The National Republican.

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FOLLETT'S FOLLY.

THE CINCINNATI MEMBER CREATES A SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

He Asks for the Investigation and Impeachment of Marshal Lot Wright for High Crimes and Misdemeanors—Sharp Debate on the Resolution—What His Colleague Says.

The monotony of the house proceedings was disturbed yesterday by Hon. J. F. Follett, of Ohio, who was defeated by Hon. Ben Butterworth at the recent election. He rose to a question of privilege, and the earnest attention given by his intimates notified the rest of the house that something unusual was on foot. He presented the following preamble and resolutions:

I do impeach Lot Wright, United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of law.

In that he appointed a large number of general and special deputy marshals to serve at the several voting precincts in the city of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, at an election for members of congress held in said city on the 14th day of October, 1884, and armed said deputy marshals with pistols and other deadly weapons, said to have been furnished by the war department of the United States government. In that a large number of deputy marshals so appointed and armed were notorious criminals and men of known vicious and brutal habits and reputation, and many of them non-residents of said city of Cincinnati, and of said state of Ohio. In that the said deputy marshals, acting under his orders and directions, aided, abetted, and encouraged fraudulent voting, intimidation of voters, and gross outrages upon the elective franchise and the rights of the honest voter of said city in furtherance of the interests of a political party and its candidates; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on expenditures in the department of justice be required and directed, as soon as the same can reasonably be done, to investigate such charges and report to this house as follows:

First. How many deputy marshals, general and special, were appointed and authorized by said United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio to serve at the several voting precincts of said city, at said election, with the name and residence of each, and the voting precinct to which each was assigned.

Second. What citizens, if any, of said several precincts asked for the appointment of such deputy marshals, with the names of such citizens, and the reasons, if any were assigned, for such request.

Third. Whether any, and, if so, how many of these deputy marshals have, prior to their appointment, been accused or convicted of crime, or were men of known vicious and brutal habits and reputations.

Fourth. Whether said deputy marshals were under the direction and control of partisans, and used the powers vested in them in the interest of any political party, and aided, countenanced, and encouraged fraudulent and illegitimate voting in the interest of such political party and its candidates.

Fifth. What number and what kind of pistols or other deadly weapons were put into the hands of said deputy marshals, who furnished the said weapons, from whence were they received, why furnished, and how many of such weapons have been returned, together with the names of such deputy marshals as have failed to return the weapons furnished them.

Sixth. What amount of money has been paid to such deputy marshals, and by whose order was the same paid, and at what rate per day.

Seventh. Any other matter or thing connected with or germane to the general subject of such investigation.

Resolved, That in making such investigation the said committee be empowered to appoint a subcommittee of three, consisting of the chairman of said committee and such other two members thereof as he may select, which subcommittee shall have full power to meet and hold its sessions at such times and places as may seem proper, to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses and to require them to testify, to employ a stenographer and to incur any and all such necessary and reasonable expenditures as may be deemed requisite for the purposes of such investigation, such expenditures to be paid out of the contingent fund of the house.

Mr. Keifer was on his feet the moment the clerk ceased reading with a point of order that the object was investigation and not impeachment, and hence not privileged.

Mr. Follett defended his resolutions as based on the Johnson impeachment.

Speaker Carlisle rapped for order, and ruled that as impeachment was looked to in the resolutions they were within the privilege.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Cox spoke to the point for and against the speaker's ruling, though no appeal was taken.

Mr. Keifer thought that before the house should prepare to impeach the United States marshal in Cincinnati it was important that it should know the whole situation surrounding that officer when he undertook to provide that there should be a peaceable election. At the very time when these deputy marshals were appointed in Cincinnati there were going about the streets of that city officers, or men pretending to be officers, of that municipal corporation seizing men simply because they were colored men, locking them up by the hundreds, and keeping them there until the polls closed on the 14th of October. He might not be entirely correct, but the newspapers stated that in one station-house in Cincinnati 300 colored men against whom nothing was alleged were held through election day in order that they could not go to the polls and vote. He would like to amend the resolution so as to widen the scope of the investigation. This broadening of the scope of the investigation would help the house to decide whether the marshal had acted wisely and prudently when he appointed an unusually large number of deputy marshals.

Mr. Follett insisted that the resolution was broad enough to give the officer full opportunity to show his surroundings. He preferred to have the facts before he spoke on the conduct of that election. He proposed that the people of the country on proper investigation should be informed of the actual condition of things. Mr. Keifer had said that men were arrested and discharged without any charge of crime; they had been arrested simply because it was known why they had come into Cincinnati from adjoining states. As to the deputy marshals, they were armed with British bull dogs, and told to use them. If that was the method to secure a peaceable and orderly election he asked them in God's name not to do it. These charges were made in good faith. If they were not true he wanted the country to know it. If substantiated by the evidence, the house should not hesitate one moment to say that the officer thus derelict in his duty, thus violating his public trust, was no longer fit to be the servant of the people of the United States.

