CONDENSED TIME CARD

Magnolia Passenger Route. In effect March 15, 1885.

GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Laurens *5 20 a m	†8 50 a m
" Waterloo 6 0% a m	9 55 a m
" Greenwood 7 00 a m	
Arrive Augusta 10 45 a m	2 15 p m 7 45 p m
Leaye 10 50 a m	10 00 p m
Arrive Atlanta 5 40 pm	6 40 a m
Leeve Augusta 11 30 a m	
Arrive Beaufort 6 20 p m	
Arrive Port Royal 6 35 pm	
" .Chaleston 5 50 pm	
" Sayannah 7 00 pm	
" Savannah 7 00 pm " Jacksonville 7 00 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Y T	
Leave Jacksonville *8 50 pm	
" Savannah 6 55 am	
Leave Port Royal 7 35 am	
" Beaufort 7 47 am	
" Charleston 7 50 am	

Loave Atlanta
Arrive Augusta
Leave Augusta
Arrive Greenwood
" Waterloo.
" Laurens. *Daily †Daily except Sunday. Tickets on sale at Greenwood to all points at through rates—baggage checked to destination. Connec' ons made at Greenwood with C. & G. R. R. E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A.

Augusta, Ga. WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AU GUSTA RAILROAD. Going Sou h No 48 No 40 Leave Wilmington.....9 30 pm 11 10 pm

Arrive at Florence	1 50 a m	2 20 a m
Arrive at columbia	6 40 a m	
Going North		No 47
Leave columbia		10 00 p m
Leave Florence	4 50 p m	1 52 a m
Arrive at Wilmington.	. 7 40 p m	6 10 a m
Train No. 43 stops at		
and 47 stop only at B	rinkley's, \	Vhiteville.
Flemington, Fair Bluff		
Timmonsville, Sumter,		
Eastover. Passengers		
points on c & G R R, C, C		
tion and all points beyon		
night express. Separa		
for charleston and Aug		
47. All trains run soli		
and Wilmington.		oner reacon
man it timited tout.		

Commeucing Sunday, May 24th, 1885, at 6 05 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time:"

T. P. THOMSON.

J. T. P. THOMSON.

THOMSON & THOMSON,

Attorneys at Law.

Continued President—Dail	
Leave Columbia 6 30 a m	5 27 p m 9 16 p m
Due at Charleston 11 05 a m WEST-DAILY.	9 10 p m
Leave Charleston 7 20 a m	5 20 p m
Due at columbia 10 45 a m	10 00 p m
Camdeh Division-Daily except S	Sundays.
Leave Columbia 9 30 a m	5 27 p m
Due Cam-en	7 42 p m
WEST DAILY, EXCEPT SUND	AY.
Leave Camden 7 00 a m	3 55 p m
Due Columbia 9 25 a m	10 00 p m
Augusta Dirision-East D	nily.

Leave Columbia.... 6 30 a m Due Augusta..... 11 40 a m WEST DAILY. Leave Augusta...... 6 05 a m 4 45 p m Due Gargubia...... 10 45 a m 10 00 p m Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Green-

ville railroad by train arriving at 10 45 a. m. and departing at 5 27 p. m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all

points on both roads.

At Charleston with steamers for New York en Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. Johu's river. Daily with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Gauggia and Contral sail At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail roads to and from all points West and South at Blackville to and from all points on Barn-well railroad. Through tickets can be pur-chased to all points South and West by apply-

D. McQUEEN, Agent, Columbia, S. C.

JOHN B. PECK, General Manager. D. C. Allen, Gep. Pass. and Ticket Ag't

COLUMBIA A ND GREENVILLE RAILROAD. On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER

TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upon this road and its branches. Daily, except Sundays. No. 53. UP PASSENGER
Leave Columbia S. C. Junc'n...... 10 45 p m
"Columbia C. & G. D....... 11 10 p m

