

THE NEWS.

Miss Nellie Easley, a handsome and highly cultured young lady, twenty-one years old, of Mount Washington, Ky., committed suicide by hanging herself. She placed a rope over a limb of a tree, got on a chair, and, placing the noose over her head, kicked the chair from under her. Unreproachably affectionate caused her to commit the rash act. A K. Ward, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Memphis Barrel and Hoarding Company of Memphis, Tenn., has disappeared, leaving outstanding forged papers to the extent, it is said, of \$100,000, of which \$37,000 is held in New York; \$11,000 in Chicago, and various amounts by local banks. Fire in the main hoisting slope of the Oregon Improvement Company's mine, at Franklin, Wash., causing the death of John H. Glover, S. W. Smalley, John Adams and James Stafford. The accident was caused by August Johnson, who dropped his lamp, setting fire to a feeder of gas. Five colored persons were shot—two probably fatally—in a fight at a cakewalk near Moorestown, N. J. The strike of the toolmakers in the bicycle shops in Toledo, O., has resulted in a lock-out, throwing 5,000 men out of work. By direction of Attorney General Harmon, Mr. Townsend, collector of the port at Wilmington, returned the cases of arms and ammunition taken from the alleged filibusters.

West Brothers' killing mill at Newport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$12,000; insurance was \$38,000. James Fitzpatrick fell 450 feet near Nanticoke, Pa., and was instantly killed. At Cleveland the National Carriage Builders Association decided to meet next year at St. Louis. Three men were killed and others wounded by the explosion of dynamite in Flat Creek, Ky. C. H. Stueckel, cashier of the State Bank of Duluth, and \$15,000 of the bank's money are missing. John H. Bowen, aged fifty-five, shot his wife fatally and killed himself in Philadelphia. At Philadelphia Francis P. Green was sentenced to one year at hard labor for the embezzlement of \$175 from the Prudential Insurance Company of America, by which he had been employed as agent in Philadelphia. Green was captured in Auburn, Me.—Alfred Clymer was convicted of murder in the first degree at Mount Holly, N. J. He killed Mrs. Bridget Doyle. The Angles Hotel at Angles, N. J., was burned. Loss \$75,000. Two schooners collided off Chatham, Mass., and one was sunk. The crew was saved. James Dixon, charged with being implicated in a murder, killed himself at Buffalo. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, made a speech before the American Bankers' Association at Atlanta. A volcano is in operation in the Olympian Mountains. The British steamer Lord Spencer, 100 days out from San Francisco for Liverpool, has not been heard from. Aaron South was shot and instantly killed near Huntington, W. Va., by Isaac Dotson. South was in love with Dotson's daughter. The dead body of Mr. George young was found on a lot in Hanover, Pa., and a revolver was nearby.

J. A. Fillmore has been made general superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. At Easton, Pa., Herman Stoll, of Mauch Chunk, was arrested on complaint of United States Postoffice Inspector Anthony Comstock, of New York, charging him with sending through the mails information telling where certain obscene, lewd and lascivious literature could be obtained. The accused furnished \$2,000 for a hearing before United States Commissioner Kirkpatrick, of Easton. Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., was charged at Denver with sending defamatory letters through the mails. The headquarters of the Republican League will be moved from Chicago to Washington. Maurer Perkins jumped from a window in Indianapolis, and was fatally injured. Senator Elkins and ex-Senator H. G. Davis has proposed to give money and land to establish a Presbyterian college at Elkins, W. Va. Typhoid fever is prevalent about Salem, W. Va. Jefferson Ellis, colored, after being mutilated in a most horrible manner by a mob at Memphis, was hanged to a telegraph pole. He was charged with assaulting a little girl on October 5. Because their request for higher wages was refused one hundred weavers in the Givernaud silk mill at Allentown, Pa., struck. They were paid five and seven cents per yard, respectively, on French and Jacquard looms, and demanded ten and twelve. An order has been issued for the opening of the Canadian canals on Sundays during the remainder of the season. W. F. Good, fireman, and J. Q. Woodring, brakeman, were killed in a railroad collision near Altoona, Pa. Walter Ross, a colored boy, of Bridgeville, Del., drank two gallons of apple jack and is expected to die. A monument erected by the Bucks County Historical Society at Washington's Crossing, Taylorville, near Yardley, Pa., was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, an historical address being made by General W. S. Stryker, of Trenton. The One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, P. V., dedicated their monument on Cemetery Ridge, at Gettysburg, with becoming ceremonies. David Roderick and Robert Davis were seriously hurt by the engine losing control of his engine while lowering miners into the Empire shaft at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Virginia oyster police arrested two captains of oyster boats, and they were fined for violation of the oyster laws. A fire on the Midway at the Atlanta Exposition caused considerable excitement but little loss. W. W. Rupert was fatally shot while hunting at Spencerville, O. The gun of his companion was accidentally discharged, the charge striking Rupert in the breast. Rupert is the well-known minor league ball player, and played with the Kansas City and other teams during the season just ended. William A. Keir, a sixteen-year-old colored boy, who is wanted in Richmond, Va., on the charge of having murdered Nancy Boyd, August 13, was arrested in Boston. He was identified by means of a scar on his left arm. He has consented to return to Richmond without a requisition.

