THE NEW YORK POLICE EXPOSED. THE LEXOW COMMITTEE INVES-TIGATION.

A Cess-Pool of Corruption and In-famy—The Metropolitan Police a Band of Plunderers.

The Lexow investigating committee

not treat an American," according to chief counsel Goff, was placed on the witness stand. She alleged that her arrest was due to her refusal to pay \$50 to the police. Testimony of the witness remained unshaken, but the officers who tried to explain the story happened. Mrs. Urchitte's children are still in the orphan asylum and the lamentations and the apparent mental suffering of the woman elicited sympathy from all those who witnessed her recover her children for her without

room, she caught sight of officer Hussey. She claims that the wardman is the Cohor of all her woes. Excitedly sprint p, she started and demand-ed her coldren. It was with difficulty she was pacified. Had she been able to understand the English language She claims that the wardman is and the American customs she must have enjoyed exquisite revenge a little later when officer Hussey was called to the stand. He expected to be called upon to explain away his connection with the case, but chief counsel Goff indulged in another of those dramatic surprises which he is continually springing upon the New York public Instead of reverting to the events of the past few months, Mr. Goff in-quired, "Now, Hussey, have you just threatened to shoot a man in this court room? The interrogatory was answered with a negative, but officer Hussey grew red and white in the face by turns when half a dozen witnesses testified that he threatened to shoot Norbarth Pfeffer, an east side Hebrew employed by Mr. Goff. The witness nearly fainted in the court room at the evidence presented against him to show that he threatened to kill Pfeffer. He reached for a glass of water and drank it eagerly, intense silence reigning in the court room, members of the committee, policemen and strangers intent upon his replies. The scene ectica painful one, Hussey told Mr.

ders, that it would not do for him to get excited, that it was his family he cared for and not himself. With an intimation that he would look into the matter, Mr. Goff allowed the witness one other event of unusual interest

occurred. Annie Trywich, a young woman who is keeping a news stand on East Broadway, claimed that police-man Lynch asked her this morning if she paid her rent. Receiving a negative reply, he told her that she would have to pay him \$5. She failed to raise the money and he arrested her and took her to Essex Market, where she was discharged by the police justice. Then she came to the Lexow commit-

tee with the story.

Favoritism in the board of police was the subject of a brief statement by Mr. Moss, the Parkhurst society's agent, before the Lexow committee today. Two policemen had been convicted of similar offenses, drunkenness and deserting their beats. One was fined a few days' pay and the other dismissed from the force and the supposition is that the first officer had a pull, which the other had not.

Then Max Muscowvitch told of the arrest of one of his friends and asse ted that before the prisoner was per mitted to send word to another friend, he was compelled to pay the door man of the policy station \$2. William T. Meredith, banker of 48 Wall street, who was exertly assaulted on Fifth avenue, told the committee about that affair. He had been set upon by an organized mob of 300 men who were in advance of a political club procession and who swept up Fifth avenue assault-ing and robbing citizens promiseuously. Mr. Goff said that there was no police tine in front of the procession, as the law provided. Mr. Meredith said the police had made no arrest.

The clubbing by Policeman Dunn of Thomas Luccas was also taken up by the committee. Lucas's employer testified to his good character and Luccas told his story. Policeman Dunn swore that Luccas attacked him before he used his club. The policeman found it difficult to explain why he used so much

Then a colored woman told a sensa tional erry which implicated Captain Schmid erger and some of his men. She was Sarah Brown of West Thirtyfourth street, who has a suit for damages against Isaac Cohen, a lawyer. Another woman had advised her to drop the suit against Cohen, as he was a friend of Captain Schmittberger. The Captain, she said, would arrest her. Later two policemen called and adher daughter. Then, Mrs. Brown said, she was arrested for keeping a disor-derly house and Policeman Callaghan told her Captain Schmittberger would

she was arrested for keeping a disorderly house and Policeman Callaghan told her Captain Schmittberger would settle for \$500.

