

HOW THE CASH WENT.

THE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS REVIEWED.

Mr. Cannon Says the Appropriations Were Small and Economical, While Mr. Sayres Says They Were Enormous and Profligate.

As Viewed by Both Sides.

Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee, and ex-Chairman Sayres Thursday made public a joint statement concerning the expenditures authorized by this Congress, discussing them from the Republican and Democratic standpoints respectively.

The total appropriations for the session, including permanent annual appropriations, is \$515,759,820.49.

Mr. Cannon's statement begins: "The appropriations charged to this session include \$119,054,100 under the permanent laws, of which amount \$39,000,000 is for sinking fund and \$80,000,000 for interest on public debts, or \$3,355,614.40 more than was included at the last session of Congress in the statements of appropriations, and is on account of the increase of \$162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country by the present administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking fund charge on account of the later bond issue of \$100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to \$4,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropriations."

Increase in Public Debt.

"The increase in the principal and interest bearing debt of the country under the present administration amounts to \$202,315,400, which entails annual interest charge of \$11,492,616, and to meet the sinking fund obligations the further sum of \$2,023,154."

"During the administration of Mr. Harrison the principal of the interest bearing debt was reduced \$258,192,900, and the annual interest charges \$10,327,716."

"The regular annual bills, including deficiencies, as passed by the House made a reduction in the total estimates submitted by the executive of \$26,083,191.67;

\$1,406,000; defenses and armament, \$4,195,076; new warships, \$12,900,000; District of Columbia, \$125,000. Total, \$78,241,480.

He says that the total expenditures in one fiscal year have never been so great except during the civil war and exceed the assessed valuation of property in any one of the South Atlantic States.

In conclusion Mr. Sayres says: "If the present Congress had rigidly refused authority for additional contracts and had appropriated only to meet the immediate or fiscal year requirements under existing ones, the next Congress and administration would have been in a position to largely reduce appropriations and expenditures, and the administration of the government could easily have returned to an economical method of expenditure. This, however, has not been done, and the majority in Congress must be held responsible for this grave dereliction in public duty."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Three Men Who Are Candidates for the Honor.

With the Republican nomination disposed of, the attention of the country will be directed toward Chicago, where the Democratic convention will meet July 7 to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President and adopt a platform. Who the nominees will be is a matter of conjecture, but a press correspondent says, there is no longer any doubt that the platform will declare for the free coinage of silver. The silver element will control the gathering and will doubtless dictate the nomination. Whether they select an out-and-out silver man for President or take a milder one—solid silver with a gold lining—will depend upon circumstances that cannot be foreseen. The present probabilities favor Horace Boies of Iowa, but there are other strong candidates, such as William R. Morrison of Illinois, Richard Park Bland of Missouri, James E. Campbell of Ohio, Claude Matthews of Indiana, and Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina. All of these are too well known to require even a brief biography. Mr. Campbell is the distinguished ex-Governor of Ohio, who defeated Foraker and was himself defeated by McKinley and Bushnell. He is about 50

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grid.

President Cleveland Saturday vetoed the general deficiency appropriation bill. The President objected to it because of provisions for the payment of French spoliation and Chouteau claims and other items which he does not consider of the message was read to the House a motion to pass the bill notwithstanding the veto was lost—40 to 149. Thereupon the House promptly sent to the Senate a new bill without the features to which the President objected. This was not done without some spirited debate, during which the President was bitterly attacked. The Senate had barely a quorum, and nothing of importance was done.

The Senate Tuesday agreed to final conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills. The resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the award of the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman was defeated. A supplementary deficiency bill, covering mileage of new members of the House and other minor items, was passed. A House bill was passed authorizing the Attorney General to select a site and secure plans for a Federal prison on the military reservation at Leavenworth, Kan. The House gave its final approval to conference reports on two of the four appropriation bills—the naval and the Indian bills. Most of the day in the House was devoted to the consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the Ninth Alabama district. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but were overcome, and when the vote was taken the contestant, Mr. Aldrich, who is a brother of Mr. Robbins, was seated in the place of Mr. Robbins, given the seat by a vote of 116 to 107. Fifty Republicans voted with the Democrats against this action.

