

1877

**Cold-Blooded Killing of Bottom in the Pan Handle, Texas**

Received a report a week or two ago of the most atrocious cold-blooded murder ever recorded in the annals of this country. It was committed by a man named Goodfellow who owns a ranche in the Panhandle, and has been suspected ever since of the murder of the Casner brothers. The subsequent evidence has continued to strengthen the suspicion until it has almost become a certainty that the recent premeditated murder and robbery which he committed upon the person of Mr. Bottom in front of the victim's dwelling in the presence of his family and several other witnesses, proves him to be amply capable of killing the Casner Brothers for their gold and sheep, when water were found in his possession.

This man Bottom had been taken by the surviving brothers of the murdered Casners, on the suspicion that he knew something of the murder, and after giving them the desired information and satisfying them of his own innocence, he was released.

Mr. Goodfellow had started to Trinidad [Colorado] after a load of goods for his ranche before Bottom was released, and on his way back was told that some of Casners' friends were waiting at the ranche to kill him. Instead of going there to be killed he skipped out for Elliott. On his arrival there he reported to the commanding officer that he knew where there was some government property concealed, and asked for a detail to go with him after it. In compliance with his request the scout [S.C.] McFadden and six or seven soldiers were sent. They went directly to Goodfellow's ranche, and the next morning McFadden and three soldiers went away with Goodfellow, ostensibly in search of the stolen property. After a while they came in sight of a house in front of which two men were standing. Goodfellow intimated that this was the place they were looking for. As they approached the place, Goodfellow, who was dressed in soldiers' clothes, rode ahead and up to the two men, asking one if his name was Bottom. Upon being answered that it was, and before any one had an idea of what he intended doing Mr. G. deliberately shot the man. McFadden's horse was frightened by the shot and tried to run with him. Before he could stop him and get back to the spot Goodfellow had dismounted his horse and shot the man a second time. Goodfellow

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then took the murdered man's horse and pistols, and the detail returned to the fort. No steps were taken toward the arrest of this bad Goodfellow for two or three days, when some of the soldiers notified the commanding officer that they would send a full report to the Colonel of the company. This stirred up the commanding officer to a sense of duty, and Goodfellow was arrested.

MAY 19 1877

**KILLING IN THE PAN HANDLE**

Ft. Elliott, May 12, 1877

Editor Dodge City Paper: I am astonished at a statement in your last, and the story of a down liar who made it dare not give his name.

Some time ago a man named Sorty killed two brothers named Casner and the Indian boy herding the sheep, then went and made a proposition to a friend of his to drive the sheep down to Goodfellow's store and sell him the sheep, stating that Goodfellow was buying all the sheep he could get. This friend—by name Nicholas Martin—was horrified at the murder, and instead of going with Sorty, he and a cousin killed Sorty, then went and buried the men, gathered up the stock and turned it over to a Lea Dyer.<sup>3</sup> Some six weeks after, whilst Goodfellow was at Trinidad for goods, the brothers of the first men killed came into the Canadian settlement [Tascosa]. Their names are John Casner and Louis Casner, and they had with them four hired murderers—by name Harrison, from the Cimaron, N. M., one of the men who rode with Tom Stogton when he rode through New Mexico and killed over twenty Mexicans and stole 1,700 head of cattle. Second, John Bottoms, another murderer from near the same place; Lea Dyer and one name unknown. These men rode to Nicholas' home and called him out, and

<sup>3</sup> Leigh Dyer was one of the first pioneers in the Panhandle. He was a brother of Walter Dyer and of Mrs. Charles Goodnight. Nicolas Martin (called Martinez by the Goodnight) was the sheepman on the Canadian River. Oldham County, Texas, records Goodnight's purchase of the Duro Canyon in November, 1874. Nicholas Martin, listed on the Indian County census rolls of 1880 as a "single man 39," with two sons, ages 15 and 22, may have been the mulatto brother of Nicholas Martin. The "Sorty" to which the writer referred was sometimes Archer, his brother-in-law, rather than "Grand" of Martin. J. Evette Daley gives an account of the Casner murder case in his *Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Trailsman, U. of Oklahoma Press, 1907, 280-290.*

each of them shot one shot into him. Then, but for the interference of Mr. Chauncy Buman, would have killed the women and children. As they took all the money she had, also the horses and gear. They then went to Casamero Romero's [Casimiro Romero] and robbed him of his gun and field glass. They prepared their intention of killing on sight George Juan Tean, Osay Samora, two other Americans and Goodfellow. A friend mounted his horse and notified Goodfellow, and he left his goods, procured a horse and went to Elliott for help returning to his ranche, and with a detail of soldiers going down to Hurban Lucero's house, knowing he had guns belonging to Government they near a Mexican's came on John Bottom and a man named Strong. On riding up Goodfellow said: "This is one of the men; have any of you got handcuffs?" Bottom immediately made a move to take out his pistol and commenced stepping back, when Goodfellow shot him, but did not get off his horse. The horse has been sent to the owner, who Bottom stole him from, also the pistol has been returned to the widow of the murdered man Nicholas. The other pistols have all been sent to the owner, and also the saddle and bridle. Every bit of the property has been returned to the owners from whom the murdering gang stole it. Bottom was not nearer than 5 miles of his own place, and never had a family. Goodfellow is sustained by the entire population, and immediately came to Fort Elliott and gave himself up, and claimed protection from the murderers Casner, Harrison & Co.

All of this statement is correct, and will be sustained by the evidence now in the hands of the commanding officer and G. C. Buman, Casamero Reno, [Casimiro Romero] and all the officers of Fort Elliott.

These Casners have money, and have proposed to Jack Martin to hire him and he is now in their gang to hunt who they can murder.

Hoping in justice you will print this, I am, sir, yours respectfully.

Patrick H. Montage

Can you publish the name of the other statement of them? I expect it is Harrison the murderer.

We obtained the particulars upon which the other statement was based from a private letter to a friend. The letter was not written for publication. We are not at liberty

\* Romero, a sheepman, was the founder of Tascosa.

to give the name of the author.