At this point, Elbridge T. Gerry entered the court in a great state of excitement. He was bristling with indignation at the statement made vesters by Mr. Goff that the Gerry society for the prevention of cruelty to children was vested with too much power which was often abused. Commodore Gerry wanted to read a long typewritten statement. The time for

threatened to put her child away un-less she gave him \$50.

At the afternoon session a little wo-man dressed in black took the stand.

Mr. Goff prefaced her examination ble. Some of the tablets are elabor-

with a remarkable statement. "This ate, and must have cost a great deal of morning," said he, "an attempt was made to get this woman out of the country." Mr. Goff did not go into decountry." Mr. Goff did not go into de-tails. He drew from the witness how she had lavished her money on ex-wardman Frank Wilson, formerly under Captain Allaire. She was the keeper of a house of ill-fame on Elizabeth in New York is still unearthing the corrupt practices of the police in New York, and the revelations last week were quite astounding. Here are some of them:

Those who were fortunate enough to gain admittance to the sessions of the Lexow investigation committee today witnessed two scenes decidedly dramatic and the committee opened its campaign. He was now living in Philadelphia.

Then came a sensation. Inspector McLaughlin's name was dragged in. street. Under threats of pulling the

the Russian woman who, almost a stranger in the country, running a small cigar store was arrested on the charge of kee for ta disorderly house and kept in jail many months, "treated as even the Czar of Russia would to Burns. When Burns wanted a diamond stud he got \$165 from her to purchase it. She said she was now broken down and penniless. Her money had gone into the police coffers. Referring to the Geery society agents, she said they collected money from all houses officers who tried to explain the story where the girls under age were kept. could not agree as to the way the thing Mr. Goff made the most of this testimony. She told how Captain Cross had trapped Gerry agents, Becker and Finn, when they took \$500 from her. The men were brought to trial. Eccker was acquitted and Finn was sent to examination. Steps will be taken to prison for nine months. Becker escaped, she said, because he was the loss of time. son-in-law of Superintendent Jenkins of the society. When she left New York, the witness says, she opened in Newwark a saloon and was raided by the police. She went to Captain Cross and he sent Alderman Smith of this city to Newark and the police there gave her protection. She is now penniless and lives in Brooklyn.

"This moning," said she, "a man came up to me and said: "You are subpoensed to go before the Lexow committee.'

'How do you know?' I asked.

'I know,' he answered 'You go right up to Inspector Mc-Laughlin and he will buy you off. Don't go before the Lexow committee."

"I refused his advice," she said.
When asked by Mr. Goff about how
much she had paid to the police, she answered from eight to ten thousand

Warden James W. Ledwith of Jef-ferson Market prison was then hauled over the coals for visiting David Pender, a green goods man, on Blackwell's Island. Pender was mentioned in the estimony of Applegate and it appears that the warden, who is a friend of detective Sergeant Hanley, interested himself in order to get a statement from Pender which would help Hanley. He was taken to task for improper practics in his prison. He was charged with favoring certain lawyers and that the beer cans was permitted to be 'rushed at night."

THE GREAT OBELISK.

Erected at the Nation's Capital to the Memory of George Washington. the Pittsburg Catholic.

The Washington monument, in the capital city of the United States, is the oftiest structure ever reared by man. From the base line, or, rather, sill of the door of the main entrance, to the apex of the cap-stone, is exactly 555 eet and 4 inches.

The famous Cheops pyramid in Egypt is 643 feet high. As it is of immense area at the base, and rises in easy, slopes to the summit, old Cheops conveys little more impression to the eye than would a loftly mountain from a olain. The great cathedral at Cologne has a spire which reaches into the heavens 524 feet, and there is a cathedral at Antwerp whose spire extends upward 470 feet. St. Peter's spire, or rather, dome, at Rome, is only

An elevator carries myraids of sightsteers to the top of the monument, and long lines of people can be seen at any hour awaiting their turn. Thousands have made secents on foot, but it is a dreadful task. There are 900 iron steps to climb. True, the staircase is proad, but the faces of the steps are worn smooth with the tread of many feet, and the end well, the end is afar. Long before you get to the top you wish you had not started.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid, July 4, 1848. For six years the work progressed, when it came to a stop, in 1845. \$250,000 had been spent upon it. The monument was up 165 leet, then it was housed over and so remained. Nor was it until twenty years later, to wit, in 1876, that Conress could be induced to do anything. The spirit engendered in the centennial year set the machinery in motion, and the press and people took the matter up in such vigorous shape that Congress made an appropriation to begin the work of completion. The result was, that in eight years thereafter the work was complete. On December 6, 1884, the cap-stone was set and the work ended.

