

MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A California Mob Make Away With Four Prisoners.

WORK OF COLORED RIOTERS.

The Pacific Coast Avengers Strip Up the Men to an Iron Ball Suspended Between Two Trees—A Dozen Kentucky Colored Men Hang a Colored Man for a Brutal Murder.

About 1 o'clock a. m. a crowd of 250 men gathered at Yreka, Cal., to lynch the four murderers in the county jail. The Sheriff had no intimation of their coming. Small groups from all over Siskiyou County began to arrive on the outskirts of the town about 9 o'clock. At 11 a. m. the crowd surrounded the iron ball at the depot and carried it to the Court House square, placing it between two trees. The local police were called away by a false alarm, and by the time they returned they realized the intention of the crowd.

The Chief of Police went to the engine house to ring the fire alarm bell, but found that the ropes had been cut. He then went to the jail, but the mob had already arrived, and in such numbers that the police were powerless. A number of men, all masked, awakened Under Sheriff Radford at the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, and demanded the keys to the jail from him. He positively refused to open the door or give up the keys. Finding that Radford was immovable, the mob went across to the jail and got on top of the stone wall which surrounds it. They broke the lock from the door of the cell, placed a rope around his neck, and led him out of the jail and across the street to where the iron ball was laid between the forks of two trees. Johnson pleaded for mercy, but the mob gathered round him and he was soon hanging beside Johnson.

The mob then returned to the jail and broke into the cell of William Null, who shot Henry Hayton at Callahan's on April 21. Null asked to make a statement, but the mob refused to listen, and he was soon hanging beside Johnson.

Louis Moreno, who killed George Sears, was next taken out and hanged. The last and youngest of the four was Garland Seiler, aged nineteen, who killed Casper Moerhaus at Bailey Hill. A rope was placed around his neck, and in a few minutes he was hanging beside his companions. About this time Sheriff Hobbs arrived on the scene, but was met by several of the mob, who notified him that "the job was finished." By this time the greater part of the mob had disappeared, leaving only a few on guard. Soon these departed also, and the square was deserted.

Colored Men Hang a Colored Man.

A mob composed of about a dozen men all colored, took Harrison Lewis, colored man from the jail at Springfield, Ky., and hanged him to a tree in the Court House yard. About 11 o'clock p. m. they attacked the jail and demanded the keys of the jail from the warden. He refused to give up the keys, and they proceeded to break down the door. The mob then went to the back door with the keys. The mob, nothing daunted, repaired to a neighboring blacksmith shop, procured a sledge hammer and other tools, and began battering down the door. It took three hours' hard work to reach their victim, but their determination never wavered in the least, and at two o'clock in the morning he was hanged. The crime for which Lewis was lynched was a most cowardly murder.

LUCRETIA B. CLARK FOUND.

Had Been Working as a Servant in Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Lucretia Clark, the school teacher who mysteriously disappeared from Plainfield, N. J., on Friday morning, August 9, has been found. She was discovered at the home of ex-Mayor Charles S. Hayden, Fitchburg, Mass., by Detective Louis J. Beck, of New York, who has been at work on the case.

Since Miss Clark's disappearance from Plainfield John E. Sweet, her brother-in-law, who resides in Syracuse, N. Y., had followed up every clue available. He proceeded to New York, and Detective Beck was placed in charge of the case.

The detective made himself well acquainted with the habits of the woman. The first thing he did was to trace her from Plainfield to New York.

Detective Beck states that the woman became mentally deranged, and knew nothing of what occurred after leaving a great department store. She had wandered into a Sixth avenue elevated train, and not until she reached Cortlandt street did she descend. Unconscious of her actions, she boarded a night boat bound for Providence over the Stonington line. When she reached Boston Miss Clark went to a small boarding house on Tremont street.

On the morning of August 10 she appeared at an employment agency and asked for a position as a domestic. She got a place in the Hayden family of Fitchburg. There she gave her name as Mary Burke, and from that time until discovered Miss Clark never left the house, attending to her duties as a domestic in the closest manner.

The general appearance of Miss Clark since she left Syracuse is greatly changed. Part of her hair has been cut short and she was apparently demoralized.

Miss Clark, who had been a teacher in the Baird School in Norwalk, Conn., went to Plainfield to start a fashionable school for girls about three weeks ago. She left Plainfield with five fifty dollar bills, to negotiate in New York City the purchase of furniture for the school. Since then all trace of her was lost.

The National Game.

Clingman is back on Pittsburgh's third base. Tenney seems to be about the best catcher Boston has.

