

AT DAVIDSON COMMENCEMENT

DR. STRICKLER'S ABLE ADDRESS.
Wise Words of the Rev. Egbert Smith on a Practical Subject.

At the exercises Thursday morning, after a most fervent and impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. J. H. Hays, of Greensboro, invoking God's blessing on the students, the institution, and the trustees, Dr. Shearer introduced Rev. Dr. Strickler, of Atlanta, Ga., to deliver the annual address before the Philanthropic and Extension Societies. He took for his subject, "The Conditions of Success in Life."

He divided his discourse into six parts. To obtain success, first, we must resolve to do our best in training all our powers, mental, physical, in every pursuit in which we engage.

Second—The wise choice of a pursuit.

Third—After we have made a right choice abide in it and devote to it all our powers.

Fourth—After having chosen a pursuit we must master it.

Fifth—Character.

Sixth—Take as your guide the Bible.

We regret that space will not allow us to do justice to this most able and timely address.

The alumni address was delivered by Rev. Egbert W. Smith, of Greensboro, N. C., who took as his subject "Patience and Politics."

He divided his address into two kinds: First, that to protect the fatherland from eternal dangers; second, the one which looked after her inner welfare. The one seeks to protect the other to develop and improve. "The supply of the first kind is ludicrously in excess of the demand while the demand for the second is appalling in excess of the supply."

Ignorance is a great peril to Democracy but indolence is the greatest evil it encounters. Indolence among the cultured and clear-headed educated men. This class has been the salt of the republic. "If it lose its savor where with shall it be salted." Every educated man ought to be a practical politician, not in the present slang sense but every high-minded and clear-headed man should be active in politics as far as his profession admits. The vulgarities of politics is not in the politics but in the politician.

In the field of American politics is being fought the greatest problem in history, that of self-government. Humanity's last savoring effort is the Anglo-Saxon race, and the last crowning effort of the Anglo-Saxon race is the American people. There are four channels of influence through which every educated man ought to send a good influence. Polls primaries, press and platform. The primary makes the nomination, the nomination the representative, and the representative the country. It is the center of political reform. By the time the election day has come the field of choice has narrowed down to two candidates which may give an honest man a pang to vote for. Fools select your rulers; wise men elect them. Every educated man ought to be an independent. No man should tie his brains to the wheels of a party machine. To be a patriot rather than a blind partisan requires courage of the Spartan type. "Let us love our country above our party."

The honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity were conferred on the following: Rev. J. H. Boyd, of Charlotte; Rev. E. F. Campbell, of Asheville; Rev. T. H. Sampson, of Asheville; and Rev. Egbert W. Smith, of Greensboro.

Among the distribution of six society medals, Mr. Geo. M. Matthews, of Clinton, was the successful contestant for the declaimer's medal.

The attendance upon the graduating class Friday morning was estimated to be between three and four thousand. The immense college chapel was completely filled and scores had to stand during the entire exercises.

This has been a successful year for Davidson and its many friends and alumni predict for it a bright future.

CORRUPTION FUNDS FOR BOTH OLD PARTIES.

Kingston Free Press.

Mr. Haveny, president of the sugar trust, was recently before the Senate investigating committee. Among many questions he was asked "Why should the American Sugar Refining Company contribute to either of the political parties of New York?" He replied: "We have large interests in that state, and we want policy, and life protection. Every individual and corporation do, for these things, and we do them."

He was then asked, "And you contribute to both parties with the same intention of whatever party succeeds your interests will be guaranteed?" The reply was "We have a good deal of protection for our contributions."

That confession, boldly made, speaks volumes. It is a terrible state of affairs when enough senators can be bribed to see that the interests of the public are guarded, at the expense of the public. Perhaps men with more honesty would be senators were elected by a direct vote of the people.

NOTICE.
Our offer till January 1st, 1895, for only 50 cents is for new subscribers only.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN NASH.

The Ex. Com. Call Convention and Hear Speeches—The Reform-Gaining Records.

The People's Party Ex. Com. of Nash county met pursuant to its adjournment with a full attendance from all the townships.

After adjournment of the Ex. Com. a large crowd assembled to hear addresses from some converts from the democratic party until the arrival of Capt. W. H. Kitchen, who had promised to address the meeting. Mr. B. F. Taylor, a young attorney of Nashville, in a short but forcible speech, renounced his allegiance to the democratic party which he had heretofore espoused, for the simple reason that it had failed to secure to the people the relief it had promised them if put in full control of the government, and as an advocate of that party in the last campaign he had made similar pledges which he had no hopes to see redeemed by that party. Mr. Taylor spoke earnestly and feelingly in the pointed remarks made and aligned himself in the future with the People's party as the only security for popular liberty and protection.

