YORK PARTIAL INQUISITOR

SPARES POLICE THE BOTHER OF BEING CROSS-EXAMINED BY LAWYERS.

REPORTERS TELL OF THE BRUTALITY AT THE STATION WHEN ELLIOTT WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND KICKED.

The Police Board investigation into the charges of police brutality against negroes during the race riots was continued yesterday afternoon in the trial room at Police Headquarters. A dozen policemen in uniform, Acting Captain Cooney and some of his officers were the only persons in the trial room at the opening.

The hearing began at 2 o'clock, and F. L. Armstrong, a reporter, testified that he saw Elliott brought into the station on August 16, and saw him arraigned. As Elliott was being led back through the muster room, he heard somebody yell, "Don't murder me!" The witness looked and saw a colored man lying on the floor near the door leading to the cells. There was a large number of policemen in uniform in the muster room at the time. Armstrong went into the sitting room. Another reporter and Captain Cooney followed closely.

"I made the remark to Captain Cooney, 'My God, I can't stand for this!'" the witness continued. "Captain Cooney examined the man to see if he was hurt, and then sent him back to the cell. I asked permission of Captain Cooney to talk to the man. He told me that he couldn't allow me to go back to the cells, but he would have him brought out to the desk if I wished."

Armstrong said that he didn't see the prisoner struck, but he saw the policemen put their feet out, and it was his impression that they were kicking him.

Before Mr. Armstrong was excused Mr. Ludlow arose and asked to question him about the remarks of Captain Cooney.

"I want to say to you now," replied President York, "without being discourteous, that no lawyers will be permitted to ask any questions here. I don't care who they represent, client, societies or anything else. That might as well be understood now."

GO AND HIRE A HALL, SAYS YORK.

Mr. Ludlow insisted, and President York replied, warmly:

"This Department is going to conduct its investigation in its own way, and it won't be conducted in the interest of any lawyer or any so-called reformer reforming everything in the world. If he doesn't like this he can go hire a hall, as he says he will. This investigation will be thorough, and the public will be satisfied with it before we get through with it, or else I am mistaken about my ability to conduct an investigation."

August W. Rolker, another reporter, was attracted as Armstrong had been by the screams in the back room, and the policemen running to one point. The prisoner was crying, "Don't murder me, for Christ's sake!" Rolker saw a policeman lift his club and strike at the person who was down on the floor.

"I don't know if it hit anybody," the witness said, "but Elliott at once rose up, and he was holding his head and yelling in terror. About this time Captain Cooney came into the room and rushed toward the colored man. The prisoner didn't seem to know that he was coming to his assistance, and began to yell louder than ever. The Captain stopped the striking, and detailed a roundsman to see that he was put in the cell without trouble."

FRANK MOSS AND MR. YORK.

Mr. Ludlow repeated his request to ask questions and was told that he could not. Frank Moss came in and made a request that all the witnesses be asked what Captain Cooney said.

"I have told Mr. Ludlow," said Mr. York, "that counsel will not be allowed to ask questions. No one can appear here as counsel at this stage of the proceedings."

"I am here," said Mr. Moss, "not as counsel, but merely as amicus curiæ."

"Well, we don't want any amicus curiæ," replied Mr. York.

"What was the request Mr. Moss made?" interrupted Mr. Hess, the first of the Commissioners besides the president to make any remark since the investigation began.

"He wanted to ask what Captain Cooney said," replied Mr. York.

"All the witnesses have told of that already," said Mr. York.

"That is all I want to know. That would have been an answer to my request," said Mr. Moss.

E. K. Coulter, a reporter, the next witness, told of the scene in the station substantially as the other witnesses did. By this time all the Commissioners had arrived and were present on the platform with President York.

Sergeant Ryan, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, testified that next morning after the arrest of Elliott he sent him to court, and Elliott made no complaint and he had seen no marks upon the prisoner. Many police witnesses also testified to this effect.

After examining the police witnesses, President York announced that unless there were more witnesses present the case of Elliott would be closed and an adjournment would be taken until Tuesday or Wednesday, when the investigation would be made general into the conduct of the police during the riot.

"I want to state now," declared Mr. Ludlow, "that I think there has been enough evidence already brought here to show that Captain Cooney"—

"Stop, stop!" shouted President York. "We ought to understand each other by this time. If we don't I will take steps to make it understood."