A number of bills were passed by the Senate Wednesday, including the important bill giving trial by jury and other safeguards in prosecution for contempt of court. The measure has been vigorously urged by labor interests, particularly railroad employees. It is the outcome of the agitation resulting from the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs for contempt of an injunction issued at the time of the Chicago strike. The bill as passed contains the power of summary punishment when an offense is committed in the immediate presence of a judge. But in indirect contempt, such as violation of an injunction, the bill provides that the accused shall be given a full hearing, with opportunity to summon witnesses and offer a defense. The Senate bill to increase the pay of the letter carriers was passed. An enormous amount of business was transacted by the House. Fifty-three bills and joint resolutions were passed, the most important of which, probably, was the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Transmississippi exposition to extend the scope of the investigation of the Agricultural Department into the question of road improvements, to authorize the Butler and Pittsburg Railroad to construct a bridge across the Allegheny river, and to grant permission for the erection of a monument in Washington in honor of Samuel Hannemann. A bill was passed to pension the widow of the late Brigadier General John H. Gibbon at the rate of \$50 per month. A bill was passed to amend the shipping laws so as to provide still further for the comfort and health of sailors.

Congress adjourned Thursday. The final session of the House was devoid of public interest. The speaker closed the session in a graceful speech, in which he thanked the members most cordially and felicitated them on the work of the session. The President's executive clerk announced the President's approval of the two appropriation bills last passed. The committee appointed to wait on the President appeared and Mr. Dingley, the chairman, announced that the committee had performed its mission, that the President had informed the committee that he had no further communication to make and congratulated Congress on the early completion of its labors. The last obstacle in the Senate in the way of adjournment was removed when, soon after the session opened, the enrolling clerks brought in the last of the great supply bills—that for the District of Columbia. The Vice-President announced the appointment of Senators Harris, Faulkner and McMillan as a committee to inquire into the charities of the District of Columbia, with a view to ascertaining the extent of sectarian control. The inquiry was provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee offered resolutions expressing the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem, for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Senate. A similar resolution of thanks to Vice-President Stevenson for his dignified and impartial service as presiding officer was offered by Mr. Allison. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. A few moments before the hour set for adjournment the Vice-President rapped the Senate to order and said: "Senators, I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing each of you a safe return to home and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day." The gavel descended with a smack at the last word, and the session was over.

Precedence and Salary.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland gets \$30,000 a year.
All titles of nobility originally had a military origin.
A viscount ranks higher than the oldest son of an earl.
The expenses of the Queen's household are \$172,500.
A clergyman usually takes precedence of a barrister.
The salaries of the Queen's household amount to \$131,260.
The President of the Board of Trade receives a salary of \$10,000.
A peer of the realm in Great Britain is not liable to arrest for debt.

MUSIC AND MONEY.

Before the Time of Handel Musicians Were Not Paid at All.

From a very interesting article on "Music and Money," which appears in Chamber's Journal, it is gleaned that before the time of Handel there is practically no record of musicians having been paid at all. Walsh, his publisher, paid him pitiful prices for his operas. For at least eleven of these works he received no more than 25 guineas each; and the largest sum he was ever paid was only 100 pounds, which he got for "Alexander's Feast."

It almost staggers one to recall the fact that Mozart's "Don Giovanni" brought to its composer no more than 20 pounds. For the "Magic Flute" he was paid just 100 ducats, and yet the manager of the theater at which the opera was first produced made a fortune out of it. By "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe gained no less than 1,500 pounds, although the "Marble Halls" ballad in that very popular work put some 3,000 pounds in the pocket of the publishers. Mr. Wellington Guernsey offered his "Alice, Where Art Thou?" to several music publishers for a 5-pound note, but the men of wisdom refused the bargain, only to find, to their sore dismay, that the song eventually attained a sale of between 200,000 and 300,000 copies. Such cases are constantly occurring.

