the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, being the first.

The curriculum was sufficiently extensive for an institution of high grade for the education of women. The college soon began to attract public attention, and to grow in popularity, and the number of pupils increasing every session. There were no graduates during the first two years of its history.

At the expiration of this period, in December, 1847, Rev. Mr. Lee resigned the presidency, and Rev. Albert M. Shipp, D. D., of the South Carolina Conference, now professor in the Biblical department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, was elected his successor, and entered at once upon his duties. He possessed qualities of mind and heart that rendered him peculiarly well adapted to the position.

During the first year after the Rev. Dr. Shipp took charge of the college, there was a considerable increase in the number of pupils. The friends of the enterprise were greatly encouraged. Their hopes of success constantly grew brighter.

Some, who had had but little faith in the success of the undertaking, were inspired with confidence. Some, who had prophesied failure, became silent, and the eyes of many of our people were turned to Greensboro Female College, as a suitable place for the education of their daughters.

During the administration of President Shipp, which lasted two and a half years, there were twenty-six regular graduates. In June, 1850, he handed in his resignation to take effect from date.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., of the North Carolina Conference, who at that time was Professor in the University of North Carolina, now in charge of the Church of Strangers in New York, was elected his successor. The acceptance of Rev. Dr. Deems inspired general confidence, and gave great satisfaction. He had traveled over a large portion of the State as Bible agent, and was well and favorably known as a man of talent, learning and piety. His superior natural endowments, his varied attainments in learning, his agreeable and attractive manners, and his liberal views of education, qualified him in an eminent degree for the presidency of a female college.

At the close of this first scholastic year, the number of matriculates had increased to one hundred and thirty-seven. The next year the number was the same. The dormitories were all filled. The necessity for more room, and room better adapted to school purposes, was urged. The president felt this necessity, and urged the trustees to take some steps to enlarge the building.

In the state of things they were embarrassed. A heavy debt had been hanging over them from the first. They did not consider it wise or safe to increase the burden, which had already prevented them from making such liberal arrangements for the good of the school, as they very much desired to make. Up to this time they had restricted expenditures to the most necessary and essential facilities for instruction, not feeling able to make appropriations for aesthetic effect, or enlargement of the operations of the school.

In this emergency, in the year 1852, a plan was proposed by the president for raising funds for building purposes, known as the twenty thousand dollar proposition. The following is an outline of the plan: The trustees proposed, that if the North Carolina Conference would raise twenty thousand dollars, and place the same at their disposal, they, the trustees, would agree to educate, free of charge for board and tuition, the daughters of all the ministers, who, at that date, were members of the Conference, and afterwards, ten annually, in perpetuity.

The trustees proposed, that if the president of the college visited various localities and collected a considerable amount in cash and bonds. The proposition was very popular. Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., while engaged in the active work of a presiding elder, raised several thousand dollars for the same purpose.

Before this plan was completed, Rev. Dr. Deems dissolved his connection with the institution. He was succeeded by T. M. Jones, of Franklin county. At the close of the first year under the new administration the number of pupils had increased to such an extent as to render it necessary either to enlarge the buildings or limit the patronage of the school to a specified number.

At the annual meeting of the trustees, in May, 1855, the consideration of this subject was again urged upon their attention. After mature deliberation they resolved to erect a wing on the west end of the building. In twelve months this wing was ready for occupancy. During the first year after this enlargement of the building, the dormitories were all occupied, and there was still demand for more room. In the meantime, by semi-annual payments, the treasurer was gradually diminishing the indebtedness of the college. In 1859, the erection of a wing on the east end was begun.

In May, 1860, the trustees having received from the Conference the requisite amount of bonds for building purposes, declared the twenty thousand dollar proposition completed, and the doors of the college were thrown open to the daughters of the ministers of the Conference, free of charge, under the restrictions above specified. Thirty-one daughters of ministers received instruction in the institution for different lengths of time, six of whom graduated.

From 1860 to 1863, over two hundred pupils were annually matriculated. The net income from building operations of the school was satisfactory, and the financial report submitted to the trustees in May, 1863, showed that there was an asset in hand sufficient to discharge all liabilities. The Greensboro Female College was, at this time, considered a success financially, as it had been for years regarded as a success in affording superior facilities for the education of women.