Mr. Ludlow continued to talk. He said he had evidence.

"Well, give it to us," said Mr. York.

"I'll consider whether I will or not," said Mr. Ludlow.

"Then you are acting in bad faith," said Mr. York.

Mr. Ludlow declared that he had witnesses enough to convict the captain, and that he could almost identify the policeman who did the clubbing.

"Well, give us the evidence and don't talk about it," said Mr. York. "We will call them and examine them, and then if you are not satisfied you can make your objection."

Frank Moss took a hand in the talking, but the conversation between the president and Mr. Moss was carried on smilingly. Mr. Moss told the president that the public would not think the Commissioners were in earnest in their investigation if they would not permit a searching examination of police witnesses.

"We can't discriminate between counsel," said Mr. York, "and we cannot open the door here to all the lawyers in New-York. This investigation is going to be thorough, and I tell you, Mr. Moss, that we are not through with the policemen yet."

LETTERS FROM YORK TO MOSS.

Mr. Moss handed to President York an envelope which he said was an answer to the president's letter to him. The letters were as follows:

Police Department of the City of New-York,
300 Mulberry-st., New-York, Sept. 8th, 1900.
Frank Moss, Esq., 93 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Sir: His Honor the Mayor has transmitted to me a copy of a communication received by him from you, dated September 6. In such communication you state:

"At the request of a committee representing the colored people I have spent some time in gathering the facts of this occurrence, and am in possession of many sworn statements and of much information, from which it appears that, while many individual patrolmen were guilty of brutality, the misconduct of the police on that occasion was so general and systematic that the Acting Captain and the Chief should be held accountable for it, either as permitting it, or as being negligent, inefficient and incompetent to control the forces under their command."

I respectfully request that if you have the information stated, and will submit the same to me, it will receive proper attention. If you will further submit to me the names of any witnesses who may have any knowledge of the condition which you state existed, such witnesses will be examined in the investigation now being had touching on such subject matter by the Police Department.

In this connection, however, I desire to state, so that there will be no misunderstanding, that the investigation now under way by the Police Board will be conducted by the Board, and that counsel will not be permitted to appear before the Board for the purpose of examining witnesses during such investigation, but at the same time I desire to make it clear that the Police Board is ready to receive any information touching the conduct of any officer of the Police Department in reference to the troubles which existed on August 15 and 16, and that it will examine any witness whose name may be submitted to it as having any knowledge in reference to the said troubles. Respectfully, BERNARD J. YORK, President.

REPLY OF MR. MOSS.

The reply to this letter from President York by Mr. Moss was as follows:

The Hon. Bernard J. York, president of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Sir: I received your letter dated September 8, in which you say that the Mayor has transmitted to you my communication concerning the recent riots in the Twentieth Precinct, and that if I will submit my information to you it will receive "proper attention," and that any witnesses whose names I submit will be "examined" in your investigation, now proceeding, but that counsel will not be permitted before the Board, etc. Since the Mayor referred my letter to you I have filed with you a formal charge of inefficiency, etc., against the officers who commanded the police in that precinct during the riot, and I stand ready to make that complaint good in the regular way established by the custom and practice of the Police Department for many years. I have in my possession the affidavits of over forty persons, proving the charge, and the evidence of many more persons is available to me. These statements reveal a series of brutal and shocking outrages committed by your subordinates on inoffensive and defenceless persons, so numerous and so openly as to show the neglect and inefficiency of their commanders, and you have informed me that not a charge of brutality has been filed by any of the superior officers mentioned in the complaint, who personally commanded the offending policemen.

I have taken my position in this matter. I will not submit to you a list of names of persons who have already suffered from police persecution, only to have them harassed and practically made defendants, while incriminated officers are helped with leading questions affirming their innocence and are ably protected by their examiner against the exposure of inconsistencies and contradictions in their testimony; for if Mr. Ludlow's Elliott case is a sample, that is what would happen in my cases. I am ready to go into a regular trial, and am willing that my witnesses shall be cross-examined by you, after I have developed their direct testimony, if I may have the privilege of calling police witnesses and documents and of cross-examining the witnesses for the defence.

This is the regular method of dealing with such an important matter; and it would seem that the Police Commissioner should thank the person who prepares and files charges and stands ready to marshal the evidence under them, and would facilitate him, rather than hinder him, in this procedure.