Sir Arthur Sullivan was content to part with his first ballads for a few pounds; he sold his popular "Hush Thee! My Babe," for 5 pounds; a successful man, he can now command 700 pounds down for one song; while for "The Lost Chord" alone it is said that he realized over 10,000 pounds. Signor Tosti, the composer of "For Ever and For Ever," whose first manuscripts were "declined with thanks," can now command 250 pounds for a song, and as much may be obtained by Mr. Milton Wellings, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Cowen, and a few others now at the top of the ladder. Frank L. Moir made 2,000 pounds out of his popular song, "Only Once More," and it was stated not long ago that for three songs Mr. Marzials receives from a firm of publishers some 2,000 pounds per annum.

Parasites of a Texas Professor.

Prof. Reynolds, of Georgetown, has the unpleasant distinction of being afflicted with a disease the like of which is not known in medical science. Many noted physicians have examined his case, and until recently no solution of its mystery has been found. The disease is caused by countless myriads of animalcules which burrow under the skin, causing great pain. When rubbed briskly with the hand his body would give off small particles very closely resembling brown sand. The case was first brought to the attention of Dr. Fleming, of Georgetown, who made a very thorough study of it and reported it in several medical journals.

Last week, on the recommendation of Dr. Fleming, Prof. Reynolds came to San Antonio to have City Physician Menger make a microscopic examination. Dr. Menger conducted a series of microscopic examinations, and not only succeeded in detecting the parasite, but has made several photographs of it. He says it is the most wonderful discovery ever made on the human body as far as his knowledge of the subject goes. The particles taken from the body look like common sand, are dark brown in color and are barely visible to the naked eye. When placed in acid the particles foam like seltzitz powders, and they can be seen under the microscope giving off carbonic acid gas. Acids also make the particles transparent, and they easily crumble into very fine powder. The parasite is incased in a shell, or rather two shells. The parasite itself, when placed under a powerful microscope, looks very much like a crab spider. It has eight legs, four in front and four behind. The front legs protrude and look like horns. —San Antonio Express.

Horses for Chicken Feed.

A story comes from Corinna concerning an odd character out there known as Dr. Couillard. The doctor has made a business this past winter of collecting worn-out horses, killing them and converting the carcasses into hen feed. He has not grown rich at the business, but has managed to live by it while the weather was cold enough to prevent his operations from being a nuisance to the neighbors and a menace to public health. The other day he was in Dexter, only seven miles from home, with a pair of miserable old plugs which he was intending to dispose of in the usual way, when the horses were seized by the local officers, condemned, appraised \$1 each and killed. Thus Dr. Couillard got rather more than he expected to realize from his old plugs without any bother, and the local officers didn't see the joke until told of the hen feed business next day. —Lewiston Journal.

His Worst Break.

"I reckon the durndest fool trick I ever done," observed Mosely Wraggs, who was entertaining his friend, Tuff Knutt, with a few choice reminiscences, "wuz fallin' down wunst in a dead faint in front of a big buildin' that looked like a fust-class s'loon. 'Twuzn't a s'loon at all," continued Mosely Wraggs, shaking his head sadly at the recollection. "Hit wuz a water cure!"

A Big Lamp.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp such as has probably never been seen before. The lamp is composed of 3,000 pieces. It is 6 feet high, and measures 3.10 feet in diameter. It is fed with kerosene, and the consumption is said to be very small, its light being so powerful that one may read by it at a distance of 600 feet.

An ostrich, which has a stomach to stand it, is never invited out to late suppers.

Topics of the Times

In Johannesburg there is a bar to every 250 of the population.

The longest artificial water course in the world is the Bengal canal, 900 miles; the next is Erie, 363.

It is estimated that there are 40,500 women voters in Utah and 10,000 more who may become naturalized.

The fastest train in France makes fifty-two and three-quarters miles an hour between Paris and Lille.

A school of blind people at work will form one of the groups in Industry Hall at the Swiss National Exhibition.

There are more than twenty active volcanoes among the Andes of South America, ranging in height from 13,000 to 23,000 feet.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's yacht Roma is a floating palace. Forry can dine comfortably in the luxurious dining-room.

The annual increase of the German nation during the last five years has been more than five times as much as that of the French.

The feminine element is terribly in excess in Germany, the women exceeding the men by more than 1,000,000, according to the latest statistics.