It was warmly cheered and congratulated upon his strong address. There was much enthusiasm in the people in the Populist cause at the assemblage in Nashville today, and we do not intend to allow our one to be thrown out this time, nor will we submit to vote by the dim testimony of the Standard Oil Company, thus paying tribute to one of the largest monopolies and trusts in the country in a dark shed to extinction of the light of the brightest of all lamps which God was extending us without money and without price.

This was done, too, in direct violation of the election law of North Carolina, which says the election shall be held by sun light. (Section 2385 "until sunset") under direction of officers sworn to comply with said law. The poll there was all right to be counted in for the democrats, but in other places where the Populists had majorities, the watch of one the candidates said the "sun was down before election closed a few minutes by his time."

There Populists must lose, must be counted out, as it was "against the law." "O, consistency thou art a jewel indeed!"

At the recent election of county commissioners two Populists were ousted to make room for two rich democrats. As they are good business men and gentlemen, hope the county will not lose any thing by their election.

J. C. Bellamy,
Ex. Com. Nash Co., P. P.

THE A. AND M. COMMENCEMENT.

The people of Raleigh were by no means pleased with Congressman Hatch's failure to keep his appointment to address the college. F. H. Busbee, Esq., of the city, delivered the address to the students in his stead, and made it in excellent taste.

President Holliday, who is a very earnest man, made some remarks in which he spoke of the work of the college and the stand it is taking. He said that among the new colleges it was foremost.

The graduates were Charles E. Corfeing, David Cox, Jr., R. D. Patterson, Charles Pearson, Z. G. Rogers, J. H. Saunders, B. F. Walton, and J. M. Wilson. Each graduate delivered an address.

Governor Carr presented the prizes to the winners. O. C. Kennedy was awarded a gold medal for excellence in agriculture; C. E. Clark and R. F. Buffalo first and second prizes for the largest amount of money earned by work on the college farm; E. J. Ingram, of the freshman class, won the medal for the best essay on agriculture; W. C. Jackson of the sophomore class won the medal for the best essay on horticulture; A. H. Prince, of the junior class, got the medal for the best essay, the latter medal being the gift of the State Agricultural Society.

Distinctions were awarded as follows: First in mechanics, Charles Pearson; second, Z. G. Rogers; first in agriculture, C. E. Clark and R. F. Buffalo; first and second prizes for the largest amount of money earned by work on the college farm; E. J. Ingram, of the freshman class, won the medal for the best essay on agriculture; W. C. Jackson of the sophomore class won the medal for the best essay on horticulture; A. H. Prince, of the junior class, got the medal for the best essay, the latter medal being the gift of the State Agricultural Society.

The uniforms of the boys was made of cloth which was manufactured in Salem.

Lieutenant Henderson, of the Navy, took charge of the students to drill them until late in the fall.

The exhibition drill was an exceedingly creditable showing. At evening an entertainment was given, at which refreshments were served, and the attendance was very large.

ANOTHER JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT LEAVES THE MACHINE.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—In consideration of the great dissatisfaction and uncertainty of purpose of the Democratic party both State and National, and in consideration that the Democratic party has violated all the pledges of its platform, and seeing that the leaders of the Democratic party are not in sympathy with the people in their distress and need, and knowing the fact that the present administration, both State and National are not in keeping with the Democratic platform of 1892 (which no Democrat can deny), I therefore feel no longer bound by parties, and in the future I shall be independent in politics. I am a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and in the future I shall ally my feeble efforts with the People's party.

H. H. Perry,
James City, Craven Co., N. C.

June 28th, 1894.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members who shall elect their own chairman; said committee shall be elected by the voters of said township at the first People's party primaries held in any year, under call of the county chairman; provided that those townships which are divided into precincts or wards, shall have a separate committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each county shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the chairmen of the several township, ward or precinct committees. This committee shall meet at the same time and place that the first county convention of the People's party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the County Executive Committee that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with section 1, the said County Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committees for the various congressional, judicial and senatorial districts shall consist of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee of the counties that compose the said congressional, judicial and senatorial districts. The congressional, judicial and senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates; and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman of Congressional Executive Committees and one member elected by each congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. The County Executive Committees, Congressional Executive Committees, Judicial Executive Committees shall report their action as provided for above to their respective conventions while in session for approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State Convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, which body acting together shall elect the State Chairman. They shall report their action to the State Convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State Convention shall, before adjournment, elect State Chairman, and the six members of the committee at large.

