

The Charges Against Pension Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The minority of the special house committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Commissioner of Pensions Raum, have prepared a statement based on the evidence taken by the committee. The report reviews the organization of the "Universal refrigerator company" for investigating the charge that the stock had been sold to employes of the pension office. From the testimony it appears that, although General Raum testified that a list exhibited by him contained the names of all the stockholders but two, there were others whose names the minority deemed it important to obtain. The minority regretted that the bills of the company were not submitted to the committee for this purpose. Both General Raum and his private secretary, Bradley Tanner, the report says, repeatedly stated before the committee that no employe of the pension office owned directly or indirectly any stock in the refrigerator company, yet it was developed almost at the close of the investigation that a local company had been organized to do business under the patent of the old company and that of this company, Tanner was a stockholder and the secretary as well. A part of Tanner's work as secretary of this company was performed in office hours. He has endeavored to enlist persons attached to the pension office in the business, in the enterprise, and he has exhibited the patent press in the rooms of the commissioner during business hours. He received no pay from the corporation, but was promoted by General Raum with increased salary without new duties. The minority express regret that testimony to prove the refrigerator impracticable and worthless was excluded, and accuse General Raum of invoking the fine technicalities of criminal law to screen himself from proper investigation. The report reviews at length the action of the commissioners in declining to establish the "completed files" system at the solicitation of Mr. Lemon (an attorney having one-seventh of the entire pension business before the office) and calls attention to the fact that while the commissioner based his refusal on a report and recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Lincoln, he afterward established the system, without consulting Mr. Lincoln, at the urgent request of Mr. Lemon. The report also directs attention to the fact that on the day following the establishment of this order Mr. Lemon became Mr. Raum's security on a note of \$12,000. Quoting Mr. Lemon's testimony that he placed no value upon the security he had given him, the report asks: Would Mr. Lemon, a good business man, risk \$12,000 upon one who is afraid to have his solvency inquired into; can it rest in the fact that Mr. Lemon expects large results under the system he has induced General Raum to establish? Criticizing the "completed files" system, the report says that it is to the advantage of the pension attorney and entirely against the soldier. In conclusion the report says that the commissioner has not properly esteemed the delicate duties and serious responsibilities of his great office. That a place hallowed as is the pension office should have been used for stock jobbing or speculation is a degradation of the public service which cannot be too strongly condemned. The investigation will continue probably at the next session of congress. The majority of the committee will submit no report until that time.

The Closing Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—There was a scene of confusion about the capitol yesterday. Every one was in a state of nervous expectancy as the hands of the clock moved along to the time when the session of the Fifty-first congress would come to an end. Nervous faces were everywhere. Men who had spent months in trying to secure the passage of bills were besieging members to make a last effort. Women implored congressmen to get through their private pension bills. Around the doorways to the floor of the house were crowds trying to get at members. The clerks in the enrolling rooms were up to their ears in work, for it is essential that all the bills should be transcribed on parchment and placed before the president for his signature before the session expired in order to make them operative.

About 2 o'clock President Harrison and Private Secretary Halford and the entire cabinet arrived at the senate end of the capitol and proceeded to the private room in the senate lobby known as the president's room. The arrival of the distinguished party drew a swarm of people to the senate corridor and for a time the senate chamber and the floor of the house were almost deserted as senators and members left their seats in order to pay their respects to the president. It had been the intention to make the visit purely a business one for the purpose of signing bills before the session expired, but it was soon transformed into a reception, in which members of both parties took part.