It is a mistake to suppose that the great shaft is a "marble column." It is not. For the first 400 foot, the main structure is of blue granite, the lower walls being fifteen feet thick. The thickness of the walls decreases until about the 450 feet level, when they cease, and the rest of the altitude is reached by solid blocks of marble, from two and one-half feet thick to eighteen an interior structure and arch, with a ised her to drop the suit. One of the keystone which supports the capstone, policemen tried to criminally assault that weighs just one and one-half tons. On each of the four faces of the pyramidal cap are two lookout windows.

typewritten statement. The time for that, Mr. Goff thought, was not opportune and Mr. Gerry withdrew.

Sarah Brown continuing her test:mony, told how a Gerry agent once ed these memorials—national patriotism, local pride, corporate vanity and rivalry, religious zeal, private greed,

money.

There was one foreign memorial stone received in 1854, which does not appear in the monument. This was a gift from the Pope. It was a beautiful block of African marble which had been taken from the Temple of Concord, at Rome, and was inscribed with the simple words, "Rome to America." At that time, the Know-Nothing fever was at its height; on March 5, 1854, the block was taken from the building where it was kept, and, it is supposed, thrown into the Potomac. At any rate, the stone was never found, though the monument association of-

fered a large reward for it.

The elevator is one of the largest and strongest ever made. It is suspended by four two-inch cables and is drawn by a 175 horse power engine in the basement of the shaft. Every-thing about the elevator gives way to safety precautions. The safety clutches are double clutches. The frame of the elevator is light, but made of the best of steel. The elevator is limited to thirty people, but it would carry in weight three times that number. It it runs very slowly-another measure of precaution.

The view from the lookout windows is one of the grandest ever spread before the human eye. One certainly sees all the glory of vista, all the beauty of landscape, all the stretch of Southern and northern sky, of river and bills, that George Washington knew existed when he selected the capital

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

A Clear Statement of Our Wants and the Benefits of Immigration.

At the immigration meeting on salesday at Yorkville the following re-marks were made by Mr. Louis Sherfesce, in which the situation is presented with great force and clearness: The country we live in is one of the finest in the world. Our soil is fertile and our climate is perfect. Our people are of the very best; but the trouble is, that they are too few. We have more land than we need, or than we can cultivate. We need more people enegetic small farmers to take up our surplus lands, help pay taxes, support our schools and other institutions, and make our country more prosperous

The Northwest is filled with intelligent, hard working well-to-do-farmers, who, after bitter experience, have learned that that section is a poor place to live. These farmers are mostly from Europe. They came over to this country from 10 to 20 years ago. When they arrived at Castle Garden, they were met by shrewd emigration agents who poisoned their minds against the South, and induced all who had money to go West. These emigrants, considering the disadvantages of the country in which they settled, have performed wonders; but now, on account of failure of the crops, drouth, forest fires and the rigorous climate satisfactory information as to the best

generally men of means. They had been discovered. Many were found means when they first came to New down town and placed in jail, and York. It was because they had means some, it is feared, are buried in the that the shrewd emigration agents ruins.

Now suppose we could bring into this county from the Northwest 1,000 families, each having cash to the and trees were tossed about like paper. amount of \$1,000. That would mean The path of the tornado was not \$1,000,000 added to our circulation, and one-half of this sum expended in lands for 1,000 families, would make the remainder of York county's land worth the rain continued to pour afterwards more than all of it was before the new for hours. settlers arrived.