We know nothing of Mr. Patrick H. Montage, the writer of the above letter. He seems hostile to Mr. Harrison, with whom we are slightly acquainted and who appears to be a square, upright man. — Ed.

### Another Version

Ft. Elliott  
Pan Handle, Texas  
May 7, 1877

Mr. Editor Dodge City Times

Dear Sir—I wish to give you the true facts of the murder committed by Mr. Goodfellow and Lieut. Witherall [Charles T. Witherell, 19th Infantry] on the Cimaron, April 25th, as near as possible.

This man John Bottom, who was murdered, was an important witness against Goodfellow in having the Casner brothers murdered. Mr. Goodfellow came into the fort and claimed that he wanted some soldiers to bring in some government property which he knew of. So he and his partner, Lieut. Witherall, got an escort from the post commander, and a scout, McFadden. They started for their ranche, or more properly speaking, deadfall. Arriving within a few miles of their deadfall they went into camp. Mr. Goodfellow and Lieut. W. mounted their horses. Arriv-

ing at their place after dark, they made a bold charge. Dis-mounting, the brave Lieut. W. took a position in front of their dugout with a rifle to shoulder cocked ready, while Goodfellow crept cautiously to the roof to the door and stepped on the door with his pistol. An old gray headed Mexican poked his head out the door and asked in Spanish what he wanted, when in horror and dismay the brave man in front of the door threw down his rifle and ran some hundred yards or more before his partner, Mr. Goodfellow, could make him understand that it was only their interpreter and clerk, so the brave Lieut. Witherall and his war chief were bound to have blood, and the white race had to suffer. Mr. Goodfellow got an order from Lieut. Witherall for scout McFadden, a corporal and two private soldiers to go with him. Goodfellow, borrowing a suit of clothes from one of the soldiers, in disguise himself started down the river, coming to a Mexican house, where they came up to the house and called Mr. Bottom out. Not knowing Goodfellow in disguise, he shot Bottom without losing his gun off the saddle or saying half a dozen words, the ball striking him in the top of the stomach, then got off his horse and gave him several shots from his six shooter in

the head. There was a young man in company with Mr. Bottom by the name of Strong, from the East looking up a stock range to stock with sheep. Mr. Goodfellow remarked that they ought to kill that son of a b—— too but guessed he would not.

Lieut. Witherall mounted, rode up the river to inform the lovely señoritas what they had done, and on returning to their deadfall he insisted that Mr. Goodfellow should kill another man by the name of Emery or they could not do business with the Mexican people, but Goodfellow would not, as he was too old; then returned to the post without finding any government property, which, if the Lieut. W. had looked for he could [have] found plenty, as Lieut. Witherall & Co., is doing a thriving business—a government tent for 100 sheep pelts. It was by hard persua-

sion that they put him into the guard house. Lieut. Witherall was found to have in his stable Mr. Ely [Leigh?] Dyer's horse, which Mr. Bottom had when he was killed, which Mr. Dyer had let Mr. Bottom have to ride, but Lieut. W. does not know where the horse came from. He thinks it an outrage to put his partner in the guard house for murder.

Mr. Goodfellow made a request to the commander of the post that he might go and visit an aged mother he claimed to have at home, but it would not work. Then they employed a lawyer of note by the name of Wycoff. Attorney Wycoff protested on the plea that he is a British boy, and claims Her Majesty's protection, demanding his release or it will end in a serious conflict between the United States and Her Royalty. Yours.

H. Harrison

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MAY 26, 1877

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### Indians Defeated by Sixty Hunters in the Pan Handle

In the *Times* of March 17<sup>s</sup> we gave an account of bloody deeds perpetrated by Apache Indians [from New Mexico] about the first of last March upon hunters near the Double Mountains. This week one of the hunters who went out on a mission of vengeance arrived in Dodge City and gave us an account of the engagement which resulted from the expedition.<sup>s</sup>

<sup>s</sup> The March 17, 1877, issue has not been preserved.

N.Y.T 6-23-1858 Espy

...time a tobacco merchant... where he was highly es-... worthy citizen, and a consistent... Church. He had endeavor-... his duties in all the relations of... his servants he had always, it is... mind and indulgent. What could have in-... the negroes to the commission of the horri-... beyond comprehension.

Through not exceedingly wealthy, Mr. WARREN was well off, and dispensed his hospitalities with a courteous and generous hand. His handsome man-... upon a high bluff just below Carter's Landing, on the James River, and has attracted the attention of passengers on the steamers plying up and down the noble James. It is a fine, spacious edifice, painted white, and surrounded by a cluster of beautiful shadowy trees.

He leaves quite a family, suddenly plunged into the deepest affliction. A wife, highly esteemed, and six fine children, besides a mother, sisters and brothers, with all whom there existed a devoted attachment, were thus, without intimation, awfully and painfully bereaved. An intense excitement prevails throughout the community at this untimely and terrible assassination. Of course, the three negroes are lodged in jail to await the form of a trial for the murder, for which, beyond a doubt, they will swing from the scaffold, and that at no distant day.

When the body was found, the gold watch belonging to deceased was missing, and so was his hat. The boy denied all knowledge of them, but upon being threatened with a severe flogging, he produced them. A knife and a key were also missed, which the boy also produced, after denying that he knew anything of them. The hat was hidden near where the body was found, but the watch had been buried at the foot of a tree close by the house. What their motives could have been is yet a mystery.

JAMES RIVER.

The Position of Virginia on the Slave-trade and Disunion.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We do say, that if the Gulf States shall be induced to secede from the Union, for the sole purpose of reopening the African Slave-trade, Virginia may well hesitate before entering into a Southern Confederation under such a condition. The suppression of that infamous traffic is a part of the governmental policy to which the people of Virginia have consistently adhered since the formation of the Union. When Mr. JOHN Y. MASON, our present able representative at the Court of France, placed his name, together with the names of JAMES BUCHANAN and PIERRE DOLE, to the solemn protest against the Slave-trade, he gave a faithful exposition of Virginia's sentiment. It was the act of a true Virginia statesman, not less than of an astute diplomat acting in the name of the whole Confederation.