The greatest proportionate loss of officers to men in any battle was at the capture of the Redan, where three officers were lost to every twenty-five men.

A slice of common onion rubbed on the spot is a certain cure for a wasp sting. If the sting be in the throat or mouth an onion should be slowly chewed and swallowed.

Glasgow is likely to follow the example of Leeds, and adopt an overhead system of electric traction for the tramways of the city, which are the property of the corporation.

A pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the end of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice.

Fogs are more frequent in October and November than at any other period of the year, because, besides the evaporation from seas, rivers and lakes, there is a constant exhalation from the ground in the form of vapor.

Taking the young and the old together, it is found that twenty-six years is the average at which people die in London. In England and Wales only, more than a hundred thousand persons are always slowly dying of consumption.

It is a mistake to suppose night air in towns is unhealthy. In most cases it is purer between 10 at night and 6 in the morning than any other part of the twenty-four hours. It is beneficial to sleep with the window open four inches from the top, and the door tightly closed.

A movement is on foot to found a large American colony in Syria, in the immediate neighborhood of Jerusalem. If successful the project will doubtless tend to develop the trade of the country, which, now that the annual rainfall is becoming greater, should increase in fertility under careful cultivation.

It is about four years since seventeen Egyptian mummies in the old museum of Berlin proved to be the bodies of fellows who, a short time ago, took their beer in the saloons of the capital of the empire of William II. It is now believed that there is not a mummy in the world that has not been imposed upon by frauds of this kind.

There will shortly be introduced another innovation in the dress of officers of the army. The patrol jacket at present worn is considered to be unworkmanlike, and a new patrol jacket for officers is about to be ordered. This will take the form of the special service jacket of blue serge, which is a favorite with officers when on war service.

For practical purposes from twelve to thirteen miles is the range of the most powerful Armstrong guns now used. This distance has, however, been considerably exceeded by Krupp's 130-ton steel gun, which fired a shot weighing 2,000 pounds a distance of a few yards over fifteen miles. The gun cost \$195,000, and each projectile \$4,750.

The little town of Nasso, in Sweden, has a feminine department, 150 strong, in its fire brigade. The waterworks of the village consist simply of four great tubs, and it is the duty of the women "firemen" to keep these full in case of fire. They stand in two continuous lines, one line passing the full buckets and the other sending them back.

There is only one bird which provides illumination for its nest. This is the India gros-beak, whose nest, built of blades of grass and strips of leaves, is divided into two chambers, and would be in complete darkness if the gros-beak did not capture fireflies and affix them with little lumps of clay to the wall.

The earliest age at which a boy can enter the royal navy is 15. He must be five feet in height and measure thirty and a half inches round the chest. The standard is altered from time to time, according to the requirements of the navy. A boy must be of good character, able to read and write, and have the written consent of his parents or guardian to his entry.

The high seas include the whole extent of sea so far as it is not the exclusive property of any particular country. The rule of international law is that every country bordering on the sea has the exclusive sovereignty over such sea to the extent of three miles from its shore, but all beyond, and

which is not within three miles of some other country, is open or common to all countries.

At Ansterfield, near Bawtry, in Yorkshire, one of the two villages from which the pilgrim fathers came, a row of Norman arches has been discovered in perfect preservation, but built upon the wall of the village church. The church is very small, the chancel being twelve feet wide and the rest of the church eighteen feet. It has a splendid Norman doorway and an ancient font, which recently was used as a drinking trough for cattle.

The pastor of the Nazareth Church of Berlin, Germany, refused to confirm a class of children the other Sunday unless they removed their buttonhole bouquets. On hearing this some of the parents exhorted their children not to obey the pastor, while others went into hysterics. In the meanwhile the pastor read a minatory passage of scripture, which increased the excitement, and then he sent for the police. Finally all were confirmed but two recalcitrants, and everybody left the church feeling angry or unhappy.