At the opening of the fall session of 1863, on the 13th of July, every room in the building was engaged, many applications for rooms by letter had been declined, and quite a number who applied in person for admission were under the necessity of returning home. A large Faculty had been secured. The school had been organized, the work of the session had begun, and the outlook

was very encouraging. But an unexpected casualty occurred. A sad misfortune befell the institution in the height of its prosperity. On Saturday night, the 9th of August, 1863, about twelve o'clock, the cry of fire was heard, and before the Sabbath sun arose, the Greensboro Female College ended; as all earthly things are destined to end; in flame and smoke.

After the burning of the college, the general sentiment of all concerned, was in favor of rebuilding as soon as possible. This was agreed upon by the proper authorities and during the fall a plan for the new building was adopted and contracts made, with the purpose of having the building inclosed during the next year, but the change in the condition of the country, caused by the close of the war, rested the progress of the work. In 1871, after a long, sad silence of six years had reigned on the premises, undisturbed by the sound of trowel or hammer, work on the building was resumed under the superintendence of Rev. William Barringer. Under his faithful supervision the work was vigorously prosecuted. On the 10th of March, 1873, the saddest event in the history of the college occurred, in the death of Rev. William Barringer, who fell from a window on the third story and survived the effect of the accident but a few days.

On the 27th of August, 1873, eleven years and seventeen days after the destruction of the old building by fire, the college was re-opened for the reception of students, with a faculty consisting of four professors and five lady teachers.

The new building is very large, commodious, and well suited for school purposes. It is situated on an eminence, a few yards west of the limits of the city corporation, in an enclosure of forty acres, most of which is well shaded and improved to a high degree of improvement. It consists of eighty-four rooms, and has the capacity for the accommodation of two hundred boarding pupils. Since the re-opening of the school in 1873, notwithstanding the great financial pressure pervading the country, the average number of pupils has sprung one hundred and forty-four.

We think the school offers superior advantages for the mental and moral improvement of young ladies. The object of the faculty is, to govern and instruct those committed to their care, as to prepare them, not only for society, but for the stern realities of responsible existence.

A meeting of distillers was held in Cincinnati last week, at which were represented all the chief firms of the west and southwest, with H. B. Miller in the chair. It was agreed to restrict production to one half the registered capacity, the details to be settled at a conference in Chicago to-morrow. The plan will take effect on Monday, and is expected to drive whisky to \$1 17 by December.

J. Howard Welles, who attempted to extort information from Jay Gould about the stock market was a commissary of subsistence at Baltimore during the war, and bled the contractors mercilessly.

**OCTOBER CROP REPORT.**  
The following statement showing the condition of the cotton, corn, and wheat crops has been issued at the Department of Agriculture: Cotton returns of November 1st from ten of the principal cotton-growing States give an indicated yield per acre considerably less than last year. The drought, which was the cause in all sections, was most severe in the States west of the Mississippi river, and the reported decrease in those States is 33 per cent. in Louisiana, 40 per cent. in Texas, and nearly 90 per cent. in Arkansas and North Carolina. Along the Atlantic coast 30 per cent less yield than in 1880 is reported. South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi report better crops, and the prospects are for a crop not much below that of last year. In those States the weather is reported as having been favorable during the month, and the prospect of a fair-to-good crop was good.

The average yield per acre of wheat, as shown by our returns, is 10 1/2 bushels, against 13 1/2 in 1880, indicating a decrease of about 20 per cent., or 100,000,000 bushels, from last year's product, which reached nearly 500,000,000. Along the Atlantic coast the yield has not varied greatly from that of the previous season, but in the interior and western States there has been a great falling off, caused by the severe winter, late cold spring, drought, and in several of the States insect ravages. But while the quantity of the crop is reduced, the quality is generally reported as very good.

**Corn.**—The November returns show an average yield of 30 1/2 bushels per acre of corn, indicating a falling off of about 25 per cent. from the crop of 1880, caused chiefly by the general and protracted drought during the growing season and by excessive rains since the crop was harvested, which have done great damage in many sections, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The chinabug has also been destructive in some regions. The quality of the crop is somewhat below the average. In Wisconsin and Minnesota there is a decided increase over last year's yield, but these are exceptions to the general rule.