If, then, a re-arrangement of policy and principle is to be made the condition of a Southern Confederation, we repeat, that we may well hesitate before we give assent to a re-arrangement of our domestic institutions—and on the other hand, if the Northern States of the Union should offer—not "Black Republican Confederation"—but terms of conciliation on the basis of State equality, guaranteeing to us the independent control of our own institutions, and thus enabling us to preserve intact the institution of Slavery, as it now exists in our midst—such an offer, made in good faith, and not un-ambiguously, and would be accepted or rejected purely for the sake of the best interests of Virginia, and without reference to sectional prejudices.

This misapprehension of the matter we found it necessary to express, in order to administer a fitting rebuke to a few individuals in the South, who affect to regard Virginia as a mere colonial dependency of "King Cotton," and the people of Virginia as bound soul and body in obedience to any line of conduct which may be dictated by our more Southern associates, however destructive such a course may be to our interests, or however repugnant to our long cherished sentiments. We are happy to see that our neighbor, the South, has, at length, found occasion to turn its own batteries against the insufferable arrogance of this supercilious clique.

The alternate coaxing, gasconading and open abuse to which Virginia and Virginians are subjected by these gentlemen, evidently arises from a petty jealousy. They are impatient of the great leading part which Virginia plays in national politics. A stern adherence to the doctrines of State Rights and State equality, an ardent devotion to the Union, a large territory, a central position, the equal encouragement extended to free labor and slave labor, a general sentiment which vindicates the dignity of labor, and a succession of great statesmen such as no other age nor country has ever produced, have given to Virginia a political preponderance far outstripping the relative extent of her population, but illegitimately exercised by virtue of moral health and intellectual equal greatness.

North and South, the men whose heads and hearts enabled them to play a great part in the history of the Republic, offer a willing homage to the example and influence of Virginia. But

"Folly loves the martyrdom of fame."

And from the hour which gave birth to the Confederation, "The foe, the fool, the jealous and the vain," have been constantly occupied in unavailing efforts to derogate from the glory of the Old Dominion.

By precedent and position, the course of this Commonwealth is definitely mapped out. She will adhere to the Union with unflinching loyalty. The bond of affection which binds her to the South binds her also to the North. In the reciprocity of common benefits and social connections, she owes a duty alike to Pennsylvania and Louisiana. Neither the similarity of domestic institutions, nor the community of re-

With the point of law raised by the... with the application of them to this case, we have nothing to do; it is for our principal to judge how far they serve to debar him from the prosecution of his proposed enterprise, and it is for him to take such steps as he may deem proper to test the legal question affecting his rights. All that we desire is to defend ourselves from the imputation of meditating designs contrary to the laws of our country, and of the effort to accomplish them by a resort to concealment and subterfuge, and we believe the mere explanation of our connection with the affair will suffice to exonerate us from all such imputations.

E. LAFITTE & CO.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 7, 1858.

A Chapter of Tragedies.

LYNCH-LAW IN TEXAS—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A Texas paper has the following: "On Saturday night, May 29, a party of armed men, supposed to be about thirty in number, disguised in black and white masks, suddenly made their appearance at the Mission of San Jose, distant four miles from San Antonio. In front of one of the houses in the Mission square two men were sleeping in the open air, as is customary at this season. These men, FELIPE LOPEZ and NICANOR URBIALES, were taken into custody by the intruders, and a third, PABLO LONGORIA, entering a noise and coming to the door, was also seized. A portion of the armed party then entered the house, asking for FRANCISCO HERRAZ. In this house lay the corpse of a child, but a short time dead, watched by some women. At first HERRAZ could not be found; but one of the party striking a light he was discovered hiding in the chimney. He was brought out and placed with the rest. After asking some questions, and leaving a guard to prevent their being followed, the party, with their prisoners in charge, left the Mission. Proceeding some distance, they halted, and there, in the morning, the bodies of the four men, whose names we have mentioned, were discovered hanging, two of them upon one tree and two upon another. Three of these men are stated to have only recently returned from the Penitentiary, the fourth, NICANOR URBIALES, is said to have belonged to Laredo, and had not long been a resident at the mission. The horrors of the night were not yet ended. The party directed their course to the Mission of Espada, distant about five miles from San Jose. On their arrival they knocked at the door of RAFAEL MENCHACA LEAL, and rousing him from his sleep, asked him where the GARCIAS lived. Not knowing the purport of the visit, MENCHACA pointed to a house close by. The house belonged to an old man named RAFAEL GARCIA, and on the outside of it two of his sons were asleep. Roused by the clamor, the young men started up and armed themselves. Several discharges took place, and Tronzo Garcia coming to the door, exclaiming in Spanish that they were killing his boys, was shot through the head, and died instantly. The poor father, hastening to the protection of his sons, was slain. The latter defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted, and then fled. The other party also hurriedly abandoned the place, one of them dropping his hat, which was left behind. It is supposed that killing the old man Garcia was premeditated. The other victims are said to be horse thieves. Of their guilt or innocence we know nothing; but their execution in the manner described was a violation of the laws of God and man. The widow of HERRAZ, who was executed by the Lynchers, is since dead. She was quite a young woman, and left three children, one of them an infant six weeks old.

A POISONING CASE.

The Buffalo Commercial says: "Saturday evening Deputy Sheriff EMMERT returned from Chicago, having in custody Mrs. SCHWARTZ, the alleged poisoner of Scultz at Benzino's Hotel, some weeks since. According to her story, she has fought no less than four duels, and, as evidence, has exhibited scars which she states resulted from her contests. She avers that she is anticipating the possession of a fortune of \$20,000 from Germany. Concerning the suspected poisoning, she is communicative. She acknowledges that she gave Scultz some wine, at Hornellsville, but denies that she was poisoned, stating that she drank some of it herself. In regard to the money, she assumes entire ignorance, though confessing that she saw five or six hundred dollars in his belt, and knew that he had more on deposit in New-York. On her person was found a letter inclosing \$10, from her husband, JOHN GEORGE SCHWARTZ, dated at Dansville, May 23, 1858, and directed to Mount Morris. The money was to convey her to Germany, for which country she had procured a passport. Arriving at New-York she made the acquaintance of Scultz and a young German, who went to Chicago—the person suspected of being her confidant and accomplice. She states, that the story of her husband's having another wife is a fiction, as also that of her having been engaged in duels. She says that she and her husband have always borne reputable characters during their ten years' residence in this country.