B. D. Taylor, of Ohio, favored a broadening of the investigation, and made allusion to the terrifying of colored men on election day.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, regretted that the investigation stopped at the Ohio river. If it passed beyond the confines of that stream and went down the Mississippi, spending a few hours in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and in other southern states, where no regard was paid to how a ballot was cast or counted, he would be delighted.

Mr. D. Wise, of Virginia, said that he had a resolution prepared looking to the investigation of the election in a southern states.

Mr. Keifer asked leave to offer an amendment directing the committee on expenditures in the department of justice to investigate all circumstances attending the recent election of members of the house of representatives from the first and second districts of Ohio, but Mr. Follett refused to yield to this or to Mr. Hiscock, who desired to offer an amendment enabling the marshal to bring forward facts justifying or explaining his action.

Mr. Reed declared that under the pretense of a resolution of impeachment a limited investigation was about to be ordered by the house. On the face of it the resolution was one-sided. In the first place it was instituted by a gentleman who felt himself personally aggrieved by the counting of the votes on election day.

Mr. Converse thought that the country would read with some surprise of the course which had been pursued by gentlemen on the other side upon this proposition to impeach an officer of the United States. He thought that it was the first time in the history of the country when a party had resorted to all sorts of machinery to avoid an investigation of a public officer when it was proposed to impeach him. Not only had gentlemen on the other side done that, but they had even undertaken to arraign a sovereign state, and proposed to inquire whether that state had not been attempting to interfere with the election of members of congress.

"I said nothing against the state, only against a few individuals," said Mr. Keifer.

"The fact was," continued Mr. Converse, "that there never had been a time in Ohio when the humblest man, black or white, could not go to the polls in perfect safety and deposit his ballot on election day. The only interference with the ballot came from men wearing the livery of the United States. He had risen for the purpose of vindicating this slander on his state and her laws. The appointment of deputy marshals was only a scheme to enable the republican party to carry the election. They simply obtained money out of the treasury to help that party carry the election."

Mr. Brumm inquired why, if the gentleman was sure that Ohio was pure, he did not challenge an investigation.

Mr. Converse said that this marshal, himself, had not the hardihood to make that plea. He would seem to stand there and stand arraigned by a petty tribunal. He did not propose for one to have his state arraigned and put on trial because some marshal may say he has a reason for arming deputies.

Mr. Hiscock made another vain attempt to have his amendment considered. As the resolution was drawn the marshal was excluded from any opportunity to give an excuse for his action. The resolution did not involve the question of intent on the part of the marshal, and he thought it should be amended in this respect, so that the marshal might show that he acted in good faith.

Mr. Follett declared the charge that negroes were prevented from voting to be without foundation. He had little care for what the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] said about him personally. So far as the honest voters of his district were concerned, he was satisfied. He had received 2,000 more votes than he had two years previously. But he thanked God he had not been elected by the votes of the men who had been brought into his city and turned loose to vote. "If I had been defeated," he added, "on account of the presence in Cincinnati of such distinguished citizens as Powell Clayton, Filley, McKiffesh, and the officers of the man presiding over the pension bureau," it was not his loss, it was the country's destruction and a stab at liberty.

The resolutions were then adopted without division.

Representative Jordan, whose district also includes a portion of Cincinnati, was asked last night by a reporter for THE REPUBLICAN what he knew of the charges against Marshal Wright.

"The fact of it is," said Mr. Jordan, "that Marshal Wright appointed an unusual and extraordinary number of deputy marshals, a great number of whom were non-residents of the state, and many of whom were negroes. The course of the United States marshal in this matter has been condemned by leading republicans as well as by democrats, and also by most men who believe in a free election."

"On the day of election," continued Mr. Jordan, "these deputy marshals made a great many arrests, and carried the persons before the United States commissioners. Among the persons arrested were many citizens of quiet and peaceable character who had lived in Cincinnati for many years, and some of whom held office. Among the number was Hon. Thomas J. Crogan, a member of the legislature. The course pursued left an ugly feeling upon the minds of the democrats. To what extent the republican vote was increased or the democratic vote decreased by this course no man can tell, but there can be no question but what a gross outrage was perpetrated upon the people of Cincinnati. A few days after the election I was requested by a committee of citizens and lawyers to appear before the United States commissioner to defend several persons who had been arrested by the deputy marshals. Marshal Wright was called as a witness by the prosecution, and during the examination I ascertained that a number of deputy marshals who were residents of Kentucky and other places were appointed on election day. I examined Mr. Wright at some length as to whether he knew that, under the law, he had no right to appoint any persons as deputy marshals who were not citizens of the state and residents of the precincts to which they were appointed. He claimed that he did not know that such was the law, and asserted his right to appoint persons from wherever he pleased. He satisfied me that he was either grossly ignorant of the law under which he acted, and of his duties, or that he was playing a part in pretending to be so. It will rest with him, under the charge preferred, to establish a defense which I have never known to prevail heretofore—of being ignorant of the law. It will be no question but what he appointed hundreds of deputy marshals who never lived in Cincinnati."