Boston has won but one extra-inning game this season.

The St. Louis Club has signed a new first baseman named McFarland.

SEVERE WINTER IN AUSTRALIA.

While We Swelter, the Antipodeans Are Having the Coldest Weather.

Mail advices from Australia say that from all parts of Australia word is received of severe cold and terrible suffering, many runnng rivers and large harbors being frozen over for the first time in thirty years.

On the Fourth of July Lyttleton Harbor, New Zealand, was covered with a thin sheet of ice. Since then the ice has become so thick that men and teams are passing to and fro. This has not occurred before in the memory of the oldest settler.

A telegram from Broken Hill district tells of suffering from cold and hunger among the miners. The Government has sent \$1000 for immediate relief, and more financial assistance is to follow. From many other mining districts comes the same news of distress, and the suffering among the poor is worse than it was during the troublesome times of last summer.

A telegram from Berry, South Australia, states that the weather is terribly cold, the thermometer registering lower than it has in thirty years. Berry River is frozen over. At Bombala the ice is two inches thick on the Bombala River. For the first time in the history of the city, hundreds of people were skating on the river. Fuel is very scarce, and the authorities are providing for a large part of the population.

At Guildburn, New South Wales, all the water taps in the city burst. There is a scarcity of fuel and universal distress. The thermometer registered the lowest point it ever reached before in that town.

At Moruya, South Australia, there is scarcely any water at all for cattle or men. It is extremely dry and bitterly cold. A large number of people are living on a few drops of water a day.

At Wentworth the weather is very dry and extremely cold. There is not much business being done. Citizens are helping each other in the struggle for existence through the terrible struggle.

Similar reports are coming in from almost all parts of the colonies. Drought is prevalent in almost every place where the cold wave has struck.

BULL FIGHT IN COLORADO.

Miners at Cripple Creek Do Not Like the Show.

Manager Joseph Wolfe carried out his promise to give the people of Colorado a real bull fight, the performance at Cripple Creek resulting in the slaughter of two bulls. The novelty of the exhibition and the anticipation of a conflict between the Sheriff of El Paso County and the management of the carnival drew the 5000 people who crowded the vast, roughly constructed amphitheatre, more than the desire to see a bull slaughtered.

The sight of an ordinary bull, accustomed to quiet scenes, being slaughtered and tormented, his sides pierced by the cruel horns and by the goads of the picadores, and finally the brutality of the final stabbing and the death throes of the tortured animal, was a spectacle revolting to American ideas of fair play.

The Cripple Creek miners want the public to understand that they do not endorse the show, and had the civil authorities used their proper power to stop it no protest from the miners would have been made.

There is no doubt about the genuineness of this bull fighting. La Charita, the woman bandarillo; Garcia, Esquivel and the chief Mexican, Cheche, performed their parts with sufficient agility, grace and fearlessness to satisfy the critics of their ability. He and his bulls were declared "no good" by Cheche.

Night came on before the long programme of wild riding, steer tying, lasso throwing, and other similar sports had ended, and many left before the performance closed. The audience was generally quiet, growing excited only when the bull drove the men into boxes and over the barriers, but they watched the offense of the law as much as the bull killing.

LUZON B. MORRIS DEAD.

Connecticut's Former Governor Stricken With Apoplexy in His Office.

Luzon Barritt Morris, former Governor of Connecticut, died at his residence, in New Haven, from a stroke of apoplexy. He went to his office at nine o'clock a. m., and about an hour later he was found unconscious on the floor by Alexander H. Morse, a tenant in the building. Mr. Morris was taken to his home, where he remained in an unconscious state until he died.

Luzon B. Morris was born in Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn., in 1827. He graduated from Yale with the class of 1849, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. In 1855 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale. He served in the House of Representatives from Seymour two terms and from New Haven four terms, and was in the State Senate one term. He was Judge of Probate of the New Haven district six terms, from 1857 until 1863. He early identified himself with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was the party's candidate for Governor, and had it was alleged, a majority over all other candidates of twenty-six votes. The memorable deadlock followed; the case went into the courts of the State—from the lowest to the highest—by a point and another, and remained a subject of litigation until the term had nearly expired. He was again the party's candidate in 1892, and this time was elected by a clear majority over all other candidates, and was inaugurated in January, 1893. He married in 1856 Miss Eucenia L. Tuttle, of Seymour. Their six children are all living.

BANNOCKS SLAIN.

A Surprising Story Brought by a Courier From Diamond Valley.