The Havana correspondent of the London Times is convinced that Captain-General Campos is preparing for a detailed occupation of the Island of Cuba to last for a year or longer. Dr. Ellenbogen, of Vienna, the Austrian delegate to the socialist congress now in session in Breslau, was arrested on the ground that he is an obnoxious foreigner.

FROM WASHINGTON

Brazil's Reported Recognition of the Belligerents.

WALLER'S IMPRISONMENT.

Flaws in the Record of His Trial That May Result in His Release From the French Fortress.—About Venezuela.

The cable report from Buenos Ayres of Brazil's willingness under certain circumstances to recognize the Cubans as belligerents is causing much comment in official circles in Washington, although cable inquiries have not yet brought either confirmation or denial.

Under ordinary circumstances little reliance is placed in the Brazilian reports coming via Buenos Ayres, but in this case it is known that an extensive agitation in favor of the Cuban insurgents has been going on recently through Brazil. The Brazilian papers up to the 25th ult. have been received by officials, and show that the press and public have been besieging the Brazilian Congress, now in session, to recognize the Cuban insurgents.

It has been understood all along that the fate of Ex-Consul Waller, who is still held in imprisonment by the French at Marseilles hinged on the proceedings of the court-martial which sentenced him, and, therefore, the State Department has directed its efforts mainly to obtaining a copy of the record of the court. Now that the record is in Paris, a careful examination of the documents is being made, and already there have been developed some points, in the nature of what may be fatal flaws, that in the end may form the basis of a demand for release of the prisoner.

In at least two points it has been found that the proceedings of the court martial were in violation of the French law, and if such a case arose in the United States this would be sufficient ground for the setting aside of the proceedings and the sentence, and the release of Waller.

In the first place, the court was composed of five officers, whereas the French military regulations are said to require at least seven persons to sit on the court. But more important than this, it has been discovered that Waller was not really tried as charged, but that as the trial progressed evidence was taken on another charge not included in the original matter, and that it was upon what might be called a supplementary, but irregular charge, that Waller was convicted. Aside from the other points in the case, this matter of irregularity of the proceedings may in the end go far to make up the case of our government, as presented through Ambassador Easton.

Even after the practical confirmation from British sources of the statement that the State Department had addressed a strong letter upon the Venezuelan boundary dispute to Ambassador Bayard for delivery to the British Foreign Office, the officials at the State Department refuse to make any admission touching the subject.

The guarded and evasive inspired comment of the leading British newspaper upon this letter has attracted serious attention among the diplomatic body here, and they see in it a good deal of significance, and possibly a threat of grave complications to follow.

The statement that is held to be of particular significance is that the British government regards the views set forth in Secretary Olney's letter as so important that a long time must be taken for its consideration. As there is nothing new to Great Britain, especially in an encirclement in a mild form of the Monroe Doctrine, it is assumed here that the only purpose of delaying a response which the terms of the letter indicated would be gratefully received, if sent promptly, is to afford the British government an opportunity to consult some of the other great European powers upon this subject.