You are quoted as expressing doubts of the truth of the charges of clubbing that have been made. The whole city knows they are true. If that is the result of your investigation thus far conducted, it must depend on police testimony, without the testimony of the sufferers, for none of those whose cases are known to me have been called before you. It shows that the commanding officers are worse than inefficient.

Had you attended the great meeting at Carnegie Hall, in which over three thousand respectable negroes, led by their foremost men, spoke their loud and dignified protest against the police brutality which many of them had felt, and which they all know to have occurred—and in which they organized for legal action, and called upon a sympathizing public for support—you would have realized, as I did, that this is a matter not to be pigeon-holed, nor to be adjourned indefinitely, or otherwise frozen into forgetfulness. It is a matter of importance and of great consequence to all who are connected officially with it.

I say most earnestly, in the pressing of this case, which the colored people en masse have made their own, I do not want to treat you or the Department as defendants, unless no other course remains open, nor to go into other forms, if yours is open. I would greatly prefer to see the Commissioners sustain the reputation of the Department and the force, by going heartily with me into the work of exposing and punishing the guilty, and I will not yet believe that we cannot proceed in this critical matter and together do full justice in it to the Department and to the public. I am ready to proceed with the giving of testimony on reasonable notice. Yours truly, FRANK MOSS,
Counsel for complainants.

DAVID WEIL DEEPLY INVOLVED.

CREDITORS ACCUSE HIM OF IRREGULAR TRANSACTIONS—SIMON SMITH'S FAILURE BRINGS HIS OWN.

David Weil, shirt waist manufacturer at No. 708 Broadway, under the style of the Brooklyn Waist Manufacturing Company, filed an assignment yesterday to Edwin F. Stern, a lawyer of No. 10 Wall-st. The deed was executed on September 13, but was not filed until the next day. Mr. Weil gives his residence at the Hotel Minot, One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Eighth-ave. Two hours after the assignment was filed a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner. It was alleged that Mr. Weil has permitted certain firms or persons through legal proceedings to obtain a preference, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $5,000 to various persons upon a pretended and antecedent indebtedness, and has conveyed, transferred, concealed or removed a large part of his property.

In addition to these proceedings, Deputy Sheriff Radley was busy yesterday with writs of replevin from several creditors. City Marshal Lewis Levy received a claim against Mr. Weil for $358 in favor of Bernheimer & Arnold for rent for September of No. 708 Broadway, with a demand notice to pay up or be dispossessed.

It was learned in the trade that Mr. Weil is involved to the extent of $45,000 in the failure of Simon Smith, a silk manufacturer at Paterson, under the style of the Mountain Silk Company. Smith filed a petition in bankruptcy in Brooklyn on September 11, with liabilities of $68,000 and assets of $65,000.

Mr. Weil, it is stated, indorsed notes for Mr. Smith for about $18,000, and also guaranteed for him for merchandise $25,000. Mr. Stern, the assignee, said yesterday that the assignment of Mr. Weil was on account of Mr. Smith going into bankruptcy.

Mr. Weil's liabilities are about $80,000, and up to Thursday he had assets of $72,000, of which $52,000 was stock, accounts and store fixtures, and the balance real estate, but creditors have since replevined a lot of the stock, and Mr. Stern could give no estimate of the assets which remained. Asked about Mr. Weil being one of the references of Kornfeld, arrested about two weeks ago on the charge of obtaining goods from merchants, Mr. Stern said that Mr. Weil knew Kornfeld's father, and guaranteed one account for the son, and later withdrew the guarantee.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 14.—The print cloth market has been placed on a three cent basis, and at that quotation sales are being made to-day. Odd counts were selling on a basis of three cents for regulars, and some orders have been placed at slightly better figures. The Selling Committee has only 25,000 pieces of spots on its books unsold, indicating that this week's sales will be large.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR NEW-ZEALAND.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—An order has been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for twenty-two heavy freight locomotives for use on the Government railroads of New-Zealand. Another order, on which work has just been begun, is for six locomotives for the Rio Tinto Mining Company of Spain. This is a British corporation which is engaged in mining ore. In the last two weeks the firm has shipped to Belgium six locomotives for the Belgian State Railway. Six more are ready to be shipped. The first American made locomotives to be used in Ireland were shipped about two weeks ago. They are two engines of the English type, which are intended for use on the Borden and South Coast Railway. The Kansas City Southern Railroad, formerly known as the Kansas City and Gulf Railroad, has recently ordered ten compound freight locomotives, work on which will begin at once.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the Hoagland & Robinson Company, dealing in building materials formerly at West Forty-eighth-st. and the river, for $1,837 in favor of Stetson, Cutler & Redmond. A judgment was filed for $1,871.

