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## Greensboro Patriot.

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of the camp cut Jack's bonds and said:

"We don't want your blood, though you sought ours. You are free to go, Jack Bullet, but don't you ever enter Joe White's Dream again!"

The repressed man moved away without a word, nor did he look back as long as he was in view. When he had disappeared from sight the miners returned to their work, each one so busy with his thoughts that but few words were spoken. That day two weeks a man came up from "Cardboard City" and reported that Jack Bullet had been eaten up by a grizzly. Every man in camp felt glad that his town had escaped the disgrace of a hanging, and in the afternoon we saw Elder Graves shoulder a spade and turn down into a little valley. It was a beautiful spot, always full of the mellowest sunshine and the prettiest flowers. When the boys had knocked off work for the day they all descended into the place, for what reason no one knew, but by a sort of common consent. At the center of the valley the earth had been heaped up like a grave. At its head was a board—at its foot a wild rose. On the board Elder Graves had cut with his knife:

JACK BULLET,

AGED FORTY.

Men may not have given him a chance,

BUT GOD WILL!

You wouldn't think these rough men had sentiment in their hearts, but they saw through the elder's motives in an instant, and the roughest man in the lot stooped down and carefully rearranged one of the sods.

Three weeks more went by, and one evening Jack Bullet came into Joe White's Dream, alive and well. He stood on the little square in the center of the town, and he said not a word till the wondering men had gathered about him. Then he pointed to the grave in the valley, his eyes filled with tears, and he chokedingly said:

"Boys, I sneaked back here this morning to kill some one in revenge, but I can across that—that grave down—down there, and—"

He held out his hands to the men and the tears blinded him so that he could not see a face. Elder Graves went down on his knees again, every man with him, and there were more tears and a prayer so beautiful and tender and true that Jack Bullet sobbed like a child.

His heart was broken, and all the satan in his nature was driven out in a moment.

Joe White's Dream was a mining camp for many months after that, and Jack Bullet was one of the best men in it. The headboard grew gray as the rain beat down and the sun shone, and the wild rose grew till it covered all the grave, but no one disturbed a sod. The grave was a sign—a beacon light, as it were, and perhaps miners were right when they said of its town:

"They've had a revival up there, an' they are the best chaps an' the hardest workers on the slope."

The Romance of History.

[New York Times.]

An exhumation took place the other day at the Cemetery of Montmartre, in Paris, which recalls a rather melancholy passage of French history, and one, too, which is not without a shade of interest to Americans. The remains disinterred were those of Pamela, daughter of the Duke of Orleans, and the notorious Mme. De Genlis. The story of Pamela is, on the whole, a sad one. There were enough of hopeful blossoms around her earlier years, but she went down her grave in indigence, and only through the kindly offices of some Irish residents in Paris were her remains lately rescued from internment in the *fosse commune*, the Pot-d'Or of French cemeteries. She was educated with the Duke of Orleans, an English orphan, but she was more than a backward pupil. She was the sister of Louis Philippe, the future King of France. It was in those days that the Hotspur of the Geraldines, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was in Paris, learning the trade of revolution and formulating those plans which led up to the disastrous rebellion of 1798 in Ireland. He met Pamela, loved her and was loved in return. Lord Edward was the fifth son of the Duke of Leinster, was a gallant soldier, and was certainly no ill mate for the natural daughter of Philippe of Orleans. So the lovers were married at Tournay in 1790, and the future King Louis Philippe was present at the ceremony. They are said to have lived happily until Lord Edward met his melancholy and untimely end in the rebellion of 1798. "Only break it to her gently," was his request as he lay wounded and a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Time must have assuaged her grief, for she was subsequently married to Mr. Pittman, the American consul at Hamburg, from whom, however, she was afterward separated. She then lived in retirement in the country, resuming the name of Fitzgerald, but when Louis Philippe became King she went up to Paris. Her former friend, companion and schoolfellow refused to receive her. She died in 1831 in poverty. The ground in which she was buried had been purchased for ten years only by the heirs of Mr. Pittman, and

that period having long since expired the remains would have been removed to the *fosse commune* but for the timely intervention of the persons already indicated. They are now laid in the ground possessed by one of them in the Cemetery of Montmartre. Pamela's tomb in the Montmartre cemetery remained for years unknown. The daughter of a Duke of Orleans and the wife of a Geraldine had no more elaborate inscription to her memory than the following tribute of a friend:

A PAMELA,  
LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD,  
Son and le plus devoue.  
L. L.

Royal Funeral.

Countess Montijo's Obsequies.

Eugenie's Mother Followed to the Grave by Countess Montijo, Ambassadors and Grandees of Spain—Antique Carriages—Six Hundred Carriages of Mourners.

[By Cable to the N. Y. Herald.]

MADRID, Nov. 25, 1879.

The obsequies of the Countess Montijo, mother of the Empress Eugenie, were held here yesterday. They were attended by all the distinguished people in Madrid, by the two ambassadors, by the Duke of Tetan, Minister of State; by the Duke of Cosse Brissac, representative of the Empress Eugenie; by the Duke of Teran-Nunez and all the leading members of the French colony and many French travelers passing through the capital. The Duke of Alva and the Duke of Huescar received the distinguished mourners in a conservatory attached to the Montijo Palace in the Plaza de los Angeles, where, in a *chapel ardente*, was a superb catafalque. The body lay in a case of lead within a coffin lined with silver lace and covered with a cloth and cushion of golden tissue. The catafalque was hung with stuffs of yellow satin, embroidered in colors and adorned with rich work of silver. Two halberdiers of the royal chamber and guard watched at its head and two at its foot. A procession surrounded the coffin, intoning a hymn and holding the lights that are customary in these ceremonies. A solemn mass of the angels was being sung when the doors were opened to the mourners, many of whom were weeping and all of whom were deeply moved.

SETTING WATCH AND WARD.

The opening ceremonies were conducted by the Conde de Tendilla, grandee of Spain, to whom, according to the quaint Spanish usage, the body was delivered. The Duke of Alva advanced and said in a clear voice, "I deliver over to Your Excellency, in compliance with the wish of the family of the deceased, the body of Her Excellency the Countess of Montijo. Do you take charge of it?"

The Conde de Tendilla replied:—"I do take charge of it."

