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## THE LYNCHING OF COOPER

### CROWDS VISITING THE BODY.

#### VERDICT OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.

**Sheriff Knight's Account of the Assault**  
—What a Lyncher is Reported to Have  
Said—The Effect Upon Mr. Gray.

There was very general satisfaction in Baltimore county with the lynching of Howard Cooper, whose summary execution was fully reported in THE SUN yesterday. One of the main reasons given for anticipating the processes of the law, as stated by citizens of the county, was that a new trial would subject Miss Gray to the painful ordeal of facing a jury with her wrongs a second time, and they thought she had been outraged enough. It was in her defense, and the defense of women generally, they said, that lynching was resorted to. That there would be delay, with the chance of a new trial, if it was said the people had sufficient grounds to believe by the knowledge that zealous counsel and active friends were raising money, as shown by the circular of the Progressive Society. In addition to this it was ascertained that a collection had been taken up in a colored church near the Harford road on Sunday, and it was believed that similar efforts were being extensively made the same day in churches in Baltimore, though it is now doubted if this was really the case in the city. On their part the colored people of the county were very indignant over the mob violence, not, as they said, because of any sympathy with Cooper, but because an appeal to the United States Supreme Court would vindicate the right of colored men to be on the juries, which they claim is not accorded them in Baltimore county. Judge Bryan, of the Court of Appeals, is reported to have said that "the summary disposition of the case would not have occurred if the friends of the condemned man had not resorted to the extreme measures they took to raise funds."

#### THE FATAL SYCAMORE

#### Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of Found Hanging to a Tree.

Some of the lynchers remained on the scene of the hanging until three o'clock. Most of the people living at Towson did not know that anything unusual had happened until they were awakened at their customary hour of rising and told that Cooper's body was hanging to a little sycamore tree to the right of the jail. The limb of the tree from which he was suspended is not over nine feet from the ground. The body was swinging slowly to and fro. A number of persons who heard of the hanging early in the morning took lantern and examined it. Their number increased as the sun got higher, and by 3 o'clock the common in front of the jail was thronged with men, women and children. The men and boys formed a circle around the body. Rained ladies took a shuddering glimpse from the distance and then went away. Colored men and women stood afar off and seemed superstitious about approaching the body. When the 8.15 o'clock train of the Maryland Central Railroad passed Towson on its way to Baltimore the engineer slackened his speed, and as the cars moved slowly over the bridge the passengers looked out of the windows and from the platforms and had a clear view of the dangling corpse. The body was taken down by order of Magistrate Miller at 9.30 o'clock. There were no marks of violence upon it except where the rope circled the neck. The pistol shots that were fired shortly after the lynching took place were pointed up into the air. Dr. R. C. Massenburgh examined the body. A large crowd pressed around as it was lowered to the ground, demanding pieces of the rope. A

be men with whom I was not well acquainted.

"We kept them at bay for about a minute, and would have kept them longer if several of the most active men had not climbed from the stairway over the railing of the second tier landing. These men ran behind us and forced us back six or eight feet, where they held us firmly. They picked up the watchman's lamp and went from cell to cell, peering into the faces of the prisoners. They must have gone to Cooper's cell six times before they saw him, so completely was he hidden by the mattress. They were very noisy after finding him.