Two attachments have been obtained here against Augustus C Downing, jr., of Morristown, N. J., for $10,000—one in favor of Emma Down for $5,000 on his note dated November 1, 1899, payable in thirty days, and the other in favor of Charlotte J. McGourkey for a loan of $5,000 on November 1, 1899, payable in thirty days. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

A meeting of the creditors of Samuel Gumpert & Co., clothing manufacturers at Nos. 627 and 629 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Arthur Furber, counsel for A. A. Joseph, the assignee, at No. 287 Broadway. The statement presented showed liabilities of [illegible] assets of $57,500.

Judgment for $20,272 was entered yesterday against Patrick Norton, of No. 1,035 Third-ave., and Mary E. Norton in favor of the Mutual Bank on two notes made by Mrs. Norton and indorsed by Mr. Norton.

COTTON LEADS THE LIST.

EXPORTS GREATER THAN THOSE OF BREADSTUFFS IN FISCAL YEAR.

Washington, Sept. 14 (Special).—Cotton is again king in the export record of the United States. Dollar wheat in 1898 brought the importation of breadstuffs far above that of cotton, but 10-cent cotton in 1900 brings that agricultural product again into first place in the record of exports by single articles. The seven months ending with July, 1900, showed an exportation of cotton amounting to $142,576,097, while of breadstuffs the total exportation in the same period was $138,304,529; that of provisions, $106,808,856, and that of mineral oil, the next largest item, $39,498,151. The general group manufactures is larger than that of cotton alone, but no single item, or even the group breadstuffs, which includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, etc., equals cotton for the seven months ending with July, 1900.

Cotton exportations and movements are measured usually by what is termed the cotton year, which ends with the month of August. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just received the record of August exportations, and is thus able to make up the figures for the cotton year and compare them with those of the preceding year. These reports, which are of a preliminary nature, include about 98 per cent of the total exports of cotton, and as the comparison of the present year is made with the similar reports of preceding years, the relative showing for the various years is a fair one. A study of the exportation of cotton supplied by these figures shows that the exports of raw cotton in the year ending with August, 1900, are greater in value than in any preceding cotton year since 1892, and the average price a pound greater than on any occasion since 1893, except in the year 1896.

The average export price of cotton in August, 1900, was 9.7 cents a pound, as against an average of 5.6 cents in the year 1899, and 5.8 cents in 1895, and is higher than the average of any year since 1891.

The following table shows the quantity, value and average price a pound of cotton exported in each cotton year ending August 31, from 1887 to 1900:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Price a pound.
1887	2,150,780,791	$204,740,804	9.51
1888	2,279,626,754	222,805,494	9.80
1889	2,365,095,768	235,898,293	9.97
1890	2,464,400,378	250,571,324	10.16
1891	2,925,109,852	291,490,029	9.93
1892	2,948,400,103	258,828,371	8.74
1893	2,242,625,288	190,837,224	8.51
1894	2,653,122,567	208,117,257	7.88
1895	2,477,300,269	201,539,926	8.79
1896	2,380,269,953	193,087,848	8.15
1897	3,079,915,797	227,728,479	7.44
1898	3,807,200,782	232,325,992	5.96
1899	3,708,486,844	211,278,129	5.69
1900	3,081,571,252	245,485,209	7.96

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The following Army, Navy and Marine Corps orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major CHARLES T. BOYD, 37th Infantry, is detailed for duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence on the transport Thyra, now under orders to sail for Manila, and will report for instructions to the chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks. Upon his arrival at Manila he will join his regiment.

First Lieutenant JOHN S. BATTLE, 11th Infantry, is detailed as acting judge-advocate of the Department of Porto Rico.

NAVY.

Lieutenant O. W. KOESTER, order September 4 to the Philadelphia revoked.

Lieutenant W. S. CROSSLEY, granted sick leave for three months.

Lieutenant H. PHELPS, order September 10, detaching Office of Naval Intelligence and to the Wabash, revoked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. MORRIS, detached the Baltimore when out of commission, to home and await orders.

