

distance of about six miles, where Bro. Riley Allen went right to work with his hands and tools and did all he could and the wheel was mended when the brethren returned, and by six in the evening we were traveling again. We spent many pleasant hours listening to Elder Hatch narrate some incident of his life.

Arrived in St. Joseph September 28th, just in time to keep from getting wet. The next day, the Sabbath, was spent in attending Sunday school and meeting and talking to the people.

Yours respectfully,
EMMA S. DECKER.

IN THE HANDS OF A MOB.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Jefferson Ellis, the La Fayette county rapist, was strung to a telegraph pole at 1:40 this morning by 360 men within two hundred yards of the scene of his crime. Before hanging the negro, the mob cut off both his ears and all of his fingers, and mutilated him in a horrible and unmerciful manner. The mob with their prisoner reached the home of his victim, Miss Prater, soon after midnight. The young lady identified him as her assailant. As soon as this was done an armed squad of men took Ellis from Constable Farrow and started for the Pike where the public road crosses the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Here there is also a telegraph pole. A big fire had been built at the place and around it the mob gathered in a circle. The handcuffed negro was on his knees 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 negro hymn, and by the time he had finished the mob was looking ugly. The fiercer elements were in complete control. Cries of "burn him" were heard on all sides. This fearful fate would probably have been fortunate for the negro, as subsequent events proved.

Amid the shouts of the mob a man jumped to the negro's side with a drawn knife in his hands.

"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 negro. The protests were not noticed. Being urged on by the fiercest in the crowd the man with the knife cut off the negro's right ear and held up the bleeding trophy in full view of the crowd.

The negro screamed from his torture, but his other ear was cut off a few moments later. The mob became madder at the sight of this work and those who were mutilating the negro found ample encouragement. They next cut off all his fingers, and tearing away part of his clothing they mutilated him in a horrible manner.

It was fully 35 minutes after the torture began when the rope was put around the negro's neck. The telegraph pole was 70 feet away. The free end of the rope was taken by a man who climbed the telegraph pole and threw it over the cross arm. The crowd jerked the negro to within a foot of the pole, and while the mob shouted

the bleeding and mutilated form was swung to the cross arm. The negro was lowered to the ground later and his head cut from his body with pocket knife. The nose was then put over the feet and the headless body again swung up. It is intended to send the head to the family of the little girl the negro attempted to assault, on Saturday, in Mississippi. A placard was put on the negro's body bearing the words: "Death to any man who cuts him down before 6:30 this evening." Passengers on the Louisville and Nashville trains today may see the horrible sight.

The point where the lynching occurred is a cross road called Chilton summit. Jeff Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5, originally assaulted Miss Rettle Prater in the presence of the latter's two little sisters. He was pursued until captured on Monday near Mount Pleasant Miss. He confessed to the assault upon Miss Prater, the outrage and murder of Mrs. Wilcox, of the same neighborhood two years ago, and the attempted assault upon a little girl in Mississippi, while trying to escape from the mob.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The following is the text of Senator Sherman's reference in his memoirs, to the Republican national convention of 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency—the reference which has been the subject of some newspaper discussion within the past few months:

During the month of April delegates were selected from the different Congressional districts of the state of Ohio to attend the state convention. * * * The sentiment in my favor was clearly expressed in nearly every county of the state.

While in Ohio, I had a consultation, at Columbus, with Governor Foster, ex-Governor Dennison and a number of personal friends, all of whom expressed great confidence that by the time the state convention met the friendly feeling in favor of Blaine, in some of the districts of Ohio, would be waived in deference to the apparent wishes of the great majority. In that event, in case my nomination should prove impracticable, the whole delegation could be very easily changed to Mr. Blaine. As to General Grant, though he had many warm personal friends in Ohio, yet on account of objections to a third term, very few desired his nomination.

Prior to the state convention I had an interview with General Garfield, which he sought at my office in the department, and he expressed his earnest desire to secure my nomination and his wish to be a delegate at large, so that he might aid me effectively. * *

I had not a doubt of the support of Governor Foster, with whom I had been in close correspondence, and who expressed a warm desire for my nomination. * * *

The persons named by the convention as delegates at large to the National convention were William Dennison, James A. Garfield, Charles Foster, and Warner M. Bateman, who were instructed for me.

The trend of public sentiment, as

shown by the newspapers, indicated that Grant and Blaine would each have a very strong following in the national convention, but that the contest between them might lead to my nomination.

At this time I was in constant communication with Gen. Garfield, by letters and also by interviews, as we were both in Washington.

The national convention met June 2, 1880. * * * Four days were occupied in perfecting the permanent organization and the nomination of candidate for President. During this time a minority of nine of the delegation of Ohio announced their determination to vote for Blaine. This was a fatal move for Blaine, and undoubtedly led to his defeat. * * *

Long before the convention I had declared in a published interview that "Blaine is a splendid man, able and eminently fit for President. If nominated he will find no one giving him a heartier support than myself."

We were connected by early ties of association and kinship, and had been and were then warm friends. Blaine, when confident of the nomination, said to me, "To no living man does the American people owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to John Sherman for giving them resumption with all its blessings. As secretary of the treasury, he has been the success of the age."

The folly of a few men made co-operation impracticable. I received opposition in Ohio from his pretended friends, and he therefore lost the Ohio delegation, which, but for this defection, would have made his nomination sure had I failed to receive it. The vote of my friends would have nominated Blaine at any period of the convention, but under the conditions then existing it was impossible to secure this vote to either Blaine or Grant.

The final result was the selection of a new candidate and the nomination of Garfield. * * *

The course of the Ohio delegation was the subject of some severe comment and perhaps of unfounded suspicions of perfidy on the part of some of the delegates.

As soon as I heard of the movement to nominate Garfield, I sent the following telegram to Mr. Dennison:

"WASHINGTON, June 18, 1880.
Hon. William Dennison, Convention,
Chicago:

Whenever the vote of Ohio will be likely to nominate Garfield, I appeal to every delegate to vote for him. Let Ohio be solid. Make the same appeal in my name to North Carolina and every delegate who has voted for me.

JOHN SHERMAN."

The moment the nomination was made I sent the following dispatch to Garfield:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 8, 1880.

Hon James A. Garfield, Chicago:

I congratulate you with all my heart upon your nomination as President. You have saved the Republican party and the country from a great peril and secured the continued success of Republican principles.

JOHN SHERMAN."

In time I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago convention and had become thorough-