But this is not all. Look at Atlanta. Asheville, Birmingham and Chattanooga, and compare them with Charleston, Columbia, Savannah or Montgomery for instance. The first named cities have sprung up since the war, and outstripped the others that have been founded more than a hundred And why? Simply because vears. the old cities have long since falled into deep ruts and settled ways, while the new cites are made up of cosmopolitan populations, and stimulated with constant additions of new blood, are always pushing onward and upward. Immigration would produce the same effects on this section. One of the first things the Northwesterners would they would show our people how success lies in the diversification of crops, and they would infuse new life into everything.

Some people tell me that they favor efforts to secure immigration; but that they are opposed to the idea of bringing in Poles, Hungarians and Slavs Very well. Perhaps that is all right: but you will agree with me when I say that the merchants all over the State are constantly growing poorer in cash and richer in lands. Whether they are growing richer or not, they are every year getting on hands more lands. Within five or ten years at the

he stands but little chance to lose. In view of these facts, it seems to me that it is high time for us to begin to make a move. If we wait a few years longer we are in danger of having forced upon us a blass of people that we do not want; whereas if we commence at once, we can have our pick of the West. Not only that; we are in the position of the possible Northern in the position of the possible Northern speculator. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Our efforts, even if unsuccessful, can result in no harm; and if successful, the immigrants we bring in will, by increasing our values and diminishing our expenses, do more for us than we will ever have to do for them.

In the business portion of Little Rock and Fort State buildings as far east as the Little Rock and Fort Smith depot great damage was done, a number of buildings being torn down. Out third street, west from Main, the wind did great damage, unrosing many residences and tearing down others.

"After two minutes the wind ceased and then the rain fell in torrents. I walked out into the street and moved and then the rain fell in torrents. I walked out into the street and moved the weekly story paper.

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"There is this difference between years he had been associate editor of the World, in walked out into the street. All of the electric light wires were blown down and the city was in darkness.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

A NIGHT OF TERROR IN LITTLE ROCK.

Heavy Loss of Life and Property— The Asylum and the Penitentiary Badly Damaged. The terrible storm which visited Little Rock, Ark., on the 1st inst. left death and destruction in its wake. The news from the State lunatic asylum has been confirmed as to the

damage done that institution by the tornado. All the male department and the annex was razed to the ground, four floors falling in a mass. Dr. Ingate, formerly of Mobile, Ala., and two patients were instantly killed and four other patients seriously and per-haps fatally injured.

The destruction in the residence part of the city and the vicinity of the penitentiary is very great. State Senator Vest's daughter, who lived in that neighborhood, was injured by a falling roof. Her house was blown has often carried forty visitors, or just down and everything destroyed. The as many as could squeeze into it. But other occupants escaped serious injury.

State Engineer Eggleston's house, in the same neighborhood, was un-roofed. Thomas Warner's house was demolished and a two-story tenement near the penitentiary and Peter English's two-story house were wreck-

The Dibrell house, one of the oldest in the city, was demolished. Young's grocery was unroofed and the boarding house at Second and Broadway, was blown down, but no one there was

The Presbyterian church at Fourth Abraham Olleneimmer's residence vas wrecked. The damage to the residence property in West End will exceed \$50,000.

The name of the convict killed at the penitentiary is Griffin. Two guards, Smith and Witt, were badly injured and seven trusty prisoners were seriously hurt. The property property loss to the State there is \$20,000. The list of killed as far as can be

Mobile, Ala.; two insane asylum patients; the convict Griffin; Jack Boyd and baby, colored. Joseph Holloway, colored. The injured are: Representative-elect C. T. Monroe, probably fatally; John Eaton, employee at the Martin block, fatally hurt; Janko, fatally injured; John Fouter-ouwez, fatally injured; James Swift, ed at the floor and inclined to the east others are injured whose names were not learned. Several children were covered with debris in the ruins of the lished the engine house.

that will permit only five work months in a year, they have commenced to look for better locations. All they demolished. The tower fell through want now is somebody to give them Superintendent Robinon's rooms, burying Dr. Ingate in the ruins. Place to go.

Robertson escaped with slight injuries. All but twenty in nates have

sent them to the West. They have means yet, and are not only able to \$150,000. The storm came from the pay their way and bring their families southwest and swept nearly everyinto this section; but they are able to buy lands and establish themselves after they get here.

