The State Chronicle
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—AND—
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# The State Chronicle.

A SOUTHERN FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE SOUTH.

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## THE EDITOR'S DESK.

### COMMENTS ON TOPICS THAT ARE INTERESTING THE PEOPLE.

**The Chronicle Expresses Its Opinion on Passing Public Events and Questions of Interest Now Before the People:**

The Wadesboro Messenger has outgrown its pantaloons and is to have them lengthened. It is to be enlarged and Mr. Jas. Griffin, of Monroe, has associated himself with Mr. Lowe, the present editor. The Messenger is a clean, neat, newspaper, and deserves a large patronage.

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A SAN DIEGO, CAL., court has decided that a deed to real estate from a husband to his wife, where "love and affection" are named as the consideration, is void if the parties do not live in harmony, there being no valuable love and affection in that case, and the statute requiring a valuable consideration.

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The Goldsboro Argus gave $50.00 to the Graded School Committee with which to buy books for children whose parents are too poor to supply them with the necessary books. This was a most generous act on the part of the editors of the Argus, and their example that wealthy men in all towns might follow with profit.

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MR. RICHARD HACKETT, of Wilkes county, a recent graduate of the State University, and a young man of decided talent, has associated himself with Mr. Vernon W. King, of the Winston Sentinel, in the management of The Southern Home. Both these young men are well educated, and have the capacity to make the Southern Home a first class literary magazine. We hope and believe they will do it. North Carolina needs one. The CHRONICLE rejoices to see such young men as Messrs. King and Hackett making journalism a profession.

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The authorities of Greensboro have passed an ordinance that all gates in that city shall swing inward. We have not learned the penalty prescribed for violation. It is a good ordinance. It will be especially popular with the young people. Heretofore swinging on the gate, where their courting was for tender," the courting couples have been obliged to stand exposed to the rude gaze of the prosaic passer-by. Under the new law, they will stand in the grateful shade of the trees, in the yard, and breathe their sweet nothings free from the scrutiny of the unsympathetic public.

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IN a criticism, rather favorable than otherwise, of Mrs. Langtry in her new part of Mrs. Despard, the New York Star complains that Mrs. Langtry occupies too much time in dying. Heirs apparent and heirs expectant have often held the same opinion in regard to the real death of rich relatives. It is related of Lord Chesterfield that he apologized to those who stood by his bedside for the long time it required him to become "cold and stiff in death." The Star reasons that Mrs. Langtry ought to die in a bigger hurry, and that not to do so is evidence that she is wanting in courtesy.

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THE Wilmington Star has completed its twentieth year. It has attained to greater age than any other daily ever attained in North Carolina. It has grown to this ripe age because it has given the news fully and promptly, discussed public questions with honesty and ability, and had a variety and spice that pleased the people. It is better to-day than ever before in its history, and as it enters upon its majority—its twenty-first birth-day—it has all the sparkling vivacity, virility and love of whatsoever things are lovely and of good report, which becomes a strong, young man.

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THE question, What is a Mugwump in politics? has been often asked and as frequently answered as frequently asked. Mr. Curtis says it is a man who will not support a corrupt or unworthy man be cause he is nominated by the party to which he belongs. He is such a Mugwump. The editor of the Chicago News, an independent, was asked the question. His reply was epigrammatic: "A Republican with a conscience." The CHRONICLE needs to add that there are no Mugwumps, according to this definition, in North Carolina. In this connection we note that a gentleman in Buffalo has named his horse "Mugwump" because he interferes.

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IN the four adjoining counties of Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph and Alamance there is not a single licensed dealer in whiskey. It is the same in Mitchell, Yancey, Greene and Dare. Possibly there may be other counties. In Randolph there has not been a license to sell liquor granted in the last seventeen years. In Buncombe county liquor is not sold except in the town of Asheville, and in Catawba none except at Hickory. Besides these prohibitions to license, there are a large number of "dry" towns in the State. All this goes to show that there is no need of a Third party—that under the present laws in North Carolina the people can have or not have license as they please.

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STATISTICS show that in the past fifty years the consumption of sugar has gone up from 15 to 70 pounds per head. Dio Lewis says that sugar is not healthy and that no family of five persons should use more than a pounds of sugar a week. And yet the average is 70 pounds per head per year. This investigation into statistics teaches us—well, it may teach a dozen lessons, but the leading one that presents itself to our mind is that it gives the reason why the girls of to-day are sweeter than they were half a century ago. The CHRONICLE doesn't often drop into such statistical musings, but it is well for an editor, as well as a teacher, occasionally to heed the admonition of Thomas Gradgrind: "Teach boys and girls nothing but Facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon Facts; nothing else will ever be any service to them.... Stick to Facts."