Then the Conde, in turn, addressed the royal body of halberdiers, who were present in full uniform, and said:—"Monitors of the royal chamber and guard, do you take charge of the body of the Countess Montijo?"

The halberdiers responded, "We do take charge of it."

The usual prayers were chanted and the coffin raised from its bed. It was then carried through the midst of the mourners to the head of the staircase, where it was received by the halberdiers, and by them placed in a beautiful *estufa* (hearse) of massive mahogany, richly decorated with branches and garlands of flowers, with hangings of white satin and tassels of gold. The gilded edges of the coffin gleamed in the sunlight.

IN SOLEMN PROCESSION.

The hearse was drawn by eight horses. On their heads were nodding plumes wherein black and gold were strangely contrasted. The sumptuous carriage which the Countess had used on state occasions followed slowly behind the *estufa*, and her favorite horses' heads were decorated with pink and white feathers. Then came a company of King's halberdiers. The chief mourners followed in two carriages. They were the Duke of Alva, the Count of Cosse Brissac, the Count of Guitan Comines and two representatives of the family of Alva. Behind them was a magnificent file of six hundred equipages. By the law of the Spanish ritual neither ladies nor the nearest relatives were allowed to join the procession. The Court was fully represented. There were mayor domos and life guards, lords of the bedchamber and lords of the household. The pageant slowly made its way through the streets, which were hushed into respectful silence. At length it reached the Campo Santo Jose and drew up before its gates. The coffin was taken from the hearse and placed upon an *estrade* which had been prepared for its reception. A procession of chaplains and churchmen, headed by the Abbot in his cope, the crucifix borne in front, advanced to meet the body. A new consignment of the body was made, and at its close the Abbot, deacon and sub-deacon threw holy water on the corpse, and solemn music rose into the air, chanting "Soli nomen Domini benedictum. Laudate pueri Dominum." Then, with all its rich adornments, with its golden cushion and its wreaths of flowers, the coffin was lowered into a provisional vault.

EUGENIE'S GRIEF.

The Empress Eugenie, since her arrival, has lived in retirement at

the Liria Palace, the seat of the Alva family. Except her own relatives she has received nobody. Her sorrow is very deep. To-day she received telegrams of condolences from all the sovereigns of Europe. Madrid is in mourning. No lady in the capital was so popular as the Countess Montijo; no house so hospitable, no heart so kind. Through her ballrooms had passed all the beauty and magnificence of Spain. Her social tact was unrivalled. She was perfectly unaffected, extremely witty, and if there was any difference between the Countess Montijo and other ladies of her rank, it is that she was even more simple in her manners, and even more anxious to please than they. Her palace, both in Madrid and at Oaramanchal, was the centre of the very highest society, and her death has robbed the royal nuptials of almost their brightest attraction.

The Currency.

Extracts from the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

The reduction on the interest bearing debt of the United States, from its highest point, on August 31, 1865, to November 1, 1879, is \$683,886,594, of which amount \$105,160,900 was accomplished since the refunding operations were commenced on May 1, 1871.

At the highest point the annual interest on the debt was \$150,977,697, while it is now \$83,773,778 only. There has, therefore, been a total reduction in this charge of \$67,203,919.

The total annual reduction of interest under these refunding operations since March, 1877, has been \$14,297,177, while the saving on this account, growing out of the operations of the present year alone, is nearly nine millions, (\$8,803,707), and the total annual saving in all the refunding operations of the government since 1871, is nearly twenty millions (\$19,907,607). These refunding transactions are believed to be without parallel in financial history.

The government has still outstanding \$273,681,350 in six per cents, and more than \$500,000,000 in five per cents, all of which will mature in 1881. The refunding of these bonds into four per cents will save \$10,475,000 in interest annually. The credit of the government is now such that it is not improbable that long before its maturity the present debt may be refunded into three and a half per cent. bonds, which is one-half per cent. more than the rate of the English consols, thus saving to the government a large additional amount of interest.

RESUMPTION.

There was no demand for payment of the notes of the government, and the gold coin in the Treasury, which amounted to one hundred and thirty-five millions, on the day of resumption, increased more than thirty-six millions in the next two months, the amount held on the first day of November, 1879, exceeding one hundred and seventy-one millions.

Resumption has made the dollar of the same value at home and abroad. The refunding of the debt has placed idle funds in the hands of some holders as have declined to reinvest in the four per cents. The good harvests, the shipment of produce, the large production of gold and silver from the mines, and the importation of gold when still continues will certainly make money abundant, and have already stimulated speculation to an unhealthy degree, and will be likely to do so in the future. Not long hence, the specie which has so long been hoarded, or which has hitherto been used only in payment to the government of duties on imports or in the purchase of foreign exchange will be brought into general use. The effect of the present increasing and prospective redundancy of the currency is manifest in the transactions of the stock board during the last three months, which are said to be the largest on record, one-fourth of which are estimated to have been based upon stocks which pay no dividends. The increase in the market value of many classes of bonds which have heretofore been considered almost worthless, has brought upon the market also a flood of shares of mining and of other corporations, many of them fictitious. The necessities of life, as well as articles of luxury, have experienced in the upward movement, and their prices, if not raised too high, are likely soon to rise beyond a reasonable limit.

AMOUNT OF CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

STANDING.

The total amount of the circulating medium cannot be hereafter accurately given, such total being affected by estimates of the amount of coin in the country. The latter amount is estimated by the Director of the Mint to have been four hundred and twenty-seven millions on the first day of November in this year, of which amount one hundred and twenty-one millions was in silver coin. If this estimate is correct, the circulating medium on that date was composed as follows:

Treasury notes outstanding, \$46,681,016  
National Bank notes outstanding, \$36,151,418  
Gold in the Treasury, less certificates held by the banks, \$15,900,493  
Silver in the Treasury, less certificates held by the banks, \$6,972,289  
Coin in the banks, (Oct 22) \$2,173,741  
Estimated amount of coin held by the people, \$21,178,545  
Total, \$118,933,594

It has been generally supposed

that upon the day of resumption the available currency would be immediately increased by the addition of its volume of the coin in the country; but it is now evident that this expectation has not been realized.

The amount of coin and currency in actual circulation at the present time is believed to be not greatly in excess of the average amount during the five preceding years.

RECOMMENDS BANKS TO HAVE GOLD RESERVE.