"With an iron crowbar which they had brought with them they forced the spring of the big brass lock of the cell. Three or four men darted into the cell, put a rope around Cooper's neck and hanged him out. I made a rush to recapture him, but my own captors soon pulled me back. One fellow was on my shoulders and neck, I asked him to get off. He said he wouldn't. I raised myself erect suddenly and gave my body a turn toward the stairway. He tumbled off headforward and out his head in the descent. I took advantage of this temporary relief and struck the man nearest me so hard that he rolled over into a corner. The watchman hit another fellow, and then the rest started down the stairway with the men who were dragging Cooper along. By the time Cooper was out of the building there was only one of the attacking party remaining. He was on the second tier. My eldest daughter put her face to the front door of the jail and exclaimed, 'Throw him over and break his neck, Pa!' I went for him, but he was too quick. He leaped from the tier down to the floor and escaped. I went into the yard immediately and followed the mob, but before I reached the sycamore tree I afterwards found in the jail two hats. I informed two bare-headed maskers of what I had found and asked them to go into the jail and get the hats, but they laughed and moved off. I did not recognize a single person in the whole crowd. I stayed outside the jail until most of the men had left, after which I retired. I did not out the body down, because I thought I had done my duty and that that part of the work belonged to the coroner. The ladies who were visiting my daughter were very much scared, but she was not. The other children were, of course, frightened, but they have fully recovered from their fright. The rope used by the mob resembled a sash cord. A coil of large half-inch rope was found in the yard, where it was probably lost in the excitement."

#### THE STORY OF A LYNCHER.

#### How the Raid was Planned and Carried into Execution.

One of the men in mask is reported to have said after the lynching: "When we received information that enough money would be raised to carry Cooper's case to the United States Supreme Court we concluded that the only way to save Miss Gray from further mental suffering was to act promptly. We thought that if the money was gotten together on Sunday Cooper would probably be removed to Baltimore city jail on Monday. All of Mr. Gray's neighbors and friends had been wrought up to the highest state of indignation at the intense agony his daughter and family have undergone, and when we ascertained that the law was going to cause another delay we determined to take matters into our own hands. We arrived at that determination at midday on Sunday, and five minutes later messengers were dashing from place to place notifying the neighbors to be ready. The man we selected for our captain is one of the pluckiest, coolest fellows you ever saw. He is a farmer, about medium height, weighs perhaps 170 pounds, and is active and full of fire. "The meeting place was Powder Hill row, at the end of Charles street avenue road, and back of the Sheppard Asylum. We were all there at 11 o'clock that night. Some of the men were in buggies, some in a two-horse carriage, one in a rockaway, and about fifteen on horseback, making, I think, thirty all told. We left the meeting places at half-past 11 and went within a quarter of a mile of Towson and tied our horses. Our leader rode into town and up to the York road car station, where he inquired if Sheriff Knight had returned home. We knew the sheriff

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.

#### A GRATEFUL REST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

**His Return to Washington Last Night—**  
**Miss Cleveland's Critics—New Steering**  
**Apparatus for War Vessels.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President, accompanied by Secretaries Manning, Whitney and Lamar, Postmaster-General Vilas, Col. Lamont and Marshal McMichael, arrived here tonight at 11.30 o'clock from Woodmont. The presidential party left here Saturday afternoon, and after a run of three hours reached the grounds of the Woodmont Club. There were no other guests present. The full presidential party was soon in possession of the mansion. Sunday passed quietly, the members of the party amusing themselves by reading, conversing, and drinking in the pure mountain air. Bright and early this morning the President, Col. Lamont and Marshal McMichael rigged their lines and proceeded to the club's fishing pond. The President proved himself to be quite an expert angler, for during the day he landed 25 plump black bass. The members of the cabinet did not join in the sport, but found more pleasure sitting around under the trees and on the wide porches of the mansion, indulging in reminiscences, anecdotes, and discussing administrative affairs. When the President's party arrived at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the homeward-bound trip, almost the entire population of the town, headed by a brass band and numerous torches, turned out to welcome the distinguished visitors to that section. When the train rolled into the Baltimore and Ohio depot in this city only a few persons were aware that the presidential party was aboard, because they were hardly expected until tomorrow morning. The President's carriage and the faithful Hawkins were waiting at the door of the depot, as were the carriages of the other members of the party. The President wore a full suit of black and a high silk hat. His face was considerably sunburned, but otherwise he was in perfect health. He said he enjoyed the perfect rest and the fishing very much, and felt greatly benefited by the trip. The other members of the party agreed with the President in this particular, and declared that every moment since they left Washington Saturday afternoon had been one of pleasure and enjoyment. The President and Col. Lamont went directly to the White House, while the other members of the party proceeded to their respective homes. Their leaving here Saturday was so very quiet that few on the train knew of their presence. The conductor collected nine tickets, all fares having been paid. The telegraph operator at Washington Junction finding they were on the train sent word on to Martinsburg, where a large crowd collected as the train stopped. President Cleveland had a friendly chat with some of the citizens. Since the publication of the recent letter of Miss Cleveland read before the agricultural convention on the subject of silk culture in the United States, and suggesting it as a means of employment for women, some antiquarian has dug out a letter of James Logan, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania, written one hundred and sixty years ago, expressing very similar views. It is not to be supposed that Miss Cleveland ever saw the letter of Logan, but as she has become an authoress, and also prints letters in the newspapers, she will have to face the critics like all others who do the same. These grumblers also object to her dating her letters from the Executive Mansion, which, they say, has never been done by any former lady of the White House, as it is the official residence of the President. They assert that it would be just as much in taste for the wife of a cabinet minister to date her letters from the department of which he is the head. Such criticism as this is rather far-fetched. Some of the former White House ladies wrote entertaining and sprightly letters, very few of which, however, found their way into print, and so it may quite possibly be an unwarranted assumption to declare that their letters were never dated from the White House.