Assistant Paymaster FREDERICK CUNN, commissioned.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant H. COLVOCORESSES, appointed September 5, 1900.

Major T. C. PRINCE, assistant quartermaster, preparatory orders to China for duty with the marines stationed in the Far East.

Major C. H. LAUCHHEIMER, assistant adjutant and inspector, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, for the purpose of inspecting that post.

Captain C. S. RADFORD, assistant quartermaster, and Second Lieutenant H. D. SOUTH, ordered to duty as members of a board of inventory at the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia.

Major C. H. LAUCHHEIMER, assistant adjutant and inspector, ordered to New-London, Conn., with directions to report to president of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Second Lieutenant R. C. DEWEY, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, for instruction.

First Lieutenant F. E. EVANS, from the Kentucky to the Dixie.

First Lieutenant R. R. WALLACE, from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, for duty with the marine guard of the Kentucky.

First Lieutenant J. W. WADLEIGH, granted leave of absence for ten days.

First Lieutenant J. S. BATES, from the New-York to the command of the marine guard of the Atlanta.

First Lieutenant H. C. REISINGER, from the Naval War College, Newport, to duty with the marine guard of the New-York.

MORE CENSUS RETURNS FROM CITIES.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the following cities:

Springfield, Mass., 62,059, against 44,179 in 1890, an increase of 17,880, or 40.47 per cent.

Harrisburg, Penn., 50,167, against 39,385 in 1890, an increase of 10,782, or 27.38 per cent.

Erie, Penn., 52,733, against 40,634 in 1890, an increase of 12,099, or 29.78 per cent.

Des Moines, Iowa, 62,139, against 50,093 in 1890, an increase of 12,046, or 24.05 per cent.

Bay City, Mich., 27,628, against 27,839 in 1890, a decrease of 211, or .76 per cent.

Topeka, Kan., 33,608, against 31,007 in 1890, an increase of 2,601, or 8.39 per cent.

Lawrence, Mass., 62,559, against 44,654 in 1890, an increase of 17,905, or 40.10 per cent.

Somerville, Mass., 61,643, against 40,152 in 1890, an increase of 21,491, or 53.52 per cent.

ACCUSED OF DEFRAUDING WOMAN.

MAN OBTAINED $11,000 FROM AN ACQUAINTANCE HE MADE IN THE PARK.

Mrs. Mary H. O'Reilly, of No. 211 East One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., appeared as complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon against Dr. Albert Albertson, an electrical and chemical engineer of No. 156 Fifth-ave. She charged him with obtaining $11,000 under false pretenses. In May, 1896, Mrs. O'Reilly went out walking with her son James, eleven years old, in Central Park. The boy saw Albertson and told his mother he was the man who had spoken to him at previous times while in the Park. The man spoke to the boy and finally to the mother, and an acquaintanceship was formed. Albertson told Mrs. O'Reilly that he lived at No. 107 East Eighty-fifth-st., and worked for the Western Electrical Company.

Some time after that he met Mrs. O'Reilly in the Park, and finally told her that he owned property in Chicago valued at $3,000, on which he could get a mortgage. By entreaties he succeeded in borrowing $200. Following that he told her of various patents he had and a contract that he could secure if he had ready money. In two years he succeeded in beguiling the woman out of about $11,000. Mrs. O'Reilly's husband had died in the mean time and had left her some money.

After the money had been borrowed Albertson did not call at the house again, and Mrs. O'Reilly became suspicious. She informed Baldwin & Jones, a collection agency. They found that he never worked for the Western Electrical Company, and that his stories about patents and contracts were made out of whole cloth. Mrs. O'Reilly then turned the matter over to Henry L. Maxon, a lawyer, who secured an order for Albertson's arrest. Magistrate Hogan held him in $5,000 bail for further examination on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

PLANS FOR NEW CHAPEL OF ST. PATRICK'S

The plans for a new Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral have been accepted. The original bequest was $200,000, but the design accepted called for an expenditure of $240,000, and the givers of the memorial have authorized the builders to go ahead.

FINE SCHOOL BUILDING FOR PALENVILLE.

Albany, Sept. 14.—The new public school building at Palenville, Greene County, has been dedicated. It is one of the finest school buildings in the State, costing $48,000, and is the gift of W. L. Lawrence, of New-York, in memory of his wife, who died in the village two years ago. Telegrams were received from Senator Platt, B. B. Odell, jr., and other prominent men, congratulating Palenville on possessing such a fine building, and complimenting Mr. Lawrence upon his generosity.