First came Chairman McKinley, the hero of the present congress as far as the tariff is concerned, and with him were McMillan, the democratic tariff leader in the absence of Mr. Mills, Cannon, Turner and all the members of the ways and means committee in town were among those received. The work of signing bills proceeded rapidly, the president asking the advice of his cabinet when a bill was reached concerning their respective departments. Incidentally the president took occasion to express his satisfaction at the work of the present congress, the final disposal of the tariff bill appear-

ing to give him the most satisfaction. Secretary Blaine was a conspicuous figure during the reception. He chatted concerning the various bills and joined with the president in expressions of satisfaction at the work accomplished. There was no quorum in the house at any time during the day, a fact to which Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, called attention at the opening of the session, and if he had insisted upon the point of order he would have prevented an adjournment. But after an informal caucus of democrats in one of the cloak rooms it was decided not to raise the point again. Everybody realized that it would be a week before a quorum could be brought here and nothing could be accomplished by raising this technicality. Under the rules there is always a quorum present unless some one calls for a count of noses, and it was decided to let the deception stand without calling attention to it. There was a good deal of anxiety on the republican side until the decision of the democrats was made known.

A Bureau of Public Comfort.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Director General Davis has formulated a plan for a bureau of public comfort in connection with the coming world's fair. It is the design of the director general to devote a large building to this bureau and have it organized by the commission with a large staff of officials and attendants. It will be the business of the bureau to receive visitors upon their arrival and answer all questions as to entertainment. They will be directed to suitable hotels or lodging houses, where the cost will be in accordance with what a visitor may signify a wish to expend. It is intended that the bureau shall be open at times for the reception of visitors and their guidance in all matters when information is sought. It is designed, further, to prevent strangers being fleeced or preyed upon by snap arrangements which might entrap the unwary. The bureau is to be conducted without expense to the visitors, and women and children may not feel alarmed at the prospect of entering a large city with which they are unfamiliar. "It will be the aim of this bureau," pursued the director-general, "to treat strangers as guests and make their stay here pleasant. They will be accommodated according to their means and sent home to all parts of the world with kind words for the exposition of Chicago."

No More Indians for Shows.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The condition of the Indians now traveling with the various wild shows in Europe has become the subject of an investigation by the Indian department at Washington. The result will probably be that the Indians now abroad will be recalled and returned to their reservations, while it is certain that no more will be allowed to leave their reservation for show purposes. For some time past General O'Beirne and a number of other persons who take an interest in the welfare of the Indian have been in communication with the department at Washington, basing their report on the statement of whites and Indians who have recently returned from the shows in Europe. General O'Beirne received today the following letter from Washington in regard to the matter:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 26th inst. has been received and I have referred it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with directions to prohibit and prevent any Indians being taken from their reservations for the purpose mentioned. Yours truly,
J. W. NOBLE, Secretary.

Will Refuse the Request.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—It was understood last night that the president, after carefully examining the correspondence in the Barrundia affair, has reached the conclusion that it is not compatible with public interest to transmit all of the papers to congress at the present time and that, therefore, none will be sent in answer to the resolution recently passed by the house. The decision of the president, though based on good and substantial reasons, excites some surprise inasmuch as it was known that the officials of the state department had no objection to making public the papers in the case. In fact, it is known that they had given the committee on foreign affairs assurance that the correspondence would promptly be submitted to the house if a resolution calling for the papers were passed. The question of Mizner's recall, it is believed, is not involved in the refusal of the president to furnish the correspondence to the house. Such a step is said not to have been considered yet.

Nominations During Ten Months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—In the ten months of the session just closed President Harrison sent to the senate 3,837 nominations, of which all but twelve were confirmed. As many of these nominations contained the name of more than one person, they represented probably 4,500 appointments. Several hundred of these were postmasters at offices which have become presidential through the growth of business. They also include appointments in connection with the census, nearly all of which are temporary in their nature.

Population of Western Cities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The census bureau has announced the population of the following cities and towns: Danville, Ill., 11,528, increase 3,795; Decatur, Ill., 16,841, increase 7,294; Champaign, Ill., 5,827, increase 1,092; Mattoon, Ill., 6,829, increase 1,092; Paris, Ill., 5,049, increase 676; Boone, Ia., 6,573, increase 3,188; Marshall, Ia., 9,308, increase 3,068; Sioux City, Ia., 37,862, increase 30,496.

The total population of the state of New Hampshire is 375,827, increase 28,836.