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MR. THEO. H. HILL, of Raleigh, author of "Passion Flower and Other Poems" makes an offer in to-day's CHRONICLE that those who love good poetry ought not to fail to avail themselves of. He advertises that he will mail a bound copy of the book to any one, during the next thirty days, AT COST, for only fifty cents. The CHRONICLE has before this referred to the excellence of Mr. Hill's poetry. The Wilmington Star truly calls him "a genuine poet—born not made," and says "North Carolinians should read his productions for they are the best North Carolina possesses."

It ought not to require any urging. Every reading man or woman in North Carolina who has not a copy of Mr. Hill's poems ought to be glad to buy a copy at the present extremely low price.

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"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread"—or words to that effect. A preacher (denomination unknown, for which let us give thanks!) in Caldwell county, who had a wife and twelve children, has deserted his family and eloped with his mother-in-law. If he can stand it, the country can. We have heard of men looking calmly into the mouth of a loaded cannon; staring death in the face without flinching; but we have never before heard of a man who had the courage to elope with his mother-in-law. We have no words of condemnation of the poor preacher. He is by this time already sufficiently punished.

Commenting on the marriage to the mother-in-law the Boston Post facetiously says, "It is such little episodes as these that destroy our faith in the regeneration of the new South."

THE necessity for an increase of the members of the Supreme Court becomes more apparent every term. There have been docketed for the present term one hundred and thirty-eight appeals, including old ones. There is no reason for the steady increase of cases in the Supreme Court. There ought to be a law excluding matters not involving important legal questions, and where the amount sued for is an insignificant sum.

Just how far appeals should be permitted is a great practical question in the administration of the law. This question applies not only in North Carolina but in the courts of all the States and the Supreme Court of the United States. The recent appeal of the Anarchists to the U. S. Supreme Court evidences the fact that a still greater restriction upon appeals is necessary if the court performs all the work it was intended to undertake. The Supreme Court of the United States is already three years behind its docket. No man ought to be denied "right and justice," but when a man has had a fair trial by a jury of his peers, he ought to be satisfied, unless there is some palpable reason why a higher court should review the case. Appeals for delay are all too frequent.

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INDIANA has for a number of years held a larger place in the thoughts of politicians than any other Western State. It now looms up to a prominent position in the religious world. There is an economical farmer in that pivotal State who, having no children, and growing old, has given to the Methodist Episcopal church his entire fortune of $130,000 to be used for foreign missions. The church authorities settled $1,500 a year on Mr. Hayes (that was his name) and his wife. The old man displayed wisdom in making such disposition of his property as he desired before his death. If he had given so large a sum to missions in a will, all his relatives would have endeavored to break the will and made oath that he was crazy, and half the world would have agreed that no sane man would give so much to the heathen. It has been estimated that it costs $1,000 apiece to convert the heathen. Mr. Hayes may, therefore, using the Gradgrind and Bounderby method of computation, reckon to a man how many of those who "sit in darkness" have been brought to the light by reason of his benefaction.

"I venerate the nobler man who gives
His generous dollars while the donor lives:
Gives with a heart as liberal as the palms
That to the needy spread his honored alms;
Gives with a head whose yet unclouded light
To worthiest objects points the giver's sight;
Gives with a hand still potent to enforce
His well-aimed bounty, and direct its course;
Such is the giver who must stand confest
In giving glorious, and supremely blest."

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THE penitentiary problem bids fair to be solved by Chapter 355 Laws of 1887. That act provides that the county commissioners of any county may work the prisoners in jail and all the convicts sentenced to the penitentiary for less than ten years [with some few exceptions] upon the public roads of the county. The act has been adopted by Iredell, Rowan, Davidson and several other counties. Mecklenburg has had this provision, in force several years under a special statute, and is putting her county roads in admirable order. Randolph, Guilford and other counties are thinking of adopting it shortly. Instead of the jail prisoners lying idle in jail they earn their board by putting the roads in order, and besides the sight of them at work has a deterring effect in the prevention of crime. As to the convicts, who would otherwise go to the penitentiary, their labor is kept at home for the benefit of the county at whose expense they are convicted. Already there is some diminution of numbers in the penitentiary, and if this act is generally adopted the number in the penitentiary will become very small and the convict and road problems will be solved.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### WISE PUBLIC SENTIMENT SHAPED LARGELY BY THE PRESS.

**The Views of Our Contemporaries on Passing Public Events and Questions of Interest.**

Attacks upon the American public school do not and cannot attune themselves to the spirit of American citizenship. The public school is a distinctive American institution.—[Chicago Herald.

For once Johann Most will find the entire country enthusiastically in accord with his views. He says that if the Chicago Anarchists hang, all other Anarchists ought also to hang.—[Boston Post.