SEC. 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session, as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and senatorial committees a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State, one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC. 11. That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and verify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees shall call to order their respective conventions, and the hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

SECTION 12. Each township, precinct or ward primary of the People's party shall send to the county convention three delegates, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892.

SEC. 2. Each County Convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892; provided, that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD.

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

A special from Atlanta says: It is reported here that a gigantic consolidation of railroad interests in the South is contemplated. The new company, it is stated, will comprise the Richmond & Danville, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and Cincinnati Southern systems. The Central Railroad of Georgia is already practically under control of the newly organized Richmond and Danville system, and the Georgia, and Atlanta & West Point roads, while seemingly independent management, are really controlled by the same interests as the Richmond & Danville, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and Cincinnati Southern systems. This will give but three roads of the ten entering Atlanta, outside of the Southern Railway Co. The time limit for this consolidation is short for before October 1st.

A Double Tragedy.
Macon, Ga., June 21.—News was received here today of a double tragedy in Crawford county yesterday. Wertz Dent, a merchant, and O. P. Wright, a lawyer, both of Roberts, had a difficulty in Dent's store. Wright cut Dent across the abdomen. Friends rushed out, and Wright went for a doctor, who was followed by Dent, who, with entrails protruding, plunged a pitch-fork into Wright's breast and broke the fork to pieces over his head. Both of the men will die.

N. C. Baptist S. S. Chautauqua.
The second annual meeting of the North Carolina Baptist Sunday School Chautauqua will be held at Mount Vernon Springs, Chatham county, on the Cape Fear & York River Railroad, one mile from One Hill beginning on Tuesday, August 28th, at 4 p. m., and continue till Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 1894.

A Kingston Lady Committed Suicide.
Mrs. Susan Cox, wife of Mr. G. E. Cox, jumped head foremost in the well in her yard, which contains about seven feet of water, Monday and was drowned. Doctors were called in but could not save her life. Mrs. Cox had been suffering for nearly two years with a bad case of chronic dyspepsia, which unbalanced her mind.

Wilmington's New Bank.
The National Bank of Wilmington, recently organized with a capital of \$100,000, opened for regular business last Thursday in the building formerly occupied by the Bank of New Hanover, one of the finest in State. John S. Armstrong is president and L. L. Jenkins cashier.

Mrs. Hooper Dead.
Mrs. Mary Hooper, great-granddaughter of Wm. Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and widow of Prof. De Berniere Hooper, died last Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Julia C. Graves, of Chapel Hill.

M. T. Venable Dead.
Major Thomas Brown Venable, one of the oldest citizens and for many years one of the leading members of the Oxford bar, died last Friday after a lingering illness. He was a son of Alan Venable who was a Representative in Congress several years.

Small-Pox on Staten Island.
New York, June 21.—The State Board of Health, after examination to-day, pronounced the epidemic on Staten Island as small-pox, and has taken charge of the matter. It was first stated to be of choleric character.

Fatal Flash of Lightning.
D. E. Hober was killed and J. M. Crots seriously injured by lightning at Advance, Davie county, on June 21st.

The Democrats of the 11th Congressional district of Georgia, in convention June 19th, re-nominated H. B. Turner for Congress, and adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of Grover Cleveland as being "wise and conservative."

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of North Carolina met in Winston last Thursday. During the past year thirteen new lodges have been chartered, while the gain of membership is 1,000.

The King's Daughters of this State are to have an official organ. Mr. H. A. Wilkerson will be the editor. The King's Daughters Messenger will be published semi-monthly.

The intercollegiate contest for the association medal took place at Morehead last Saturday. Mr. Plummer Stewart, of Trinity College, was the successful contestant.

George Vanderbilt, of Biltmore, (near Asheville) is to be married to a Miss Gantt, whose mother was Mrs. Evelyn Whitfield, of Mississippi, a near relative of the Whitfields of Wayne county.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District have called a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to be held in Dunn, July 19th.

The Texas Populists have nominated T. L. Nugent to head the State ticket. The plans of the platform adopted cover the same ground as the Omaha platform.

The amount of gold in the Treasury was on the 18th reduced to \$93,686,446, the lowest point it has reached since the \$50,000,000 bond issue.

Bishop W. Perkins, ex-Senator from Kansas, died suddenly at his home in Washington on June 26th, from an effusion of blood to the head.

President Emeritus, of William & Mary College, died at his home in Virginia near Williamsburg on the 19th of June.