Mr. Jordan further said that in anticipation of the appointment of these marshals the democratic sheriff appointed 1,000 democratic deputy sheriffs, who were stationed all over the city at the polls, and, doubtless, in this way much of the evil that was intended to be perpetrated by the deputy marshals was counteracted. Had it not been for this the result probably would have been more than it was. He thought the investigation would show the unauthorized appointment of non-resident persons as deputy marshals; that revolvers and other weapons were delivered to the persons openly at the United States court-house and other places; that this had became well-known throughout the city, and thus prevented many citizens from going to the polls at all; that these deputy marshals interfered with the voters, and in some cases with the judges of the election; that a great number were seized, many of whom were entirely innocent, were arrested and held in heavy bail.

"So far as I know," said Mr. Jordan, "not a single republican disturber of the peace, or rioter, was taken into custody by federal authority."

Mr. Follett said last night that he had received information which, when brought out in the investigation, would greatly astonish the country. The men who performed this work in Cincinnati had been talking about it, and their words had been recorded. There were nine cases of large English pistols distributed, and it was his belief that they came from the government arsenal. Hundreds of thousands of negroes sent from Washington and from Virginia and Kentucky and appointed as deputy marshals, and there was good testimony to this effect. The marshals numbered over 2,000, and most of them were large, muscular negroes, who were lodged in the city for several days previous to the election. There was evidence that most of them voted; some of them two or three times. He thought it would be shown that the election was without parallel in the history of the country for corruption.

"I suppose the investigation will begin about the middle of December," he said. "It will go right along, and the committee may sit through the holiday recess. There is plenty of strong evidence, and the investigation won't be a 'water-haul.'"

Driving Out the Jesuits.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA., Nov. 24.—The *Nacional* is the title of a paper recently started here. It is intensely hostile to the clerical party, and applauds all measures adopted by the government to prevent the return of the Jesuits, and to prevent their obtaining control among their people. Bishop Thiel, to whom the government only gave forty hours to leave the country, leaves to-day by the Acapulco for New York. There is intense feeling among the masses against the members of the Society of Jesuits, and the political leaders are exciting all who join them in their political movements.

The Foreign Press on Secretary McCulloch.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The *Opinione* states that if the Latin monetary union is maintained, and especially if the governments of Germany and Holland shall refuse to sell their silver, the proposals of the American secretary of the treasury, Mr. McCulloch, made in his report to congress, would be more or less harmless. The *Opinione* recognized the gravity of the question, but doubts that the American congress will indorse Secretary McCulloch's suggestions.

The "Nunky" and "Private Secretary" Suit.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The litigation between Manager R. M. Field, of Boston, and A. M. Palmer, of New York, over the presentation of "Nunky" and "The Private Secretary" has ended, an amicable settlement having been reached by the parties concerned. Mr. Palmer discontinues giving any further performance of the latter play until after Jan. 1, the date on which the right of Mr. Field to play "Nunky" expires.

A Cabinet Crisis in France.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The election of M. Garnier, the Bonapartist, to the deputies, the recent convoting of the government in the deputies, together with the public discontent in relation to Chinese affairs have revived the belief that a cabinet crisis is imminent. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the minister of the interior, has already signified his intention of resigning his position. An important cabinet council will be held to-day (Wednesday.)

Charged With Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 2.—Wm. R. Smith, chief clerk in the office of the auditor of public accounts, who was suspended by Auditor Marye upon the discovery of irregularities in that office, was arrested at 10 o'clock to-night charged with the embezzlement of state funds. Two warrants were issued upon affidavits of Chief of Police Poe, in which the amounts alleged to have been embezzled aggregate $1,618.

The Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Two sessions of the plenary council were held to-day, morning and afternoon, and a great deal of work was accomplished. During the remainder of the week there will be two sessions per day, so that the council can positively close its labors on Sunday next. All the proceedings are so closely kept that no one but the members can know what subjects have been discussed and disposed of.

The Vote in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 2.—The state board of canvassers declare the result in Florida on presidential electors as follows: Cleveland, 31,769; Blaine, 28,631; and St. John, 74. Cleveland's plurality, 3,738.

Mr. Blaine and Party Coming Southward.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Hon. James G. Blaine, James G. Blaine, jr., Miss Dodge, Miss Sherman, and Mrs. and Miss Goodwin spent last night here and left this afternoon for New York.