The Comptroller urgently recommends that all the national banks shall take advantage of the present influx of gold to accumulate in their vaults an amount equal to the total cash reserve required by law. It induces the hope that the reports of another year may show them to be possessed of at least \$100,000,000 of gold coin. If this coin, which is still flowing into the Treasury, shall also be largely accumulated by the banks, it will be more likely to become diffused among the people. This would certainly be the case if the smaller denominations of notes were withdrawn from circulation, which might perhaps be done without inconvenience if postal orders were issued in small amounts, and at a minimum cost, at every postoffice.

Miscellaneous.

Hearing With Their Teeth.

Experiments with the Audiphone on a Class of Deaf Mutes.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Audiphone, a new instrument designed to enable the deaf to hear, was tested on the 21st of November, at 41 East Twenty-second street New York, in the presence of Dr. Peter Cooper, the Rev. Drs. Thomas Gallaudet and J. M. Stevenson, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Prof. Jenkins of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. Henry Bergh and many others. Prof. Jenkins had with him a class of mutes.

Richard G. Rhodes, of Chicago, the inventor, said that he had been deaf for a number of years, and that he discovered the principle of the audiphone by accident. One night, after making many fruitless experiments, with the view of finding some way of hearing his watch tick, he listlessly touched the case of the time piece to his teeth, and he was surprised to find that its ticking was distinctly audible to him. This discovery led to the invention of the audiphone.

The instrument has the shape and size of an ordinary staff, and it may be used as such. It is made of a composition said to possess the property of gathering sounds and conveying the sensation to the auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth, the external ear having nothing to do with hearing in this manner. The material resembles gutta percha. Small coils running from the tube edges and converging at the handle serve to bend the blade of the instrument to the proper curve for hearing to the best advantage under different conditions. When in use, the edge of the thin curved blade is touched to the upper teeth.

The notes tested the audiphone. A young man who had been deaf from infancy heard words spoken in the tone of ordinary conversation. A little girl who was born deaf indicated by signs and looks of surprise that she heard the sound of voices; but, having never before heard any sound, she did not know the meaning of the words. Instruments were placed in the hands of the entire class, and a lady sang, accompanied by an organ. At the sound of the first notes the faces of the mutes expressed great surprise and when the voice of the singer rose and fell, and the harmony of the accompaniment blended with the voice, the pleasure of the mute listeners was manifested. Their faces lighted up and their hands were moved up and down as the pitch of the air rose and fell. Some of the mutes waved their hands with a peculiarly graceful movement to show that they could distinguish between the volume of the crescendo passages and that of the less loud portions.

The inventor claims that totally deaf persons may be made to hear ordinary conversation by the use of the audiphone, and that they may then be taught to speak.

Furs and Skins.

[New York Current, Nov. 15.]

A leading fur house publishes the following in a late circular: "There was an unusually large catch of raw furs last season, a large portion of which is still in Europe unsold. At the late Leipzig Fair business was very unsatisfactory; prices for most kinds sold were lower than at the London sale in July; muskrats were largely offered, but so slack was the demand for them that they were nearly all withdrawn. In this country there is almost no demand for American furs other than bear, otter and beaver. These facts seem to justify the prediction that the coming catch will have to be sold at very moderate prices."

In 1860 we imported manufactures of wool of the value of \$28,000,000 while in 1878 with an increased population of not less than 10,000,000, we imported but \$25,000,000 worth of woollen goods. The annual product of the wool manufactures of the United States amounts to near \$500,000,000—being \$273,000,000 in 1878, and the returns were incomplete.

## Ladies' Department.

Et Ceteras of Dress and Fashion.

[By Elsie & Co., New York.]

New gray gloves are blue tinted. New reticules are square and flat. Hand-painted lace is a late novelty.

Plain velvet cloaks will again be worn. Colored street wraps are again fashionable.

Undressed kid gloves retain their popularity. Large and small bonnets are equally fashionable.

Chemisees and inside kerchiefs are again in vogue. Many walking costumes are made with a jacket bodice.

Fleches of all sizes and in every imaginable shape are worn. Tiger and leopard velvets are handsome trimming novelties.

Large roses of Breton and point d'esprit laces are worn. There is no absolute rule about any detail of the toilet this season.

Flowers are as much used for garnitures of evening dresses as ever. Cream-colored silk net, polka dotted and washable, is sold for neck scarfs.

Both very light colored and very dark costumes for street wear are in vogue. Striped velvets are not so popular for parts of costumes as those with set figures.

Opera cloaks of white tulle sanglier, (boars' cloth), bid fair to be very fashionable. The corsage bouquet of the passing moment is one or several large red Ture satin roses.

White felt and plush hats and bonnets continue to be favorite opera and theatre *chapeaux*. As many fabrics and accessories now enter into a bonnet as into the most elaborate dresses.

Lambrequin paniers and tabliers must be very ample and carefully draped to look well. The tendency of the coiffure at the moment is towards classic simplicity and old Greek ideas.

The large *degreit* bow of Breton or point d'esprit lace is the neatest Parisian fancy in neck wear. Medium and dark shades of kid gloves will be more worn for full dress than for many seasons past.

Singapore silk is the new name for a soft silk in rich cashmere colors and designs, used for millinery purposes. Spencers of colored velvet with lace elbow sleeves, will be worn with white skirts for evening dress by young ladies.

Some foreign fashion journals say that dresses with but one skirt will certainly be worn this Winter in *degreit* materials.

Tare satin is the new name for that soft, gleaming, twisted, yet lustrous fabric, known sometimes as satin de Lyons.

Lambrequin drapery with paniers and tabliers combined, is the favorite arrangement for Parisian toilets of ceremony.

Two and three bands of narrow ribbons are worn around the waves of bandied hair that are worn with the Greek coil at present.

Corsages opening low in front, in shawl or heart shape, or square a la Pompadour, are fashionable for women of all ages.

White *montone*, a soft lamb's wool cloth, is used for dressy or evening or reception jackets for young girls, with Oriental trimmings.

A novelty in evening dress fabrics is white tulle sanglier, or boars' cloth, a heavy all-wool material, dotted in raised fine points.

Pale daphnium gray and mastic shades of chinchilla and beaver cloth, plain and ribbed, are again used for jackets, dolmans, visites and saquees.