**THE SOCIAL BANK OF THE FARMER.**  
Professor Abbott, President of the Michigan State Agricultural College, recently delivered an address on the above subject, in which he held that if farmers were depressed socially they were alone to blame for it. We publish the following extract from his speech, as presented in the columns of the *Western Rural*, which will be of interest to our readers generally: "Farmers must get rid of the notion that work was deteriorating their social condition. It was hard work that accomplished the desired end, and all work that attained to any eminence. It was the first feeling that made his work degrading that made it so, and this idea remained him of the old lady who said, as she sat in the sitting room of the farm house, placidly rocking and knitting the while, watching a gang of harvesters as they toiled on in the burning sun, swinging the cradle and laying low the golden grain: 'It does make me so mad to see those lazy men out there swinging, swing, all the day long, while I am knitting the very same old yarn, and thinking nothing good nor bad but thinking makes it so. If a man has his heart in his work, and brings intelligence to it, there is no drudgery in it. The artist gets enchanted with his picture, and then works on without eating, if it is necessary, until, in the harmony of the outline and blending of the colors, his ideas rest on the canvas to delight the beholder.'"

It is not menial labor that gives menial appearance. It is that there is no intellectual side to farming. It is the idea that any one can be a farmer, and the professor thought that farmers were to blame. Fathers sometimes said to him: 'My boy is going to be a farmer; he don't need any education.' When the boy comes to school, he does need an education, he will be more successful in his business, and his home a center of good taste. When the farmer comes to feel that he is an intelligent being, and demands his rights, there will be but little need of lawyers representing him in the Legislature, or Congressmen making his speech at their annual meetings.

Farmers must realize their business is a profession. The knowledge of science on which agriculture is based, is making vast and daily growth, and is fast coming into the hands where it will have to be acknowledged as such. Farmers' sons cannot afford to give two or three years to learning Latin and Greek; better give the same amount of time to learning the English language. These men who study principles have always been ridiculed for their researches. The sciences that have the most rapid progress are those that have had the hardest workers, and it is this that will bring up the sciences of agriculture and give skill and true dignity to the farming class.

Through the carelessness of a second in loading a shot-gun, a moek duel between Virginia negroes resulted in the death of John Jasper, of Norfolk county.

**AGRICULTURE.**  
At the head of the sciences and the arts, at the head of civilization and progress, stands agriculture, the sweet mother of all sciences; arts and handicrafts, the origin and maintainer of human life, the staunch supporter of that existence which is given us on earth.

No country ever lived that neglected it; no State ever flourished that trod it under foot. There she stands, great, broad and beneficent, the Goddess of Agriculture, at the head of all things, swaying the destinies of nations, determining the fate of people, knowing that no country can hold its own without her beneficent sway.

The country that has ceased to be careful of its agriculture has ceased to be useful in the world; the people that have neglected agriculture have become neglected of their existence; neither nation nor people can ever take a firm footing among the inhabitants of the earth, unless it make agriculture its figure-head and place her where she deserves to be—at the head of affairs.

Agriculture alone can make a people live, which no other industry can do, and upon agriculture is founded the healthy life. The development of the United States is becoming marvelous, their financial position is stupendous, their actual power tremendous. At the present moment the United States of America sway the destinies of nations, for were they to stop exports of agriculture millions must starve.

**For Love's Sake.**  
Sometimes I am tempted to murmur  
That life is fitting away,  
With only a round of trifles  
Filling each busy day—  
Dusting the nook and corners,  
Making the house look fair,  
And patiently taking on me  
The burden of woman's care;

Comforting childish sorrows,  
And charming the childish heart  
With the simple song and story,  
Told with a mother's art—  
Setting the dear home table,  
And clearing the meal away,  
And going on little errands  
In the twilight of the day.

One day is just like another!  
Sewing and piecing well  
Little jackets and trousers,  
So neatly they come out well.

Where are the scenes and the joys—  
Ah! the seamy side of life  
Is kept out of sight by the magic  
Of many a mother and wife!

And oft when I ready to murmur  
That time is fitting away,  
When the clock strikes its duties  
Filling each busy day,  
It comes to my spirit sweetly,  
With the grace of a thought divine,  
"You are loving and toiling for love's sake."

And the living should never repine."

### WHAT HAS WON IN VIRGINIA?

[Philadelphia Times.]

Colonel Cameron is now the Governor elect of Virginia, and he will be the Executive of that State for four years to come. He has been elected Governor on the distinct platform of repudiating more than one-third of the already twice scaled debt of the State, and he boldly advocated it in every speech and private utterance. He is the first open Republican Governor ever elected in any State, and he owes his success solely to the positive employment in his behalf of all the power, patronage and resources of the Arthur administration. It is Arthur's first victory in the South; it is the first substantial victory ever achieved in any Commonwealth.