The County Democrats Will Be Here.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the county committee of the New York county democracy to-night it was resolved to attend the inauguration of Cleveland on March 4 next.

THE LEMAN-BRAND CONTEST.

Gov. Hamilton Decides That Leman Was Duly Elected and Awards Him the Certificate—Report of the Grand Jury Investigation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 2.—Gov. Hamilton has rendered a decision in the Leman-Brand case. After an elaborate review of the evidence and the citation of the authorities he awards the certificate of election to Leman, the republican candidate for state senator in the sixth district. The decision is a very long one, reciting at length the circumstances surrounding the return of the election judges in the second precinct of the eighteenth ward, and the manner in which the fraud was perpetrated, as set forth by conclusive evidence, written and oral, before the state canvassing board. The opinion is expressed that the signature of Shields, one of the judges to the tally sheet, was forged as well as that of Dr. Strausser, which was corroborated by expert testimony in the latter case, showing that a bold forgery had been committed to cheat the people of the district out of their just rights, and that the object of the erasures was to change the majority in the state legislature, and thereby control the election of a United States senator. It was not in this case a question of going behind the returns, but it was a question of finding out what was the true and lawful returns.

The governor said he could not, in judgment and conscience, find that Randolph Brand was "duly elected" in a just or lawful manner, or that he was elected at all. He finds that Leman received a majority of 384 votes, and is therefore elected. He stated that the case was without precedent in the state of Illinois, and that he based his opinion solely upon the right and duty of canvassing boards to canvass genuine returns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The federal grand jury this afternoon returned a formal report covering the investigation thus far made by them with respect to the alleged frauds in the sixth senatorial district. The report declares that an examination of the poll book and tally sheet shows undoubted evidence of forgery and fraud. From an examination of the ballots in connection with the returns the report says: "It became at once apparent to us that a crime whose boldness and wickedness was only equaled by its grossness had been committed. In other words, there had been abstracted over 200 ballots, cast at said election and bearing the name of a candidate for representative in congress from the envelope in which the ballots cast in said precinct were inclosed after and on the night of the election, and there had been substituted in place thereof an equal number of spurious and false ballots, which were never voted."

The jury returned a number of indictments, but the names of those indicted were not made public during the afternoon.

Leman makes public this evening his reply to the open letter sent last night by Rudolph Brand, his democratic opponent, proposing a recount of the votes throughout the entire district, and the final determination of the contest by the testimony of the voters. Leman declines the proposition, giving as his reason that the law proposed is illegal and would be void if carried out, and concludes by saying that inasmuch as the governor has declared him legally elected, and will issue the certificate to him, he will submit to no tribunal except the state senate.

It is reported to-night that none of the indictments returned by the grand jury to-day had any connection with the alleged election fraud; that thus far no such indictment has been presented to the court, and that the investigations are expected to last for a week at least. It is reported that the grand jury thus far has found no indictments against certain judges and clerks of election are not warranted, and will be annulled unless they are further implicated by subsequent testimony. The *Times* will say to-morrow that S. H. Wright, of the printing firm of Hanscom & Co., testified before the grand jury to-day that J. C. Mackin, secretary of the democratic county committee, gave the order for the bogus eighteenth ward ballots; that they were printed in Hanscom & Co.'s establishment, and delivered to Mackin, in his room at the Palmer house, at 10 o'clock at night, on Nov. 21.

At a meeting of a committee of thirty citizens this afternoon, appointed to prosecute inquiries into the alleged ballot-stuffing in the second precinct of the eighteenth ward, it was resolved to increase the number to eighty; to raise a fund of $25,000 for the pursuit of its work, and to offer a reward of not less than $5,000 for information leading to the conviction of the guilty parties.

A Guano Complication.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—The United States steamer Shenandoah has sailed from Callao for Mollendo to inquire into the facts connected with one of Caceres's arbitrary acts. An American vessel carried a cargo of guano from Huacho to Mollendo for use on the plantations there. The guano, which had been purchased by the Iglesias government, was security for the freight which had to be paid. Caceres's authorities claimed the guano as national property and ordered its sale on his account. The captain of the vessel protested to the consul at Lima, and as a consequence the Shenandoah has gone to make inquiries. The port of Mollendo is closed by government decree, and as the steamers do not call there much delay occurs in receiving news from that point.

Hewitt Named as Lowell's Successor.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is reported here that Hon. Abram Hewitt, of New York, is the probable successor of United States Minister Lowell. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Hewitt's eminent position as a philanthropist and his free trade views fit him exceedingly for the position, but whoever comes to England will find Mr. Lowell a very difficult man to succeed. Mr. Lowell declines, it was telegraphed from Vienna on the 27th ult. that he intended sending his resignation to President Cleveland, and maintains a close reserve upon the question of his retirement from the embassy.