## TOPICS

### An Interesting Real Condition—The B

[Special Disp. New York, J. Grant has so much to communicate with physicians in a faction by making on approach the present in condition to the just before it darkness—the t its last drop of in part occur turned from I says that ev grow weaker, indomitable surely nearing ber him with Grant becomes his old self-rel him. He want talk, and to his children. He him or the h though throu most of the m Leading up are walk, w ing to the o He likes to see thoroughly un that of a sylvan like wise appr interest man Harrison whe the hotel to from the cott not at all d through the ve ful panorama the valley for to the east. the rustic sett and uses a silk hat in a people. He l the cheerful sympathy ev extended to h sent to him fr man sent a m for mountain weak to use goat; still an very valuable large quantity local fruit, said sent, but as s sionally a spo solid food w of no use to h seated on the General wear neck, his face but the tight; the emaciat tion; the brov an expression and jaw tell c An unhappy of the Mexi attending ma entertained a drive throu cert at the ( tendered an ernor's room received the Washington the toast, "M sion to remar of the visitin boked by An the visitors i New Yorkers hospitality. There will l families of t dind of Mr. I Carolina fan Katharine F Phillippe fa House at Ge colonial time government t

well-known gentleman who was cutting up the rope for distribution was frequently appealed to in this way: "Say, don't forget me." Boys struggled for fragments of the cord.

There was considerable delay and trouble in getting the body carried into the jail from the tree. Several colored men were asked to help, but they refused. When summoned by an officer to assist they said there was no law in the land to compel them to carry the body. They said also, "Let those who killed him carry him in." The body was finally placed on a board and taken into the jail through the rear door and placed on the brick floor.

Justice Miller held an inquest at 10 o'clock. The jury was as follows: D. Preston Parr, foreman; John E. Porter, Jos. S. Bowen, Henry W. Shealey, Louis H. Urban, Capt. D. P. Barnette, Louis W. Held, Julius Kulliger, Samuel G. Wilson, Richard Parker, J. A. Kopp, Geo. F. Wheeler. The witnesses were Drs. Massenburz and Piper, who testified that Cooper had died of strangulation. Sheriff Knight and Watchman Nelson were the other witnesses. Sheriff Knight described the assault upon the jail.

The following verdict was rendered: "The jury find that Howard Cooper, found dead hanging to a tree outside of the jail yard and near to it, came to his death by strangulation, he having been seized by force by a body of armed men, unknown to the jury, who on the early morning of this July 13, 1885, forced the jail by breaking open the door of said jail and the lock of his cell, taking said prisoner and hanging him as found. We likewise find that Sheriff Knight and Wm. Nelson, the night watchman on duty, did all in their power to prevent it, but were overpowered by a large force."