A HORRIBLE STORY—A WOMAN TABBED AND FEATHERED AND MURDERED.

The Detroit Free Press of Saturday contains the particulars of another cruel butchery, near Hastings, Barry County, about two weeks ago. The murdered woman, who was killed by a blow on the head from a club, and sixteen stabs with a dirk-knife, is Mrs. JANE HARDING, of Napoleon. She was formerly with her husband, a resident of Barry County, and lived near JOHN DILLIN. About two years ago, three grain stacks belonging to the latter, which stood near Mrs. HARDING's house, were burned. This occurred in the daytime, and was attributed by DILLIN to Mrs. HARDING, for what reason we are unable to say. At all events, he considered the proof substantial, and har-

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. The Ruffin and George Lewis.—These defendants were put on trial charged with counterfeiting. The evidence showed that the parties lived in a tenant house, and their actions, keeping their door locked, &c., excited suspicion, and police officers, on searching their room, found moulds there with coin in them, and some metal in the fire-place. This was in May last, and the cotter had gained a decidedly rusty hue, on which account, and the lack of direct testimony as to their manufacture by the defendants, some of the Jury were inclined to find in their favor. They were out some time, and came back saying that they were unable to agree. One of them stated that he had no objection to sitting it out, but it was hard he should have to do so, just because some people had no brains. This statement, however, was without effect on the obstinate jurors. Judge BRIS told them it was very important they should agree, because there could be no Court for more than a week longer, as the courtroom must then be given up, and it would be very hard to keep the men in confinement all Summer long. The Jury retired, and had not agreed at the adjournment of Court.

Mr. Tinelli appeared for the defence.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN. The United States vs. Antonio Cappelli.—The prisoner was accused of passing a counterfeit quarter dollar. The sum of the evidence was that he offered the bad quarter at a fruit stand in payment for an apple; that the apple seller told him it was bad and he asked for it back again, and said he would tell him where he got it; that he was arrested and searched and had a quantity of pennies in his possession, and that some time before he had passed a half dollar on the same apple dealer, which afterwards turned out to be bad. The Jury in this case also had not agreed at the adjournment of Court.

Mr. Santoro appeared for the defence.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

PLEADING.

N. J. Washburn vs. J. F. Franklin.—This was an action on stock contract. The complaint did not allege that the plaintiff was owner, or that the contract for sale was in writing. The defendant demurred. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on judgment of costs.

EXCUSES FOR NEGLECT TO PAY INTEREST ON A MORTGAGE NOT TO AFFECT THE FORECLOSURE.

Thos. T. Ferris vs. Francis Ferris et al.—In this case the plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage when the interest has remained unpaid for more than thirty days, and the principal was made payable in 1857 with the condition that it should become payable immediately after the expiration of the said thirty days. The answer sets up that Mary Rafael, the present owner of the premises, bought the same as part of her separate estate; that her husband has the management of her affairs; that he has been absent for some months; that she is ignorant of business; and that no demand has been made of such interest. The defendant also states that he has paid into Court the interest and interest thereon and costs, and asks that the complaint may be dismissed, with costs from the time of the answer. To this answer the plaintiff demurs.

INGRAHAM, J.—The question naturally arises whether this Court, without any other cause than an excuse from the defendant for neglecting to comply with the conditions of the contract, can alter the terms of the contract without the consent of the parties. That the Court may correct errors in a contract, or reform it to make it conformable to the agreement between the parties is undoubted; but no such mistake is alleged here.

The contract is as the parties agreed. The plaintiff takes the bond and mortgage with the agreement that the mortgagee to pay the interest at a fixed time, and to pay the principal within thirty days thereafter, the interest is not paid. What right has any Court to say that it is oppressive or unconscionable in a plaintiff to claim the payment of the money without longer to him, on the day when the parties agreed should be paid. I exclude from the consideration of this question any inquiry as to the power of Court of Equity to interfere where fraud has been used to postpone the payment of the interest, because no fraud is alleged here. The only difference, that the defendant, being unacquainted with business, suffered the day of payment to arrive sooner, in consequence of her own negligence, than she would otherwise have done. If the plaintiff in the writ for this neglect, or has done anything by which Court would be authorized to interfere or change the conditions on which she loaned his money and to the bond and mortgage as security?

It is urged that there is a forfeiture, and equity will always relieve a party against it. But it is a mistake to say that there is any forfeiture. The plaintiff claims is for the money secured by the bond and interest. There is nothing more claimed. The debt owes the amount, he forfeits nothing; he is required to pay nothing but his debt; there is no forfeiture to be relieved. If the bond had been conditioned to pay the money in one year, with the agreement to extend the payment a second year, if the interest was not paid within thirty days after it became due, no one would for a moment argue that there was any forfeiture. And yet that condition, and the condition of the bond in suit are substantially the same. Nor can it be called a penalty. That is a sum named as damages to be recovered for violating an agreement or promise in her damages. There is no such thing here. No damages are called for. Merely altering the time of payment is neither a forfeiture of any property nor a penalty in damages for the breach of any agreement.

Judgment for plaintiff, with reference to H.