New kid gloves show deep garnet or ruby shades, seal brown, navy blue, blue gray, olive, invisible green, and all the plastic and old gold tones of color.

The crowns of some plush bonnets seem to be composed entirely of jet beads, the embroidery actually covering completely the face on which the design is wrought.

A Dishcloth Dissertation.

A lady writes to the New York Advocate: "I had some neighbors once—clever, good sort of folks; one fall four of them were sick at one time with typhoid fever. The doctor ordered the vinegar barrels whitewashed, and threw all out, forty cents' worth of carbolic acid in the swill-pail and department. I went into the kitchen and made gruel—I needed a dishcloth, and such 'rags!' I burned them all, and called the daughter of the house to get me a dishcloth. She looked around on the table. 'Why,' said she, 'there was about a dozen here this morning,' and she looked in the wood-box and on the mantelpiece and felt in the cupboard. 'Well,' said I, 'I saw some old black rotten rags lying around and I burned them, for there is death in such dishcloths as those, and you must never use such again.' I took turns at nursing that family for weeks, and I believe those dirty dishcloths were the cause of all that hard work."

"Therefore, I say to every housekeeper, keep your dishcloths clean. You may only brush and comb your head on Sundays, you need not wear a collar unless you go from home—but you must wash your dishcloths. You may just sweep the floor when the sun gets right; the windows don't need washing; you can look out of the door; that

spider's web on the front porch don't hurt anything—but as you love your lives, wash out your dishcloth. Let the foxtail grass grow in the garden, (the seed is a foot deep any way,) let the holes in the heels of your husband's foot-rags go undarned, let the sage go ungathered, let the children's shoes go two Sundays without blacking, let the hens set four weeks on one wooden egg—but do wash out your dishcloths. Eat without a tablecloth, wash your faces and let them dry, do without a curtain for your windows and cake for your tea—but, for heaven's sake, keep your dishcloth clean."

Farming in Granville County.

[J. R. Hunter, in Oxford Torchlight.]

Mr. J. J. Meadows, of Tally Ho, Granville county, may be set down as a "minute man," and a successful farmer. Result of this year's farming including five barns of tobacco cured by renters: Worked eight hands and five horses. Cured 38 barns five yellow tobacco, crop somewhat damaged by fleas bags. Sowed about 500 lbs. Corn crop seriously damaged by drought—140 bbls. Wheat 280 bushels. Sowed oats on corn land died out and returns poor.

Spent on present crop of tobacco \$105 for Peruvian Guano, 300 lbs per acre when used alone, half the quantity when used with stable manure. Stable manure and coal dust, equal parts single hand fall to the hill and 30 lbs Peruvian to the thousand hills will make large yellow tobacco. Lot land, if firm and sandy soil, will make finer tobacco than new ground. Has known such land to produce fine tobacco for fifteen years in succession. Never cultivated new ground in tobacco the second year. Prefers for tobacco crop corn land rested one year. New ground should rest the second year. Should not be sowed in wheat. The third year will make the finest crop. Favors high topping, 14 to 16 leaves, and high priming, if not, the ground leaves afford too good a hiding place for worms.

# The Greensboro Patriot

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Proprietor.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., Wednesday, December 11, 1879.

Ex-Vice President Colfax has made \$40,000 by lecturing on the life of Lincoln.

The Re-Adjusters in Virginia have a majority of twenty on Joint ballot in the Legislature.

Rep. Rutledge did not intend to resign. As they refused to elect him Governor, he is going to run for Congress.

Vanderbilt sold 250,000 shares of N. Y. Central Railroad stock last week and scooped up \$90,000,000.

Since the Re-Adjusters carried the election in Virginia, Gen. Mahone is looming up as a candidate for U. S. Senate.

It cost Chicago \$500,000 to get up the Grant reception but she scooped in about \$1,125,000. So it was a paying job you see.

Three thousand seven hundred retailers of lager in Cincinnati. Without lager, hops and Deacon Smith where would Cincinnati be?

The editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, has settled the disputed question as to where hell is by the positive assertion that it is in Massachusetts.

Conjugal bliss is not a distinguishing feature of social life in Connecticut if the divorce list be any criterion. At the last term of Superior Court at Hartford, fifteen divorces were granted.

A fight over a jug of liquor sent Rufus Streeter, aged 70, to the grave and Asa Magoon, aged 63, to the gallows, at Barre, Vermont last Friday, a week ago. The fight occurred in October 1878, when Magoon beat Streeter to death.

St. Louis capitalists are ready to subscribe \$1,000,000 to carry out the proposition to make Port Royal, S. C., the exporting and importing point for the South-west.

To hear some people boasting of the exploits of certain military gentlemen, one might think there never had been an Alexander, Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Bob Tompkins or Jim Blaine.

Frank Leslie, the publisher, is before the courts of New York asking an injunction to prohibit Frank Jr. from using that name in publications. The old man says the young man is trying to swindle him; and he don't want the young scamp to do it.

A dog belonging to some wealthy New York people recently died. A silver mounted, satin lined casket was provided for the remains and six carriages followed them to the cemetery where they were solemnly interred. The sense of that family went with the dog.

The last move, reported from Washington, on the political chessboard is the creation of a new military office for the special benefit of Grant—a sort of high-epoch-plum over the army with a \$50,000 salary. That would get him out of the way of certain aspirants for the presidency. It won't take. There are almost as many officers now as privates in the army, and about three times as many of both as there is any use for.

Judge Huxton in a recent interview with the editor of the Asheville Journal said, speaking of his candidacy for the Governorship, "I am in the hands of my friends if they think me worthy."

We sympathize with the politician who is "in the hands of his friends."

Judge Gilmer believes in enforcing the law against carrying deadly weapons, and in this is setting a good example to all concerned. There is hardly a disturbance reported in the State that the knife or pistol does not figure conspicuously.

Some big speculations in Railroad stocks in New York within the past month. Jay Gould waded into the Pacific Central and plunked down his check for \$3,000,000, said to be the largest check ever given by one individual. But Jay is a boomer, on stocks.

Five thousand people at Wayne Court House, in West Virginia, went out on 25th ult., to see Laban Walker perform on a rope. The sheriff managed the show, and the crowd went home satisfied. On the same day the life was choked out of Crescencio Uvalde, who murdered his wife, at Laredo, Texas.

