

THE NEW YORK POLICE EXPOSED. THE LEXOW COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

A Cess-Pool of Corruption and Iniquity—The Metropolitan Police a Bank of Plunders. The Lexow investigating committee 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 in their nature. Mrs. Urcihite, a Russian woman, was almost a stranger in the courtroom, running a small cigar store, was arrested on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and kept in jail many months, "treated as even the Czar of Russia would 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 could not agree as to the way the thing happened. Mrs. Urcihite'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 examination. She was taken to recover her children for her without loss of time.

During her examination in the courtroom, she caught sight of officer Hussey. She claims that the wardman is the father of the woman. Hussey sprang up, she started and demanded her children. It was with difficulty she was pacified. Had she been able to understand the English language and the American customs she must have enjoyed quite a 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 inquired, "Now, Hussey, have you just threatened to shoot a man in this courtroom?" 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 Norbath Pfeffer, an east side Hebrew employed by Mr. Goff. The witness nearly fainted in the courtroom 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 courtroom, members of the committee, policemen and strangers alike, the eyes of the police and the other painful one, Hussey told Mr. Goff.

It was under the doctor's orders that it would not do for him to get excited, that it was his family he cared for and not himself. With an indignation that he looked into the matter, Mr. Goff allowed the witness to go. One other event of unusual interest occurred. Annie Trywick, a young woman who is keeping a news stand on East Broadway, was called to the stand by Mr. Goff 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. Just as she came to the Lexow committee 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. Two policemen had been convicted of similar offenses, drunkenness and deserting their boats. One was fined a few days' pay and the other dismissed from the force and the proposition is that the first officer had a pull, which the other had not.

Then Max Muscovitch told of the arrest of one of his friends and asserted that before the prisoner was permitted to send word to another friend, he was compelled to pay the door man of the station \$2. William J. Meredith, banker of 48 Wall street, who was recently 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 the advance of a police raid on the station and were assaulting and robbing citizens promiscuously. Mr. Goff said that there was no police law in front of the procession, as the law provided. Mr. Meredith said the police had made no arrest.

The obituary of Policeman Dunn of Thomsen Lucas was also taken up by the committee. Lucas's employer testified to his good character and Lucas told his story. Policeman Dunn swore that Lucas attacked him before he used his club. The witness explained the case to explain why he used so much force. Then a colored woman told a sensational story which implicated Captain Schmittberger and some of his men. She was Sarah Brown of West Thirty-fourth 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 police men called on her and asked her to drop the suit. One of the policemen tried to criminally assault her daughter. Then, Mrs. Brown said, she was arrested for keeping a disorderly house and Policeman Callaghan told her Captain Schmittberger would settle for \$500.

with a remarkable statement. "This morning," said he, "an attempt was made to get a woman out of the country." Mr. Goff did not go into details. 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 street and the threats of pulling of the house, he got from her about everything she possessed. She furnished his house, bought a silver set, diamond rings for his wife and clothing for his children. Wilson, she said, resigned from the force the day the committee opened its campaign. He was now living in Philadelphia.

Then came a sensation. Inspector McLaughlin's name was dragged in. McLaughlin was formerly captain of the elevator precinct. The woman swore that she paid \$300 initiation fee to Wardman Burns under Captain McLaughlin. Every month she paid \$50 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 Geary society agents, she said they collected money from all houses where the girls under age were kept. Mr. Goff made the most of this statement. She told how Captain Cross had trapped Gerry agents, Becker and Finn, when they took \$500 from her. The men were brought to trial. Becker was acquitted and Finn was sent to prison for six months. Becker was acquitted, she said, because he was the son-in-law of Superintendent Jenkins of the society. When she left New York, the witness says, she opened in Newark a saloon and was raided by the police. She went to Captain Cross and sent the policeman Smith to this city to Newark and the police there gave her protection. She is now penniless and lives in Brooklyn.