Most of these powers are concerned in the fortunes of American States, some directly, as France and Spain, through their colonial possessions, and others through heavy investments of their citizens in securities and concessions. The doctrine laid down by Secretary Olney, if carried to its logical conclusion, probably would stop any interference by force on the part of a European power in the affairs of an American republic, and also, as in the case of Venezuela, which may find a parallel in the case of the boundary dispute between France and Brazil, prevent any of these European nations from extending their colonial possessions in this hemisphere. Therefore, it is believed by some diplomats to be within the range of possibility that Great Britain may have in contemplation a union with some of the other European powers in a joint refusal to accept the doctrine laid down by Monroe.

SEVENTY-SIX INJURED.

A Passenger Train Wrecked Near Bluefield, W. Va.

A passenger train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad was wrecked by a broken frog between Bluefield and Kenova, W. Va. The baggage and mail car and the second-class coach were thrown from the track and then derailed.

Seventy-six passengers were in the car, and all were more or less injured. P. P. Dillon, Mayor of Poahontas, W. Va., was badly hurt; also R. L. Conroy, of the Greenbrier Coal Company, and F. L. Shaffer, baggage master.

Lithokalan, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, had a good many curious characteristics, one of the most pronounced of which was a perfect passion for the collection of rope knots made by sailors of different nationalities who visited her domain.

COREA'S UPRISING.

Particulars of the Revolt, in Which the Queen Was Probably Killed.

Information of the formidable uprising in Corea, resulting in the disappearance and probable death of the Queen and the landing of military forces by the United States and European powers has been received by Minister Kurino, of Japan, at the legation in Washington, from the foreign office at Tokio and is quite sensational.

United States marines were landed from the Yorktown to the number of sixteen. It is believed also that British marines have been landed. Besides these, the Japanese have a considerable force of soldiers at Seoul who have been preserving order.

It appears that the trouble had its inception through the Queen's dislike of the newly organized soldiers of Corea. The old soldiers had the primitive equipment of the far East. But with the progress of Japanese influence in Corea two battalions of Korean troops were organized on modern methods. Each battalion numbered six hundred men, armed with modern weapons. They were well drilled and officered.

When the Queen showed her disfavor toward the new troops, they appealed to the Tai-Won-Kun, a powerful chief who has long been in enmity with the Queen. He accepted the leadership of the new troops, and at the head of one battalion entered the Queen's palace. Native soldiers fled from the palace. The Tokio dispatches do not state specifically what became of the Queen further than that she has disappeared and cannot be located. The officials are inclined to believe, however, that the unofficial reports of the Queen's death are true. The Japanese government, the dispatches further state, has accepted a commission to inquire into the facts. In the meantime it is emphatically denied that the Queen's death, if it has occurred, was due to the Japanese. One report is that a Japanese soldier killed the Queen. This is not yet confirmed. The officials say that the soldier was an irresponsible and lawless class, and that their acts cannot be laid to the Japanese people or government.

The latest indications are that the Tai-Won-Kun and the King are in control of affairs at the Korean capital. The King has been the nominal ruler, but the Queen has heretofore been recognized as the real ruler. The influence of the King and the Tai-Won-Kun are distinctly favorable to the Japanese.

BACK IN WASHINGTON.

The President and His Family Returns to the Capital.

The Presidential family was reunited in Washington Tuesday evening. President Cleveland reached the city by water in the afternoon and Mrs. Cleveland and the children arrived by train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 9:40 o'clock.

About 4 o'clock the steam yacht Onondaga, with the President, Private Secretary Thurber and Commodore E. C. Benadict, docked at the Seventh-street wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the Executive Mansion. The trip from Lower New York Bay, was accomplished just about on schedule time. The weather was rather rough until the Delaware Capes were passed, but all the party stood the voyage well and reported promptly at every meal. While on the way up the Potomac River a stop was made at Indian Head, where a telephone message was sent to the White House officials notifying them to have carriages on hand to meet the party.