A dispatch from Burns, Oregon, says: A courier from Diamond Valley reports the killing of fifteen Bannocks by cattlemen under the leadership of "Bye" Smith. Smith's reason was revenge for the murder of his father in 1878 in Diamond Valley.

The matter has no bearing on the Jackson's Hole troubles. Ever since Smith's father was killed in 1878 by warriors of the Bannock tribe he has been "on their trail," and not a few have met death at his hands.

It seems that a party of Indians were on their summer hunt near Diamond Valley and killed a number of cattle belonging to the stockmen, whose herds range in that vicinity. A party of cattlemen was organized to punish the marauders, and Smith readily undertook to lead them.

The pursuers located the Indians about an hour before sunset at their camp near the western edge of the valley, and without warning opened fire upon them. The Indian bucks were thrown into a panic and fled for the hills, the squaws following suit. The stockmen pursued them and fired a volley at the fugitives, dropping several of them, including one or two squaws. The pursuit was not continued, the cattlemen believing that sufficient punishment had been inflicted.

The courier reports that fifteen dead Indians were found after this one-sided battle.

The Futurity Race.

The eighth Futurity was won at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., by David Gideon's bay colt Requist, ridden by Griffin; Pueblo Stable's Crescend was second, and Marcus Daly's Silver II was third. Twenty-five thousand people saw the race. The stake was worth \$53,250, of which the winner received \$53,750; the second horse, \$5333; the third horse, \$2667; the breeder of the winner, \$4000; the breeder of the second horse, \$2500; and the breeder of the third horse, \$1667. The time of the race was 1:11 2-5. It was Mr. Gideon's third successive Futurity.

WOULD LOWER THE LAKES.

What the Board of Engineers Say of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

The report of the Board of Engineers detailed to report upon the probable effect and operation of the Chicago drainage canal upon the lake and harbor levels and upon the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting waterways was made public.

There is nothing to show, the report says, that the consent of Congress has been asked for this enterprise, and it is certain that it has not been treated as an inter-State or international affair. With this established fact it is impossible to think that supervision of the United States will not extend to the canal in due time. This will become necessary as soon as it becomes a part of the system of navigation waterways.

If the new outlet reduces the levels of lakes Michigan and Huron about six inches, the level of the present outlet in about two years, it not being a question of many years, as some suppose. The Board feel very sure, therefore, that:

First—The drainage canal is not solely a State affair, but a national one.

Second—The tapping of the lakes must affect their levels. If the level of the lakes should be reduced, vessels would have to load accordingly.

The drainage canal may not contemplate the abstraction of only 800,000 cubic feet, but after the canal is opened it is assumed that 600,000 cubic feet per minute will be drawn from Lake Michigan. This would lower the levels of all the lakes of the system, and Lake Superior. The navigable capacity of all harbors and channels on the great lakes below St. Mary's Falls would be injuriously affected by the proposed canal, and the navigability of the inner harbor of Chicago would be diminished also by the introduction of a current therein.

CRUSHED UNDER A PRESS FRAME.

Heroic Efforts of Press Riggers to Save the Life of Their Foreman.

Foreman David P. Williams and two press riggers of the Cottrell Printing Manufacturing Company were at work removing an old press from the Knickerbocker Press Company's building, New Rochelle, N. Y. A large iron frame that they were taking from the elevator tipped over on Williams. The men and Williams used their united strength in holding the frame up, but they soon became exhausted, and the frame gradually plunged Williams to the floor. The men shouted for help. There was no response, as everybody had left the establishment.

Williams and the men were worn out by the time the frame was raised. They were unable to help him, Williams called to his companions: "God help me! Let it drop and put me out of my agony!"

The two men were in a fainting condition from supporting the frame. They withdrew their hands and the mass of iron fell upon Williams, crushing him to death.

Williams was fifty years of age, and lived at Spuyten Duyvil. He leaves a widow and three children.

HE DIED ON THE MOUNT.

Rev. J. T. Miller Wanted to Preach 14,444 Feet Above the Sea.

Rev. Jehabot T. Miller, pastor of the Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church, of Tacoma, Wash., was a member of a mountain climbing party that started out a week ago twenty-two strong to hold religious services on the top of Mount Tacoma at a height of 14,444 feet above the sea level.

One member, Rev. William M. Jeffries, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, of Tacoma, and six followers reached the summit, where Jeffries preached, selecting as his text "The Sermon on the Mount." Rev. Miller and another, a local district preacher became exhausted at the 11,000 feet level and retraced their footsteps, but were lost in a fog.