The body was taken charge of later in the day by Cooper's mother. She is employed by Mr. Thompson Burns, who lives on the road between Towson and Sherrywood. She says she heard the horsemen on their way to Towson, and waited until they came back. She knew her "boy was dead," but did not say anything to them as they dashed by. She cried at the jail, and said she was "sorry the men didn't wait until the law was done with the case."

**THE SHERIFF AND HIS DAUGHTER.**

**How the Jail was Defended and Finally Carried by Storm.**

Sheriff Knight said to a reporter of THE SUN: "I was at Woodberry on Sunday, and went from there to Baltimore, where I took the 9.30 o'clock car in the evening for home, reaching Towson about 11 o'clock. I went at once to the jail and began to undress for bed. My two daughters, my son and three ladies who were visiting us had already retired. At half-past eleven my watch-dog commenced to bark, and I got up and looked out the front window. A horseman was standing below, and the dog was snapping viciously at the horse's legs. "What do you want?" I asked. "Come down," the horseman replied; "I want to talk to you."

"When I refused to go down he said, 'I'm a friend, sheriff, and if I were to mention my name you wouldn't hesitate to open the door.'"

"What's the use of you talking in that way?" I said; "you don't live 200 yards from here, and I know you well."

"He seemed to think for a moment that I did know him sure enough."

"Then he said: 'Now, look here, sheriff, why don't you take your family away for the night and let us remove Cooper quietly?'"

"I told him that I would not take my family away, that I knew my duty, and intended to do it to the best of my ability."

"All right, then," he said, and rode rapidly off."

"I felt certain that an attack would be made upon the jail, and I determined to defend the place. I called my eldest daughter and told her to lock me up in the jail proper and to hide the keys afterwards. You see, the front part of the jail building is used as a residence. The front entrance to the cells is through the main door of the residence. This large iron door, which separates the cells from the rest of the building, is the door through which I went when I told my daughter to lock me in. The other door leading into the jail is in the rear, and on the ground floor. As you can see, there are three tiers of cells, eight on each tier. There were 24 prisoners besides Cooper. The cell occupied by Cooper was No. 10, on the second tier. The only way to get to his cell from the ground floor was up his narrow iron stairway. I was convinced the attack would be made upon the rear entrance, and so I stationed myself at the head of the stairway, for the advantage of the position would enable me to hold my own against odds. The only assistant I had was watchman Nelson, Deputy Sheriff Bateau being

had been away during the day, and we did not desire to make the attack when we was not there, as some of his family might get hurt. Our leader then galloped to the jail and asked for Knight, as you have already described in THE SUN.

"When the sheriff refused to give up his prisoner, our leader or 'captain,' as we called him, returned to us and gave instructions as to where the big flagpole could be found, and how we were to use it. After adjusting our masks, which consisted of pieces of black calico or of white handkerchiefs, we advanced. At Towson we were joined by about half a dozen more men, all of whom except one wore masks. This man and a man from the third district were the only persons without masks. The particulars as to how we stormed the jail and captured the sheriff and his watchman after a hard fight are known to you. As soon as we discovered Cooper, he said: 'Hold on, there; I'm not Cooper.' Several men who knew him well identified him, and then Cooper said: 'Well, what are you going to do?' From that moment he didn't show the slightest sign of fear. Under the tree, when some one seemed doubtful as to the prisoner being the right man, Cooper said: 'This is Cooper and no mistake,' and as the rope tightened he cried out, 'Good-by, gentlemen.' Several wild young fellows wanted to put a bullet into his body, but the 'Captain' said 'No' and that settled it. For the 'Captain' meant business, and the young bucks knew it. Many of us left the scene as soon as we were satisfied that Cooper was dead. Others remained longer. The men were mostly substantial farmers, and all of them good citizens. There was not a rough character among us. Every man was actuated by the thought that in avenging Miss Gray he was protecting his own wife, sweetheart or children. We were very particular not to begin work before midnight, so as to avoid doing the lynching on Sunday."