The home for aged and indigent ministers that was talked of by some of our leading brethren a year ago is now an apparent necessity, and will therefore naturally grow up among us.—[Raleigh Recorder.

A Mexican weather prophet recently predicted rain. When his predictions failed to come true he was tried as a false prophet and sent to the penitentiary for two years. In some respects Mexico seems to be in advance of this country.—[Boston Post.

In a republic like ours, where there are political parties, a newspaper without any fixed political opinions, is a very poor guide and educator of the people. By referring to Revelations, third chapter, you can get information on this matter.—[Wilkesboro Chronicle.

The Southerner still adheres to its estimate of the cotton crop—fifteen per cent. less than the average. The farmers, though, those who have brought cotton to the cotton yard, are almost unanimous that the crop is twenty per cent. short.—[Tarboro Southerner.

We advise our colored friends and readers to insist upon John Sherman's telling them why Republican Ohio won't have mixed schools and why he thinks an ex-Confederate soldier in North Carolina is eminently respectable, while in the North he does not hesitate to pronounce the veteran a double-dyed and damnable traitor. —[Wilmington Messenger.

Ignatius Donnelly is vigorously at work on Jules Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' He is confident that he has discovered the cipher which proves two things—first, that it was written by James G. Blaine, and second, that it is a prophecy of the position he will occupy after the Presidential election in 1888.—[New York Herald.

The Democratic objection to Fred. Grant as Secretary of State of New York is that he was nominated and the people are asked to elect him because he is the son of his father; that if he had been the son of a father of no distinction he would not have been thought of for nomination, and that political preferment in this country, upon the sole ground of heredity, as in his case, is repugnant to the very first principle of Republican institutions.—[Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.

The New York farmers are having an awful time. George and McGlynn are telling them that land taxation is their only hope; Governor Hill is preaching to great crowds of them that personal property must be taxed as well as land; while Senators Evarts, Hiscock and Sherman are exhorting them to embrace the protection ideas of the Republicans as the only real remedy for present ills. Hill draws the biggest audiences. The farmers are not fools.—[Springfield Republican.

Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, and Senator Mahone of Virginia, are coming to Raleigh by invitation of negroes, to address the colored people at their Industrial Fair the latter part of October. If the colored people of North Carolina invite such slanderers of Southern white people to visit their Fair, Gov. Scales and other white North Carolinians should have nothing to do with such gatherings. Let the line be drawn between gratitude and ingratitude.—[Charlotte Democrat.

The trustees of Davidson College have recommended that "in view of the centennial of Presbyterianism in the United States occurring in the year 1888 the churches and people connected with Davidson College endeavor to raise $100,000 for the increased endowment of Davidson College, as a thank offering to God;" and "that contributions and subscriptions be taken up in all our churches in the months of April and October, 1888, the proceeds to be appropriated to the endowment of the chair of "Bible Study and Presbyterian History.'"

When Tourgee's novels are freely bought throughout the North it is a clear indication of the decadance of letters and the depravity of the Northern appetite. It is announced that the "smart" and quondam carpet bagger has three volumes ready, two of which are novels. They are called "Bolton's Inn" and "Black Ice." The third volume is composed of a series published in religious papers under the title "Letters to a King." If Tourgee had moral qualities to back his intellectual he would do. But he has no conscience.—[Wilmington Star.

The legal fraternity of the State complain often and loudly about the length of the opinions of the Supreme Court Judges; but we believe that none of them have ventured to complain through the papers of the State. We suppose that this is attributable to the great respect which lawyers in common with all other thoughtful people have for the courts of the country. Still if the evil of long opinions is as great as the private conversations of the lawyers show it is, surely there can be no objection to calling the attention of the Supreme Court to it in order that they may consider the propriety of shortening their opinions. No one has higher respect for the members of the present Supreme Court than we have. Why take a dozen pages to reargue and reexpress what has been before argued and expressed clearly and concisely by those who have preceded them? Why use a half dozen different expressions to convey one idea?

It strikes us that whenever the State goes into market offering her Governor's house for sale, it will be very much like the boy that drew the Elephant.

Besides we are opposed to its sale. We have always had a weakness to live in a fine house, and as we intend to be Governor of North Carolina some day, we expect our weakness to be gratified. However, we are in no hurry about it, when all the other aspirants gets through, then if we are not too old, we will come in, but upon this condition: the salary must be raised. We can't live on $3,000 per annum. Hold up brother Polk; don't sell our house right away.—[Hillsboro Recorder.

### PENCIL MARGINALIA—FOR SUNDAY READING.

BY H. P. M.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

"Sewing at once, with an equal thread,
The seams of a shroud and a shirt."