The trip was an enjoyable one, and the faces of the members of the party bear evidence to their exposure to the sea air. The President's summer outing at Gray Gables had a very beneficial effect on him, and he returns invigorated and refreshed for the winter's work at the Capital.

The Chief Executive will have but a brief rest, in a few days he goes to Atlanta to pay a visit to the Cotton States and International Exposition.

With the return of the President the business of the administration will be resumed and attended to with care and expedition until the advent of warm weather in 1896.

For the past two weeks officials have been returning and getting themselves and their affairs in readiness for business by the time of the return of the President. Extended leaves of absence during the summer by leading Government officials have become the accepted rule. They are taken as a matter of course, when but a few years ago not even the President would have ventured to leave the National Capital for several months. During the past several months the only the merest routine business has been carried on by the Government, and, on some occasions, the departments were a deserted appearance.

COLLISION NEAR ALTOONA.

A Water Train Run Down by a Freight—Two Men Killed.

Two men were killed, one fatally and several slightly injured in a wreck on the Martinsburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Altoona.

The wreck occurred between the Martinsburg mixed train, hauling milk and Altoona shop workmen, and a water train, a mile west of Altoona. The water train, consisting of several tank cars, had been ordered to proceed to the "Y" switches, near Hollidaysburg, to get water for the Altoona shops, and was just pulling from a siding to the main track when the Martinsburg train came around the curve at full speed. The collision completely demolished both locomotives and derailed several of the tank cars. The passenger cars kept the track.

A confusion of orders is responsible for the accident, which is the most serious that ever occurred on the Altoona Division. The hauling of water to the Altoona shops was made necessary by the drought.

TROOPS BLOWN UP.

Six Hundred Reported Killed in an Explosion on a Steamship.

An explosion occurred on a steamship at Kung-Pai, near K'uechow, China. The steamship was loaded with troops, and it is reported that 600 of them were killed.

THE BIG SHOW.

Cotton States Exposition Now in Full Blast.

GREAT SUCCESS ASSURED.

The Southern Metropolis Has Re-deemed All Her Pledges—An Exhibition of the Marvellous Growth of the South.

The great Cotton States Exposition is in full swing, the gates wide open, and an endless throng of sightseers gazing from morning until night upon its varied spectacles. The success of the big show, far beyond the hopes of its most sanguine projectors, is fully assured.

Atlanta's rivals, appreciating its remarkable enterprise, have stigmatized it as the Yankee City of the South. This Exposition, it is hoped, will have the effect of stimulating other Southern cities to emulate the example of Atlanta.

Vast preparations have been made by private citizens of all ranks to entertain their friends. The city clubs have constructed additions to their houses, and a carnival of social gaiety has already been inaugurated. Care has been taken, as far as possible, to prevent the practices of extortion which have been common at other exhibitions, and entertainment is being provided at reasonable cost, so that persons of limited means may enjoy the fair.

While the Atlanta Exposition will have no souvenir half dollar, other and more souvenirs are obtainable. Cotton grown in the Exposition grounds is picked, ginned, woven into clothes for men and women, all within one day's current exhibition of the show.

The early promise of this great exposition has been more than fulfilled in the varied fields of industry represented. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is of immense proportions and arranged to meet every requirement necessary to a proper exhibit of what will be therein shown. So great has been the pressure for space in this building, the Directors of the Exposition were long ago compelled to decline receiving further exhibits. Great care has been taken in the construction and arrangement of this building, and it is regarded as one of the best works of the Exposition. In view of the fact that the space in this building was so early taken up, the Georgia manufacturers were compelled to erect a separate building in which to make their own exhibits.

The Machinery Building, as might be well imagined, has been constructed to meet all the requirements. It is above all things substantial and occupies as much space as an average block in New York City.