Mr. Gray, the father of the young lady who was assaulted, said with flashing eyes that he regretted he was not able to participate in the lynching. The old gentleman shows in his face and figure the great suffering he has been subjected to. His quiet, unaffected grief touched the hearts of his neighbors, and they were willing to make any sacrifice to prove their sympathy. "I am glad justice has been done," he said. "Every right-minded man will say my friends acted wisely. Another trial would have been too much for Katie to bear, and God knows I could not have stood it."

**COOPER'S COUNSEL AND FRIENDS.**

**The Effort to Raise Money for an Appeal to the Supreme Court.**

Mr. William George Weld, senior counsel for Howard Cooper, was engaged clipping the account of the lynching of his client from THE SUN when a reporter called at his office, No. 40 St. Paul street, yesterday. He said he had nothing to say about the matter, and did not suppose the public wished to hear anything he might say. The appeal would of course, now be impossible. Mr. A. Robinson White, Mr. Weld's associate, said he first heard of the lynching from Judge Wm. A. Stewart, in Howard county. It was before Judge Stewart that Cooper was tried, and the death sentence was pronounced by him. The Judge simply announced the fact, making no comment. He had read the account in THE SUN.

The Progressive Association, of which Calvin Farrar, a waiter, is president, and Watson Coleman, also a waiter, is treasurer, held their last meeting Wednesday night. At that time nothing was in the treasury, but report was made to them that the appeal bond required had been given through the instrumentality of Rev. Harvey Johnson and members of the North Street Baptist Church. It does not appear that any considerable sum was collected.

Rev. P. G. Walker, pastor of Metropolitan Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, says no collection for Cooper's appeal was taken up in his church. He told the young men who were active in the matter that he sanctioned their proceeding so far as the money was intended to secure a decision of the Supreme Court on questions affecting the legal rights of colored people. It was not for the purpose of enabling the man to escape all the legal penalties he had incurred, but if he had not been tried according to law he ought to have such a trial in justice to all the interests involved. Some individual members of his congregation may have contributed for that purpose, but there was no general collection. When asked what he thought of the extra judicial execution, Mr. Walker, who has a very venerable appearance, replied in horrified tones: "It was a terrible thing in its manner and its result. The country is coming to a terrible pass with so many of these cases in which men take the law into

ing apparatus, is in Washington. He is here to see Secretary Whitney in regard to applying his apparatus to the new steel cruisers. The Kunstadter apparatus has been in use on European vessels for a number of years. The attention of this country was first called to its value about two years ago. Secretary Chandler recognized its merit, and ordered that the Nina be turned over to the engineer officers for the purpose of testing it. Trial trips have been made both with and without the apparatus during the past year, and a report recently submitted shows the comparative results. The apparatus consists of two screws connected by a universal joint running through the rudder. One of the screws is in the ordinary position, while the other is outside the rudder and moves with it, facilitating the turning of the vessel and enabling it to reverse its course in a much smaller circle than with the ordinary steering gear. The report of the board recommends the adoption of the apparatus for all naval vessels as well as merchant and private screw steamers. The board consists of Chief Engineer Zeller, McGee and Hunt, and F. A. Engineers Stiver, Brown and Nackle. Its report is very voluminous, covering over two hundred pages of manuscript and containing several tables and engravings.

The contracts for furnishing stationery for the use of the Postoffice Department during the present fiscal year have been awarded to the following: Julius Baumgarten, W. H. Porter, Ballantyne & Son, Joseph Ross, Chas. P. Fisher, J. C. Parker, J. Bradley Adams, Thorne & Co. and J. J. Chapman, Washington; W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., Baltimore; Wm. A. Davis and B. & P. C. Lockwood, Boston; Joseph H. Maun and Thos. G. Flood, Philadelphia; James R. Michael, Gold Key India Rubber Company and Wm. A. Wheeler, New York; Platner and Porter Manufacturing Company, Unionville, Conn.; White, Corbin & Co., Rockville, Conn., and Holyoke Envelope Company, Holyoke, Mass. Jute twine was awarded to the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Company, hemp twine to James S. Barron, and cotton twine to J. R. Michael. The bids on wrapping paper have been rejected, and new proposals will probably be called for.