SHIELDS, Joe

1-28-1892

Location: Center TX

Offense: Murder

Scratch this one. It turned out to be a false lead. Unfortunately some of the people with whom I correspond have trouble differentiating between legal hangings and necktie parties. Sorry about that!

is a question in the coming  
are his bold, brave words:  
of cowards and straddlers to  
ve that the democratic con-  
t shall blow some uncertain  
and silver question will vex  
ions, will, therefore, surge up  
ery presidential election in  
es so long as gold and silver  
eir old fixed rated equiva-

ts from his Elmira speech es-  
ncertain way his position on  
oney question, and at the same  
endacious the freely banded  
s simply a vacillating, sham-

be better to take a good man  
han to go to New York for a

ocracy is a sight better than  
canism. You have never yet  
astern democracy hunting up  
h which to put white necks  
neels. As between eastern de-  
astern republicanism the south,  
y, will take the former. Again,  
asing, for a democrat to start  
ontial campaign with the idea  
western state. If we abandon  
r Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana

to what states in the west may  
al claim for an equivalent of  
lectoral votes. The south has  
votes. It will require 223 to  
state in the west can give us the  
even votes? Illinois, Iowa, Wis-  
and California would, if we  
ry one of them without a single  
e necessary quota, they having  
es. These states would be our  
e turn to the west. What man  
ment upon his sanity by coun-  
party to put its dependence in  
ung democratic? What expres-  
athy have they given the princi-  
nocratic party or the people of  
ll this talk of a western man is  
sh. There is no political sense  
nply sentimental folly.

Q. Mills, I am sorry to learn  
ern man. I am inclined to lean  
d himself to take this position  
the double sting of being aban-  
eastern friend, Cleveland, in the  
fight and indulging the belief  
imira speech contributed to his  
will change his idea about this,  
can not afford to stand in the  
eratic success in the presidential  
der to gratify personal pique at  
oo brave a man not to concede  
on fraught with direful results to  
a Texas Hill's friends are num-  
Mills' friends. I think nearly  
er of the David B. Hill demo-  
a friend of Mills and desires his  
e senate."

Do you say to the charges that  
Cleveland's defeat in 1888?  
e worst abused, maligned and  
an in public life. Cleveland de-  
ill. He thought himself 'bigger'  
ty and started out with his admin-  
gnoring democratic advice. He  
the mugwump. Republican  
s appointed postmaster of New  
who rewarded him by marching  
to the polls to vote for Har-  
has made it possible for Major S.

the Hon. R. T. Fulton, mayor of Galveston, is  
the best and most available man in the state  
of Texas for the governorship.

### Colorado County for Mills.

COLUMBUS, Tex., Jan. 29.—To THE NEWS: I  
see in the Houston Post of yesterday some  
news to the citizens of this part of the country;

The political urn or pot is not yet boiling much,  
but this community favors Hon. H. Chilton for  
senator. He is the choice of Governor Hogg, and  
Governor Hogg has not lost his grip in this com-  
munity yet.

I wish to correct the impressions and not  
let the report go abroad that Colorado  
county prefers the Hon. Horace Chilton  
for United States senator because Governor  
Hogg appointed him.

The fact is Colorado county is almost a unit  
for Hon. R. Q. Mills for the United States  
senate. The representatives of our county are  
straight out and out Mills men, and have so  
expressed themselves.

Governor Hogg needs no "boosting" up  
here. Mr. Chilton may. Mr. Mills is our  
choice and we hope to see him in the United  
States senate.

CITIZAN.

### Struggle for Governor.

GREENVILLE, Ala., Jan. 29.—Governor  
Jones and Captain R. F. Kolb are now en-  
gaged in an active canvass of Butler county  
for governor.

The contest is sharp and heated. The  
county has been conceded to Kolb heretofore,  
but Governor Jones now stands a good chance  
to carry it.

### Hill Boom Started.

FLORENCE, Ala., Jan. 29.—The Hill boom in  
north Alabama was inaugurated here last  
night by the organization of a Hill club with  
over fifty members.

It is the first Hill club organized in this  
part of the state and is largely composed of  
the old members of the party in this section.

### MOB LAW IN SHELBY.

A Young Man Taken From His Home  
and Hanged.

TIMPSON, Tex., Jan. 29.—A young man,  
named Jos. E. Shields, was taken from his  
home last night by a mob of three or four and  
carried about three-quarters of a mile and  
hanged.

No clow yet as to the parties.

### Musgrave Gets Ten Years.

TERRA HAUTA, Ind., Jan. 29.—The jury in  
the Musgrave life insurance swindling case  
brought in a verdict to-night, after being out  
six hours, giving Musgrave ten years in the  
penitentiary and a fine of \$500. A new trial  
will be asked.

### Cars Running Again.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Pittsburg,  
Allegheny and Manchester electric cars are  
now run regularly on all divisions. Extra  
police service has been dispensed with and  
matter have resumed their natural state.

The republicans as well as the democrats con-  
sulted him.

I have never seen any man in congress get  
a greater compliment in making a speech.  
The action of McMillin and Turner of Geor-  
gia and Wilson of West Virginia in express-  
ing their disapproval of attacking the McKin-  
ley bill by separate bills, as agreed to by the  
other democratic members of the ways and  
means committee, naturally excited comment.

The fact that these three gentlemen after-  
ward agreed to go along with the majority was  
natural. The policy had to be outlined by the  
majority of the democrats on that committee,  
which was done by a vote of 7 to 3.

The three did as they felt and thus ex-  
pressed their views. Now they will go ahead.  
The democrats are divided on this matter.  
Those who believe in attacking the McKinley  
bill all along the line say that the Springer  
policy is foolish, if for no other reason than  
the fact that a bill putting any item on the  
free list which is now taxed under the law will  
be neglected by a republican senate or be  
vetoed by the president just as quickly as if  
the attack had been made all along the whole  
line.

The men who believe that separate bills  
should be the policy are jubilant, and say that  
now the party can do something, for some of  
the bills which will be passed will not be  
vetoed by the president, who can not afford to  
do it, and thereby the people will be benefited  
and the democrats will get the credit. If he  
should veto such measures, then the republi-  
can party will have to shoulder the respon-  
sibility.

George Pierce, the private secretary of Sen-  
ator Coke, left for home to-day on account of  
the illness of his mother.

### Anti-Pinkerton Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The anti-Pinkerton  
resolution, introduced by Watson of Georgia,  
was a subject of much discussion in the house  
committee on judiciary this morning.