The discovery of an ancient temple, is reported from a village in northern India. It is a huge rock temple with fourteen apartments, included in which are the usual paraphernalia of a Buddhist monastery, images of Gautama Buddha of different sizes, lamps, banners, curtains, etc. On the top of the rock is a reservoir for water. The discovery was made by the village priest, who has taken possession of it. There are traces of the existence of the reported main street leading to the ancient city of Magapura during the time of King Kanattissa.

All France is talking of Mile. Jeanne Benaben. She received the college degree of bachelor of arts two years ago, when she was 16. She then became professor of philosophy in a woman's college at Lyons, and this year was a candidate at the Sorbonne for the degree of licentiate in philosophy. The examiners, though not prepared for a prodigy, were amazed at the extent of her erudition and her serene composure in dealing with the vexed problems of Descartes, Kant and Comte. She was third on the list of 200 candidates, all of them older than herself, and is now a lecturer on science of mind in the college of Rouen.

The finding of the body of Captain J. S. Bull, late military instructor in Jackson College, Jackson, Ky., who was drowned recently, brought to light some queer superstitions prevalent in that part of the country regarding means of locating missing bodies. After the ordinary search failed an old shirt of the dead man was thrown on the water, with the idea that it would float to a point just above the body and anchor there. Bread was floated with the same idea. Then a village sage came with a mineral rod, and said he would surely find the body if there was a scrap of metal on it. He didn't find it, although he passed the spot where it lay several times.

The engineers of the Marquette Iron Range Railroad have been considering a scheme for utilizing the power of a loaded train going down grade. It is proposed to string a trolley line over the track, which falls some 800 feet in fifteen miles. The ore cars are to be made up into trains of ten cars each, each carrying twenty-five tons of ore. A motor car will be attached to each train, and in it will be placed a dynamo connected with the axle of the car. The descent of the train will cause the generation of the electricity, which will be transferred to the trolley line and used for power by the motor car of the ascending train, which will haul back the empty cars.

The Institute Pasteur, Paris, has just published its report for 1895. The salient feature of the statement appears to be that of 1,523 persons treated only five succumbed to their injuries. Of these the symptoms of rabies manifested themselves within fifteen days after the first inoculation, while one case was seized with rabies during the course of the treatment, and has not been included in the figures. A table of statistics contains the figures commencing from 1886, and from this it seems that while of the 2,671 persons treated in the year 25 died, or a mortality of 0.94 per cent., of the 1,523 treated in 1895 only two died, or a mortality of 0.13 per cent.

A matrimonial bunko game is being worked with great success among Chinamen in various parts of Idaho. The bunko team consists of two women and a man. Both the women are said to be of attractive appearance, one being a blonde and the other a brunette. The man is about 50 years old, six feet tall and passes himself as an old soldier. By some one of half a dozen clever schemes a Chinaman is induced to marry one of the women. The wedding takes place all right, but the bride promptly deserts her husband, taking whatever valuables in the way of bridal gifts she has received and such of her husband's portable property as is easily carried off. According to reports they have done an extensive and profitable business during the past few months.

Some time since a well-known London barrister, on taking possession of a house in a fashionable west end row, unwittingly bound himself to paint the whole exterior of the dwelling. On finding what an expense he had made himself liable for he remonstrated with the landlord, who simply smiled and declared that the bond must be fulfilled. Thereupon the wily barrister caused the whole front of the house to be painted in strips of vivid green, yellow and pink, greatly to the chagrin of his fashionable neighbors, who were tenants of the same landlord. In vain did the landlord storm; the barrister tenant threatened unless the bond were canceled to have the back of the house painted like a rainbow, with huge black spots covering it at intervals. Result—Agreement canceled.



CONGRESS ADJOURNS—THERE IS JOY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

they were increased by the Senate \$22,420,442.30, and as they became laws they appropriate \$10,636,624.06 less than as passed by the Senate, \$12,283,518.24 more than as they passed the House, and \$13,374,378.43 less than the estimated requirements of the administration.

Excising Rivers and Harbors.
"The regular annual appropriations, including deficiencies, made at the last session of Congress amounted to \$383,636,896.97, and included no river and harbor bill. Excluding the river and harbor bills as passed by the House appropriated only \$373,505,082.25, or more than \$10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last Democratic Congress."