Ex-Representative Hoblitzell was in this city today, and saw Mr. Knott on private business.

Mr. George C. Wedderburn, of Baltimore, called at the Interior Department today to see Secretary Lamar, but as the latter had not returned from the presidential excursion, his visit was fruitless. Mr. William Fuller and Mr. Spates, of Western Maryland, were among the callers at the Treasury Department today.

Chas. F. Myers has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at McKinstry's Mills, Carroll county, Md., vice Wm. H. Zamburum, removed. Emazetta Turman has been appointed postmaster at Turman, Floyd county, Va., vice E. G. Turman, resigned, and Mrs. S. E. Hylton postmaster at Pax, Floyd county, Va., vice Austin Hylton, resigned.

**Reclaiming Public Lands.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Land Commissioner Sparks has affirmed the right of entry under the public land laws and decisions of the Supreme Court of lands heretofore withdrawn by voluntary action of the general land office for railroad indemnity purposes, where no requirements of law existed for making such withdrawals. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the Secretary of the Interior, will be to restore to entry under the homestead and other laws many million acres of public land which have been kept out of market for many years because claimed by railroad corporations.

**Washington Notes.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Lieut.-Commander W. H. Webb, of the Alert, on the Asiatic station, has been found guilty by court martial of drunkenness and suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for two years, and to retain his present number among the lieutenant commanders pending that time.

The Emmet Guards paraded this afternoon preparatory to attending an entertainment at Seventh Street Park.

A gray mare was stolen last night from Wm. Dingle's place, near Oak Grove, Prince George's county, Md.

New York Central and Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—It is stated on authority that the negotiations between the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads have been practically settled. The points of the reported agreement are said to be that Mr. Vanderbilt disposes of his interest in the South Pennsylvania and the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania, at a price to be named by a disinterested party, who should make a valuation.

up to the town, two or three squares away. The watchman and I had on our pantaloons and undershirts. He had a pistol, but I had not.

"Half an hour after the horseman dashed off the dog barked again, and there was a noise of hurrying feet and voices speaking low. When they arrived at the front of the building my eldest daughter put her head out of the window and said: 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to attack the private part of the house, where there are only ladies and children.' Go to the rear of the building, boys," commanded a strong voice, and they obeyed him promptly. They had found three or four squares from the jail a large flag-pole, which had been used for political purposes. Some twenty men caught hold of this pole, which is about 12 feet long and a foot thick at the end, and ran with it toward the wooden fence surrounding the sides and rear of the jail. A part of the side fence gave way. The next obstacle to overcome was a smaller and weaker inside fence, from which several boards were quickly torn. The jail door was the only thing between them now and the prisoner, but previous to assailing it they returned to the front door and requested my daughter to tell me they wanted to have another talk. I went to the front window. 'Sheriff,' said their leader, we demand that you give up Cooper without further disturbance. You ought to do it in justice to your family if for no other reason.' I shall never surrender him, gentlemen,' I said and closed the window, and took my former position in the jail. Then they resumed the attack. The battering-ram was aimed at the back door. They did not have more than a swing of six feet for the back fence is not much over 21 feet from the building, but they utilized their combined strength for all it was worth. Each time the pole banged against the door it made a deep dent. The prisoners were aroused from sleep and badly frightened. Cooper stuck his face between the bars of his cell and said, 'What's the matter, Mr. Knight?' 'They're after you,' I said. He crept over to the end of his cell and pulled his mattress over him.

"The fifth blow against the door weakened it perceptibly, and the sixth forced open the frame-work on one side, and the door flew open. A rush was made through the doorway and up the stairway. The watchman and I struck out right and left. I pulled from the face of one man a white handkerchief which he was using as a mask. I looked into his face, but did not recognize him. I saw the faces of several others, but they were strangers to me. I think it was arranged beforehand that the leaders should

their own hands and inflict the irrevocable death sentence hurriedly and in hot blood. What occasion is there for such things in a country of law like this? Men who want the protection of law should let the law take its due course."