There might be less significance in the triumph of Colonel Cameron were it not for the fact that he is an old advocate of the Repudiation of both the State and national debt. If he had simply fallen in with a sudden tide of Repudiation to drift himself into the political whirl, there might be some ground to believe that he would disappoint the blatant teachers of the heresy of Repudiation; but he is an out and out Repudiationist, and as such he brings to his new position and his exceptional power in Virginia, all the fervency and devotion to Repudiation that could be given by a better man to a better cause.

A few years ago, when Cameron thus declared himself in the editorial columns of his newspaper: "As to the full and final payment or liquidation of the present enormous national debt, he that knows the American people and their utter deficiency in the way of resources, and who intelligently knows that such an expectation is but an idle dream. For ourselves we shall regard the gradual redemption of the national debt as the possession of an infamous and unnecessary war."

Nor is Governor Cameron alone in his proclaimed devotion to Repudiation as a cardinal article of his political faith. His new Attorney General, considered in connection with the fact that Repudiation was the battle-cry of the Mahone party in the late contest, are an appalling lesson for the American people, and a fearful issue for the Arthur administration and the Republican leaders to consider. The administration and its party followers are wholly responsible for this victory of Repudiation, and they must answer to the country and the world for its baleful consequences.

The total school fund of Kansas is \$11,815,519.20.

**Annual Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry.**  
The annual convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, met in Washington city last week, the president, J. J. Woodman, in the chair; William M. Ireland, secretary. Mr. J. Thompson, of Washington, one of the founders of the order, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by L. H. Ellis, of Ohio. Addresses were made by W. M. Blair, of Truro, Nova Scotia, master of Dominion State Grange, and by others. Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, accepted an invitation to deliver an address.

At the afternoon sessions reports were made from various State Granges, and President J. J. Woodman submitted his annual report. It is an exceedingly interesting document. He says that the Grange is in a most prosperous condition throughout the country, and is constantly increasing its influence. He denounces the spoil system, upon the altar of which the President was sacrificed.

The following States are represented: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Main, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

**Grain Prospects Abroad.**  
The telegraph and cable report from a large area of France that the wheat will be a better crop than last year. Barley not quite so good as last year, but a fair crop. Spain reports all crops bad. Great Britain reports wheat 10 per cent. below the average, and likely to realize 10,000,000 quarters; barley above the average; oats 20 per cent. below the average. Farmers of Great Britain will recover no losses sustained during the decade.

Austria and Hungary reports crops there are good all round, with wheat and barley above the average; oats and rye below the average. From Italy and Greece reports say crops are of medium quality, and much below the abundance of last year.

On the Danube in the Turkish provinces, the wheat crop will be medium; rye abundant and good; barley a good yield, and poor quality; oats very much above the average. Russia claims the best barley crop for some years, and more than double last year, but not so good in quality; wheat good; rye abundant. Reports throughout Germany say oats are a good crop; barley thin; none of the crops up to the average. In the Prussian states crops are only fair.

The Swiss wheat crop is very poor in equality, owing to the drought, but the quality is very fine. Oats and barley good in both quality and quantity, but the area sown is small. Belgian wheat is far below the average, barley good; rye and oats fair. Cereals in Holland are good.

In regard to the future action in the star-route cases, a consultation took place last week between Postmaster General James, Colonel W. A. Cook, and Hon. George Bliss. It was agreed that the quashing of the informations was of little consequence, except to settle the point that all grave offenses must be acted upon by the grand jury. The cases will be pushed forward, notwithstanding the vacancy in the attorney generalship.

**DANGEROUS RAILROAD POLICY.**  
A general advance in freights has been determined upon by the managers of the trunk line roads. This means that having become tired of fighting one another, they have made peace and united in declaring war against the public and the commercial and industrial interests of the country.

A policy of this kind, openly determined on and advertised, is not wise. The policy of our railroad managers should be guided by rules as inflexible as the policy of our banks. The law of supply and demand should control them as it controls every other branch of business. In this age of close and keen competition the smallest percentage in the decline or advance of the rates of transportation is very often the margin on the dividing line of profit or loss. Arbitrary action of this character has created the intense animosity which exists against the railroad companies, and which from time to time finds expression in legislative efforts to place the roads under government control. When the railroads make war upon one another, patch up a truce and unite in making war on the people who support them, they must not be astonished that the industry and commerce of the country should in turn cast about for weapons with which to defend themselves.