For the information of those who are nominating Horatio Seymour for the Presidency, the New York Sun asserts that "there is no earthly power that can induce Mr. Seymour to accept a nomination." If that's the way the old gentleman talks the boys ought to hold up.

The directors of the Cotton Exchange, at New Orleans extended to Senators Vance, of N. C., Hill, of Ga., and Cameron, of Penn., the Congressional Investigating Committee in the Spofford-Kellogg case, the freedom of the Exchange rooms during their stay in that city.

While two preachers in Waynesboro, Pa., on the night of the 26th ult., were holding a disputation as to how people ought to be baptized in orthodox style, whether with a little sprinkling or a liberal dunk, a broken bench caused a pandemonium among the crowd jammed in the church, and many were injured in the wild effort to escape.

Senator Vance, of our State, who, it seems, is ever ready to do good work, and has indeed a peculiar talent that way, delivered his popular lecture "The Scattered Nation" in the lecture-room of Dr. Markham's church, New Orleans, on Thursday evening 27th ult. The proceeds were given to the Ladies' Bethel Association.

There was made in this country the past year 71,292,621 gallons of whiskey, etc., 15,000,000 of which were sent to Europe. What was left to be guzzled by the American people cost somewhere between \$341,000,000 and \$455,000,000 according to the size of the bar drink. Suppose the sovereigns of this country were assessed this much annually for schools, churches or internal improvements what a howl there would be raised and how oppressive it would be.

## A Growing Power.

The recent operations in Railroad stocks wherein Vanderbilt sold \$30,000,000 of stock in the N. Y. Central, and Jay Gould secured a controlling interest in the Central Pacific gives some idea of what colossal proportions some of these corporations are attaining. The fact is the smaller corporations are being so rapidly absorbed by the larger ones that it is only a question of time as to when the railroad interests of this country will be entirely controlled by a few railroad kings.

There is a question at the bottom of this which interests the people of this country. For years back it is a recognized fact that these corporations have dictated the legislation in this country both in the State Legislatures and in the halls of Congress. Credit Mobilier lorded it in Washington with an unblinking front and bought up senators and congressmen as a cattle dealer would buy so many head of cattle, and when money was needed to carry through any desired legislation that money was forthcoming. The unexpected exposure of that gigantic conspiracy to swindle, gave it a sort of quietus and laid some conspicuous politicians on the shelf and sent others to their graves. But the Credit Mobilier is only dead in name, not in fact. It operates, but not so boldly as it did in those days of reckless villainy, when the honest man in the legislative halls was the exception.

But whether they be inspired by honest or dishonest motives these huge corporations become dangerous, for with their immense power they can always exercise influence over Legislative bodies, and can always find ready tools to advocate such measures as they desire. Practically speaking they dictate the policy of the States and of the country, and shape it to their own special benefit and to the detriment of the people, whose interests always suffer when brought into contact with corporations who count their dollars by the million. When these corporations can span a continent controlling not only the trunk lines but many of the branch roads, employing thousands of men and expending millions of dollars annually they become factors in our politics whose power it is hard to measure. There has not been for years a movement on the political chess-board in which that power was not seen and felt.

And it will be seen and felt in the future even more than in the past, for there is not a day that does not add to their strength and multiply their resources.

Suppose Vanderbilt with his seventy-five or hundred millions of wealth to back him desired the passage or defeat of any particular measure in the Legislature of New York how long would it take him to accomplish it? Only so long as it would take him to make his wishes known. Suppose Jay Gould finds it to his advantage to elect certain men to Congress to further his schemes as he reaches out towards the Pacific, will he spare money to do it? Not much. It will come down and be placed "where it will do most good." The same may be said of all the other corporations rival to him or to Vanderbilt. They carry their measures through without corrupt influences if they can and when they can't they see what virtue there is in the mighty dollar. That's their history in the past; it will be in the future.

The political battles of the near future will be between these striding monopolies and the people, unless the people wish to surrender everything to them, which is not likely. The time is not far off when other questions now agitating the public mind will either be settled or will be merged in the greater question of the common cause of the many against the few, the few controlling what the many ought to have.

The man who can sit in Wall street and make his power felt in San Francisco becomes a sort of Warwick whose fiat makes and unmakes rulers in the Republic according as they do his bidding. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if vigilance be not exercised, the time is not far distant when these Railroad magnates will say who shall be Governor, member of the Legislature, Congressman, Senator or President. They will virtually own the country and rule it as they see fit.

## Congressional.

The regular session of the 46th Congress convened in the city of Washington on Monday last at noon. The Senate heard the message and adjourned as a mark of respect to Hon. Z. Chandler, lately deceased. The House sat while the message was read, and adjourned.

According to Prof. Proctor, it took the earth only 450,000,000 years to cool down, and it will be some 2,500,000,000 years before she reaches the dilapidated condition of the moon. Well, guess we can stand it.

## A Word to our Patrons.

The holiday season is at hand, and our people of every class should enjoy themselves for a brief period. Editors and printers are just like other people, and they too are entitled to the same privileges accorded to the balance of mankind. We all want to enjoy the annual festivities, but before doing so it is necessary that we should take a little time and review our labors of the year now nearly gone. Have we any means left after meeting our obligations, with which to enjoy the holy festival of Christmas? Have we paid the printer—that's the question, indeed the most important of all. The PATRIOT for 1880 will, it never fails to make the usual weekly visit, but it goes to the owners of many firesides who have failed to pay the annual subscription.

And now, kind reader, let us appeal to you to come in and make our heart glad by liquidating past dues, and renewing your subscription.

To each patron of the PATRIOT we say, bring with you a new subscriber. The PATRIOT for 1880 will be vastly improved. It is the intention of the present management to make it the leading Democratic weekly in North Carolina.

We don't believe in asking delinquent subscribers for a settlement through the columns of our paper, but in this case it is absolutely necessary.

No paper can be conducted successfully on a credit basis, and we must really insist on Cash in advance for all subscriptions.

## Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South.