An intelligent colored man, a resident of Baltimore county, who did not wish his name used, said, speaking to the same keynote: "There was no excuse for the hanging in that summary way. Cooper's crime was so clearly proven that no jury would ever have acquitted him. If every man on it had been colored, the same verdict would have been rendered. In no possible event could he have escaped the penalty finally, and would not the terrors of a legal execution have been as great as the lawless one? If it was because they knew he had not had the trial the law entitled him to, then it was a greater crime to hang him under such circumstances."

Rev. Robert Steele, of Centennial Church, says: "I did not sign the paper soliciting funds with a desire to aid Cooper to escape from what he deserved. I was told he had not had an impartial trial, and to carry his case to a higher court money was necessary to do it. It was very natural for colored people to respond to such a call from a fellow-being. Under similar circumstances the white people would have done the same thing. I never made an appeal, in church or in person, for the cause. Acts like that of Cooper's are never perpetrated by the better class of colored people. Some colored brutes commit such outrages against the virtue of white females, just as white men did the same years ago in the South upon the chastity of colored women. The difference is that the whites will not tolerate such outrages and take the law in their own hands, while colored men were and are powerless to even expect a fair verdict against the ravishers of their women. Education is the great bulwark to level such sins. Going hand in hand, with a proper conception of the moral law, our people will be raised by these agencies above the level of brutes, which many of their acts class them with. Such acts as Cooper's are peculiar to the ignorant white as well as the benighted colored man. I have no regret to express at the death of the unfortunate Cooper other than that the law should have been permitted to take its course."

The forthcoming annual statement of Poor's Railroad Manual will show the total tonnage of all railroads in the United States in 1884 was 390,074,749 tons, a decrease as compared with the preceding year of 10,373,590 tons. The gross earnings were \$770,654,908, a decrease of \$58,088,016, and the net earnings were \$368,404,258, a decrease of \$25,921,027.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives its influence in securing to the New York Central the control of the West Shore Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's policy in the New England States must be less aggressive. The Reading is in no way involved in the matter except so far as the traffic agreement with the Beech Creek Railroad into the soft-coal region is concerned.

**Affairs at Annapolis.**

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] ANNAPOLIS, July 13.—James Henry Johnson, colored, was committed today for a hearing on the charge of attempting to vote illegally at the municipal election in the third ward. George Thomas, also colored, was held for bail, charged with assaulting Wallace Stewart, a local preacher.

Permission has been granted to the Washington Cadet Corps to enter the State on their way to Irving Park on the 15th instant. The resignation of Milton A. Woodard, first lieutenant of the Frederick Rifles, has been received.

The meeting of the judges of the Court of Appeals for consultation on opinions has been postponed from the 15th to the 22d inst.

**Telegraphic Notes.**

Chas. Krouse, a Philadelphia broker, after seeing the Wild West show, got a revolver yesterday and fired indiscriminately at people in the street. A policeman chased him home, where he reloaded, fired at his wife, and exchanged shots with the policeman before he was captured. It is said one man was shot in the leg.

General Myndert D. Mercer, president of the First National Bank of Waterloo, N. Y., died last night. He was a democratic presidential elector in the late election, and was quartermaster-general on Gov. Cleveland's staff, and also on that of Gov. Hill.

Delegates from the United Hebrew Relief Associations of nearly all the principal cities met in St. Louis yesterday and formed the National Union of Hebrew Charities for the co-operation of the various Hebrew relief associations of the country in aid of itinerant poor.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company having failed to pay taxes due West Virginia from 1879 to 1884, Auditor of State Duffy yesterday certified the wages amount to the sheriff for collection with a 10 per centum added, making \$211,254.

The vote for president of Cornell College stood: Prof. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, 12; Walker, 3; Johns 1. It is understood the alumni trustees stood 2 for Walker and 1 for Adams.

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