Now suppose we could bring into the wind was terrible and the list of injured will be very large. Roofs, signs

more than two hundred yards wide and its course was zigzag. Its duration was not over three minutes, though

The damage caused by the tornado will undoubtedly reach theefirst esti-mate of \$1,000,000.

A most miraculous thing occurred at Fourth and Martin streets. A carpenter named Clark, with his wife and baby, were occupying a room in the house when the storm struck it, blowing the roof from over their heads and tearing away the walls around them, leaving the inmates untouched and unharmed in the center of the

The insane asylum authorities report the following patients missing; erey Jones, Dennis Callahan, James M Pacters, William M. Miller, Wiliam Surratt, Joseph W. Johnson and George A. Askerman. Thousands of demand would be better roads; next people went out to the asylum, where they would show our people how success lies in the diversification of crops. Moving the debris.

Thousands of in 1889 and failed in an effort te get a divorce. He charges Mrs. Glennan faction. Which can really do so is more than I can foretell. If it is a moving the debris. A RAILROAD MAN'S VERSION.

Charles Joseph, a railroad man who ives in Memphis, was in Little Rock during the cyclone and makes the following statement:

"I was standing on the corner of Main and Third streets," said he, "about 7:30 o'clock when I heard an awful noise and roaring. It was unlike any ordinary sound. In a moment there was a burst of wind and I ran across the street into a stairway. Like lightning the storm burst in all its lands. Within five or ten years at the outside, these merchants can hold which I stood was torn away. Across these lands no longer, and they will be the street I saw a telegraph pole torn inches. Inside this, however, is built forced to unload them cheap, probably to pieces. A horse and buggy stood to some Northern speculator. The near the sidewalk. They were blown speculator will certainly not allow the across the pavement and slammed lands to remain idle and unproductive, against the side of the wall. Main and he will probably settle them up street, from Third to Markham, was with Slavs, Poles and Hungarians- torn to pieces and filled with debris. the very class of people you don't On Markham street opposite the State want. He will do it because the labor of these people is cheap, and he will Down Markham, east, the wind tore realize that even if he doesn't make, many others as far as Rock street, a Robert Toombs, who attained fame as distance of half a mile. This is the a United States Senator from Georgia, that it is high time for us to begin to heart of the business portion of Little

Around the Western Union telegraph office every building was wrecked. Markham street was filled with torn timbers, fallen walls, broken glass and other material. The whole city was

in confusion and every one seemed to have lost his head. 'At 10 o'clock I crossed the river into Argenta and the residents of that town knew nothing of the cyclone. When I left all was still confusion.' Out of a total loss of a million dollars or more, the only insurance held by

the sufferers amounts to about \$2,500.

company of New York holds policies amounting to \$1,800. The remaining \$700 was against losses by cyclone. It was at the insane asylum that the most complete wreck was to be seen. The buildings, built by the State at a cost of \$300,000, are located on a prominence three miles west of the business portion of the city and offered a splendid target for the fury of the storm.

KILLING OF DR. INGATE. Dr. J. T. Ingate, second assistant physician, and Dr. Robinson, the superintendent, were standing in the hall talking just before the storm struck, and as they separated to go to their rooms the two towers which crowned the main office portion, crashed through Robinson had a narrow escape, but by pressing up against the wall while bricks and heavy timbers were flying about his head in the dark, the lights having at once been extinguished, he ucceeded in getting out without inall night and the forenoon in removing the debris to find the body of the unfortunate physician, but his remains were not uncovered until 11 o'clock. He was found under a mass of brick and timber in the vestibule of the main forwarded to his parents at Mobile, Ala.