	Arrive Alston 12 10 p m
	" Newberry 1 13 p m
1,	Ninety-Six 2 47 p m
	Greenwood 3 09 p m
344	Hodges 3 33 p m
	Belton 4 40 p m
	at Greenville 6 05 pm
	No. 62. DOWN PASSENGER.
26	Leave Sreenville at 9 50 a m
밿	Arrive Belton
24	Hodges
鼬	Greenwood
30	Ninety-Six 1 32 p m
	Newberry 3 02 p m
52	Alston 4 10 p m
165	" Columbia C. & G. D 5 15 pm
33	Arrive Columbia S C. Junc'n 5 30 p m
	SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.
	NO. 53. UP PASSENGER.
	Leave Alston
20	" Ilnion 2 55 mm

REW VENIEN	NO. OO. OF PASSENGER.	
Leave	Alston	1
All	NO, 52. DOWN PASSENGER.	
"	Spart'g R. & D. Bepot 10 35 a m Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot 10 50 a m Union 12 50 p m e at Alston 3 40 p m	
	LAURENS RAILROAD.	
Leave	Newberry 3 3 0 pm 6 at Laurens C. H. 6 50 pm 1 Laurens C. H. 7 40 am 6 at Newberry 11 10 pm	ľ
	ABBEVILLE BRANCH.	-
Leave	Hodges 3 45 p m	ľ

Leave Hodges	4 45 pm
Arrive at Hodges	2 00 R III
BLUE RIDGE BAILBOAD AND ANDERSON	BRANCH.
Leave Belton	4 45 pm
Arrive Anderson	5 18 mm
" Pendleton	5 50 is m
" Seneca c. Arrive at Walhalla.	6-40 pm
Arrive at Walhalla	7 03 p m
Toons Wallalla	o ra

10 33 a m Arrive at Belton CONNECTIONS.

A. With South Caroline railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Ashoville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Edstern Zime.

G.R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. BLAUGHTES, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

D. CARDWELL, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 2d, 1885. FAST LINE between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina

GOING WEST			ING
7 20			
8 34	" " Lanes "	1 00	"
9 33	" " Sumter "	0	"
10 40	pm Ar Columbia Lv		**
3 02	" " Winnsboro "	3 48	"
4 15	" " Chester "	2 44	
6 05	" " Yorkville	11 45	am
7 01	" Lancaster	7 00	"
4 56	" " Rock Hill "	2 02	pm
6 00	" " Charlotte "	1 00	***
12 58	pin Ar Newberry Ly	3 10	pm
2 52	Greenwood "		***
6 00	" "Laurens		am
5 01		10 27	"
5 45	" " Greenville "		
6 45	" " Walhalla		
4 20		11 25	**
3 27		12 25	pm
7 15	" " Hendersonville "		,
Solid bia, S	Trains between Charleston at	d Col	um-
	DIVINE, T. M. EME	RSON	

SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD On and after Apr. 6th, 1885, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be-tween Spartanburg and Hendersonville as

'n	follows:	
	UP TRAIN.	
	Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg 4 00	p m
	Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot 6 10	
	Leave Saluda	
Ų,	Leave Flat Rock	
	Arrive Hendersonville 7 15	T. M
	DOWN TRAIN.	
ì	Leave Hendersonville 7 00	a m
	Leave Flat Rock 7 15	
	Leave Saluda 7 50	
i	Leave Air Line Junction	
i	Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg 10 20	
	Trains on this road run by Air-Line tim	ie.
	Both trains make connections for Colum	
1	and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union	
ı	Columbia: Atlanta and Charlotte by Air I	
1	JAMES ANDERSON, Superintender	ıt.
		_

T. P. THOMSON. J. W. THOMSON

Attorneys at Law,

ABBEVILLE, S. C. Office in rear Mr. Lee's. June 8th, 1885-tf.

CALHOUN & MABRY,

Atorneys and Counsellors at Law.

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Office formerly occupied by Judge

L. W. PERRIN. T. P. COTHRAN. DERRIN & COTHRAN.

Attorneys at Law.

Abbeville S. C

EUGENE B.GARY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Abbeville, S. C.

TAMES S. PERRIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. ABBEVILLE, C. H., S. C. No. 1 O'Neill's Range. Jan. 28, 1885-1f

WM. P. CALLOUN HEMPHILL & CALHOUN.