The President May Visit Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—While at the white house to-day Senator Manderson met Senator Allison, who was there for the purpose of extending an invitation to the president to go from Kansas, where he will be on October 10, to visit the corn palace at Sioux City. Senator Manderson urged the president that if he determined to go to Sioux City he should stop at Omaha. The president expressed a strong desire to visit Omaha and said he would within a short time advise Senator Manderson whether he could extend his trip from Kansas into Nebraska and Iowa; that his intention has been to go from Kansas by way of Kansas City and St. Louis back to Washington, but that he might change this plan and pay Omaha and Sioux City a visit.

Iowa's World's Fair Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—H. W. Seaman of the Second congressional district of Iowa and chairman of the committee appointed by the Iowa state world's fair commission, accompanied by Mr. James O. Crosby, a member of the state committee, arrived in Chicago yesterday and were in consultation during a large part of the day with Secretary Dickenson of the world's fair national commission with reference to a very complete exhibit of the resources and development of the state of Iowa in 1893. The state legislature on April 15 created a commission of eleven members, one to be appointed from each congressional district of the state, and appropriated \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the committee. Messrs. Seaman and Crosby are confident the Iowa exhibit will be second to that of no state exhibit at the world's fair. It will be largely agricultural, but the educational system will be given special prominence, as Iowa claims in that particular to lead the United States.

The Operator Forgot.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2.—An accident occurred on the Jersey Central railroad near Mauch Chunk last evening. The day operator at Leighton, whose name is Helfinger, had orders to hold the coal train at that place so that the passenger train could pass it. The message was received just a few minutes before he gave the place to the night operator, and he forgot to tell the latter of the order. The result was a collision between the coal train and the passenger train going at a high rate of speed. The engines came together with such force that they were thrown over the embankment of the Lehigh Valley tracks below. The passengers were panic stricken, but none of them were injured beyond a few bruises. The killed are: Engineer Bigelow, of the coal train; Fireman Dunlap, of the coal train; Fireman Mitchell, of the passenger train. The injured are: Taylor Beaford, engineer of the passenger train, and two brakemen of the coal train.

English Opinion Aroused.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Irish arrests and trials continue to occupy a large share of the public interest. John Morley and Commoner Illingsworth, who were in the crowd at Tipperary last Thursday, have expressed their willingness to appear as witnesses of the police assaults in case the matter is brought before the courts. As an indication of the awakening of English public opinion regarding Ireland, the action of the annual assembly of the Baptist denomination is significant. The assembly adopted a series of resolutions touching upon public matters, among which was one severely condemning the government's Irish policy. The other resolutions were in favor of free education and expressive of sympathy with the movement for improving the condition of the laboring classes.

The Ship Subsidy Bills.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Messrs. Farquhar and Dingley, who represent the shipping interests, have arranged with Speaker Reed to have the ship subsidy bills taken up during the first days of the next session. It is the best they could do, for it was evident that the house would not listen to a discussion of the tonnage bills this session. As it is the subsidy bill has a place in the republican campaign book as one of the measures which this congress has passed, for it was confidently expected the matter would get through. The delay is a sore disappointment to the shipping localities. Aaron Vanderbilt of New York has been about the corridors of the house for a week in an effort to spur members up to passing the bill at once, but it has been no use, and he goes home to-night.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The following is the public debt statement:

Aggregate of interest bearing debt exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads, \$638,688,070; debt on which interest has ceased since matured, \$1,750,985; aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including national bank funds deposited in treasury under act of July 14, 1890, \$409,654,423; aggregate of certificates of deposit by cash in treasury, \$500,576,090; aggregate of debt, including certificates, September 30, 1890, \$1,550,669,569; decrease of bonded debt during the month, \$42,316,240; total cash in treasury, \$679,696,436; debt less cash in treasury September 30, 1890, \$870,973,132; debt less cash in treasury August 30, 1890, \$875,556,040; net decrease in debt during the month, \$4,582,908.