"This morning," said she, "a man came up to me and said: 'You are expected to go before the Lexow committee.' 'How do you know?' I asked. 'I know,' he answered. 'You go right up to Inspector McLaughlin and he will buy you off. Don't let me see you in the streets.' '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 dollars. When James W. Ledwith of Jefferson 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 testimony of Applegate and it appears that the warden, who is a friend of Applegate, presented Applegate to himself in order to get a statement from Pender which would help Hanley. He was taken to task for improper practices in his prison. He was charged with favoring certain lawyers and that the beer cans were permitted to be crushed at night."

THE GREAT OBELISK.

Erected at the Nation's Capital to the Memory of George Washington. The Washington monument, in the capital city of the United States, is the loftiest structure ever reared by man. From the base line, or, rather, sill of the door of the main entrance, to the apex of the capstone, is exactly 555 feet and 4 inches. The famous Cheops pyramid in Egypt is 648 feet high. As it is of immense area at the base, and rises in easy slopes to the summit, old Cheops compares favorably with the new one. It would be a lofty mountain from a plain. 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 448 feet.

An elevator carries myriads of sight-seers to the top of the monument, and long lines of people can be seen at any hour awaiting their turn. Thousands take the necessary rest, but it is a dreadful task. There are 900 iron steps to climb. True, the staircase is broad, 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 reach 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 to the top of the capstone, and remained. Nor was it until twenty years later, to wit, in 1873, that Congress could be induced to do anything. The spirit engendered in the centennial year set the machinery in motion, and the monument was again put together 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 feet, 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 inches. Inside this, however, is built an iron skeleton and arch, with a key-stone which supports the capstone, that weighs just one and one-half tons. On each of the four faces of the pyramid cap are two lookout windows. From the ground they do not look larger than bull's eyes, but once up there, there is room for one person at each window. Fifty people can move about on the upper landing and never once get in each other's way.

An interesting study of the monument is the tablets—the memorial stones which are more than a generation of patriotic people and a generation of human impulses seem to have prompted the world have been sending to adorn the interior of the structure. These tablets date from away back in 1849, and some of them are immensely funny viewed at this late day. All sorts and kinds of human impulses seem to have prompted these memorials—national patriotism, local pride, corporate vanity and rivalry, religious zeal, private greed, and hope of gain, all these conditions visible, and not only visible but palpable. Some of the tablets are elaborate, and must have cost a great deal of money.

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 perhaps 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 in a falling roof. Her house was blown down and everything destroyed. The other occupants escaped serious injury. In State Engineer Eggleston's house, in the same neighborhood, was unroofed. The elevator in the building was demolished and a two-story tenement near the penitentiary and Peter English's two-story house were wrecked. 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 injured. The Presbyterian church at Fourth and State streets was unroofed. Abraham Ollinger's residence was wrecked. The damage to the residence property in West End will exceed \$50,000.

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 remarks were made by Mr. Louis Sherfesse, 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, energetic small farmers to take up our surplus lands, help pay taxes, support our schools and other institutions, and make our country more prosperous generally. 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 that will permit only five work months in a year, they have commenced to look for better locations. All they want now is somebody to give them satisfactory information as to the best place to go. These Northwestern farmers are generally men of means. They had money when they first came to New York. It was because of the agents that the shrewd emigration agents sent them to the West. They have means yet, and are not only able to pay their way and bring their families into this section; but they are able to do a little more. They establish themselves after they get here. Now suppose we could bring into this country from the Northwest 1,000 families, each having cash to the amount of \$1,000. That would mean \$1,000,000 added to our circulation, and one-half of this sum expended on lands for 1,000 families, would make the remainder of York county's land worth more than all of it was before the new 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 years. And why? Simply because the old cities have long since fallen into deep ruts and settled ways, while the new cities are made up of cosmopolitan populations, and stimulated with constant additions of new blood, are always pushing upward and upward. Immigration would produce the same effects on this section. One of the first things the Northwesterners would demand would be better roads; next they would show our people how successful 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 land. Within five or ten years of this outside, these merchants can hold these lands no longer, and they will be forced to unload them cheap, probably to some Northern speculator. The speculator will certainly not allow the lands to remain idle and unproductive, and he will probably settle them up with Slavs, Poles and Hungarians, the very class of people you don't want. He will do it because the labor of these people is cheap, and he will realize that even if he doesn't make, he stands but little chance of losing. 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 class 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 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.