Such is the substance, if not the words, of Tom Hood's heart-stirring verse; but what good is achieved by appeals to human sympathy, that should make the whole world kin, when we see it constantly neglected and disregarded without even the palliation of necessity! In a North Carolina journal of recent date I saw an illuminated picture of the glitter and gallantry, the finery and foppery of a "night's dress" ball, attended by the young of a city supposed, in the very next paragraph of the same column to be, like Niobe, all tears, at the untimely end of one of the best and most beloved of the young men of that same city. Let me not be misunderstood. If Youth stay its joyous step until Death has time to more invade its rosy circle, in an instant the daughters of music will be forever brought low, but Fate's irretrievable intermingling of the "web of joy and woof of woe" in the thread of human life can afford no excuse for those heartless mockings of course and fashion which the collision of which we can almost imagine as we glance over the contents of newspapers which grudgingly, if at all, spare the "heading" to divorce the pure and the false some from their unwilling companionship on the same page.

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My fondness for tracing coincidences of expression leads me to call attention to the following:—

Burns, in his "Januar' Winds" has the exquisite simile,

"Her cheeks like lilies dipped in wine,
The lass that made the bed to me."

Green, a poet of Shakspeare's era, a profligate and unprincipled man, but a poet (to my thinking) of transcendent genius, gives us in "Menaphin's Eclogue," this line,

"Her cheeks like ripened lilies steeped in wine."

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Next to the famous retort of John Wilkes to the Earl of Sandwich, which will not bear repetition here, the finest piece of repartee I have ever encountered in reading is that administered by Charles Phillips, the famous orator and advocate, to Mr. Adolphus, the no less famous lawyer, reporter and LITTERATEUR. When the practice of the latter had in a great degree fallen into the hands of the Irish barrister, Mr. Adolphus, with natural, if not excusable pique, broke out on one occasion, "Phillips, you remind me of three B's. Blarney, Bully and Bluster!" "Ah!" replied Mr Phillips, "you never complained of my bees until they began to suck your honey."

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To the silly question asked so often—not by silly people only—"How can a lawyer reconcile it to his conscience to defend a person whom he knows to be guilty of a crime?" I can oppose no more PRACTICAL answer than these remarks of the great Sergeant Ballantine after an active experience of thirty five years at the bar. Says he, "I suppose few counsels have defended more accused persons than myself, and I must allow that innocence was not the characteristic feature of the majority of my clients; BUT I CANNOT REMEMBER ANY CASE IN WHICH I RECEIVED AN UNQUALIFIED ADMISSION OF GUILT."

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Rejection of the best men of the country, by partisan Senates, on partisan grounds, is not altogether an evil to POSTBELLUM days, nor confined to the Republican party. That great lawyer and statesman, Judge Crittenden, of Kentucky, and that still greater lawyer, George E. Badger, of North Carolina, were nominated to the Federal bench, and rejected by a Democratic Senate for that they were not "State's-Rights" Democrats. So says Mr. Blaine in his Twenty Years of Congress, vol. 1, page 131. And though Mr. Blaine's impartiality of statement as to many such matters may be well doubted, here the statement carries intrinsic evidence of its truth. They were rejected! What other than party reasons can be assigned? Surely, the Democrats would not stultify themselves by imputing mental or moral unfitness to such men!

### Another North Carolina Book,

[From Shelby New Era.]

Messrs. Babington, Roberts & Co., have just issued from their presses Col. John R. Logan's work, entitled "Sketches of the Broad River and King's Mountain Baptist Associations." The book is neatly gotten up typographically and reflects much credit on the publishers and binders. The book contains an introductory sketch of the author by Mr. Robert L. Ryburn, of the Shelby bar, which is replete with valuable information. The work contains more than six hundred pages and gives a complete and faithful history of the Baptists within the bounds of these associations, reaching back to their earliest formation. The most interesting feature of work is the sketches it contains of the leading ministers and laymen who have figured in the associational work.

### What Will Ruin the Country.

[From Durham Recorder.]

An old darkey from the "rooral deestricts," in concluding an argument on the new railroads that "are" coming to Durham, was heard to remark, "Times am changed; de new rale roades, de hog law, lokal oction an' bar'd wire fences am gwine ter ruin de country, yit."

## CO-EDUCATION.

### REV. DR. DEEMS TRACES ITS PROGRESS.

**He Believes that All Colleges Ought to Open Their Classes to Qualified Women.**

[From The Forum.]

In early life I was called to be a professor in the University of North Carolina, and subsequently to be President of the College for Young Ladies in Greensboro', N. C. Afterward I founded a school for boys and a school for girls in the same village and under the same government; the girls occupying a building which provided dormitories, recitation-rooms, and all the other apartments necessary for so large a family; the boys boarding in the village and having their school in a building two blocks away from the school for girls. Thus far only did public opinion in North Carolina before the war allow me to attempt an experiment in co-education of the sexes. The experiment, while still in its beginning, was, like many another valuable undertaking, thwarted by the breaking out of hostilities.