The Panama Government Hard Up.

PANAMA, Nov. 24.—There are revolutionary murmurings throughout the interior. Should a disturbance occur in Cauca, as is feared, a general conflict may result. The revolutions in Panama, Candinamarca, and Santander have terminated, but there is much hostile feeling evinced by the different parties. The general government finds itself in such straits for money that it has found it necessary to mortgage the mint in Bogota in order to raise $50,000.

President Diaz's Cabinet.

CITY OF MEXICO (via GALVESTON), Dec. 2.—President Diaz has appointed the following cabinet: Minister of foreign relations, Senor Ignacio Mariscal, now minister to England; minister of war, Gen. Pedro Hinojosa; minister of justice, Senor Joaquin Baranda; minister of the treasury, Senor Manuel Dublan, and minister of the interior, Senor Manuel Romero Rubio. The minister of public works has not yet been appointed.

A Menace to the French Republic.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The recent election of M. Garnier, a Bonapartist, to the chamber of deputies, forms a theme for the press, as a reaction against the republic. The *Gaulois*, *Figaro*, and other monarchist organs, in their comments, run upon the Tonquin question, the budget deficits, and attacks upon liberty of conscience, thus impressing the public mind that these are the leading dangers of the republic.

Irish-American Protective Union.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The committee on organization of the Independent Irish-Americans has decided to continue the assembly district organizations under the name of the Irish-American Protective union. They also adopted an address to their fellow countrymen, urging them to organize Irish-American Protective Union clubs every where in the United States to resist English free trade.

Board of Trade Quotations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The *Daily News* says that at a meeting of the board of trade committee on markets to-day it was resolved, in accordance with the advice of the board's attorney, to furnish the telegraph companies with its market quotations under a state law. This means that quotations are to be made private messages, which can only be sent to persons whose addresses appear on the messages.

A Pugilist Brought to His Knees.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In a glove contest of three rounds between Charles Mitchell and Capt. Daly, the captain brought the young Englishman twice to his knees in the last round. Mitchell then showed some excitement and clipped the skin off his opponent's nose. Harry Hill, the master of ceremonies, stopped the battle.

Shotguns at Short Range.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., Dec. 2.—Dave Anderson and Lee Wiggenton had a misunderstanding, met in the public road and fought, shotguns being the weapons used. Both were mortally wounded.

Mr. Depew Has Not Withdrawn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Albany *Journal* prints a dispatch from Chauncey M. Depew denying that he has withdrawn from the senatorial race in favor of Mr. Morton.

Aid for Hocking Valley.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The sporting entertainment for the benefit of the Hocking valley miners held at the Madison Square garden to-night netted about $1,000 for the fund.

HIS NECK IN A NOOSE

THE BRUTAL SLAYER OF ELLA WATSON HANGED FOR HIS CRIME.

His Complete Preparations for Escape Defeated by His Own Negligence—Sensational Scenes in the Jail and at the Gallows—His Farewell From the Scaffold.

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 2.—This quiet old New Jersey town has probably never had such a sensation as it has known to-day. Even the murder of poor little Ella Watson, whose brutal murderer paid the just penalty of his crime to-day, did not cause more excitement and general comment.

On the night of Aug. 18 last, Miss Watson, who had been visiting a friend, started for her home in the little village of Yorktown. She had to pass over a lonely road, but as she had often been over it without harm she anticipated no danger. But she never reached her home alive. She was waylaid in the loneliest part of her journey, robbed, ravished, and murdered, and her body concealed in some bushes where it remained for some days, although the whole country was alarmed at her mysterious disappearance, and nearly the entire population joined in the search. For days after her murderer was unknown and unsuspected. Finally some of Pinkerton's detectives traced the crime to Howard Sullivan, a colored man, and fastened it on him by proving that the bludgeon with which her head had been crushed had been cut with his knife. Some marks on the freshly cut portion corresponding exactly with two nicks in its blade. So conclusive was the proof that the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged to-day. From the first he displayed great coolness, and expressed a determination to die game. Though apparently very docile and resigned to his fate he was heavily ironed during his confinement, as the jail was not a very secure one. This precaution was not unnecessary, as it was discovered last Friday that he had managed to unfasten his ball and chain and made very complete preparation to escape. By placing two dry goods boxes, which he used as a table, underneath the ventilator, he had climbed to the attic and cut away the roof boards and slates with a knife which some confederate had provided him, and actually got out and on the roof. Here he found he was too far from the ground to jump with safety, so he climbed back down on his ball and chain, and waited for night again. Thursday night he overslept, and when he was awakened by the town clock striking 3 in the morning he decided to wait until Friday night, a longer period of daylight being risky. With Friday night came the death-watch and discovery. He confessed, abandoned all hope, and began to make preparations for his fate.