THE CONVICTS WERE IN CELLS. The storm did damage at the penitentiary aggregating \$30,000. The south half of the roof of the cell-house was completely torn away and carried outside the walls. The windows were learned is as follows: Dr. J. T. Ingate, all broken out, but very little damage was done to the interior. Many of the convicts were in their cells at the time and were not hurt. The new workhouse, chapel and kitchen were badly wrecked. The third story and the east wall of the second story were blown down and are lying between it injured in the head; Guards Smith 45 degrees. It was in this building and Witt, badly injured. Many where the only death occurred. J. H. St. Charles Hotel, but they have all the wall caved in and buried him unbeen accounted for. The bell over the der the debris. His remains, badly Torrent engine house, weighing 700 mangled, were removed from the ruins. pounds, feil into the street and demoexcept for the wrecking of several The worst effects of the storm are to be seen at the insane asylum, which is three miles west of the business and woodshed that stood in the center

> WOMEN BOUGHT AND SOLD .- The news from Cario that an Egyptian Pasha has been arrested for purchasing women as slaves, is a striking illustration of recent improvement in the condition of woman in the East. A few years ago the purchase of female slaves was openly carried on in Now Egypt has stringent laws probibiting the slave trade. Not only in Egypt, but in other Mohammedan countries, the seclusion to which women are condemned by Mohammedan custom has been in some degree alleviated, and there is a tendency to adopt the manners and methods of the West. Among the higher classes, whose women have some opportunity for education in Western language and literature, there is a marked loosening of the bonds which have held Oriental woman in thraidom for so many centuries, and the Turkish and Egyptian woman is showing a surprising resemblance to her sister of Christian Euope. Among the lower classes in the Orient, circumstances have always tended to make woman more of a partner and less of a slave in her domestic affairs and the greater freedom and protection secured to the poor under existing conditions are having a most beneficent influence in the inferior ranks of society.

A great sensation has been caused in Washington by the kidnapping whence he was expelled in 1876. Not from their mother in the night time of that he desires to do so. He only wants the two small sons of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Glennan, a surgeon in the marine service. He separated from his wife in 1889 and failed in an effort te get a the time of the separation were left in charge of the mother and it is supsupposed that the father was instrumental in the kidnapping, in fact that he was one of the four kidnappers. He has again sued for divorce. Mrs. Glennan is a sister of Congressman J. R. Rayner, of North Carolina.

-The following, from The Spirit of the Times, about horse marks, will enable many of our readers to call them by right names: A white spot in the forehead is a star; a white face from eye to eye is a bald face; a white eye is a glass eye; a horse has pastern not ankles, and there is no such joint as hind knee or fore shoulder; white below the pastern joint is a white pastern, above the pastern a white leg; white around the top of the hoof is a cornet; a star, blaze, or bald face cannot be anywhere except on the nose.

-Robert Tulee Toombs, a nephew of died on the 1st inst. at the smallpox

A TALK ON POLITICS.

Werald.

The View of a Private Citizen as to the Condition of our State-He Thinks Tillman Has Carried Out the Laws Under Great Difficulties. Baltimore News.

Dr. Thomas T. Earle of South Caroina is spending the day in the city. He arrived yesterday with his son, who is a student at the Maryland University. Dr. Earle is not only a prominent man himself, but is also the brother of Ex-Attorney General Joseph Of that amount a plate glass insurance H. Earle, one of the leading states-men of the Palmetto State. General Earle ran against Tillman for the governorship and is conceded to be the most conservative man of eminence in the State-not in the sense of representing any socalled conservative party, but as a moderate, who has impartially weighed the claims of all parties and factions.

At this critical time, when there are on Sunday, in a gown she had worn vidences of so many radical changes at 18 years of age. evidences of so many radical changes in Southern politics, Doctor Earle's opinions are especially valuable as giving a view of the condition of affairs in the State which is considered by many to be the political storm centre of the South. The doctor was averse to talking politics, and when approachthe three stories, burying Dr. Ingate ed by a News reporter endeavored to under the debris of one of them. Dr. turn the conversation into industrial turn the conversation into industrial

channels.
"Our State is very prosperous just now," he remarked, cheerfully. "Tife crops are splendid, and we have even been benefitted by the hard times. Yes, the money stringency prevented many jury. A heavy force of men worked from getting credit, and consequently running into debt, and having been forced to economize, they find, now that they have made a fine crop, that they have a good deal of clear money. I think the recovery permanent, and that we will resume the progressive building, lying on his face and mangled and prosperous work which was tembeyond recognition. His remains were porarily checked by the financial deand prosperous work which was tem-Recurring to politics, he said, speak