The seventh annual convention of the North Carolina Undertakers' Association met in Winston last week.

It cost West Virginia \$10,000 to keep troops in the field during the miners' strike at Benwood and Eagle Station.

The 15th annual session of the N. C. Colored Teachers' Association is being held at Beaufort.

The Eckington Hotel, of Washington, D. C., was destroyed by fire on the 29th.

Greensboro has gone dry.

THE BOSSES CAUCUS

And Appoint a Board of County Commissioners.

Granthams, N. C., June 19, '94.
Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:

I see in a recent issue of the Argus, once a great Alliance Journal, commenting on the newly elected board of county commissioners, says they are all now democrats, as they should be. Now sir it is a well known fact that two-thirds or more of the tax-payers of this county belong to the People and Republican parties, and the other one-third or less belong to the Demo-Radical party, and as a matter of course, and according to their principle this one-third party should select, control and misrepresent the entire voting population of the county! Hence the meeting of the Bosses at the Mayor's office, with Grantham's little pill peddler in the chair, two-thirds prior to the regular meeting of board of Justice of the Peace! Oh, no, nothing wrong in that meeting; the Bosses just met over there to appoint a board of commissioners, nothing more, nor nothing less!

Perhaps after the first of December the county printing will change office, whereby the tax-payers will not have to pay but two hundred dollars for county printing as 'tis now they don't have to pay but about one hundred dollars. Well now the official organ of the Alliance, the Headlight, in its comments on the new board, says the recent political affiliations of M. E. Cox and J. J. Ivey caused their defeat. Well, report says Mr. Ivey voted two years ago with the People's party. Seems this was a terrible crime. I have never heard any thing of Mr. Ivey, only he was a high-toned gentleman from a good family, and good blood, and has performed the duties of county commissioner conscientiously and creditably. Now, as to Mr. M. E. Cox, I can truthfully say that he voted with the Demo-Radical party two years ago, though he has always been a Democrat, and if he has affiliated with any party since the last election, I am not aware of it. Now don't understand me to be offering any consolation to the defeated commissioners, for they are not lamenting at all; besides they are financially independent to any of the bosses, and ballot box stuffers of the Demo-Radical party. You may and no doubt will hear something more that will amuse you when the campaign fully opens. Respectfully,

A. O. B.

PON HARRIS SKINNER AT PITTSBORO.

We make the following extract from a report of Col. Skinner's speech at Pittsboro:

"He dwelt mostly on the financial question, stating that while the other principles advocated by People's party were right and proper, the money question was most important. He showed up the goldbug in true style and said it was a menace to American institutions, and an enemy to American freedom. He explained the evil results of a single gold standard by showing that the total debt of the world is eighteen billion dollars, while there is only three billion dollars of gold, hence only one-fifth enough gold in the world to pay the indebtedness, and that trade and commerce would be paralyzed under such conditions."

"He denounced in severe terms the ballot box stuffer and the election frauds. He stated that the democratic party had changed while he was fighting for the same principle that he fought for in the '70s campaign of 1876. He urged all those of the two old parties who were in accord with us on the financial question to join the People's party, and showed the utter folly of ever hoping to get relief through either democratic or republican legislation, as both were in the clutches of Wall street and England. He further stated that there was no room for the goldbug in the Populist party. We will not do Col. Skinner the injustice of any further attempt of synopsis of his speech, to appreciate him you must hear him. It suffices to say that it was a strong speech, and even some Reformers were greatly surprised at the strong advocate we have in him, for by common consent it was one of the best, if not the very best political speech delivered here since the war."

A Populist.
Pittsboro, N. C., June 6, '94.

HON. W. E. STROUD FOR CONGRESS IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Special Col. to THE CAUCASIAN.)

Realizing the fact that what we need to make a good fight this fall is to put good men in the field, I know of no man who can show up a better and cleaner record than Buck Stroud. Neither can we find a man who will poll a larger vote. I learn from reliable authority that the western part of the district is solid for him. Now why not all pull together and make sure of the fight. What we want is a man who will be elected. Certainly we cannot find a man who we are under more obligations to as a party. Without a doubt he has done more for the reform movement than any other man in the district who is not able to be nominated. His past fight is for us; who could have done better? Now friends, let us make a good and sure fight. Give us Stroud for Congress. Mr. Stroud is a good talker and can tell the facts—that is all we need. Let the people know what they are.

FRED. H. WILLIAMS.
Rocky Mount, N. C.,
June 13th, 1894.