Last night the cell from which he attempted to escape was occupied by a colored woman who had been sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment for larceny. During almost the whole night she prayed and wept aloud for Sullivan. Her voice could be heard for a long distance from the jail, and her cries were so piteous in the extreme, but seemed to have very little affect on the prisoner. At a late hour his mother called and remained some time with him, the final parting being very affecting.

Sullivan slept quite well; in fact, he said that he had not slept so soundly and well since once during the night, and, feeling hungry, ate half of a mince pie, which the death watch furnished him. He retained his composure this morning. He had been awake about half an hour when he was served with his last breakfast which had been prepared for him. Up to the time he retired last night he occupied the greater part of his time in singing and praying. He affirmed that he had all the religion he wanted.

The interview between Sullivan and his father and mother this morning, together with the Rev. Richard Miles, pastor of the Mount Pisgah M. E. (colored) church of this city, one of his spiritual advisers, was far from an affecting one. The prisoner met his father in the jail room and chatted pleasantly for a few minutes. Sullivan said to his people, "If you cry I will want to cry, but if you control yourself I will." The final leave taking was very distressing, his mother falling into a fit of her escort in a fainting fit, and was carried to a lounge near by. The mother's wails and cries were heartbreaking to the last degree. When Emeline was taken to the street to make her way to the depot she again fell in a fainting fit, and was actually dragged to the train. Mrs. Sullivan, though suffering the most bitter mental anguish, held up long enough to reach the house of a friend, where she remained until her departure for Yorktown at noon.

Sullivan reached the place of execution, where Rev. Mr. Miles offered a fervent prayer. Sullivan showed not the least sign of fear. His ankles were pinioned and his hands were fastened behind him with handcuffs. Ex-Sheriff Coles asked him if he desired to say anything, and he replied: "I hope the Lord will bless you all, and I hope to meet you in Heaven. Good-by. Is there one man in this building who says he won't meet me in Heaven? If all will meet me in Heaven, let them hold up their hands and say amen (which was done by all present). Standing here beside Jesus I am closed up in his arms. When I fall from here I will fall into the arms of Jesus. It is a warning to all here. When I fall from here I am hurried to be early my soul will go to Heaven. It is very sad for all; for my mother, my father, for Mr. Kelty, and everyone, but it is not sad for me. I know that Sheriff Kelty must fulfill the law or else he will be prosecuted, and of course he must do his duty. It is a marriage ceremony with me, and I want to be there in time for the feast with all these good men that have gone before me. Now, gentlemen, when you are ready to execute the law, I am ready to be executed. I want to see gentlemen who have sons to take heed and learn them. Good by all."

As the black cap was being adjusted he bade his friend Coles good by. There was just the slightest tremor in his voice as he spoke, but it was not from fear. At exactly 11:29 the drop fell.

The street in front of the jail was packed with people, the number being variously estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000. Immediately after the execution was over, the temporary building in which the scaffold was located was demolished, and the scaffold packed ready for shipment.

Going Gunning For a Presidency.

PANAMA, Nov. 24.—Another revolution is in progress in Ecuador. Gen. Alfaro left here on the 16th instant with about 200 Ecuadorian exiles in the steamship Alajuela which he had purchased the day previous. They steamed to Esmeralda, where Gen. Alfaro was enthusiastically received. He has an abundant supply of munitions, and his cannon and Gatling guns are of the latest pattern. It is probable that he will succeed in obtaining the presidency at the cost of very little bloodshed. The Ecuadorian government has three steamers, but only one of them is of any service, the Santa Lucia. She attacked the Alajuela off Tumaco on the 20th, but drew off. Gen. Alfaro's plan is to draw the government vessels away from the mouth of the Guayaquil river, and then make a dash up it and rely on the assistance of friends in the town to effect its capture by a sudden coup. Gen. Alfaro is the leader of the liberal party, and undoubtedly, if he prove unsuccessful, the church and the state will at once be separated, and religious toleration established for the first time in the history of the republic.

Priests and Nuns Among El Mahdi's Prisoners.

DONGOLA, Dec. 3.—The Capuchin monk, Father Vincentiri, has started for the Mahdi's camp to solicit the release of several monks and nuns. He bears a dispatch from the Austrian consul general at Cairo, and addressed to his "Mighty Highness, the Mahdi," expressing the solicitude of the emperor of Austria for the release of the captives, and offering to largely reimburse the expenses attending upon their relief. Failing to release the monks and nuns the Mahdi is requested to give Father Vincentini safe conduct through his lines, and to allow other emissaries to go to and fro for the comfort of the captives. The dispatch promises that the emissaries will concern themselves neither in politics nor the war.