ing reluctantly, but decidedly:
"The state of political affairs in our The State is not a very pleasant one for cuse anyone to contemplate, and is especialdistasteful to a patriotic South Carolinian. The contest begun a few years ago with the advent of the Farmers' Alliance into politics has now developed into a state not far removed from chaos. There are divisions and sub-divisions, made not along lines of principles, but wholly upon personali-ties. The contest from the beginning Capt. S. O. Smith, hurt on head; Mrs. and the house, a vast mass of brick a political one, despite the superficial has been a social revolution instead of appearances and the ostensible causes

The common people have conquered the aristocrats and nothing is left, for the latter have been completely re-legated to private life. Yet I can not blame Tillman. True, he is lacking in the spirit of cultivation which one expects in the chief executive; but then he has strong provocation. If I had been treated as he has been I don't say but that I might be as bitter as he is. When a man who has been lawfully elected governor is ostracised, insulted and maligned, as he has been, it is little wonder if he remembers his power and forgets the virtue of forbearance

and leniency.
"Why, in Charleston and other those who refuse to even speak to him, and are willing to oin any organized movement to resist nis lawful authority on the slightest occasion. And for what? Because he has won. After all, Tillman has only carried out the laws.

"Bad as is the state of affairs in our state, they are not near as bad as outsiders think they are. The blame for the erroneous impression which exists all over the country as regards the condition of South Carolina has been brought about by our own newspapers.

Regardless of the welfare of the State, they have kept up a hopeless fight, whose only result has been to except injuring the State abroad. They have persistently magnified every error of the administration, exaggerated every mistake and belittled every worthy action. I think that, as the Tillmanites are unquestionably in the majority, it would be better, and certainly more graceful, for us of the opposition to remain in retirement, and keep silent unless we had something better to offer than criticism, which is only futile when it is not injurious.

"It is difficult to prophesy as to the outlook. I think, however, that in the bitter warfare of factions the negro will again enter the arena of politics, matter of money, the longer purse will

win.
"As to the present contest, I think that there is not the slightest doubt that the Tillman State ticket will be elected, and that Tillman will be sent to the Senate. I would rather see him there than Butler. Butler is as much of a populist as Tillman, and I would rather see the latter in the Senate. When Butler was in the Senate he did all he could do to conciliate the populist vote, and when they refused him the reward he thought he had earned he was so sore that he bolted. But he

has bolted alone. "He has no backing and less moral standing than he had before. Matters in my State will doubtless adjust themselves to an orderly basis after awhile, but not before there has been considerable more agitation. In the meantime we are prospering, despite the handicaps which all this turmoil has imposed on us. We continue to marry and give in marriage, to sow and to reap, and just now we are reaping very abundantly.'

A clergyman, in a recent sermon in New York, quoted an anecdote of an old merchant, who instructed his clerks: "When a man comes into the store and talks of his honesty, watch him; if he talks of his wealth, don't don't try to sell him; if he talks of his religion, don't trust him a dollar."

-"You are always exclaiming experience ought to know that everybody talks most about what he leas understands."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Latest Items and Curious Notes from Our Exchanges.

The Locust Point Tin Works, Md., have closed down indefinitely. -Chauncey M. Depew is building a

\$20,000 mausoleum at Peekskill, Y., in memory of his wife. -The Southern Railway Company has been mortgaged to the Central

Trust Company for \$120,000,000. -Seven of the Herrick family, who reside in Indiana, will divide an estate of \$300,000 left by an English uncle.

-In a deserted house at Florence, Ala., Luke Lavender, a tramp eighty years of age, blew off his head with shotgun.

-Mrs. Katherine Roberts celebrated her centennial at Topeka, Kan.,

—The oldest daily paper in the United States is the Philadelphia North American. It began on 21st September, 1784.

-Secretary Carlisle has appointed William H. Pugh, of Ohio, superintendent of the income tax division of the treasury department. -Apropos of the change of Appomat-

tox to "Surrender" a Connecticut cor-respondent of the New York Sun sug-gests that Bull Run be changed to Skedaddle."