The subject has never lost its attraction for me, and I have watched with interest the growth of co-education. My own opinion is, that in the beginning of school life boys and girls should be educated together. There is a transition period when, perhaps, it would be best to educate them apart. They come again to another season in life when co-education seems better for both sexes. In addition to these views I have a profound conviction that exactly the same education should be given to both sexes in those studies which have for their aim intellectual development, as distinguished from studies immediately concerned with practical life.

If I had autocratic power I would restrict college study, also, to the branches which are specially, and I might say almost solely, intended for intellectual development. Latin, Greek, and mathematics should be the training in post graduate or university departments. I would have those studies which are intended for practical life, and they should be pursued only by those who had gone through the preliminary intellectual training in the college classes. Up to the close of the college course both sexes should have the same curriculum, there being no elective studies until the student is old enough and sufficiently trained to take the B. A. degree. Even in the post graduate and university classes there are a few branches which both sexes can study together. Almost all the great universities and colleges for young women should be preparatory schools, in the college by a sexes should be admitted without any discrimination whatever. The examinations should be absolutely impartial. For a degree, the male pupils should be required to pass as rigid an examination as the female, and vice versa.

If these views were adopted I can see how a number of advantages would accrue to education. In the first place, there would be an improvement in the readjustment of courses of study. In the second place, there would be an improvement in the interplay of influences between the sexes, such as there is in the family, consisting of men and women, girls and boys. In the third place, there would be an improvement in bringing together the properties and the endowments of the small male and small female college into one institution. These are theoretical views, and have been growing on me for years. Lately I have had occasion to set myself to ascertain whether they were practical. Providence denied me the privilege of completing the experiment that I had undertaken, but during the last quarter of a century, since my career as a teacher practically closed, other institutions have been making experiments with what seem to be the following results.

The nearest institution is Columbia College. In 1883 the trustees ordered that a course of study, equivalent to the course given to young men in the college, but not identical with that, should be offered to such women as might desire to avail themselves of it, to be pursued under the general direction of the faculty. The plan embraces nine different groups, viz., English language and literature; modern languages and foreign literature; Latin language and literature; Greek language and literature; mathematics; history and political science; physics, chemistry, and hygiene; natural history, geology, paleontology, botany, and zoology; moral and intellectual philosophy. The course is to extend over four years, and these are denominated first, second, third, and fourth, not freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior. The preliminary examination for entrance is to be held annually, and the candidate must be seventeen years of age. Having passed the entrance examination, the student must pursue the studies of the first group, viz., English language and literature; and, in addition, those of one other group, during the first and second years. At the end of the first year, however, a new selection may be made. The student is left to pursue her studies at her own discretion as to the manner and place thereof. Times for examination are appointed by the boards of the college.

It is conceded by Columbia College that its system is not particularly attractive, because it offers no instruction, women not being admitted to the college classes. It has not been in operation long enough to allow any of the candidates to complete the four year course; and as it was not expected that the applicants would take a full course, the larger number of the students at present are pursuing only special branches, and are not candidates for graduation. There are nineteen of them in all. The fourth year is about closing, and not more than one or two will come up for graduation when it ends. As the trustees did not venture in the beginning to hold out the attainment of a degree as a possibility, we can readily see why the number of full-course students is, probably, less than it would otherwise have been. The authorities of the college believe that the number of that class will probably increase hereafter. The venerable President Barnard, in a note to me, says: "As to the performance of the young women in their examinations, we have every reason to be satisfied. Some of them have displayed singular proficiency, especially in classical studies. As a rule it may be said that the young women are diligent students."

Syracuse University throws open the doors of all its colleges for the admission of women on the same terms as men. Its summary of students in the "Sixteenth Annual" (1886-1887) gives no data to enable one to see what proportion of the students are women. This is consistent with the university's plan of making no distinction. In looking over the catalogue of four hundred and thirty-seven names it is perceived that a very large proportion are names of women. The university has no dormitories. The students board in families near by. There is no discrimination whatever on account of sex. Its chancellor, Rev. Dr. Sims, informs me that no special rules are made because of the presence of both sexes in the university, the young women having every right that is accorded to the young men. He adds: "We have never had difficulty growing out of the presence of both sexes in the institution. The young ladies are as scholarly in every department as the young men."