The Farmers' alliance representative made a  
strong argument in favor of the resolution.  
Cases of Alabama expressed some doubts as  
to the ability of congress to legislate upon  
this subject, which he considered a matter  
only to be regulated or suppressed by the  
various state legislatures. The members gen-  
erally seemed to share this opinion, and it is  
likely that the resolution of Watson will be  
reported unfavorably.

"It is our intention," said Watson to a re-  
porter to-day, "to push things to the bitter  
end. This resolution is a party measure with  
the Farmers' alliance representatives. We  
think that for corporations to arm and equip  
standing armies to settle difficulties with la-  
borers by war is reducing the government to  
anarchy.

"Laborers have no right to maintain a  
standing army to fight corporations, and cor-  
porations should have no right to maintain a  
standing army to fight the laborers. If the  
government is not strong enough to deal with  
these people and settle the disputes from a  
government standpoint, then there is an end  
of the rule of law and the beginning of a rule  
of the party which can equip the heaviest  
battalions.

"The Pinkerton detective agencies, viewed  
in the light of their actual practices, are but  
a standing militia, subject to the beck and call

ARTICLES ON DALLAS, TEXA S  
FIRE (INSURRECTION) OF  
1860. Lynchings followed.

# Local

## The Dallas Fire of 1860

*City must acknowledge racist past, committee says*

By Carol Luker  
News editor

DALLAS - The town of Dallas was a flourishing agricultural center in 1860 during the pre-Civil War cotton boom. But the prosperous economic climate suddenly changed when a fire engulfed the business district on July 8, destroying everything but a few private dwellings, according to one newspaper account.

Three black men were presumed guilty of setting the fire and hanged on July 24 - without due process - on the banks of the Trinity River.

More than a 120 years after the fact, the newly-formed Committee for the Dallas Fire of 1860 is making sure the import of that event is not lost on its residents. Considered a significant slave insurrection by most Civil War historians, second only to the Nat Turner rebellion, the Dallas Fire until recently has been largely forgotten, relegated to the footnotes of local historical narratives.

But for the Rev. Dr. William Farmer, professor of New Testament at SMU's Perkins School of Theology, the suppression of this event is an ugly vestige that must be dealt with, particularly in light of the modern-day clime of repressed racial hostility.

The fire eventually would be blamed as an anti-slavery action of abolitionists. Other fires in Northeast Texas set at the same time help support the theory of an insurrectionist conspiracy instigated by white abolitionists working with slave leadership, Farmer said Jan. 31 at Holy Cross Church in South Dallas.

The three men hanged - Patrick Jennings, the Rev. Samuel Smith, and Old Cato - were among eight black men accused as ringleaders by a self-appointed vigilante committee of prominent white citizens.

SOME OF THE vigilante committee said all eight should be hanged, "but there was a compromise," Farmer said. "Those that wanted all of the slaves hanged were appeased by the agreement that if they only hanged three, there would be a mandatory whipping of the slave population, men, women and children."



Forty-five years after slavery after his attorney failed to show from his...

Samuel Smith, and Old Cato - were among eight black men accused as leaders by a self-appointed vigilante committee of prominent white citizens.

**SOME OF THE** vigilante committee said all eight should be hanged, "but there was a compromise," Farmer said. "Those that wanted all of the slaves hanged were appeased by the agreement that if they only hanged three, there would be a mandatory whipping of all the slave population - men, women and children."

The three calmly met their fate, refusing to make any statements before their deaths, Farmer said, and an attending doctor later wrote a begrudging tribute: "They died in a manner worthy of a better cause."

Farmer continued, "These communal murders of Patrick, Samuel, and Cato, combined with the unlawful systematic whipping of virtually the entire slave population of Dallas not only sent a message throughout the slave community, it also had a chilling effect within the white community as well."

"Anti-slavery whites, and there were some, could see who was in control in Dallas.... So it was not just the slave preacher Samuel Smith who was silenced by what happened in Dallas on July 24, 1860. The voice of conscience in the white community was silenced as well."

According to the tri-ethnic Dallas Fire Committee's literature, their aim is to acknowledge the three men for the "statements they made in a moment of liberation for their black brothers and sisters. If we are to paint an accurate picture of the events that led to the Civil War and the end of slavery, it is necessary to portray the contributions made by black patriots right here in Dallas. It is time to remember that the prosperity of Dallas' past was also due to what remains unnoted in our history as undocumented black labor and black struggle."

**THE COMMITTEE'S** specific objectives include pressing the Dallas City Council to issue a proclamation and to vote in support of a historical marker commemorating the three men's deaths. The committee also wants the history of the Dallas fire taught as part of the public school curriculum.

White Dallas must repent of its historical racist attitudes, Farmer said in his sermon at Holy Cross.

"As a member of the Anglo-Saxon race, I would like to say that if I had lived in those days, I would not have participated with my ancestors in the murder of prophets, but the Scriptures teach me in the words of Jesus: Anyone who says that shows himself to be the



Forty-five years after slavery was abolished, there was yet no guarantee of due process for the Negro, as graphically depicted in the above photo taken at Akard and Main streets in downtown Dallas.

According to the *Dallas Herald* and a biography of Dallas attorney George Clifton Edwards, "Pioneer Law," on Feb. 23, 1910, Allen Brooks, an elderly black man, was arrested for the alleged criminal assault of a 3-year-old white child. A week later, on March 2, the case came to trial, and Edwards was appointed by the court the morning of the trial to defend Brooks

after his attorney failed to show. Edwards was given but one hour with his client, but never reached him.

A mob surrounding the Old Red Courthouse charged 50 sheriff's deputies and 20 police officers guarding the prisoner in an upstairs room. Placing a noose around Brooks' neck, they threw the end of the rope to the mob below, who pulled Brooks out of the second-story window. He landed head-first, whereupon a group of 40 to 50 men dragged his body six blocks to Elks' Arch and strung him from a telephone pole. His shoes and pants were pulled

from his body as he was dragged through the streets; his flannel shirt was cut up for souvenirs.