Attorneys at Law,

ABBRYILLE, S. C. Will practice in all the Courts of the

PAVILION HOTEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

First Class in all its Appointments. RATES, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Excellent Cuisene, large airy rooms, Otis Pessenger Elevator. Electric bell and lights. Heated retunds. Centrally located. Oct 1, '84-tf

MENTRAL HOTEL,

MRS. M. W. THOMAS, Proprietress. Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

GRRENVILLE, S. C. THE ONLY TWO-CLASS HOTEL IN

W. R. WHITE, PROPRIETOR. 48

TEW DINNER HOUSE,

GREENWOOD, S. C.

Kept by Mrs. F. G. Parks. Cheap rates, irst class fare. June 15th, 1885-tf.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruiscs, Sores, Ulcers, Sait Rheum Fever Scres, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Cothran & Perrin.

A LL the new shapes in Hats and Bonnets with Ribbons, Birds, Flowers, Satins and Velvets to match.
R. M. HADDON & CO.

Satchet Powders, the most delightful, at W. Cothran & Co.

Fitz Lee on the Stump

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.] PETERSRURG, VA., September 2 .-Gen. Lee's opening speech at Accomac Court House last Monday was a brilliant success. The gathering of Democrats was large and sympathetic. Gen. Lee discussed the debt question exhaustively. He said that he worked for the McCullock bill, which would have paid the creditors of the State thirty millions, but the Republican party had triumphed over those who desired to pay the honest obligations of the State and had compelled the Democrats to accept the Riddleberger settlement. He now with his party stood by the bill. Gen. Lee then took up the recent decision of the Supreme Court touching the construction of the Eleventh amendment, and, discussing the question of States' rights, which it is charged the Democratic party-has raised, he quoted from John Hancock and Alexander Hamilton to justify the Democratic party. He held with the Democratic platform that the debt question had ceased to be a matter of dollars and cents, and was now a quest of the State's sovereignty-a question in which every State in the Union is vitally interested. Gen. Lee was guarded and dignified in his allusions to John S. Wise, his opponent, and his language was wholly parliamentary. He referred to the reports that Mr. Wise was belittling him in the Southwest. This, however, Gen. Lee said he could afford to pass without notice, but he would arraign Mr. Wise for a grave potitical crime, which no Virginian who honors the State can condone, and that crime was Mr. Wise's vindictive and and persistent slander of his native State, in maliciously representing that the Democratic people of Virginia are premeditated assassins and ballotbox thieves. Mr. Wise has clasped hands with John Sherman and is quite the equal of the Ohio Senator in tra-

ducing the Old Dominion. .

Gen. Lee also scored a point when he dwelt upon Mr. Wise's boasted servility. Mr. Wise had confessed that he had no higher ambition than to be Gen. Mahone's slave. Mr. Wise had admitted Gen. Mahone's absolute ownership of the Republican caudidate for Governor by addressing him as "master." A slanderer of his native State and the vaunted slave of Gen. Mahone was not the proper man to be Governor of Virginia. Wise's election would mean that Gen Mahone should be master of the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth. is holy would never be the slave of any mortal that lives. Gen. Lee told the people of Accomac that he was not a politician or professional stumper, but tilling the soil. The audience, which was almost entirely composed of farmers, cheered this declaration. With marked emphasis he spoke of his love for Virginia and his love for the nation. He was as much an American as a Virginian. He loved this State no more than his country, but he would say that he oughtt to be thrice hated and thrice accursed should he ever forget the meu with whom he had fought in days now happily past. As long as life remained he would ever think with love and veneration of the men who had followed the standard of the Confederacy. He honored himself when he connected himself with heroes who had shown such valor and devotion. Gen. Lee here commented with fine effect upon the action of Gen. Mahone in voting to exclude from the army and navy of the United States all persons who had fought under the Confederate flag, and quoted an emphatic remark of Jubal Early which characterized Gen, Mahone's ac-