The varied architecture of the Mineral and Forestry Building is very pleasing and graceful. It is of composite order, and pronounced to be superior generally to the Forestry Building at the Chicago Exposition. Particular attention has been paid to light and ventilation, and upon the top of the tower a magnificent roof garden has been constructed with restaurant provided so that visitors may have a commanding view of the Exposition grounds with refreshments ready at hand. The staircase leading up to the roof-garden is constructed of natural Southern woods, and is said by experts to be the handsomest of its kind in the world.

The Transportation Building is admirably constructed and delightfully situated, fronting as it does on Clara Mera, a splendid body of water covering more than thirty acres. This building is devoted to exhibits of railroads, railroad supplies, and all matters pertaining to land transportation, showing the advance in this state of art.

The Electricity Building also fronts Clara Mera. It is massive structure, and proves of unusual interest to sightseers on account of the astounding progress made in electricity and electrical appliances even since the Exposition at Chicago. The entire electrical work of the Exposition has been designed by Mr. Stieringer, a well-known expert who has designed, among other things, an electrical fountain, the largest and most elaborate ever constructed.

A WILD ELECTRIC CAR.

Ran Away and Killed Three People Near Carnegie, Pa.

By an accident on the Carnegie branch of the West End Traction Road, near Carnegie, three people were killed and twelve or fourteen people badly injured.

The accident happened to car No. 56, on the long hill coming into West End, on its way to Pittsburg. Just as the car started down on the heavy grade the brake broke, and it was soon beyond control of the motor-man.

The speed became terrific, and when a sharp curve near the foot of the hill was reached, the car made a wonderful leap, landing, trucks uppermost, in McCarthy's Run, sixty-eight feet below the track grade.

The accident occurred at a lonely spot, and it was quite awhile before assistance reached the sufferers, who were wedged tightly in the wreck, which was most complete.

When the conductor saw that the car was beyond control, he lay down on the floor and advised the others to follow his example. The killed were found wedged under the roof of the car which had been smashed in upon them. The escape of any of those on the car was miraculous.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Tried to Cross the Patuxent in a Rowboat, Which Capsized.

Four men were drowned by the capsizing of a pleasure boat in the middle branch of the Patuxent River, near Baltimore.

All the men were residents of Baltimore, and with two companions attempted to cross the river from Perry Bar to Metzer's Pavilion, in Anne Arundel county. A strong east wind made the water very rough, and when about half way across the boat began to fill. The men became frightened, and in a moment the frail craft went over leaving the pleasure-seekers struggling in the water.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Two boys, Thomas Gordon and John McParland, of New York, aged 11 and 12 years respectively, were found in a Central Railroad box car at Easton. Both were scantily clothed, the latter being barefooted. At police headquarters they said they got into a box car at Jersey City and were locked up in the car all day. They denied having run away.

While dozing at the bedside of his sick wife robbers entered the home of William Van Horne, living near New Paltz. Van Horne awoke when the burglars began rifling his pockets and in the struggle that followed Van Horne was pushed on a red hot stove. The robbers ran and Van Horne shot at them three times as they left the house. Only \$6 was obtained, \$190 being overlooked in their search of the house.

Mrs. Oscar Miller arose and went to the kitchen to prepare breakfast, taking her baby daughter, Esther, with her. She left a lighted lamp at the head of the kitchen stairway, and forgot to close the door. The little one unobserved by the mother, crawled up the stairway and pulled the lamp over and in an instant was in flames. The mother reached her in time to smother the flames, but the little one died in a few minutes.

A daring highway robbery was perpetrated four miles north of Carbondale. H. E. Taylor and John Scott were drivers of Mr. Taylor's home, in Forest City. They left there at 12 o'clock and had driven for about an hour when three masked men suddenly appeared. One held the horse and the others rifled the pockets of the travelers. A diamond ring valued at \$300, a diamond stud valued at \$100 and \$72 in cash were taken.

An 18-month-old child of Albert Wood of the Lebanon Valley House, was terribly scalded by boiling water at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Louis Hubley, of Lebanon, and may die. Mrs. Hubley accidentally knocked a tea kettle from the stove upon which it was standing and the water deluged the child from head to foot.