The 43d Session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convened in the Methodist Church at Wilson today, Bishop Wightman presiding. The Methodists of North Carolina occupy a prominent and useful position, and they are increasing their membership at a rapid rate. In 1878, 3,223 new members were admitted into the church, and when the report is made this year, we doubt not that the increase will even surpass that of last year. As an evidence of the material prosperity of this denomination, we publish a synopsis of the statistics of 1878: There were 241 local preachers, 61,613 white members, 445 colored members, 713 Sunday schools, 4,534 teachers, 34,464 scholars, and the libraries of the various churches contained 34,530 volumes, valued at \$7,398. They own 70 parsonages valued at \$88,175, and 764 churches whose value was \$702,385. There are about 165 ministers, of which number 15 are supernumerary, leaving 150 active preachers. Twenty-one young men have applied for admission into Conference this year, and with this addition the ministry of the Methodist Church in this State will number about 175. This body embraces some of the best minds in the State, and Wilson will be honored by such guests.

—The PATRIOT, this week, presents its usual supply of fresh news, gossip, correspondence, spicy local items, etc.

On the first page, "A Little While" should be read by all, "Jack Bullet's Broken Heart" by M. Quad, a story of frontier life, a most excellent selection; "The Romance of History;" "Royal Funeral" giving an account of the Countess Montijo's obsequies which appear to have been impressive to a degree unusual in even royal funerals. The article on the "Currency" should be read by everybody interested in our national finances. The selections under the head of "Miscellaneous," "Ladies' Department," "Agricultural," etc. are very interesting. On the fourth page the children are remembered. Don't fail to read "Mother's Love" and "Why Master Nimrod Went to Mill." The "Record of Events" in second column was carefully compiled from our exchanges up to Nov. 29. Special attention is called to the "Game and Bird Laws" which we publish for the benefit of sportsmen and others. The Advertising columns on the fourth page are worthy of special mention, and we trust you will devote a few moments to them. We call attention to the contents on the first and fourth pages for the reason that many of our patrons are in the habit of reading only the inside pages of the paper.

The Agricultural Department puts the crops in the United States for 1879 as follows: corn, 1,500,151,570 bushels; cotton, 4,926,255 bales; barley, 40,184,000 bushels; buckwheat, 13,438,000 bushels; oats, 365,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 181,362,340 bushels; rye, 20,646,000 bushels; tobacco, 384,059,659 pounds; wheat 448,750,000 bushels.—Wilmington Star.

Five steamers for Europe left New York on Saturday with full cargoes. There was a large quantity of tobacco taken for Germany. The principal aggregates are: Grain, 669,800 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; flour, 17,000 barrels and 73,900 sacks; cheese, 26,000 boxes; bacon, 15,000 boxes; butter, 1,700 packages; cotton, 8,400 bales.—Wilmington Star.

## Mr. Hayes' Message.

We publish in this issue a synopsis of Mr. Hayes' message, which contains its substance and will give a pretty accurate idea of his views on the subjects he considers. There is nothing in the message which will attract any special attention or create any special interest, his suggestions about retiring the greenbacks now in circulation and stopping the coining of the silver dollar of present value. (This will probably call some of the western members to their feet.)

He indulges at some length in his usual stereotype about civil service, equal rights of citizens, and other hypocritical clap-trap. Considering the active part he and his cabinet played in the late elections his homilies on civil service are a burlesque of the most ridiculous order.

The "latter day saints" in Utah may be interested in his gentle allusions to them, but they will not take the suggestion to refuse them admission into the Union unless they renounce polygamy much to heart for they have no very brotherly attachment for the Gentile or his government, both of which they wouldn't object to seeing landed in the torrid regions where skating is not one of the amusements.

With this brief reference we turn the synopsis over to the reader.

## Retirement of Greenbacks.

Mention has previously been made of a contemplated purpose on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend in his annual report the permanent retirement of the outstanding legal tenders. The Secretary declines, for obvious and proper reasons, to converse, for publication, on the subject of the features of his forthcoming report, and therefore any statements assuming to give an authoritative version of his recommendations must be received with caution. While this is the fact, it can be stated now as a matter of general belief that the secretary has concluded to recommend the retirement of the greenbacks, and will advance sound arguments why such provision should be made. Mr. Sherman, who considers with special minuteness the monetary steps, holds that final and complete consummation of the retirement of the greenbacks. This he would like very much to see accomplished during the period of his administration of the Treasury Department. Whether or not he makes his anticipated recommendation, it is understood that bills to carry out that object will promptly be introduced in both houses of Congress, and the subject of the retirement of the greenbacks will certainly come up very soon, but not until after the Christmas holidays.

## LATEST NEWS.

### A Death Dance in Naples.

PARIS, December 1.—Twenty-seven persons were dancing on the ground floor of a factory in course of construction at Foggia, Naples, when the two upper floors fell upon them. Seven persons have been exhumed, but there is no hope of resuscitating the others alive.

### Mysterious Disappearance of a Beautiful Girl.

NORFOLK, December 1.—The town of Norfolk is greatly excited over the mysterious disappearance of Miss Virginia Rawls, daughter of Francis H. Rawls, formerly sergeant of the town. On midnight of Friday last, when returning to her home, she was wrapped over her night clothes, without a hat, she went out of the front door. Not returning, the family became alarmed, and started in search of her. The search was kept up all night, but without success. Yesterday morning a colored man said he saw her going in the direction of Nansemond river the night previous, and upon examining the space between the residence and the river her tracks were found and easily recognized. As she did not return to the house, the opinion was created that she had drowned herself, and the entire day was spent in dragging the river, but without avail. To-day they have been firing cannon, in hoping that if drowned the body would rise. Miss Rawls was very young and handsome, and the family are plunged in the greatest distress over the uncertainty of the fate of their daughter.

### Political Notes.

A Correspondent writing to the Durham Tobacco Plant from Grayville county, Nov. 26th says: Next year will be a memorable one in the political history of North Carolina and of these United States as well, but we are more interested in home rule. We want the Old North State ruled by honest and capable men. In view of this fact we know no man who would give such universal satisfaction to the Democracy as our friend and Governor, Seymour, in 1880 as Judge Almond A. McKoy. He can be elected over any candidate the Republicans may put forward by 20,000 majority. McKoy is the man for the people.

### Hendricks Willing to Take Second Place.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Mr. Hendricks has written a letter to an intimate friend saying that it is necessary for the best interests of the Democratic party that he should take second place on the national ticket with Gov. Seymour, he will accept the nomination.