Mr. Cannon criticizes the Treasury Department because it has expended \$7,377,440 for the present year in collecting the revenue from customs estimated at \$163,000,000; whereas for the last fiscal year, 1892, under President Harrison's administration there was collected under the McKinley tariff act \$177,452,000 of customs revenue at a total cost of only \$6,607,517.

The bills establishing salaries, instead of the fee system, for officers of the United States courts, he says, will save \$1,000,000 annually and minimize frivolous and malicious prosecution, and special attention is called to the fact that Congress made no increase of salaries or employees in the Government department.

Table of Appropriations.
The following table of appropriations is given:
Fifty-first Congress... \$988,417,183 34
Fifty-second Congress... 1,027,104,547 92
Fifty-third Congress... 989,239,205 69
Fifty-fourth Congress—
first session... 515,759,820 49
The revenues for three fiscal years of the Harrison administration ending June 30, 1892, are given as \$1,150,631,214; expenditures, \$908,132,501; for the two complete fiscal years of Cleveland's administration, revenues, \$611,112,094; expenditures, \$723,720,578.

Mr. Sayres' Statement.
Mr. Sayres, in his statement, says of the total appropriations for the session: "This sum exceeds the appropriations made during the last session of the Fifty-third Congress by \$18,751,209.83, and those of the first regular session of that Congress by \$23,529,135.46. It is less than the appropriations by the second session of the Fifty-second Congress by only \$3,744,538.72, although at the latter session \$39,352,494.85 more was appropriated for pensions than at this session. It is more than those by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress by \$21,308,671.84, and \$25,464,040.80 less than the appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-first."

"The Senate, organized this session by a combination of Republican and Populist votes, placing the control of committees in the hands of Republicans, by its amendments to appropriation bills as they passed the House, proposed to increase the total \$22,920,442.30. By conferences between the two Houses this aggregate increase was reduced to \$12,283,518.24.

"The appropriations made at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress exceeded those made at the first session of the same Congress by \$46,767,612.64, or nearly 10 per cent. If the same proportionate increase should be made at the next session, then the appropriations will not be less than \$565,000,000."

Contracts authorized by this session the estimates as follows:

Rivers and harbors, \$59,616,404; public buildings, lighthouses and revenue cutters,

years of age. Claude Matthews is the farmer-statesman who since 1892 has been Governor of Indiana and has distinguished himself as an able and brave. Benjamin R. Tillman first came into national prominence when as Governor of South Carolina he introduced the dispensary laws which placed the liquor traffic under the control of the State. He has since gained notoriety by his erratic course in the United States Senate.

MARION BUTLER.

North Carolina's Populist Senator and Father of the Bond Bill.

Marion Butler, the Populist, who is father of the bond bill passed by the Senate, is in Congress by grace of the sovereign State of North Carolina. Senator Butler is Matt W. Ransom's successor. He was made Senator in 1895, and this was a climax of a career which began on a North Carolina farm. Mr. Butler was born in 1863. His mother prepared him for college. The University of North Carolina graduated him in 1885, and then he began to be a lawyer. He studied for a short time and then was called home. He was the first born, his father had died, and he must take care of the farm. He sowed and reaped and between times he looked after the education of his brothers and sisters. In addition, he taught at



SENATOR MARION BUTLER.

a neighboring academy for three years. Then he branched out. In 1888 he joined the Farmers' Alliance and bought a newspaper—the Clinton Caucasian. His ideas suited the alliance, even in that early day, and Butler was sent to the State Senate. Here he was leader of the rural forces and introduced all their reform measures. The alliance made him its State president in 1891 and 1892. He became the principal organizer of the People's party. His greatest success was his carrying out the campaign of 1894, at which his party was triumphant and for which his reward was the toga. Senator Butler is a trustee and member of the executive board of the University of North Carolina.

Patrolman William Graham covered himself with glory at a fire which broke out in the building at 352 Washington street, Boston, and which endangered the lives of nearly fifty men and women. He saved twenty lives.

The managers of the Cuban fair at New York have figured up approximately the proceedings of the fair. The total receipts amount to a trifle over \$20,000. The total expenses were \$12,000.