Cornell University extends the amplest inducements to women. By an act of the trustees, passed in April, 1872, women are admitted to the university on the same terms as men, except that they must be seventeen years old. A separate building, the Sage College, has been erected and furnished for their residence. The entrance examinations, scholarships, fellowships, and all the studies except military science, are open to women as to men. Sage College was built, furnished, and endowed by the Hon. Henry W. Sage, at a cost of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and by him given to Cornell University as a place of residence for women who are students. It has a frontage of one hundred and seventy-six feet, and a depth, with an interior court, of one hundred and seventy-two feet. The building has every convenience and comfort. Great attention is paid to the health and the general physical culture of the young women. The immediate care of all the students is intrusted to a woman who has had wide social experience in Europe and America, and who has full acquaintance with the best methods for the education of women. The female students have the same use of libraries, laboratories, draughting-rooms, collections, and museums as the male students; and every effort seems to be made to carry out the intentions of the founder of Sage College, who to his munificent gift attached but one condition, viz., that "instruction shall be afforded young women, by Cornell University, as broad and thorough as that afforded to young men." The registrar of the university, Professor H. C. Thurber, tells me that Sage College is now more than full, the number of women in attendance being between eighty and ninety. Many of these are graduates of colleges for women, and many more are special students. He adds: "I think there is no longer any doubt here as to the general good results of the system."

Harvard does not admit women to scholastic residence. It has an "Annex" for female students, prescribes a course of study for them, and appoints a committee of examination. The fourteenth examination for women by Harvard University will be held in Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati next summer. Candidates who present themselves for this examination will be examined upon the studies required for admission to Harvard, but any student may, if she prefer, substitute for the prescribed and elective course an advanced examination in French and German. The time and mode of examination for the pupils will be the same as for the regular examination for admission to the university, and the same privilege of passing a preliminary examination on a part of the subject, and of completing the course in a subsequent year, will be allowed. There is a society for the college instruction of women. This society has charge of the examinations in Cambridge. When the candidate receives the president's certificate she is admitted to the course of instruction given in Cambridge by the instructors in Harvard University, under the direction of the society. That certificate is also accepted, if presented within a year of its date, by Wellesley, Smith, and Vassar Colleges, institutions for women alone, as the equivalent for examinations in such studies, whether preparatory or collegiate. It will be seen that this is a mere "annex;" women are not admitted to any part of the university. Last year about half a dozen certificates of completed examinations were issued.

In regard to the University of Michigan no statement more compact and comprehensive can be given than the following, received from my friend, Professor Alexander Winchell;

"Women have the same privileges in the University of Michigan as men have, and they avail themselves of them to the same extent. There are literally no discriminations made here on account of sex. Women study literature, languages, science, pharmacy, dentistry, medicine (homeopathic and 'regular'), and law. They take the degree of A. B., B. S., B. G., M. D., Ph.D., LL.B., D. D. S., etc. They study for advanced degrees—and get them. They earn equal honors with men. They are more faithful and generally make better attainments, though many men equal them. In some medical courses they have separate instruction and demonstrations. Few study law. None, perhaps, study civil or mechanical engineering, but some take mechanical draughting."

Co-education is carried forward in the University of Wisconsin. In the beautiful campus of that institution there is a building called Ladies' Hall. It contains a society hall, teachers' rooms, together with study and lodging rooms for about sixty students, and ample accommodations for boarding. The students' rooms are well furnished. The young women occupying this building are under the immediate charge of the principal, are required to board with the matron, and are expected generally to conform to the rules requisite for a quiet and orderly household. The institution assumes no responsibility for pupils, male or female, rooming in the city, except as regards good scholarship and general deportment. President Bascom says: "Young women are granted with us precisely the same terms with young men. Co-education here is entirely successful."

From the "Year-Book" of the Boston University it may be gathered that there is no more distinction made there between the sexes than between the inhabitants of States; even the absence of such distinction is not mentioned. Upon opening the "Year-Book" for 1887 one soon comes upon the names of women in the lists of Doctors of Medicine, Bachelors of Arts, and Bachelors of Philosophy, the curious thing being that all the Bachelors of Philosophy are named Eva, Alice, Ida, Louise, or Marcia. It so chances, also, that the names leading the senior, junior, freshman, and special classes are feminine names, modestly followed by names of the other sex. Plainly, Boston University has thoroughly wiped out the distinction of sex, and has for its purpose not the educating of men and women, boys and girls, but rather the educating of human beings.