Seventeen years ago this month General Sherman, in possession of Atlanta as a conquered city, began his march to the sea. Last week General Sherman stood before a gathering in the same city, surrounded on all sides by evidences of the progress and thrift of the new South in all these years, and said with honest heartiness: "I am just as friendly to Georgia as I am to my own native State of Ohio."

The instructive contrast of the two incidents is well to be remembered.—N. Y. Tribune.

**Get a Piece of Land.**  
"Get a piece of land" expresses the whole science which has made the fortune of so many of our best people, as well as the millions of the hearts of so many happy homes, which makes and keeps the best portions of a State's inhabitants honest, prosperous and independent.

"Usually the most intelligent get possession of the best lands. The day is not far distant in this country when to own a piece of land will be the envy of every man and others, do not hang about the city looking for clerkships and book-keeper's berths—tread mills that wear out and wear down the bodies and souls of men—but go into the country and "get a piece of land." This will be an exhibition of manhood, of honorable pride, of independence that will be creditable, and will insure eventually success. No matter if you have to live in a shanty five or even ten years, you will be independent—a freeman—under the dictation of nobody, in the direct line of honest labor and honest triumph."

The above was written twenty-eight years ago to a young man going to California to make his fortune. It is as true to-day as then, and we would write the same to every young man living in North Carolina: "Get a piece of land!"

**PATENT ABSURDITIES.**  
[American Register.]  
The crudities and stupidity of our system of internal revenue, by which many millions in excess of all reasonable demands are extorted from the people annually, are well illustrated by a few samples taken at random. In his last annual report, Commissioner Ramm, the chief of the Internal Revenue Department, indicated a few instances, where taxes might be reduced or abolished entirely. The needless and annoying tax in the shape of bank check stamps, which produced \$2,270,421 for the year ending June 30, 1880, is one that should no longer be tolerated. In like manner the tax of \$2,347,568 on "bank deposits," and the sum of \$193,207 on "savings bank deposits," are unconditional nuisances. The tax upon the meagre saving of the poor and humble depositors, "savings banks" is especially obnoxious and abhorrent to right-thinking people; but when the tax of two and a half millions of dollars per annum, exacted from the depositors is contrasted with the paltry amount of \$811,436, levied upon and collected as a tax upon the vast banking capital of the country, the monstrousness becomes monstrous. The tax upon friction matches, a simple article which is used everywhere, from the palace of the millionaire to the cabin of the humblest laborer in the land, produced last year a revenue of \$3,861,300, an amount more than four times greater than the whole revenue derived from the entire banking capital of the country. The revenue derived from the tax on patent medicines, perfumery, &c., was \$1,836,674 last year, or more than double that imposed upon banking capital, and the operation of this tax upon perfumery, it is alleged by dealers and manufacturers, has driven American perfumery from the Mexican market.

These citations sufficiently show the stupid absurdities of our internal revenue system, and call loudly for reform at the hands of Congress; but our Solons of both parties seem so immersed in the schemes for their own personal and political aggrandizement that they are not even scrupulous in their attention to matters which only affect the happiness and prosperity of the people. These latter are dwarfed to lilliputian proportions when they conflict with the personal selfishness or the political ambition of the average member of Congress.

**NOTES AND OPINIONS.**  
The Atlantic Constitution says the exhibit of North Carolina woods and minerals at the exposition is "the best ever made in the world."

The so called drought of this year has been a God send to the people who don't want to pay their debts. When they can take refuge in the cry of "hard times" when they stick his head in the sand. But there are many others who will not avail themselves of any such dodge.—Milton Chronicle.

The situation is this: The internal revenue can be abolished and the tariff left as it is, and we will still have more revenue than legitimate expenses. So in order to get rid of the internal revenue system, we need not increase indirect taxation by imposts.—Raleigh Observer.

Of the 96 counties in North Carolina more than two thirds have no local papers, or means of advertising their capacities. The result is manifest in many ways. Counties which have the most newspaper readers stand first in all respects. Wake, Mecklenburg, Granville, Orange, Guilford, Buncombe, and others are recognized as leading counties in political, material, and educational importance; and for one hundred years they have had the benefit of newspaper advertising.—Farmer & Mechanic.

The king of Siam has got a new white elephant, and the president of the United States has got a new white elephant, and both are very expensive and troublesome.