Captain Thomas J. Robinson, Secretary to the State Agricultural Department, died at his residence, near Fayetteville, on Thursday of last week.

## Our Washington Letter.

[Special to the PATRIOT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 79.

The National fair but recently inaugurated and carried to successful issue by the energy and pluck of our enterprising citizens, had scarcely dispersed its crowd, when close on its heels the "Army of the Cumberland" filled our city to do honor to its leader. The balmy days more of Spring than Fall lent pleasure to these occasions. With no stint of purse, the survivors of the gallant phalanx, have placed in one of the circles of this beautiful city an equestrian statue. Thomas, at the outbreak of the war, was comrade in arms with Lee and Albert Sidney Johnson—the two latter with their views of State sovereignty came South. Thomas centralized, and remarkable on the day of the unveiling of the statue, of all the escort, Virginia, the native State of Thomas, furnished the only volunteer soldiers. Does heroism always derive its lustre from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed?

In further honor, the grand military and civic ball at night engaged the corridors and halls of the nation's capital, when beauty, pomp and circumstance, played each their parts, and the next day the nation sat down again to sober self to wait some other boom in course of time.

Thanksgiving, under special orders from the White House, gave all government clerks and all others, turkey disposed, a holiday. The day was generally observed, and all boarding house keepers took the occasion to offer a short petition that the reassembling of Congress was so near at hand.

To-day the 46th Congress convenes, and let us hope for wise and prudent legislation so much, so sadly needed—coming together so soon after a day of prayer and thanksgiving, can't we expect, irrespective of party prejudices, that all strife will be laid aside, and some good accomplished for the whole people. Oh! for a hero, to make glad the waste places, and bring back the times of Auld Lang Syne when bribery, corruption, stealing and infernal means were unknown, or if known, punished. Can't that era dawn? or are we to wait the second coming of the Galilean Prince, who alone can give us "beauty for ashes, oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness?"

The interviewers are many, and no congressman great or small, but he must say something for headlines of the daily papers, and he is busy summing up—Grant is to pass into the presidency of the inter-oceanic canal with a \$50,000 salary. Sherman, has been weighed in the balances, and found wanting by the syndicate bankers, and rumors of some ugly treasury matters. John has an eye, too, on Thurman's place. Hayes has gone over body and soul to the Methodists, and while the country can stand a fraud, a class leader is too much to bear. Conkling, the milk and cracker hero of Concho, roams about ill at ease, and his views are badly shattered, and can't stand the sound of musketry, not even a small fowling piece.

Blaine is too busy counting the returns in Maine. Garfield and Stanley Mathews, aspire to parting their coat-tails over Thurman's seat in the Senate. Tilden, the de jure President, lives too near Brooklyn, has no backbone and allowed John Kelly to sit down on him.

Citizen Foster, following his trade, has measured off Thurman's grave, and it is said Hancock hung Mrs. Surratt, who then can be President? The noise is very faint and the boom is not full blown yet.

Seymour, if mother Shipton can be believed, will be the next President of the United States—put a mark right here.

Congress is making up very slowly, and our streets as yet, present but little life. With the rap of the speakers gavel at high twelve today the business of the long session begins. But few of our N. C. delegation have put in an appearance. I notice the arrival of Hons. R. F. Armfield and Walter L. Steele, Chief clerk F. E. Shober, the handsome and glibly iron gray "Bob" Furman clerk to Senator Ransom's committee; the old Roman Ed Liles, and Charlie Vance, clerk of Enrolled bills, with his handsome and charming young bride, (nee Katie Tate). Senator Vance, (our Zeb) is still in New Orleans, listening to the champion liars of the Pelican State, in matters of testimony of Spofford vs the irrepressible Kellogg.

Of the sayings and doings of this present Congress, and all the political straws the breezes waft towards me, I will endeavor to give to you readers, and I hope by confining my "prose quotations" to the Bible and Shakespeare, and poetic ones to Dr. Watts' hymns, that your readers will recognize in me a fellow student of literature, and that I will henceforth become a popular writer."

More anon, S.

## Our Durham Letter.

DURHAM, N. C., December 2, 1879

Editor Patriot:

For the last week, owing to the dry windy weather, receipts of tobacco have been light. This, of course, effects more or less every department of trade. Manufacturers all seem in good spirits and are shipping quite heavily. The excitement in regard to the Trade Mark decision has considerably abated and manufacturers express no fear or evince no uneasiness.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The large brick store of A. G. Carr & Co. and the two handsome stone front buildings erected by Messrs W. L. Blackwell & Co. and to be occupied by Capt. J. F. Freeland

and Nachman & Lehman are nearly complete and will be a credit to the builders and an ornament to the town. Dr. L. T. Smith is remodeling his store and is making a very handsome front. Other improvements going on in every part of town.

## PLEASURE AND GOSSIP.

A pleasure club was organized by about twenty-five young men last night. J. C. Angier was elected President, J. W. Jones Vice President, and G. E. Webb Secretary and Treas. A hop will be given by them at the Central Hotel on Friday night.

A warm supper party will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at the residence of Mr. Fanning to-night. Several young ladies and gentlemen are preparing to give a musical and theatrical entertainment at no distant day.

## BEEN HUNTING.

Messrs R. E. Lyon, D. C. Mangum, and Mr. Watkins spent several days last week in Eastern part of North Carolina, hunting. They came home with three fine deer. They killed a good many ducks and would have killed more but Bob Lyon forgot to carry his India rubber boots. Capt. E. J. Parrish, J. W. Jones and A. H. Stokes spent two days on Flat River killing birds. Capt. Parrish returned with the belt honorably won.

## REAL ESTATE SALE.

Mr. W. S. Roulhac, commissioner for the estate of J. K. Redman, sold 40 vacant lots adjoining the corporate limits yesterday at magnificent prices. They were bought principally by parties who expect to build.

## PERSONAL.

Messrs J. S. Carr and W. T. Blackwell have both returned from their Northern trip. They are looking well and meet all their friends with a smile and hearty shake. Mr. G. D. Miller who has been absent in N. Y. for two or three months returning medical attention has recovered fully and is at his post of duty. Everybody glad to see him. J. G. Ward who has been travelling for Messrs Lyon & Co. is resting a few days from his labors. Rev Mr. Wood, Capt. Wahab, A. H. Stokes and J. S. Carr all left this morning for Wilson to attend the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

## The President's Message.

### A SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A Discussion of Finance, the National Condition of the Country, Civil Service Reform, Polygamy, Rights of Citizens, Foreign Relations, &c.