Connected with said Smithsonian

For glass cases to put the curiosities in, and for some more salaries - 10,000

For heating, lighting, etc. - 11,000

For stamps and postal cards 500

For printing the "Proceedings" of this Institution - 12,000

In connection with this Institution you maintain a Zoological Garden wherein you keep a number of live animals—something of a stationary menagerie.

This costs you \$25,000 per year. In the same connection you maintain at an expense of \$9,000 per year an "Artropophysical Observatory."

I wanted to tell you what "Artropophysical" means but I am not able to do it. The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary which I have just consulted does not contain the word.

I guess the word has been invented since that time just for the purpose of getting your \$9,000 per year.

Connected with said Smithsonian

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, I find that it cost you twenty-four thousand dollars to maintain and beautify the parks in Washington City during that year.

It seems incredible that it should cost you an average of twelve thousand dollars per year to preserve one marble monument and to operate an elevator in it, but such is the literal fact.

To give you some idea of the items which require this expenditure I will state the details, from the account of August 5, 1892:

For ordinary care of LaFayette Square, \$1,000; of Franklin Square, \$1,000; of Monument Grounds, \$2,500; for improvement of "Reservation No. 17," \$25,000; for post-and-chain fences, \$1,000; for manure, \$5,000; for painting the lodges of watchmen, fences, lamps, etc., \$750; for the purchase of seats, \$1,000; for tools, \$2,000; for trees, plants, lime, labels, etc., \$2,000; for removing snow and ice, \$1,200; for low-pots, baskets, etc., \$1,000; for the care and construction of fountains, \$15,000; for the improvement of the Smithsonian Grounds, \$4,000; for Judiciary Square and the Pension Building Grounds, \$3,000; for other reservations and grounds, including wages of watchmen, etc., \$12,000; then comes the Washington monument, its custodian, engineers, firemen, conductor for elevator, its day watchmen and night watchmen, its fuel, lights, heating apparatus, repairs to engine, etc., etc., costing you for twelve months, the extravagant sum of eleven thousand, five hundred and twenty dollars.

A few sight-seers who can go to Washington and take a ride on the elevator to the top of the Washington monument, enjoy this luxury very much indeed, but the great mass of the tax-payers derive no benefit from it whatever. If every visitor was charged twenty-five cents for the elevator privilege, this monument would pay its own way. There is no more sense in taxing 65,000,000 people to afford a free ride to the favorite few who visit Washington than there would be in taxing a thousand farmers to pay for a free railroad trip for one.

The list of employees to look after this one monument, and to operate the elevator, is as follows:

HON. TOM WATSON

GIVES MORE FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

Let the People Know How Their Money is Spent, What it Costs You For Parks and Public Grounds.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, I find that it cost you twenty-four thousand dollars to maintain and beautify the parks in Washington City during that year.

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The list of employees to look after this one monument, and to operate the elevator, is as follows:

One "custodian" at \$100 per month; engineer, \$85 per month; assistant engineer, \$60 per month; fireman, \$50 per month, assistant fireman, \$45; conductor, \$75; one attendant on floor, \$60; ditto on top floor, \$60; three day and night watchmen at \$50 each—in all, \$8,500 in salaries. Then comes the fuel, repairs, etc., at \$3,000. Costly monument.

The Botanic Garden is where they cultivate flowers and ornamental plants and shrubs.

For the year 1892-3, you paid \$5,000 for certain repairs to the buildings.

The manure for the flowers, the tools, the fuel and the new plants purchased cost you \$5,000.

The salaries of the men who take care of the establishment cost you \$13,833.

Add up these items and you will see that you are good enough to supply the favored few with flowers at the expense of nearly twenty-four thousand dollars for that one year.

Add to this sum \$3,000 for improvements to the buildings and grounds and \$40,000 for Botanical "Investigations and Experiments" and you will have a grand total of nearly sixty-seven thousand dollars of your taxes spent in Washington for flowers during one fiscal year.

The Smithsonian Institution is the National Museum in which you keep specimens of snakes, lizards, buzzards, turkeys, terrapins, alligators, and various other dead animals, and various other curiosities.

For the fiscal year 1892-3 you spent the following sums upon your appetite for curiosities:

For salaries, and for specimens to be exhibited - \$132,500

For glass cases to put the curiosities in, and for some more salaries - 10,000

For heating, lighting, etc. - 11,000

For stamps and postal cards 500

For printing the "Proceedings" of this Institution - 12,000

In connection with this Institution you maintain a Zoological Garden wherein you keep a number of live animals—something of a stationary menagerie.