AGAINT LYNCHING.

Ida B. Wells and Her Recent Mission in England.

CRUSADE FOR HUMANITY.

Some Gubernatorial Protests and London Editorials.

British Emigrants Warned Away from the South Until Negro Lynching Ceases.

New York Sun: Miss Ida B. Wells, M.A., is the young colored woman of Memphis who is known as the "Lyncher," for her endeavors to arouse a public feeling which would aid her in her country in her crusade against lynching. Some brief sketches of Miss Wells have appeared in the American press, and it is hoped that they will give an adequate idea of the extent of her work. Miss Wells returned to this city on Tuesday, and was seen yesterday by a reporter in the office of the Age, a paper devoted to the interests of the colored people. A personal description of her, published in the London Chronicle recently, says: "She is a very notable product of that mingling of the blood which is proceeding so rapidly in the Southern States of America. She claims relationship with the red Indian, the negro, and the Anglo-Saxon races. In America she is, of course, a colored person. She is childless and appears to be a very vivacious in manner, and decidedly good looking. She is a woman of culture, a clear, effective platform speaker, and a dashingly-dressed journalist of the American order."

This answer very well for a description of Miss Wells personally. Even as her work has been in the American press, the London paper probably found its justification when it learned that she had given up journalism in the South under a threat of lynching. If it were not known that Miss Wells has been the subject of such threatening talk, it might be supposed that the red Indian and the negro are practical and good looking. She is a woman of culture, a clear, effective platform speaker, and a dashingly-dressed journalist of the American order."

TONE MORE HOPEFUL.

Prospect of a Tariff Settlement Improves Business.

Weekly Trade Review.

Reported Injury to Crops Will Have a Bad Effect.

Attention in Wall Street Divided Between That and Gossip from Washington.

New York Aug 3—R. G. Dan & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: "An important change in the state of business is near at hand. Congress will, in all probability, act and the tariff question one way or the other within a week. If it passes the pending bill, or if it fails, in either case the definite basis for future business conditions is to be established. Whether the one or the other would stimulate the greater increase, it is certain that either would give relief from the difficulties caused by the depression in the business, which has caused so much increase in business, at least for a time. So much business has been deferred during the last year, and it has been assumed that the mere approach of a decision, without certainty as to what it will, has this week encouraged large preparations for the next, the buying of gold and silver, and more silver. Small railroad earnings, some injury to crops, and increased trade in the coal regions, the ton and the outlook are more hopeful."

The injury to crops by hot winds and drought, as great as some report, will affect all important crops, and allow to distinguish between local and general damage. Western receipts of wheat were 5,881,254 bushels against 4,002,000 last year, and cotton was a short yield, and western brokers were only 1,166,563 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 1,164,100 last year. Corn exports were only 211,566 bushels, while receipts of cotton, 2,650,597, but it seems undeniable that the crop has sustained considerable injury, as the crop was almost wholly destroyed by a late freeze. Cotton declined an eighth, with commercial delivery, bringing 5,250,000.

Reports, prices of wool were 1,238,298 pounds against 8,726,600 last year, and 8,726,600 the year before, for five weeks ending with July 30, and 1,445,156 pounds, against 8,746,300 the year before, for five weeks ending with July 27. The prices per pound were 8,746,300, and 8,746,300 the year before, for five weeks ending with July 27.

Recovery in iron manufactures is being felt in the region, where many of the key colored hands have quit and gone back to farming, it is felt that the depression will continue to affect the situation. Somewhat better business appears at Philadelphia, but the decline in quantities of manufactured goods is still a problem. Pittsburgh and the West Coast are both experiencing somewhat better conditions, but the situation is far from satisfactory.
proved in her successful effort to induce the state legislature to pass resolutions to the effect that they would disband their class from emigrating to the Southern States until necessary.

But before she told the interesting story of her life, Miss Wells had something else to tell. When she and her classmates were studying in England, she got a letter from her father, who had died the same day of yellow fever, leaving to her care some very valuable papers which he had been saving up for her education. She had not been able to go to school in her town, and had been to school in England, where she was already interested in part-time work and lecturing. When she returned to her work, the governor of the State called for such support in the South as the Women's Rights Convention of Great Britain. Being informed that of many of the most prominent London editors, I have a speech prepared for her reading to the clergy of America asking that they be given a meeting in this country, in order to do as much as possible for women's rights. The letter was written on the day of her arrival in New York, and was read in the press dispatches the same evening. The Free Speech had a special page on the subject, and the correspondent who wrote the dispatches, wrote, said Miss Wells, "had she been in New York, she would have been in tears to hear that some of her friends had been lynched."

The week's events have brought to light the growing difficulty of women's rights in the South. The governor of a Southern State has issued a proclamation declaring that women's rights are not to be considered as a public issue in the South. The journalist of the New York Times has written a long article on the subject, in which he says that Miss Wells' speech was not the first time that a woman's rights movement has been suppressed in the South. He says that in the South, women's rights have been suppressed by force, by the use of the ballot box, and by the use of the law. He says that in the South, women's rights have been suppressed by the use of the ballot box, and by the use of the law. He says that in the South, women's rights have been suppressed by the use of the ballot box, and by the use of the law. He says that in the South, women's rights have been suppressed by the use of the ballot box, and by the use of the law. 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