Decrease in the Bonded Debt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It is stated at the treasury department that the decrease in the bonded debt during the past month—\$42,316,240—was greater than any month since the period of refunding operations under Secretary Sherman, the nearest approach to it being \$36,593,880 in the month of October, 1888. The decrease in the

bonded debt for the first nineteen months of the present administration has been \$205,715,410, an average monthly reduction of \$10,827,074. The foregoing figures relate exclusively to the bonded debt and not to "debtless cash in the treasury" at the various dates specified.

A Florida Tragedy.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 2.—This city is terribly excited over an awful tragedy which occurred here yesterday. Alexander Campbell, a rejected suitor, called at the house of Miss Mamie Joseph, member of a prominent family, and when she advanced to meet him drew a revolver. The girl, divining his purpose, ran out of the house screaming, while her mother and the servants tried to restrain Campbell. Their efforts were ineffectual, however, and he followed the girl across the street, firing as he ran, inflicting a slight wound. Mamie ran into Dr. Shines' yard and fell down. As she was trying to arise Campbell fired again, sending a bullet through her heart, while the girl's mother and servants were screaming and trying to restrain him. Campbell has been jailed. He says he determined to kill the girl when she rejected him and expects to hang and is indifferent. There may be a lynching.

A Grand Army Appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—General Wheelock G. Veezey, commander-in-chief, has just filled one of the most important offices in the Grand Army of the Republic by the appointment of Judge William Lochren as judge advocate general. Judge Lochren is on the bench at Minneapolis, Minn., and is recognized as one of the ablest jurists in that state or in any other, no one standing higher in the northwest. He is an eminent character as he is distinguished in ability. He is president of the Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion. His service in the field was with the First Minnesota regiment, whose services were particularly distinguished at Gettysburg. Judge Lochren is an Irish-American who has taken an active interest in the cause of Ireland, and is a democrat in politics.

Chicago Real Estate Transfers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The report of the real estate exchange shows that the transfers of Chicago realty for the three-quarters of a year ending today reaches the enormous sum of \$160,500,000. The average for the first two quarters of this year were slightly over \$55,000,000. The total for the last quarter was \$50,046,712, or a slight falling off. The decrease of over \$4,000,000 is due to the agitation over the question of a sight for the world's fair, when for several weeks the realty business was almost at a standstill. At this rate the transfers for the year will exceed \$200,000,000. It is safe to predict that from the present outlook the transfers will not fall below \$215,000,000, or over 100 per cent more than in 1889.

Important Omission in the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It appears that an important omission was made in the tariff bill as enrolled and signed. Section 30 of the internal revenue schedule, which was originally stricken out by the senate and subsequently restored by the conference, was completely omitted in the enrollment. This section provides for the allowance of a drawback on smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held in unbroken packages at the date when the reductions go into effect. As this date is January 1 next, however, there will still be ample opportunity for congress at its next session to correct the error by supplemental legislation.

Canada Will Retaliate.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Canadian government has offered to bond the schooner Davy Crockett, recently seized at Souris, in \$4,500. The owner left here to-day to look out for his interests. A letter from St. Johns, N. F., from Hon. James Fox, a member of the executive council of that colony, states that the duty placed by the American government of three-quarters of a cent per pound on frozen fish would not so far as New Foundland was concerned, aid the American fishermen, as the government intends putting an export duty of five cents per pound on frozen or fresh fish exported in foreign bottoms. This law would prohibit the bringing here of large quantities of frozen herring by Gloucester vessels.

Fatal Whitecap Outrage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—News was received here to-day of a terrible whitecap outrage which occurred in Calhoun county Saturday night. A band of masked men went to the house of Mrs. Jane Cody, a widow, and dragged her from bed with the intention of flogging her. They started to the woods with her, but she broke away and started to run. She had gone a short distance when a volley was fired at her, inflicting a fatal wound. The whitecaps fled when the woman fell, and she lay there until morning before she was found. The sheriff is making every effort to have the woman's assailants identified and arrested.