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But co education cannot be forced. It must be the product of general increase of both enlightenment and broadening, two things which do not always go together. At present I do not see any reason why any college in the land may not open its classes to all women who can successfully undergo examinations for entrance. They will be old enough and well-trained enough to feel the responsibility of their situation. They will, probably, be of such character as by their presence to dispel those phantoms of danger which are raised upon a priori conjectures. In any case, each woman student would be under the disciplinary control of the college authorities, just as the men would be, and each student, male or female, should be treated according to his or her merits.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

## THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

### PROTECTION HAS NO FOOT-HOLD IN THE SOUTH.

**Outline of a Tariff Bill to be Submitted to the Democratic Caucus—The Evangelical Alliance—Cleveland's Trip.**

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1887.—The outline of a tariff bill was formed at the recent conference at Oak View between the President, Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Secretary Fairchild. This outline will be submitted to the Democratic Caucus as soon as possible after Congress assembles. It will be revised and deliberated upon and passed without much delay. A great many Democratic leaders have been in this city recently and they recognize the necessity of acting promptly and effectively in this matter. I have this from a prominent member of Congress as well as from several well informed newspaper men some of whom get their information on important subjects direct from Col. Lamont and Mr. Cleveland.

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Judge McCreary, a member of Congress from Kentucky is in this city and says the protection sentiment has no foothold in the South except in Alabama and in that State it is confined to the city of Birmingham. He proves his assertion by giving the fate of ex-Congressman Martin. He says: Mr. Martin represented that district in the last Congress, and voted with Mr. Randall. It was thought that he represented the sentiment of the people of his district. He lived in Birmingham and it was supposed that they would support him. But when he went in for the nomination he was defeated on that issue. He had some strength in the city proper, but the people came from the byways and mountains and the valleys and beat him. The majority of the people of the country demand that the tariff shall be reduced, so that the revenues will not be more than enough, as we say in our platform, to support the government "economically administered." Congress must make such a reduction this winter. The tariff bill which was outlined at the Oak View conference will doubtless be embodied in the President's message to Congress and the people will see when this is published that Mr. Cleveland is heartily in favor of a reduction of the tariff. A great many North Carolinians look to the efforts of Hon. John Henderson in the caucus to secure the proper reduction of the tobacco, whiskey and brandy tax. If Mr. Carlisle had recognized Mr. Henderson on the floor of the House during the closing weeks of the 49th Congress, he would have presented a bill which had already received the endorsement of some of the wisest men in the party, and which I have strong grounds for believing would not have been opposed by Randall. If North Carolina's tobacco and whiskey and brandy taxes are not closely watched in this caucus, and if Mr. Henderson's lead is not followed cordially by the united delegation from our State, those interests will suffer. Every State has its "own axe to grind" and many of our delegation are new men without influence or weight here. Mr. Henderson has experience and is thoroughly well read on the tariff and internal revenue question. Carlisle himself is not better informed. But our people must remember that in a caucus of the House, the State of North Carolina has the following new and untried men: There is John Nichols from Raleigh in the place of W. R. Cox. There are Col. Rowland, Mr. Simmons, (whom I hear highly spoken of on all sides) Maj McClammy and Brower. Brower's and Nichol's politics I don't profess to understand. The other gentlemen are Democrats, but they will not be able to accomplish anything of any moment here for fully two years to come, and will not do it then, unless they are industrious, shrewd and able. The House of Representatives has grown too large for any one man of ordinary ability to rise at once to prominence in it. There are 325 members and 8 delegates. Of these there are perhaps 179 Democrats. Mr. Henderson will clearly be the leader of our delegation on account of his experience and because he has made a specialty of this subject. Col. Cowles and Capt. Tom Johnston have paid considerable attention to the subject, but they have had other matters in hand, while Mr. Henderson has given a great deal of time and study to this very question. Mr. Henderson is admitted here to be one of the finest lawyers on the floor of the House. While he is not a brilliant orator, he is a clear and forcible speaker. These, with his high character and general popularity always secure for him the respectful attention of the House. In caucus he is especially effective and persistent. I know he realizes the importance of this tariff legislation as regards his own constituents, as well as the conscientious discharge of his duty. He is opposed, on principle, to the continuance of these heavy taxes. He did his best last session to have them lifted. I hope the new members will stand by him to a man as soon as the 50th Congress assembles and that our State will present an unbroken column for a tariff reduction. Abuse of Sam Randall, his followers and his methods won't accomplish a thing. It will have to be done by a strong, united, firm and at the same time courteous and conciliatory move on the part of the Democratic majority, backed by the cordial endorsement and support of the Administration. If this does not bring Randall and his crowd into the caucus, then I don't know what will. I think it will, for Scott of Erie was here during the Oak View conference and I have reason to believe he looked after Pennsylvania's interests as far as it was legitimate and necessary for him to do so.