No criminal charges were filed; no reprimands were given the assigned officers, who said they could not identify any attackers in the crowd. Contemporary with this event, a black man was lynched in nearby Terrell and another burned at the stake in Corsicana.

(In the photo, Brooks' body is hanging left of center and the Palace Drug Store sign, partially obscured by the telephone pole.) Photo courtesy of the Dallas Public Library, Texas/Dallas History and Archives Division.

very kind of person who does murder prophets.

"So I begin by saying that the time has come for members of my race living in Dallas to face up to what happened, to study what happened, and in the sight of God to repent. Here at Holy Cross I want to make that confession. I repent of the killing of Cato, Samuel, and Patrick. I repent of the whipping of my African brothers and sisters.

"Some say a city can't repent, only individuals can repent. They haven't read the Bible - Nineveh repented. Dallas must repent. We are on our way with Mayor Annette Strauss, but we have a long way to go. We must support ... all those committed to reform in the life of Dallas. Reform is a form of repentance, turning away from sin, turning toward God, toward love, toward justice."

Farmer attributed racist attitudes to segregationist barriers causing fear.

"I want to tell you, my brothers and sisters, those of you who are African Americans, white people fear African Americans. They ought to when they think of the terrible things they've done. All they have to think of is justice."

**'Anti-slavery whites, and there were some, could see who was in control in Dallas... So it was not just the slave preacher Samuel Smith who was silenced by what happened in Dallas on July 24, 1860. The voice of conscience in the white community was silenced as well.'**

But if a Christian community concerned with reconciliation of peoples prays together, celebrates together, and together "shares in the partaking of Jesus' body and his blood," God can exorcise the "unclean spirit of racism," Farmer said.

"All of the churches in Dallas would do well to become like Holy Cross, where people of different races and different cultures come together and witness to God's love for all persons."



A READER FOR THE STUDY  
OF  
THE DALLAS FIRE OF 1860

prepared by

The Committee for the Dallas Fire of 1860

As abridged by this Committee for use in Churches, Schools,  
and other Community Groups and Agencies  
interested in the history of Dallas

"The Past is not only important,  
it is not even past."

John Steinbeck  
author of The Grapes of Wrath

## History of Dallas

The Houston Telegraph, Saturday, July 14, 1860  
[page 3, column 2 (July 14, 1860)]

Terrible Conflagration!  
The Town of Dallas in Ashes!  
Every Store & Hotel Burned!  
Loss \$300,000!!!

The following letter from Dr. Pryor, of the Dallas Herald is just received at this office. It gives a hurried account of one of the most terrible conflagrations our State has ever known. A whole town is in ashes, and that one of the most flourishing towns in Texas. We regret exceedingly to learn of the loss of our friends of the Herald, and trust they may be able to resume their issues as soon as they propose. To the many sufferers by the fire, among whom we number some warm friends, and nearly all of whom are among the subscribers to the Telegraph, we tender our heartfelt sympathies. They are all men of pluck, however, and such men as nothing can ruin. Read the letter.

Dallas, July 9th, 1860

Dear Cushing:- A terrible disaster has befallen our once flourishing little city. Dallas is in ruins--burned to the ground--not a business house left standing, hotel, shop, printing office, or anything, save a few private dwellings. Yesterday, Sunday, July 8th, about half after one o'clock, a fire broke out in front of Peak's new drug store, and in an instant the house was enveloped in flames. It was a large two story frame building, filled with a large amount of stores of every kind. The fire then spread to Smith's warehouse, then to the Herald Office, even before we could remove anything except the books. Everything we had is lost. 4 presses, material of every kind, clothing--in fact every thing. If you have an old coat, an old shoe or shirt, send it to your confrere. But, notwithstanding we have lost everything, we this morning have ordered a new press and new material, and in less than 6 weeks we will be up, all right, sooner than you would expect.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, a large three story frame building 100 feet

front by 100 back, is totally consumed. Smith & Murphy's brick store burnt. Shirek's new warehouse and store, with entire stock of goods, the Crutchfield House and all its furniture, including the post office and the mail matter in it, Westen's Corner, Simon's new building just framed, the old tavern, Saddler's shop, Hirsh's large storehouse with entire lot of goods, Fletcher's mercantile establishment, Birtle's old establishment and private residence, Mrs. Bingham's old residence, Law office, books and papers belong to Leonard, McKenzie, Crockett, Adams, Chapman, Russell, Hay, and the medicine, surgical instruments and libraries of Drs. Pryor, Spencer, Johnson and Thomas.

We do not know how to compute the loss we have all sustained; but \$300,000 will hardly come near the amount. We are all houseless and homeless. The fire caught most of us in our siesta, the thermometer standing at 106 in the shade. We barely escaped with our lives--some like myself, without clothes, boots, shoes or anything else. I will write again soon.

Yours truly

CHAS. B. PRYOR

---

The Weekly Telegraph, Houston, Tuesday, July 26, 1860

The Northern Texas Fires

[page 1, column 8: top of page]

Mr. E. M. Stackpole, of Dallas, called upon us yesterday and informed us that in addition to the Dallas conflagration, and the other fires we have already mentioned, Mr. E. P. Nicholson's house was set on fire last

week, but it was discovered in time, and put out. Mr. Miller, living near Dallas had his house and wheat stacks all burned.

An extra from the McKinney Messenger office also gives the details of other fires in that section, all of a character to induce the belief that there is a systematic attempt being made to burn the towns and the private dwellings of the best citizens of the country. Suspicion has fastened on two men who, we hear, have been arrested. These men came from Kansas, and pretended to be looking at the country. They have been seen in the neighborhood of several of these fires, just before they broke out. It is thought by the people that they are abolition emissaries, and there is good reason for the belief.

Last year an abolition person and one or two associates were run out of Dallas by the people. When they left they gave out that the movers in the affair should suffer for it. It appears that most of these fires have been set so as to insure the burning of the property of persons who were connected with the committee in that matter.