Frank Sigman, of Easton, who broke into Corneli & Michler's grocery store two weeks ago and stole a lot of groceries, was sentenced to four years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary by Judge Scott. By the same judge, John Gallagher, arrested for stealing a pair of shoes in South Bethlehem, was sentenced to one year. Gallagher, who is 60 years old, and lives in Pittsburg, says he was out of work, was trying to find it, had been unsuccessful and took the shoes because he needed them.

Mrs. John Kutzhard was probably fatally shot while pecking coal from the culm bank at White's Colliery Mt. Carmel. The man who fired the shot was John Zankook, who was returning home from a hunting expedition. Realizing the result of his act he fled to the mountains, where he is now hiding.

Patrick Hatter was killed in the Meadow Brook shaft, Scranton. He was a miner and was at work in his chamber, when an immense quantity of rock fell, killing him instantly. His laborer, a Poleander, sustained a fracture of the skull by the fall and is in a dangerous condition.

Mayor Nichols has commenced a crusade against all the so-called fortune-tellers in Wilkes-Barre and has instructed the police to arrest all clairvoyants, palmists and other people of their class. A woman known as the "Gypsy Queen," otherwise Annie E. Molasko, a Mexican, left town in preference to a \$400 bail for court.

George Moyer, a resident of Reading, was killed at the passenger depot at Parkersford, five miles east of Pottstown. He was in the act of getting on the passenger train just as it was pulling out of the station west bound when he slipped and pitched headlong under the wheels and his head was cut off by the wheels.

Three artesian wells at Onondaga ceased to give their usual supply of water. Since being put down five years ago the quantity of water coming from these openings never showed a sign of ebbing until the present time. They are 1350 feet deep and were bored upon the advice of Ekley B. Cox who foresaw the growing scarcity of water in the mining region.

Mrs. Lillian M. Garner, wife of Edward W. Garner, a well known railroad man, attempted to commit suicide at their home in Columbia. She was lying in her bed, an empty four-ounce bottle of laudanum by her side and a half-emptied pint flask of whiskey under her pillow. Physicians worked with her for several hours before they brought her out of danger.

A shocking fatality occurred at the Richmond Colliery, four miles above Carbondale. Michael Fritz, a carpenter, was engaged in constructing culm conveyers near the top of a large culm chute. In some unaccountable manner he lost his footing and was precipitated into the death-trap below. The moment he fell he was beyond human help. The culm immediately covered him and he was smothered to death. The chute was thirty feet long and he was forced through its entire length.

The threshing on the big farms in Cumberland county belonging to the United States Government and which are used in teaching Indians agricultural employment, has been completed. The yield was twenty bushels to the acre, and, considering the Summer's drought, is a fair crop. The Indian farms, like many others in Cumberland county, have produced only a half crop of potatoes.

The Forest Oil Company, a producing branch of the Standard, has bought in a big "gasser" in their territory in the Masontown field. The strike was made on the Gilmore farm at a depth of two thousand feet. Expert oil men who have visited the well say the pressure is as strong as the famous Rider well not far from it, which has supplied this town for seven years. The engine has been moved back and the drilling will be commenced if possible in the hope of striking oil or a greater gas pressure.

While Howard Hitt was taking his sister, Mrs. Joseph Croft, and three small children from Boaring Springs to their home in Taylor Township, the horses were scared by a man lying in the roadside and turning short ran off. Mr. Hitt, Mrs. Croft and one child were thrown out with great violence and Mrs. Croft was instantly killed, while the others were seriously injured.

In Corea the anti-reform party has broken into the palace and the Queen's life is said to be in danger.

ELLIS LYNCHED.

Punishment of a Colored Man in Tennessee.

CONFESSED TO HIS CRIMES.

Jefferson Ellis Hanged to a Telegraph Pole by 350 Men within 200 Yards of the Scene of His Crime, in Memphis, Tenn. Before hanging the man the mob cut off both his ears and all of his fingers and mutilated him in a horrible manner. The mob, with their prisoner, reached the home of his victim, Miss Prater, soon after midnight. The young woman identified him as her assailant. As soon as this was done an armed squad of men took Ellis from Constable Farrow and started with him for the pike, where the public road crosses the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A big fire had been built at the place and around it the mob gathered in a circle.