—A tablet recently set up at Naples commemorates the bravest act done by a king in this century, the visit of King numbert to the cholera sufferers in 1884.

-Charles O. Hardin, with confeder-

ates, is on trial at Nashville, Tenn., for stealing \$35,000 two years ago while running as Adams Express messenger between Cincinnrti and Nashville. -Sir John Lubbock is authority for the statement that a single bee, with

all its industry, energy and innumerable journeys, will not collect more than a single teaspoonful of honey during a season. -The Adams Express Company has paid A. G. Gurney \$5,000 to compromise his \$25,000 suit against the company for falsely arresting him a year ago at New Orleans for stealing a pack-

age containing \$25,000. -A spring in Austis, Laclede County, Mo., supposed to be unfailing, dried up last week, and when it resumed business furnished salt water instead of the fresh water it had supplied ever

since it was discovered. -Dr. Charlotte E. Benton has held the responsible position of dental surgeon at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for over a year, where she has had charge of nearly 350

patients of all ages and both sexes. -Miss Tompkins, of Kentucky, an intelligent young woman who has been acting as purchasing clerk for the United States Supreme Court, has been appointed assistant marshal of the Court, a position never before held

-Gen. R. E. Colston, a major general in the Confederate army, and after the war a pasha in the Egyptian army, was recently stricken with pacalysis and has been carried to the Soldiers' Home in Richmond, Va. He is in destitute

circumstances. -One of Chattanooga's largest industries may be removed to St. Louis. It is the Chattanooga Plow Company, which does am immense business in South America and keeps a force of 300 hands at work the year round. Negotiations are now pending for the

removal of the plant to East St. Louis. -About three miles from the town of Cordele, Ga., is located a body of water called the "vanishing lake." It has an area of four square miles, and show their impotence for any purpose every autumn it dries up completely, although a week before this phenomenon takes place it is twelve feet deep in some places. The water reappears in the spring.

—Judge Charles A. Gayarre, the venerable historian of Louisiana, who has been seriously ill during the summer, is now restored to his usual health. Judge Gayarre will be 90 years old on the 1st of next January. His home in New Orleans is one of the most attractive spots in the lower parts of the city.

-Phil D Armour, when shown the report from Brunswick, Ga., that he had offered \$1,000,000 for the Jekyl Island club house and island, characthat he desires to do so. He only wants to be let alone. But the whites will had never heard of Jekyl Island, did drag him in. This will be done be- not have a million dollars to invest in cause each faction will think that it anything, and if he had he would not invest it in Jekyl Island.

-At a recent session of the American Medical Convention at Montreal the question of the transmission of disease by kissing was discussed, having arisen from a paper against the practice. While indiscriminate kissing did not meet with much favor, the physicians did not seem to think well of the abolition of what may be termed exclusive" kissing.

-Mr. George Vanderbilt's palatial country home at Asheville, N. C., is ready for occupancy. It is as conveniently equipped as a modern hotel, with its four elevators and complete suites, that include private kitchens and dining rooms. Mr. Vanderbilt will spend November there, and will entertain a series of house parties which will be composed chiefly of his relatives.

-Mrs. A. M. Curtiss, a woman of culture and beauty, is being sued for ejectment from apartments rented on State street, Chicago, because it has been learned by the lessors that she had negro blood in her veins. Suit was begun by agents for the property, who claim that in hiding her antecedents at the time the lease of the apartments was given, Mrs. Curtiss had acted fraudulently.

The latest reports from China are that the emperor will be deposed and a son of Prince Kung placed on the throne, that Li Hung Chang has interest sort of disgust and that Can Sang Taing has successed that Gen. Sang Tsing has succeeded him in the command of the armics. 'Great Scott!' and yet you say that you have never read any of the Waver-ly novels." "True, but a man of your be raising 100,000 men who will march be raising 100,000 men who will march on Pekin. Gen. Yeh of the Chinese forces is reported to have been killed at the battle of Ping Yang.