tion in this particular. While Gen. Lee was making his speech Republicans were holding a meeting about fifty yards from the stand which had been erected for the Democratic speakers. Attorney-General Frank Blair was the Republican orator. He asked for a joint discussion with gathered in and about the Conrthouse Gen. Lee, but this was declined. Mr. Blair seemed to be irritated by this refacing the Democratic meeting, and referring to Gen. Lee s "That man over yonder," Blair damned the Democratic party to his heart's content. He did not, however, seem to have much heart in his work, and his performance was a per functory affair. The sight of the large and eminently respectable Democratic gathering and his own motley audience must have been dispiriting in the extreme. Blair finished his speech first. Gen. Lee made only one allusion to the attorney-general. He remarked with great earnestness and considerable effect that, although he would not charge Mr. Blair with criminal intent, nevertheless the attorney-general, in drawing \$17,000 of the people's money from the State treasury when the law only allow-

next attorney-general of Virginia and a been of such a character that the people of Virginia cannot and will not endorse him again for the high office

Blair's position, in fact, was almost farcical. Several negro women were among his most attentive listeners. A peddler, who had putent niedicines and cheap stationery, proclaimed the virtues of his wares just in front of the Republican speaker, while a negro banjoist on his left sang for the amusement of a large crowd an intolerably long ditty. But he stuck out to the end, although his crowd of seven white men and a hundred negro men and women dwindled away to almost a handful before his speech was finished. Blair made a dozen misrepresentations which could easily have been corrected had he been engaged in joint debate. In this way he revenged himself upon the Democrats. The contrast between the earnest and substantial men who gathered around Fitz Lee, to the number of nearly a thousand, with Blair's motley handful, fully justifies the State committee in refusing to permit a joint debate.

Gen. Lee was interviewed and re-Wise's military record, out of which the Republican newspapers are making so much capital. Gen. Lee replied that he had nothing to say individually about Capt. Wise's record as a soldier, but he thought there was no impropriety in happens that several years ago Capt. Wise addressed the students of the Virginia Military Institute. Capt. Wise chose as his subject "The Battle of Haymarket." He referred particularly to his own participation in that engagement. Now, inasmuch as the Republican newspapers had narrated Capt. Wise's precocious valor and skill at arms, it would be well to consider the truth of the statement which had been made by Republicans, that Capt. Wise,

impetuoualy disobeyed orders to par-

own speech distinctly stated that he re-

wounded by a fragment of a shell. The one charge for which Bepublican is his alleged opposition to the building of a free bridge in Stafford County, the home of the late Senator Duff Green. County, twenty-five of whom should be freeholders, the County of Stafford that he was only a plain faamer, who for the construction of a free bridge. should be required to issue its bonds had given the best years of his life to Duff Green and his friends in his immediate neighborhood wanted this bridge built. The majority of the citizens of the county did not desire the improvement. Gen. Lee, at the request of his fellow-citizens, went to Richmond and appeared before the committee to which the bill had been referred. He offered a substitute. and insisted that the bill should be so amended that the issuance of the bonds should be left to the voters of the county, who should decide at a special election whether the bridge should be built at the county's expense. This was his entire connection with the matter. His action was endorsed by the people of his county, (small-beer politicians and negroes not included.) and this is the size of the offence for which Republican organs have been berating

> ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF LEE'S SPEECH. [From the Richmoud Dispatch.]

Gen. Lee.

ACCOMAC COURTHOUSE VIA TASLEY, VA., August 31 .- Gen. Lee arrived at Accomac Courthouse this morning about 10 o'clock. The crowt here at that hour was immense. Early in the day vehicles crowded with sturdy farmers began to roll into the village. At noon fuly fifteen hundred persons were green. Under the shade of the trees in the courtyard a platform had been fusal, and frequently raised his voice to erected, upon which was printed its highest pitch. Turning around and in large letters; "Democrats Meeting." About thirty yards distant was another platform, which had been constructed for the use of the Republicans, who also held a meeting here to-day. An hour before he com menced his speech Gen. Lee made his appearance upen the Court ground. He was immediately recognized, and the people thronged around him to greet him and express their congratulations. At 2 o'clock Gen Lee went upon the platform and was introduced by Mr. Garrison. His reception was enthusias-

whole debt trouble, so the speaker conthrough petty, ill-considered, ill-consettlement of the whole matter of the menging of the Constitution. debt on the basis of the Riddleberger law, to the great detriment of the peace of the people and against the interest of the creditors.