No More Wild West Shows.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Acting Indian Commissioner Belt has issued a letter to the Indian agents directing them to promptly refuse any applications for Indians for "wild west" shows, as it is now against the policy of the interior department to grant permits for such purposes under any circumstances whatever. If any of the Indians should hereafter attempt to leave the reservation for exhibition purposes prompt measures will be taken to retain them.

An Interesting Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Noble rendered a very interesting decision, interpreting the law of May 24 last in regard to the manner of making proof on homestead applications. The decision is rendered on the application of one Edward Bowker, by his attorney, to be allowed to submit final proof on his homestead entry for land in Fargo, N. D., in the state of Nebraska, as he at present resides there. Secretary Noble says: "The only question involved in this case is the construction to be placed upon the act of May 26, 1890, that portion of which provides that the proof of settlement, residence, occupation, cultivation, irrigation, reclamation, the affidavit of non-alienation, the oath of allegiance and all other affidavits required to be made under the homestead pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court or before the judge or clerk of any court of record of the county or parish in which the lands are situated, and the proof, affidavit and oaths, when so made and duly subscribed to, shall have the same force and effect as if made before the register and receiver when transmitted to them and with the fee and commissions allowed and required by law. "Was it the intent of congress?" says the secretary, "by this act to so far remove the submission of the final proof from the land desired to be entered as to allow it to be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court, no matter how remote he may reside from the land, or was it only the intent to provide an additional officer before whom proof might be submitted? While at first view the words of this act might seem to authorize the making of proof before any commissioner of the United States circuit court beyond the limits of the state or territory within which the land is situated, yet I have concluded, after an analysis of the question, that the act will not bear that interpretation. It appears that it has been the constant policy of the law to require claimants under prior laws to go before the local officers in making proof. The obvious purpose of this policy is to secure the proper and convenient examination of the matters submitted, and an intention to abandon this policy should not be imputed to congress. If this statute in question authorizes a claimant to make his proof before any commissioner of any part of the United States it reverses the settled policy of congress in that regard. I find nothing in the history of the act to warrant this construction. The report of the house committee on public lands defined the scope of the bill as follows: 'The purpose of the bill is to authorize all affidavits and depositions under the public land laws to be made before and certified by the commissioners of the United States circuit court or clerks of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated.' From this history of the act I concluded that the purpose of this enactment was simply to designate an additional or new officer before whom such proofs could be taken and not to change in any manner the provisions defining the place before taking such proofs. The commissioner of the general land office issued a circular June 25, 1890, calling attention to the provisions of said act, which interpreted the section as follows: 'The paragraph in question refers to final proofs, etc., to be made under homestead and other land laws and provides that said proofs may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the lands are situated, or before the judge or clerk of any court of record of the county in which the lands are situated.' This must be read in the light of the more explicit interpretation now put upon the act, and must be held to mean that the law does not authorize the making of such proofs, etc., before such commission outside of the county and state or district or territory in which the lands are situated."

Promotion of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The so-called "examination" bill, which provides that before officers of the army shall be promoted they shall be examined as to their fitness and that if found deficient upon the first examination shall not be promoted, and if deficient upon a second examination shall be discharged from the army, which has been in conference for some days, has at last been agreed to whereby an amendment is made providing that such examinations shall apply in their strictness only to officers who are graduates of a military academy, and that officers of the army who served during the late war as volunteers shall be examined only as to their fitness for practical service and not as to their technical or scientific knowledge. The examinations of the veterans are to be made by a board composed solely of officers who served during the late war. Another important provision of this bill is that hereafter promotions in the army shall not be in regiments but in the arm of service to which the officer belongs.

Senator Manderson, who was one of the conferees, said that the practical workings of this bill will prevent the crowding out of the service of those officers whose fortune it was to have served in the late war instead of receiving a military education at West Point.

Turning the First Sod.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The ceremony of turning the first sod for the Niagara Falls tunnel took place to-day. The officers and engineers of the Cataract construction company and Niagara Falls tunnel and power company met at Tenth street, where shaft No. 1 was sunk, and each one took out a shovelful of earth on a plated shovel. The ceremony was made the occasion of a general jubilee.