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A TALK ON POLITICS.

The View of a Private Citizen as to the Condition of our State—He Thinks Tillman Has Carried Out the Law Under Great Difficulties.

Dr. Thomas T. Earle of South Carolina 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 H. Earle, one of the leading statesmen of the Palmetto State. General Earle ran against Tillman for the governorship and is conceded to be the most conservative man of confidence in the State—not in the sense of representing any so-called conservative party, but as a moderate, who has impartially weighed the claims of all parties and factions.

At this critical time, when there are 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 in the political storm centre of the South. The doctor was very frank in talking politics, and when approached by a News reporter endeavored to turn the conversation into industrial channels. "Our State is very prosperous just now," he remarked cheerfully. "The crops are splendid, the weather even has been benefited by the hard times. Yes, the money stringency prevented many from getting credit, and consequently running into debt, and having been in a bad economic, they find, now that they have made a hard struggle, that they have a good deal of clear money. I think the recovery permanent, and that we will resume the progressive and prosperous work which was temporarily checked by the financial depression."

THE CONVICTS WERE IN CELLS.

The storm did damage at the penitentiary aggregating \$30,000. The south wall of the roof of the cell-house was completely torn away and carried outside the walls. The windows were all broken out, but very little damage was done to the interior. Many of the convicts were in their cells at the time the storm struck. The new work-house, 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 and the house, a vast mass of brick and mortar. The west wall was cracked and the floor and ceiling were tilted 45 degrees. It was in this building that the only death occurred. J. H. Griffith, a white man sent up from Clay County for incest, was descending the stairway from the third story when the debris fell on him, and he was mangled, were removed from the ruins. The hospital building was unroofed except for the wrecking of several chimneys and a portion of the roof. The two-story stable, blacksmith shop and wash house, in the center of the yard were badly wrecked.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Latest Items and Curious Notes from Our Exchanges.

The Locust Point Tin Works, Md., have closed indefinitely. Chauncey M. Dewey is building a \$20,000 mausoleum at Peekskill, N. 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 63 years of age, blew off his head with a shotgun. Mrs. Katherine Roberts celebrated her centennial at Topeka, Kan., on Sunday, in a gown she had worn at 18 years of age. 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. A proposal of the change of Appomattox to a surrender of a Connecticut correspondent of the New York Sun suggests that Bull Run be changed to "Skeedaddle."

A tablet recently set up at Naples commemorates the bravest act done by a king in this century, the visit of King Umberto to the cholera sufferers in 1884. Charles O. Hardin, with confederates, is on trial at Nashville, Tenn., for stealing \$35,000 two years ago while running as Adams Express messenger between Cincinnati 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 package containing \$25,000. A spring in Austis, LaCade 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 by a woman. 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 paralysis 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 an immense business in southern 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 is a sunn 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 was 82 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 Jekyll island club house and island, characterized the offer as ridiculous. He had never heard of Jekyll Island, did not have a million dollars to invest in anything, and if he had he would not invest it in Jekyll 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 case against the practice. While indiscreet kissing was 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, and has 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. Curtis, 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. Curtis 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 been retired in the uttermost sort of disgust, and that Gen. Sang Tsing has succeeded him in the command of the army. The Chinese legation at Washington discredited this. Japan is said to be raising 100,000 men who will march on Peking. Gen. Yeh of the Chinese forces is reported to have been killed at the battle of Ping Yang.