MAHONE'S CHARGES IDLE. But Gen. Mahone's charges are themselves idle. The Democratic party, two years ago in Lynchburg and last month the Democrats of Virginia premeditated in Richmond, accepted as final the set- assassins because of the unfortunate tlement of the State debt pronounced fight at Danville. Mr. Wise, in one of constitutional by the Courts of last re- his speeches a few days ago, had also sort, Federal and State, and pledged termed the Democratic Legislature a lot itself to oppose all agitation of the ques- of seat-stealing, shotgun thieves, Such tion or any disturbance of the settle- a man as this was not fit to be Governor ment by repeal or otherwise. The of Virginia. Mr. Wise had deliberately quested to say something about John Legislature of Virginia also adopted a raked up every murded that had ocresolution in both branches that the curred in Danville for the pastquarter people of Virginia have accepted the of a century, and used these against the Act of February 14, 1882, known as the Democratic party, when the same Riddleberger bill, as the ultimate settle- might have occurred in any city in the ment of the debt of the State; that it land. Mr. Wise had, before John Sheris their unalterable purpose that the man's committee, denounced Danville quoting Capt. Wise against himself, It settlement shall be final, and that the and Pittsylvania County places unfit to expectation that any settlement of the live in. debt of this State upon any other basis will ever be made, or be tolerated, by people of Virginia, is illusory and hopeless. The Democratic party not only accepted by resolutions adopted by its Legislature and State conventions the Riddleberger bill, but also the accompanying measures known as the coupon killers, in the spirit of its written and the letter of its spoken promises. The The Democratic party agreed to make although detailed with several other them effectual by all constitutional cadets to guard a wagon in the rear, had legislation which might be called to enact, or which the exigencies of any occasion might require. This is what

ticipate in the battle. Capt. Wise in his the Democratic party promised and this mained by the wagon and was there is what it performed; nothing more or less. Governor Cameron's first message to the Legislature called attention organs have been condemning Gen. Lee to the necessaity of prompt amendments to the coupon-killers. He said in this message: "It is true that the Supreme Court of the United States in Gen. Lee eloquently affirmed that he It appears that a bill was introduced in the case of Poindexter vs. Greenhow suswas the boss of no man, and by all that the Legislature providing that on the tained the Act of January 14, 1884, as application of fifty citizens of Stafford funishing an andequate and constitution al remedy to the holders of tax-receiv able coupons, but experience has shown that Act to be deficient in several important particulars. DEBT LEGISLATION. All the measures which the Demo-

cratic Legislature passed were passed at the suggestion of Governor Cameron and with the approval of the Republican members of the Legislature. None of these measures have impaired or can impair the effect of the original Acts. They were designed only to make effectual the Riddleberger bill, which the Democrats had promised to sustain.

Gen. Lee here, as heretofore, quoted rom Mr. R. T. Barton, of Winchester, in whom he said the Bar of the State has the greatest confidence. After i full analysis, and after alluding to the questions at issue between ex-Governor D. H. Chambelain, of South Carolinia (now of Boston,) and John S. Wise, Gen. Lee gave as the opinion of the nighest Democratic authority the assertion that the Democratic party was not resposible for the vexatious litigations which the State debt trouble has caused. The case of Poindexter vs. Greenhow arose before the Democratic amendment of March 13, 1884, and in that case the Act of January 26, 1882, was declared to be unconstitutional. null and void. It was, therefore, unconstitutional before, and not because of the Act of March 13, 1884. Gen. Lee contended that if, as Gen. Mahone asserts, the action of the last General Assembly was idle, inconsiderate andvindictive, then Gen. Mahone's Governor, Cameron, was responsible for it.

HIS OWN POSITION.