The Wyoming Census.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 6.—The official census of Wyoming shows a population of 60,589, which is a disappointment to many people, who expected it would reach 100,000. When viewed from a comparative standpoint the showing is nevertheless gratifying. In 1870, two years after its formation and one year after its organization, the territory contained 9,118 people—about two thousand less than Cheyenne alone contains today. By 1880 the territory had increased over 100 per cent, and in the following ten years the population has trebled. Utah, in the same time, notwithstanding the special efforts put forth to attract immigration, has only increased 50 per cent. Cheyenne contained 1,540 people in 1870, 3,456 in 1880 and 11,693 in 1890, showing that the population has increased more than 300 per cent in the past ten years. From 1867 until within the past few years no effort was made to attract settlers here. The brains and energy of the people were engaged in the cattle business and settlement was openly discouraged by those who were most influential. Attention is now not only being directed to agriculture and placing the cattle business on a more conservative basis, but to the development of mineral resources, so that the next ten years will undoubtedly develop a marvelous comparative showing.

New Idea for the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Captain R. W. Meade, recently relieved from duty at the Washington navy yard and assigned to act as the representative of the navy on the Columbian commission, has a unique idea for the construction of the building in which the United States naval exhibit at the world's fair will be placed. His idea is to build an immense structure similar to the new battle ships and place the exhibition inside, while the exterior will give an exact view of the appearance of the modern cruisers. The space required, he says, will be about four hundred by one hundred feet, and the expense is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$250,000, according to the material used. Real guns are to be placed in the turrets of the vessels and incandescent lamps will be extensively used. The suggestion has met with the approval of the naval officers and it is likely will be adopted.

A Humane Deed Rewarded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—In December, five years ago, a fine looking, well dressed man, accompanied by a jagged, made something of a sensation around the up-town hotels one evening. As the night advanced he began to act wildly and frantically resisted all attempts to restrain him. He was finally sent to Bellevue hospital in an ambulance. At the hospital he was put into the insane ward. The doctors pronounced him insane and said he must go to an asylum. He sent a messenger for a lawyer, and ex-Judge H. W. Leonard of 128 Broadway visited him. Mr. Stremmel told him that he not insane, but simply suffering from the effects of a prolonged spree. Judge Leonard succeeded in getting him released with much difficulty. The stranger gave him \$250 and disappeared from him until to-day, when a letter came from the law firm of Wilson & Traimor of Pueblo, Col., briefly saying that Louis Stremmel of that city had recently died, leaving a fortune of \$500,000, \$250,000 of which he had left to Judge Leonard.

Why the Knights Are Not Wanted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—It is reported that the management of the New York Central railroad was asked by other labor organizations to drive the Knights of Labor from the service of the company. A correspondent writes: "It is not generally known, but it is a fact that this latest order not only has the approval of some of the other organizations, but that the Central management has been actually requested by representatives of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's brotherhoods to drive the Knights of Labor out of the system. The members of the brotherhoods, as in the switchmen's union, have been complaining ever since the strike that they were molested, threatened, abused and were at times in a state of terror on account of the intimidation practiced by walking delegates and other acts of the knights. A committee of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood went so far as to tell Webb that the company would have to choose between the engineers' organization and that of the knights. There is no opposition on the part of the Central management to any labor organization whatever, excepting the knights. In fact it is claimed that all the others are encouraged and supported."

Dubois Congratulates the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The president received the following telegram from Delegate Dubois: "Idaho republican by 2,500 majority. The legislature stands forty-four republicans and ten democrats. I congratulate you on this splendid endorsement of home rule and your wise policy to our land settlers. The northwest endorses your administration."

NEWS NOTES.

Colonel John R. French, editor of the Boise (Idaho) Sun, died last week. French was prominently connected with the anti-slavery agitation and was editor of the Herald of Freedom, one of the first anti-slavery papers in New England. He served nine years as sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate.

General Thomas F. Drayton, aged eighty-three years, the last surviving classmate of Jefferson Davis at West Point, is dangerously ill at Charlotte, N. C.