A courier had to travel seventy-five miles to get a physician to attend Mr. Miller. The party remained over night huddled in snow and ice behind a rock known as Camp Misery. Blood poisoning set in, and Miller died in great agony.

Rev. Mr. Miller was sixty-three years old. During the war he was Chaplain of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment.

TREASURY DEFICIT FOR 1895.

Corrected Figures of Receipts and Expenditures Placed at \$43,941,589.

The corrected official statement of Government receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year was made public at the United States Treasury Department. It places the total receipts at \$333,590,753.11, derived from these sources: Customs, \$157,158,611; Internal revenue, \$113,421,672; sales of public lands, \$1,103,347; miscellaneous, \$116,706,438.

Expenditures are stated at \$356,192,265.08, of which \$141,935,277 are for pensions. Among the expenditures is an item of \$1,136,356 which was placed to the credit of the sinking fund. During the past three years about \$9,000,000 has been placed to the credit of this fund. Prior to 1893 the least amount for any year for a number of years back placed to the credit of this fund exceeded \$37,000,000. The exact deficit for 1895 is stated at \$43,941,589.51. This is the amount which will go on record.

HANDSOME SILVER VASES.

How Acts of Heroism Will Hereafter Be Rewarded.

Hereafter the Government will recognize acts of heroism on the high seas in behalf of citizens of the United States by the award of handsome silver vases instead of gold watches, compasses, etc., as has been the custom in the past. It has frequently happened that the recipients of such awards are, have been bestowed upon mariners possessing chronometers of a much superior quality. The same is true of other navigating apparatus which it has been customary to give in acknowledgment of valuable heroic service to American seamen. The State Department officials who have charge of this matter have decided to substitute vases for other articles as an experiment, and, if it proves successful, that style of award will be adopted as the standard. The design most favored is a tall vase, embossed at the base in imitation of dashing waves, with an American eagle surmounting a shield inscribed with the American coat-of-arms.

Two Fatal Cloudbursts.

In Algeria, a cloudburst destroyed an Arab village in Side-Aich District. Fourteen persons were killed and sixteen severely injured, have been rescued from the ruins. In Mexico many houses in the village of Huasteco were washed away by a water-spout and eight persons were drowned and all the crops in the valley were ruined.

Fastest Train in the World.

The London and Northwestern Railway Company's new fast train, which left Euston station, London, at 8 p. m., a few days ago, arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, at 4.55 next morning, having covered the distance of 540 miles in the shortest time on record.

Last of the Shinnecocks.

With the death of John Bunn the noble race of Shinnecock Indians ended. The old man died with his face to the sun, which, as he died, rose over the Shinnecock Hills on Long Island, the ancient home of this once powerful race.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Secretary Herbert announced that the White Squadron would enforce in a series of manoeuvres between Newport, R. I., and Norfolk, Va.

Advices from Minister Denby, in Peking, China, to the State Department report the success of the Kuecheng investigation.

Secretary Lamont ordered to be turned over to the State of Michigan the military reservation on Mackinac Island.

The great activity of the Navy Department in finishing new ships is thought to mean an aggressive foreign policy on the part of the Administration.

Secretary Lamont issued orders concerning the dedication of the National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Ex-Congressman Waller made a statement to American representatives for transmission to the State Department.

Secretary McAdoo announced the names of the railroads heretofore known as Nos. 7, 8 and 9, now building at Newport News. They are Nashville, Wilmington and Helena, for the respective cities of those names. The tugboat at Mare Island has been named "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Turkish Minister in Washington received information to the effect that the report of an attack on the St. Paul's School in Tarsus was erroneous.

Postmaster-General Wilson said that the receipts of the largest post-offices of the country for the month of July last were about 17 per cent. heavier than for July, 1894. He considers this a good indication of the returning prosperity of the country.

Secretary Morton closed every sugar experimental station in the United States, in number and sold their property for what he could get.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Club	W.	L.	Ch.	W.	L.	Ch.
Boston	57	44	543	57	48	543
Cleveland	69	40	638	69	47	595
Boston	57	44	543	57	48	543
Pittsburgh	59	46	562	59	44	526
Brooklyn	57	45	559	57	43	505
St. Louis	57	45	559	57	43	505
Philadelphia	57	45	559	57	43	505
Washington	57	45	559	57	43	505
Chicago	57	45	559	57	43	505
St. Paul	57	45	559	57	43	505
Portland	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Francisco	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Diego	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Antonio	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Jose	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Bernardino	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Luis Obispo	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Marcos	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Juan	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Gabriel	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Dimas	57	45	559	57	43	505
San Clemente	57	45	559	57	43	505
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