The hanged man was forced to kneel before the fire. The leaders of the mob told Ellis to pray, but he only looked at them in a stupid manner. Being told that he was about to die he raised his voice in a hymn. By the time he finished the fiercer element were in control of the mob. Cries of "urn him" were heard on all sides.

Amid the shouts of the mob a man jumped to his side with a drawn knife in his hand. "Cut off his ears," they cried. "Give me a finger," shouted one man. "I want a thumb," cried another.

The better element in the crowd drew off at this time and said they were not in favor of doing anything but hanging the man. Their protests were not noticed. Being urged on by the fiercest in the crowd, the man with the knife cut off the right ear and held up the bleeding member in full view of the crowd. The man screamed, but his other ear was cut off a few moments later.

The mob became maddened at the sight of this work and those who were doing the mutilating found ample encouragement. They next cut off all his fingers and tearing away parts of his clothing, they mutilated him in a horrible manner.

The man was covered with blood and his head looked like it had been scalped. The mob compelled him to stand up so all the crowd could see him. Finally, some thirty-five minutes after the tortures, the rope was put around his neck. The telegraph pole was seven or five feet away. The free end of the long rope was taken by a man who quickly climbed the telegraph pole and threw it over the cross-arm. The crowd jerked him to the foot of the pole and while the mob shouted he was swung to the cross-arm.

The man was lowered to the ground and his head was cut from his body with pocket-knives. The noose was then put over the feet and the headless body was again swung up. A placard was put on his body bearing these words: Death to the man who cuts him down before 6.33 this evening.

The point where the lynching occurred is a cross-road called Clifton Summit. The mob dispersed after doing its work.

Jeff Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5, criminally assaulted Miss Bettle Prater in the presence of her two little sisters. He escaped from a mob which had gathered to lynch him that night, but he was pursued unrelentingly until he was captured Monday near Mount Pleasant, Miss. He confessed to the assault upon Miss Prater, to the assault and murder of Mrs. Wilcox, of the same neighborhood, two years ago, and to an attempted assault upon a little girl in Mississippi while he was trying to escape from the mob.

VOLCANOES IN ALASKA.

A Dozen Pillars of Fire Simultaneously Visible at Night.

The revenue cutter Commodore Perry has returned from the Northern Sea, where twenty of the forty volcanoes in the Aleutian chain are now active. The line of islands lying between the Bering sea and the Pacific ocean belong to the United States, and on them are probably the only active volcanoes lying within American territory.

The brighter columns show up in the cold Alaska night first, and as it grows darker other vivid curls of smoke are to be seen at greater distances. Sometimes, when the position of the observer is advantageous, a dozen or fifteen of these pillars of fire are in sight.

As proof of the mighty power that is at work beneath the islands, a neck of land has been forced up out of the sea between Bogalov and Old Bogalov and the two islands are one. It is a queer-looking land. One of the passes is shown on the chart as connecting Bering sea with the greater ocean to the southward. The rocks in this neck are manifestly of volcanic origin—black and smooth in surface as if once molten.

INSURRECTION IN KOREA.

The King Deposed and Japanese Sympathizers in Power.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard says that the Herald's Seoul dispatch reports that the Japanese troops were at the gates of the palace during the butchery incident upon the uprising of the anti-foreigners, headed by Tai-Ron-Kin, father of the King of Korea. There was nothing to show that the Japanese minister was aware of the plot. The King is a prisoner, and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of Japanese elements. The Queen's officials have fled. The Japanese Soshi has been arrested for the murder of the Queen.

A Shanghai dispatch to the London Times says that her majesty's cruiser, Edgar, has suddenly been ordered to Chempulpo, where she will land a force of marines.

It is reported from Peking that some of the Mohammedan rebels in the province of Kansu have captured the city of Lan Chau, the capital of the province.