A Big Cave-In.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Dec. 2.—An extensive cave-in took place at Stockton on Saturday at slope 5 to-day. Four hundred miners and laborers are thrown out of employment. It cannot be ascertained how far the fall extends, but communication is cut off from five workings. Another gangway, known as Lloyd's, near by, threatens to cave in at any moment. Fears are entertained that five acres of surface will fall. The water course from slope No. 2 to No. 5 is stopped up, and the water has risen to a height of four feet.

The Morin-Hughes Affair.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—M. Morin, who was shot by Mme. Hughes, remains in a desperate condition. His pulse is 120, and he utters the most agonizing shrieks. M. Clovis-Hughes receives anonymous letters daily menacing him with death, to which he replies that he has a six shooter ready for the writers whenever they appear.

The African International Association.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Associated Press is informed by the best authority that England has recognized the African International association.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Annual Report of Surgeon General Hamilton—Pertinent Remarks as to Precautions Against Cholera.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the United States Marine hospital, states in his annual report that 44,751 patients received relief from this service during the year, of which number 12,078 were treated in the hospitals and 31,673 at the dispensaries.

Thus far the receipts from tonnage duties, which were substituted for the former hospital tax, have not been large enough to support the service on its present basis, and it is estimated that there will be a deficiency of at least $175,000 by the end of the present fiscal year unless the receipts increase greatly during the remaining eight months. The receipts from accrued hospital tax (about $6,000) may, however, should congress so direct, be applied to current expenses, and thus diminish this anticipated deficiency.

Neither small-pox nor yellow fever has prevailed as extensively as in the preceding year. The occurrence of cholera in Europe so soon after its outbreak of last year in Egypt occasioned much concern in this country, and measures were early taken, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, dated July 19, 1884, to guard against its introduction into the United States.

"It appears," Surgeon General Hamilton says, "that quarantine measures which are effective against yellow fever are not equally so as against cholera, and all quarantines should be conducted as inspection and disinfecting stations, in addition to proper isolation of the sick. But quarantine measures, however efficient, will not suffice to prevent an epidemic of cholera in this country if it should once pass the outer barriers. Prompt isolation of the first cases and municipal cleanliness are absolutely necessary factors in the prevention of epidemics."

In reply to the questions which have been raised with regard to the supposed danger of the introduction of disease to this country by means of immigrants through Canada, the surgeon general says: "The quarantine regulations of Canada are even more stringent than those of the United States, and the supposed danger of infection from immigrants coming from that section, whether residents or from over the sea, has been overrated; furthermore, the Canadian health officers are now acting in harmony with our own."

AN EXCITING CHASE.

The Pursuit of a Miscreant Who Had Insulted Some Ladies.

When the lamplighter lit the lamp on the north side of I street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, last night a colored man was leaning against a tree box a few feet away, looking intently at some young ladies who were sitting at a window on the opposite side of the street. A young gentleman, slightly lame, entered the house where the young ladies were, and a few minutes after the colored man began to whistle. The ladies looked in the direction from which the noise came, and the young man who had entered leaned over their shoulders. When the colored man had attracted their attention he began to make signs, and, stepping out under the gaslight, made grossly indecent gestures.

The young ladies left the window. The young man dashed out of the house, with a cane in his hand, and rushed after the colored man, who started to run. The lame man caught up to him and dealt him a heavy blow on the head with his cane. The colored man fled faster and soon got away.

The young ladies had come out on the porch when their visitor rushed out, and when Officer Lee came along, told him what had happened, and the officer gave chase. He met the young man coming back to town. The colored man had got away. The officer made a search of the surrounding alleys, but failed to find the offender.

The young ladies say that the colored man has been coming opposite their house nearly every evening for a similar purpose. The officers have made every attempt to capture him, but he has always eluded them, stopping away when a watch was set for him.

MR. GOODELL WILL NOT COME.

Honored by the Call to Congregational Church, But Cannot Leave His Own People.

Rev. Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis, who was two weeks ago almost unanimously selected by the members of the Congregational church as their pastor, has declined the invitation in a letter which was received here yesterday morning by Gen. George P. Whittlesey, of the church committee. Dr. Goodell is a man of wealth, and is now pastor of a congregation in St. Louis which has very many wealthy members. Last year his health failed from overwork in his pastoral duties, and his congregation gave him a leave, under pay and all expenses of travel paid, and he spent ten months abroad, most of which time he was in the Holy Land. While in Syria he contracted the almost fatal Syrian fever, and removing to Smyrna on convalescing, he then held up stricken with dysentary, and brought close to death's door. Meanime his congregation in St. Louis had learned of the call to Washington, and immediately took measures to retain him, which have been successful. This could be done next by the supply committee of the church here is not known, as it was considered settled that Dr. Goodell would accept the call, although the salary offered was only $5,000 a year as against $6,000 which the St. Louis church pays him now. A letter received from Dr. Goodell states that he feels honored by the call to the capital of the country, but his parishers demand that he shall remain with them to carry on the work there.