There will be held in Washington early in December a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, that will begin on Wednesday the 7th, and last three days. The Rev. Josiah H. Strong, the General Secretary of the Alliance, is here making some arrangements for the gathering. The meeting is expected to be one of the most interesting and important that has occurred for many years. Many of the most distinguished clergymen and laymen in the country will be included in the list of speakers, among whom will be Bishop A. C. Coxe, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, Bishop Potter if he can attend, Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist church, the Rev. Dr. Dwight, Chief-Justice Waite, the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond; Justice Strong, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Representative W. C. P. Breckinridg, of Kentucky, and others. Bishop Coxe will speak on Ultramontanism and there will be papers and discussions on the "Saloon," "Divorce," "Mormonism," "The Public Schools," and upon the question how the spirit of competition now so rife among evangelical bodies can be avoided and the efforts of the churches made more effective.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland leave here for their long Western and Southern trip next Friday. They will be gone three weeks. This journey will cost the President several thousand dollars. He has engaged a special train for the entire distance consisting of an engine, a baggage and supply car and two palace cars. This train will carry them about 4,500 miles.

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The stringency of the money market has been relieved by the offer of the Government to buy up $14,000,000 worth of bonds and to prepay some of interest soon to become due. There is still supposed to be a surplus of $47,000,000 in the Treasury beyond the requirements of law. The rumors of an impending panic on Wall street started a good deal of talk about an extra session to be called in November, or as soon as possible after the President's return to this city. If Congress is not called in November, no work will be done before January. Congress invariably adjourns for Christmas and often its organization is not complete before January. It is probable however that the Wall street "panic" may be caused by Jay Gould's manipulations to accomplish some purpose of his own and that money will be easier as soon as the master of $20,000,000 of ready money is prepared for this desired result. It has been suggested also that some enemies of the Administration are circulating these panicky rumors.

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Dr. James Grant Bey, of Cairo, Egypt, while here at the Medical Congress, found time during the distracts of that meeting to present to the Museum some very interesting relics of ancient Egypt. Dr. Grant was a genial, pleasant-looking gentleman, made conspicuous by a red Turkish cap. Besides his duties as physician to the khedive, Dr. Grant has found time to pursue important studies in Egyptology, and to be present at most of the remarkable discoveries made in the past years in the ruined cities of the Nile Valley. Two objects of the highest interest in the collection given by Dr. Grant are pear-shaped pendants of gold which are imprinted with the kingly seal of Thothmes III, who lived 1,600 years B. C. A piece of the wrapping linen of Rameses II, on which Dr. Grant has written the royal seal of that king, provokes reflections on the changes since the busy hands of the weaver wrought that fine linen 3,300 years ago. A small bronze mummy box with a lizard on the top tells that the Egyptians were also careful of the bodies of as small animals as these. A mummied hawk is also in the collection. The hawk was the symbol of Horus, the sun god, and son of Osiris the greatest god in the Egyptian Pantheon. Two little porcelain statuettes were the subject of an interesting story told by the learned doctor. They are called Shubti, or respondents. When an ancient Egyptian went to the funeral of a friend he took several of these, which were deposited in an empty box provided for the purpose in the tomb, to represent that the friends wished the deceased to have plenty of servants in the next world to till the soil and sow seed. Hence they have agricultural implements and a bag of seed in their hands. These shubti were formerly mistaken for images of Osiris. Among other things is a copper figurette of the Ibis-headed god Thoth, the ancestor of the Greek god Hermes, the god of learning; one of a cat, the symbol of Sekhet, who corresponds to the Greek Diana, goddess of the moon; a small stone scarab or beetle with the seal of the goddess Hathor on the under side. Several fragments of papyrus, with old Greek characters written on them, are from the late interesting find of objects dating within the Christian era in the Fyoum. Seal rings, a piece of glass ornament, and many other things which space forbids mentioning constitutes the bulk of the collection. The remainder of the collection consists of other articles more nearly related to past Egyptian and modern times, such as Greek, Roman and Turkish coins, &c.

### Green Manuring—By George Allen, of New Berne.

NUMBER 5.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

A sufficient amount of the proper kind of food is of prime necessity for mankind, for animals, and for the land.

Animals that are not regularly fed with suitable food in proper quantity cannot be relied upon to stand severe strains. A diet of fried pork and bread may sustain life, but such food alone will not maintain the highest mental and physical vigor of a man and his family.

If the land is not properly fed with suitable food, the farmer cannot obtain from it the largest results.

Man cannot thrive on meat alone. The horse cannot live on corn, but must have a variety of food, to insure health and vigor. The land must also be fed with a variety of vegetable food, and in large quantities in order to obtain the best returns for the labor bestowed upon it, and for the concentrated fertilizers used.

It is fully as important that the land shall have vegetable matter to feed upon, in order to produce remunerative crops, as for man to have vegetables or fruits for his daily food. If the land is well supplied with vegetable matter, it can appreciate and use with profit a reasonable amount of commercial fertilizer under almost any kind of crop. If the land is not supplied with vegetable matter, and is in a poor and run down condition the concentrated fertilizer will not give certain or profitable results.

Many farmers use from two hundred to six hundred pounds commercial fertil