**The Pulse of the Human Family.**  
A great many people who never thought of pulses before have had their attention turned that way by the President's illness. This table will interest them. It gives the average frequency of the pulse per minute:

Pulse in the newly born infant,	135 to 140
Pulse in adult first year,	100 to 110
Pulse during second year,	100 to 105
Pulse during third year,	100 to 105
Pulse during seventh to fourteenth year,	80 to 90
Pulse during fourteenth to twenty-first year,	75 to 85
Pulse during twenty-first to sixtieth year,	70 to 75
Pulse in old age,	70 to 80

In inflammatory or acute diseases the pulse may rise to 120 or even 160, in the adult, and becomes so frequent in the child that it cannot be counted. Muscular exertion, mental excitement, digestion, alcohol, and elevation above the sea level, accelerate the pulse, and as a rule it is more frequent in the morning than in the evening. It is slower in sleep, and from the effects of rest, diet, cold, or bloodletting. The pulse of a grown woman exceeds that of a man of the same age as much as ten to four; frequent in the tall than the short person, the variations being about four beats for each six inches of height.

**OURRENT NEWS.**  
There are 700,000 Masons in the United States.  
Kansas City is going to have a river convention of her own.

In the New York Historical Society rooms it has been seen the chair in which Napoleon sat when first consul.

There are 240,000 Indians within the territory of the United States. There are 140 law firms conducted entirely by women in this country.

According to the estimate of the London Times, the United States annually loses some \$80,000,000 in money and trade, in consequence of the decline of her shipping interests.

There is one "boss" the less in the country. Hugh McLaughlin, who has the reputation of controlling the destinies of Brooklyn, has retired from that position.

Three millions of dollars is the estimated damage to property at the West by the recent floods.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, advocates an increase of the regular army to 30,449.

Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, puts Scripture quotations and a hymn into his Thanksgiving proclamation, and it makes the larger part of it.

Among the superb, pampanteries are some very novel ones with flowers formed of apples in puffed stain wrought with beads, the satin and bead embroidery combined producing a wonderful rich effect.

Gov. Roberts, of Texas, declares that "the civilization capable of Republican local self-government begins and ends with the plow."

Minnesota flour is much of it pronounced unsound, the wheat having been affected by the protracted rains during the season. The millers in some sections of the West are running on half-time, owing to the high price of wheat and insufficient supplies.

The clearing-house exchanges at Cincinnati reached \$25,000,000 on Saturday, the largest amount recorded in the financial history of the city.

It is predicted that in his forthcoming message the president will recommend the abolition of the tax on medicines and bank checks, with other reductions amounting to \$7,000,000 per annum.

The London journals credit a yarn that the king of Ashante had two hundred young girls killed in order to use their blood in mixing mortar to repair one of the state buildings.

The capitol at Austin, Tex., with the archives of the old republic and the Alamogordo monument, were destroyed by fire last week. The pecuniary loss is \$360,000.

The Legislature of South Carolina will meet on the 22d inst. Among the important matters to be brought before it are the new law, the report of the constitutional commission and the report of the commission appointed to revise the election laws of the State.

As is his wont, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden appeared upon election day at the polls. He was all affability to the friends who saluted him, and, as is his invariable habit, reviewed his hat while depositing his ballot.

Judge Cox has decided that to defraud the revenue in the manner charged against the star-rotters is an infamous crime, and, therefore, that the accused can be proceeded against only by indictment. The proceedings by information come to an end. The cases which it was intended to try the accused on will have to be abandoned, and a new set of more recent cases will have to be prepared.

The apportionment act passed by the legislature of Minnesota provides for five congressmen, and puts Minnesota in the 1st district.

Gen. Grant has been interviewed at New York, and he denounces as untrue all the reports in relation to his influencing the President's appointment of an entire star-rotter cabinet.

The Washington Gazette (Republican) makes the charge that during the last presidential campaign four thousand lithographic pictures of Secretary Sherman were manufactured and broadcast in official wrappers, at a cost to the government of \$1,000.

It is now said that Secretary Lincoln will not remain in the cabinet, having no particular desire for the place, especially as there is considerable feeling between him and Gen. Sherman. It is also alleged that Frelinghuysen will not now be Secretary of State, having lost heavily in the bursted Newark bank, and, feeling unable to keep up a \$50,000 establishment, on \$8,000. Postmaster-General James, it is said, has arranged to take care of Vanderbilt's bank on the 1st of next January. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, Mr. Filley is on a hot trail here. Mr. James's portfolio is promised when Secretary Blaine leaves the cabinet, and with Bill Chandler, gets a chance to relieve his mind concerning McVeagh. Ex-Senator Howe's name is not now as prominently mentioned as is Emory Storr's as McVeagh's successor.