DROUTH IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The continued drouth is seriously affecting Orange County. Water is becoming scarce throughout the farming districts, and as there is little grass for the cattle to feed on the milk supply is diminishing.

THE TRIBUNE SPECIAL EUROPEAN COLUMNS.

European Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 149 Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

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Dry Goods Store, Oxford St., London.
100 Shops and Show Rooms. Latest Fashions. Best Style. Moderate Prices.

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At Manufacturers' Prices, made and marked without charge.
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Direct from the cottage workers, beautiful examples of Irish industry—At first cost.
Walpole Bros., Lim., "Belfast House,"
Belfast, Dublin and 89, New Bond Street, London, W.

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Largest Stock in the World
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Choicest Stock in the World of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, OPALS, &c.,
AT MERCHANTS' PRICES.
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Hotel Cecil, London.
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High-class Hairdressing by female experts. Manicure and Chiropody by New York operators. First and only "American Shaving Saloons" in Europe.

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See the Immense Choice at
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All Sizes—All Prices.
Nowhere Else.

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Foreign Resorts.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL (Hyde Park Corner). LONDON.
Finest position in London, overlooking Hyde Park and "Rotten Row." Exclusive Patronage.
Re-decorated and re-furnished throughout. Modern sanitation.
Cuisine now one of the best in London.

MISS JEWETT TOLD TO LEAVE RICHMOND.

SHE RETURNED TO BOSTON DISTRESSED BECAUSE NO ATTENTION WAS PAID HER.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 14 (Special).—Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett started for Boston to-day at noon. Her departure was perhaps hastened by the receipt of rather threatening letters telling her that her presence here was undesirable, and that she would be expected to go away at her earliest convenience. One correspondent warned her that if she did not leave the city by this evening, when it had been announced she would probably go, she would be escorted out of The Jefferson and started to a clime that might be more congenial. She declared when going away that these letters did not disturb her at all.

Miss Jewett went from here disappointed and distressed. She felt deep chagrin that the people here paid absolutely no attention to her. The refusal of the negro Baptists to allow her to address their convention grieved her sorely. She declared that the negroes loved her, but when she sent her picture to the convention hall for sale the venders were ejected and returned empty handed. John S. Eggleston, a young lawyer, here, challenged Miss Jewett to a joint discussion on Southern lynching, but she paid no attention to the letter. Mr. Eggleston suggested that an admission fee be charged, and that the money be set apart for the orphans of negroes that were lynched. He also named her for the head of such an orphanage.

Foreign Resorts.

LONDON HOTELS.

London. Hotel Victoria.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE WORLD
The rooms are bright, fresh and airy, and delightfully quiet. Bathroom to every Suite.
SAVOY RESTAURANT.
The most famous Restaurant in Europe. The Orchestra plays during Dinner and the Opera Supper

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The perfection of Modern Hotels, with the finest location in London. The World wide reputation of Mr. C. Ritz, of the Hotel Ritz, Paris, who is Manager and of M. Escoffier, who is acknowledged to be the most expert of European Chefs, and now Chef in charge of the Carlton Cuisine, assures perfection in each Department.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,
The Centre of Fashionable London
"The Last Word" of Modern Hotel Luxury. Charming suites with private entrance, bathroom, etc. Over 300 rooms. Nearly 100 bathrooms.
A magnificent Royal Suite.

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Located in Ryder St., the centre of the "West End." Most recherché Cuisine in Europe. Unsurpassed selection of choice Vintages at moderate prices. The table d'hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Theatre Suppers are the general rendezvous of the critical American and English Gourmets. The pressed meals and celebrities have been elevated by famous Italian artists and should be seen by every American visiting London.

Horrex's New Hotel, LONDON.
Corner Norfolk St. and Strand.
WITH PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ETC. LOCATION MOST CENTRAL NEAR LAW COURTS, EMBANKMENT, AND PRINCIPAL THEATRES. 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY. OMNIBUS AND RAIL COMMUNICATION WITH ALL PARTS OF LONDON.
W. HORREX, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, LONDON.
Unrivalled Situation in Portland Place. At Top of Regent St. W.
Convenient for the Best Shops, Theatres, Etc.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience
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