Through the courtesy of the Associated Press we have the full text of the message of the President, read on Monday to the two houses of Congress.

The President begins by saying that the circumstances under which Congress assembled—the large measure of prosperity which the country enjoys—call for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good.

Congress is congratulated on the successful accomplishment of resumption. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for notes has been small and the voluntary deposit of gold and bullion for these has been large. The excess of metals deposited for notes over the amount of the balance of trade in our favor from July 1st to November 15th is placed at \$50,000,000. The public credit has improved, the 4 per cent. bonds have been sold at and above par, raising a fund sufficient to pay off all of the national debt redeemable under present laws. Amount of interest saved annually by the refunding process since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is \$792,121,700, of which \$500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of five per cent, and the balance is in bonds bearing six per cent interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will be thus effected, about \$11,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury.

To secure this important reduction of the interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by Congress during the present session.

The coining of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$40,986,912. The coining of silver dollars, since the passage of the act for that purpose, up to November 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which \$12,700,344 have been issued from the treasury and are now in circulation, and \$32,300,506 are still in the possession of the government.

Further experiments with the coinage, it is advised, had best be postponed until after the meeting of the Monetary Congress, but the suspension of the coining of the silver dollar upon the present legal limit, side by side, silver, it is maintained, will soon become the only standard of value, on the principle that the market value of silver is uniformly below that of gold. What is wanted is a currency of gold and silver, each of equal value.

The President takes the ground that as it is only in time of war or other pressing emergency that the issue of notes by the government is authorized, and that as no such emergency now exists, the circulation of notes, i. e., the greenbacks, should now be retired in some manner wisely calculated to forefend any disturbance of the present financial equilibrium. He also argues that, as it has been the policy of the government ever since the adoption of the constitution to pay off all debts as soon after they are incurred as possible, a sinking fund should now be provided, or the existing laws relating to that fund amended so as to fix a limit specified and distinct within which the present public debt shall be paid.

He then recommends that if the revenues of the government shall not be sufficient to provide necessary funds to meet the demand of such a policy a tariff should be placed on tea and coffee, as that tax could be conveniently levied, and would be less felt by the people than any other.

The continued practice of polygamy in Utah, the President urges, demands attention at the hands of every department of the government. Those practicing polygamy should be prosecuted and punished. This territory has now sufficient population to entitle it to representation as a State, but this change of its condition cannot be allowed until its citizens abandon a practice which civilized communities recognize as criminal. The plea that polygamy is a right guaranteed under the law granting religious liberty to all people, no longer holds good in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the regulation of the system of marriage which now obtains in Utah is within the legislative power of Congress.

The law which has been for seventeen years a dead letter, but which, under this recent decision, is made alive, should be vigorously enforced, and if necessary the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship should be withheld from the polygamists who continue to violate the law of the United States making the practice of their peculiar doctrines criminal.

The recent elections have shown to the President the purpose of the people to see all sections secure in the enjoyment of their personal and political rights, and he believes that "the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional and State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. He believes that when the public mind is set at rest upon the subject of popular rights, pacification of the whole country will come.

Considerable space is devoted to civil service reform, and the President dwells upon the evils and perils of the partisan spoils system of appointment to office. He maintains that political considerations, that not enter into appointments, should be the capacity of men and regard for the public interest should alone control, and a system which would change public officers with every election, only on political grounds, is highly mischievous. The system of assessing office-holders also denounced. It is maintained that office-holders should feel at perfect liberty to give or not to give to political campaign funds. He is opposed to any system of appointment or tenure which would make the officeholder a mere servant of the party which gave him office, and discourages the idea of these giving unduly of their time to partisan politics. In discussing this subject the President recommends to Congress the revival of the Civil Service Commission, which was in existence several years ago for the purpose of examining and enquiring into the capacity of applicants for offices within the gift of the government.

Our relations with foreign countries, it is observed, have continued peaceful. Reference is made to the unsettled condition of the questions at issue between America and Great Britain with reference to the fisheries, but no congressional action is suggested that an appropriation be made to have the United States represented at the exhibition at Melbourne, Australia, next year.

Questions of difference with Spain have been settled. The East Florida claims are again in dispute. A treaty with the Netherlands has been signed and ratified. Questions of difference with Switzerland in relation to pauper and convict emigrants, are in process of settlement.

The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States with a dispassionate fairness, and to co-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding, and will be pressed with diligence.

Mexican raids and depredations have greatly decreased. The third instalment of the award against Mexico has been paid. No other facts of interest in regard to relations between this and other countries are mentioned, but it is regarded as a fit subject for congratulation, that there is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries.

Referring to the condition of affairs in Alaska, he alludes to the fortuitous appearance and interference of the British vessel Osprey at Sitka, during the troubles in that vicinity last spring, and then recommends the immediate establishment of a territorial judiciary in Alaska. The reasons advanced to support this suggestion are, in effect, that the interests of economy will be served by prompt trials of offenders against the laws of the United States in the territory where their crimes may be committed. Under the present system prisoners and witnesses are transported at great expense to Oregon and California, where such trials are now held.

The President directs attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows, among other things, that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were \$273,827,184.46; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$266,947,883.53; leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$6,879,300.93. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1880, actual and estimated, are \$288,000,000; expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, \$278,097,364.39 leaving a surplus of \$9,902,635.61. The arrearages of pensions for the last and current year, amounting to \$21,747,249.60 have been substantially paid, and it is believed that, this drain having been stopped, the sinking fund can

henceforth be maintained without any change of the existing law. The President traces the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of the Postmaster-General, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concurring in the main in their recommendations to Congress.

Referring to the deficiency which exists in the appropriation for the Department of Justice, he points out the necessity of an immediate appropriation for the payment of accrued debts and fees of the United States marshals arising from the failure of Congress to provide at the late extra session for their payment under the usual process.

Referring to the fact that the business of the Supreme Court is now largely in arrears, and that there is no prospect of the just getting even with their work, the President recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, to be taken off the docket of the Supreme Court.