Gen, Lee then explained his own atorginally had been in favor of paying first that he would not recove, and manithirty millions of dollars, as the McCullough bill provided. The Democratic When his son, Custis, spoke of his reparty, having been defeated on the is-covery as possible, he shook his head sue had acquiesced in the decision of the and pointed upward. Some 'persismajority. Its skirts were clear. Gen. tence was required to induce him to States' rights, which, it is charged, the occasionally and at one of these times tic. His first speech of the campaign quoted from John Hangock and Alex- anothen, "Tell Hill he must come up !" was a brilliant successs. The following der Hamilton to sustain his position showing that the thoughts of the great of pure water and healthy mountain synopsis gives its significance and main and to justify the Democratic party, soldier were far away from the rick air, the outbreak seems unaccountab The Republican platform, said Gen, that the debt question had ceased to be and the fiercer scenes of battle. There Lee, arraigns the Democratic party prin- a matter of dollars and cents, and is now was no suffering at the close, simply a number of counties in the ed him \$2,500 and necessary expenses cipally for its debt legislation, for its a question of State sovereignty, a question of State sovereignty, a question of falling off into that sleep which Southwestern part of this State and one per annum, had been guilty of gross alleged hostility to free schools, for the tion in which every State in the Union knows no waking.

carelessness, which Rufus A. Ayers, the unfortunate riot at Danville two years is vitally interested. In 1793 the Legisago, and for its general obstructions of lature of Virginia responded to a resterling Democrat, would never repeat. progress in the material and political in- quest from John Hancock, of Massachu-Mr. Blair's action in this matter had terests in the State. The charges the setts, who requested the Legislature to General reviewed exhaustively. The consider a question then made promi- consul-general at Port au Prince, Hayti, nent by a suit against the State of Mastended, arose from the action of the Re- sachusetts by Wm. Vassals, the result ger on the American steamer Haytien publicans. More Ropublicans voted in- of which the Chief justice, speaking Republic from Port au Prince. He 1871 for the funding bill than Demo- through Bradley, says: "We are bound crats. It is very true that the leader of to give its full and substantial bearing ous treatement at the hands of the Haythe Republican party in this State de- and effect.' The remedy, in Gen. Lee's tien Government. Mr. Van Bokelin is clares that it has been the idle, incon- opinion, is to protest against the bold about fifty years old, and the truth of siderate and vindictive meddling judicial usurpation of the Suprem-Court and insist that the eleventh cieved and petulant measure of the amendment shall not be violated or Democratic party in the last Legislature evaded. The jurisdiction of the Fedethat has arrested the quiet and orderly ral Courts must be kept within the plain

'DISCUSSING WISE.

In discussing his opponent, John S Wise, Gen Lee was guarded and dignified in his language. He did not fail, however, to criticise him severely. John S. Wise endorsed that part of the Republican platform which pronounced

NATIONAL IN SYMPATHY. Gen. Lee dwelt fully upon the necessary development of the South in gencarl and Virginia in particular. He proclaimed himself thoroughly national in his sympathies. He alluded eloquently to his recent visit to New York to participate in the funeral obsequies of Gen. Grant. He had realized then and there the hearty union of the North and South. He had rejoiced at it. In the South the interests of all the people were best promoted by the continuance in power of the Democratic party. The South South has grown prosperous and philoso phical. It lives in the industrial excitement of the day and the industrial hope and promise of the morrow. It is not lingering over the pages of last year's almanac nor chanting miseries over the memories of a sanguinary civil field that occurred in this country something like a quarter of a century ago. Concluding with a hearty commendation of President Cleveland's adminstration and an appeal on behalf of the party of which he was the chief candidate, Gen. Lee took his seat amid generous applause

How Lee Died.

the beginning of the end came. In the norning of that day he was busy, as usual, with afficial work, refusing the assistance of which he sometimes availed himself, and in the afternoon attended a vestry meeting of Grace Episcopal Chuich. He acted as Chairman, and enlivened the meeting with cheerful conversation and interesting anecdotes. The weather was chilly and damp, the room not warmed, and General Lee sat with his military cloak thrown around his shoulders. His last public act was eminently characteristic. The question under discussion was the rector's salary. and when the subscriptions were handed in, it was found that a deficit of \$55 still remained. He remarked quietly, "I will give that sum," and the company separated, little dreaming that the most illustrious member would never join them again. Returning home, tea was on the table, and according to his invariable habit, he stood up to say grace, but the lips refused to speak and he sat down without any signs of agitation, though the expression of his face told plainly enough that he realized what the dumb lips meant. Physicians were promptly summoned and he was laid on the bed from which he never rose alive. The case was treated as one of venous congestion of the brain, but there was no paralysis of motion or sensation and only slightly ampaired consciousness. A fatal termination effects of the disease is afforded by the was not anticipated by any one, except itude on the debt question. He himself the patient. He seemed to feel from the fested not the slightest desire to do so. Lee then discussed the question of take medicine. The mind wandered ly paralyzed with pains." Democratic party had raised. He he exclaimed, "Strike the tent," and at sparsely settled with a class of hardy He held with the Democratic platform room in the midst of the toilsome march The symptoms seem to suggest the