The Mortality of a Month.

The monthly report of the health officer shows that during October there were 368 deaths in the district; 193 white, and 175 colored. The death rate for the whites was 17.72 per 1,000 per annum; for the negroes, 30.30; and the total population, 22.08. The average age of the white decedents was 33 years; of the colored decedents somewhat under 24 years. There were 5 homicides, 3 infanticides, and 2 suicides. The average daily mortality was 11.9. There were 36 marriages reported, 19 whites and 17 colored. Births reported, 66 white males, 77 white females; 60 colored males, and 57 colored females.

The Harmony Circle Ball.

Harmony circle, a popular Hebrew social organization, gave a grand ball at Abner's last night that was attended by nearly five hundred people. The costumes of the ladies were rich and elegant, and the decorations were superb.

Trouble in the Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—A meeting of the members of the Maryland Jockey club was held today to take action on the resignation of Maj. John S. Ferguson, secretary of the club. The meeting refused to accept the resignation, and it was laid over until the next annual meeting. There is a difficulty between Gov. Bowie, president of the club, and Maj. Ferguson, and the president made charges that he had given way to temper and had treated owners of horses and jockeys in such a way as to deter them from coming to the meetings of the Jockey club, particularly Mr. Kittson's stable. This Maj. Ferguson denied, and presented a letter from the agent of Mr. Kittson expressing the most friendly relations. Maj. Ferguson expresses his determination to resign.

One Negro Lynched and Another Jailed.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Dec. 2.—The citizens in the neighborhood of where F. P. Jones and wife were fatally assaulted by two negroes hanged one to-night named Perry Reilly, who confessed he had planned the robbery of Jones's house. The officers succeeded in bringing the other negro to town, where he is now incarcerated. Jones and his wife are both in a dying condition from blows on the head with a hammer.

Death of a Venerable Mason.

WINONA, MISS., Dec. 2.—Col. Thomas Hardeman, formerly of Grenada, perhaps the oldest and most prominent Mason in the state, died here to-day aged 86 years.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

—The cornerstone of the new building of the American Unitarian association, corner of Beacon and Bowdoin streets, Boston, was laid yesterday afternoon.

—A. W. Ely, of Syracuse, who has been appointed receiver of the Middleton National bank, took possession yesterday. Examiner May will have a statement of the bank's affairs ready in a few days.

—Engineer John Fitzsimmons, who sued the Pennsylvania Railroad company for $50,000 damages for injuries received on the road which made him a cripple for life, yesterday was given a verdict in Youngstown, Ohio, for $27,500.

—The competition for the Gordon International curling medal, in connection with the winter carnival in Toronto, will begin on Jan. 29. This medal is played for by two rinks of eight players each, representing Canada and the United States.

—The secretary of the Lynchburg Tobacco association reports that the sales of leaf tobacco for November were 1,870,000 pounds. A committee of the association has been appointed to arrange for a full exhibition of leaf tobacco at the New Orleans Exposition.

SWAIM'S STOCKS.

MR. BROWN FURTHER EXPLAINS THE GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS WITH BATEMAN.

He Is Asked as to the Signification of the Terms "Long" and "Short" as Stated in the Accounts—The Line of Cross-Examination Decided to Be Trifling and Stopped by the Court.

The judge-advocate yesterday called the attention of the Swaim court-martial to the great length of what he termed "the interlocutory arguments" in this case and asked for a rule of the court limiting such arguments upon motions, &c., to twenty minutes on each side, except in cases where in the discretion of the court the matter under discussion is of sufficient importance to warrant extension of time. Judge Shellabarger, of counsel for the defense objected and hoped that no iron rule would be adopted that would cut the accused off from the opportunity to make the fullest possible presentation of the case. The court announced that it would take the question under advisement. Judge Shellabarger then read a motion on behalf of the defense, relative to the question pending Monday when the court adjourned, whether or not a rule should be made requiring the judge-advocate to produce the books of the banking firm of Bateman & Co. This motion, after questioning the accuracy of the copy of the account furnished Gen. Swaim by Bateman & Co. on July 1, 1882, put in evidence by the judge advocate, asks the court to rule out and exclude from the evidence the alleged copy of the accounts referred to as having been put in evidence, unless the prosecution bring into the court for the purpose of cross-examination the original entries in the books of Bateman & Co. of all the accounts of the accused with that firm.

The judge advocate argued against the proposed rule. He said that counsel for the defense knew very well that if the books of the firm of Bateman &