In a Cell With Scorpions.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28 .- C. A. Van Bokelin, of New York, ex-United States arrived in this city to-day as a passentells a remarkable story of an outragehis story is vouched by Capt. Compton, who commands the steamer and also by the purser, J. B. Stebenne, who made strict inquiry into the man's statement before leaving Port au Prince. While acting as consul-general Mr. Van Bokelin married a Haytien woman and at the end of his term he took up the business of dealing in the paper money of the native government. At this he made considerable money and then desired to invest a part of his money in real estate, but this was forbidden by a law of Hayti, which denies that right to any but a native-born Haytien.

· He evaded the law, however, and purchased a piece of property in Port au Prince, which transaction, reaching the ears of President Soloman, the chief magistrate of the Republic, he caused Van Bokelin's arrest and had him locked up in a wretched dungeon in the government prison at Port au Prince. Here his only companions were negroes of the most debased type, many of them being murderers and desperadoes. Very often the prison, which is a dismal and wretched structure built on low, swampy ground, was crowded with nearly three hundred prisoners, Mr. Van Bokelin being the only white man among them, His dungeon was a narrow stone cell which measured but eight feet by four, and the walls were constantly dripping with water

Here the unfortunate ex-consul was forced to live from March, 1884, until June 27, 1885, the place being infested with rats and loathsome vermin. He was often stung by small scorpions, His health which was robust when he was first imprisoned, is now entirely broken down and he has become a victim to both consumption and chronic catarrh, while his face is pale and hagwas now beginning to prosper. The gard, and gives every evidence of long suffering.

> Soon after his incarceration Mr. Van Bokelin, wrote to the late secretary of State, Frelinghuysen, stating his case, and a letter was addressed by the State department to President Soloman, to which no attention was paid. On renewed appeals from the prisoner for help other letters were sent to the Haytien Government, all of which were Soon after President Cleveland was

inaugurated Mr. Van Bokelin made an appeal to Secretay of State Bayard, stating the case in full and imploring that some steps be taken to save him from the slow torture he was enduring. A letter was at once sent to the Haytien President by Mr. Bayard, in which Mr. On Wednesday, September 28th, 1870, Van Bokelin's instant release was demanded. It was also plainly stated that if this was not promptly done a United States man-of-war would be despatched to Port an Prince with instructions to adopt severe measures if necessary The Allianee at that time was at Key West, and Mr Bayard stated that if he was not speedily informed that this Government's demands had been complied with the vessel would be ordered to Port an Prince.

The receipt of this strong document had a very salutary effect upon the Haytien President, who at once gave orders that the prisoner should be released. Mr. Van Bokelin stated to day that he would leave to-morew for New York and next day go to consult Secretary Bayard on the subject of damages from Haytis

Stricken West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA. Aust 30 .- A panie prevails in that part of Clay County lying along Sycamore Creek, arising from the ravages of a strange and fatal disease among the few inhabitants of that region. About fifty people have been attacked, of whom about a score have died, and the death rate promises to increase with great rapidity. The Weekly Progress says:

"Every hour brings the sad news of another death. At first the malady was thought to be flux, but it is now believed to be another and more fatal disorder, A vague, horrible fear has begun to fill the breasts of some. It may not be cholera, but the symptons are very much like it. An instance of the fatal family of Justice Sizmore, a well known citizen. Three of his sons are already dead, and as they lay in their coffins, three more were writhing and screaming with the awful tortue which carried off the others. We have been unable to learn the exact number of deaths, but the reports are most alarming. It is chiefly confined to children, who are attacked and die within an hour, seeming-

The Sycamore Creek region is very mountaineers, and, as the region is one rible disease that last year ravage or two over the line in Kyasucky,