If it should turn out as suspected, we sincerely hope the New York Tribune may have something on which to hang a sensation story of abolitionists being burned alive in Texas. If any body ever did deserve this fate it is these men, if they are really guilty.

The people in the towns in Southern Texas were forming themselves into Committees of Safety, and employing large squads of special police to watch for the incendiaries. Doubtless every suspicious character will be arrested. Such should be [sic] and kept in close confinement or followed out of the country.

These scoundrels have the enthusiasm of a zealot. Like John Brown, they will, some of them, go through fire and encounter death in their cause. Happily blind zeal is not righteousness, or Mahomet might have usurped the place of Jesus Christ. Nor because under the influence of this zeal these fellows may regard revenge as piety, and murder and arson the means of serving God, are they the less dangerous. Let their crimes be washed out in their blood. And if they are insane, their insanity is of a nature that burning alive will cure, as well as prevent the spread of.

The Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, July 26, 1860

[page 1, column 6: bottom of page]

Further from Dallas--Another fire in Dallas County--

Serious fire in Denton

The following letter to the editor from the proprietor of the Dallas Herald will explain itself. The energy displayed by our friend Swindells will find its reward in the good will of the public. There is no paper in the State we should miss as much as the herald. We regret exceedingly to hear of other serious fires in that neighborhood.

Dallas, Texas, July 11th, 1860

Friend Cushing:--Dr. Pryor wrote you by last mail the particulars of the calamity that has desolated our once beautiful town; I write now to request you to make an announcement in the "Telegraph," that I have ordered an entire new office, and expect to get my paper again under way in from two to three months, and I ask the indulgence of the patrons of the paper until then. I did not save a thing out of the office except my books. I heard already of preparations being commenced to rebuild several



of our stores, and hope ere many months to see our square built as substantially as it was before the fire.

Very truly yours, &c.

Jno. W. Swindells

P.S. A fire also occurred about 1 1/2 miles from town, on Monday noon - the residence of Mr. J. J. Eukens and J.S.C. Lenard. They were absent from home at the time, with their families, and lost everything. We learn also, yesterday, of a fire in Denton, on Sunday last, about noon, which consumed three stores.

In haste, J. W. S.

The Weekly Telegraph, July 26, 1860

[page 1, column 7: bottom of page]

The Dallas Conflagration - From Mr. Stackpole's letter to the Civilian, we copy the following estimate of the losses of various parties in the Dallas Conflagration:

W. W. Peak & Co., no insurance	\$18,000
A. Shirek " "	16,000
Crutchfield House no insurance	12,000
Dallas Herald Office " "	5,000
Smith, Murphy & Co. " "	20,000
E. M. Stackpole " "	20,000
Cockerel House, a three story brick, no insurance	25,000
Squire Smith's office	500
Gen. Good's law library	1,200
Dr. A. A. Johnson	500
E. Wester	3,000
A. Simon's new frame	1,000
Bartay, shoemaker	3,000
L. Reinhardt, jeweler	400
B. W. Stone, Lawyer	500
Carr, saddler	1,200
H. Herah, store and goods insured for about \$5,000	17,000

A. Simon, store and goods insured for about \$5,000	15,000
E. P. Nicholson, lawyer	1,400
D. P. P. Thomas' drug store	12,000
J. W. Elliott, goods and store	10,000
Caruth & Simon " "	3,000
R. R. Fletcher & Co., goods and store	2,000
J. C. McCoy, lawyer	3,000
Lynch, saddler	1,000

Only about \$10,000 insurance in all.  
[page 1, column 8: bottom of page]

An extra of the McKinney Messenger gives the following instances of fire in addition to these already published by us. - A steam mill at Millwood, in Collin County. Loss \$10,000. Storehouse of Mrs. Dupre, at Ladonia, Fannin County. Loss \$25,000. The mercantile establishment of Mr. Cate, at Black Jack Grove, Hopkins County. Loss \$30,000. The Express attributes the fires to incendiaries.

The woods south of Nacogdoches, between the Angelina and Neches Rivers, says the Chronicle of the 10th, have been on fire for several days. The fire has extended over a large scope of country, and a great deal of damage has been done.

Frank M. Collier

The Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, July 26, 1860

[p. 2 - Column 4 middle to bottom of page]

The letter from Mr. Welch gives an account of another of those destructive fires which caused so much suffering and loss in Northern Texas on the 8th just. They all appear to have been the work of incendiaries, no doubt Abolitionists who are either revenging themselves

for having been driven from the country or are attempting to destroy all property in that region. Words of execration all fail to do justice to the enormity of the crimes of these villains, devils in human shape. Let them but continue their outrages, and not all the blood of all the abolitionists in the Union will quench the fires they are kindling.

More of the North Texas Incendiarism!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE in Denton!!

\$99,000 Worth of Property Destroyed!

Fire at Pilot Point - Loss \$20,000!

Denton, Texas, Monday July 9th, '60.

Dear Telegraph: --About half past three o'clock on yesterday evening a fire was discovered in the counting room of the store of James M. Smoot, situated on the corner of Elm and Hickory streets, at the S.W. corner of the public square in the town of Denton. An alarm was immediately given and every effort made by the few who first arrived at the spot to save the books and goods, but to very little purpose. In a few moments the whole building was a mass of flames. A stiff breeze at the same time sprang up from the S.W. and in a few seconds the stores of Messrs B. & H. Jacobs, and of Messrs. Baines & Mounts were wrapped [sic] in flames. There were twenty five kegs of powder in a hogshead in the latter store, which in a few moments exploded with tremendous force, scattering fragments of the building and goods in every direction; pieces of burning timber, fragments of chains and casting were scattered for hundreds of yards, penetrating the buildings on the other side of the square and setting several of them on fire, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the few people that

happened to be in town that the remaining business portion of our thriving village was saved from the devouring elements, which, owing to the scarcity and distance of water at one time was thought inevitable. But the ladies (God bless them) came to the rescue, and notwithstanding the almost intolerable heat of the sun, soon brought sufficient water to save several buildings which we had almost given up to destruction. As it is, the whole west side of the public square with the solitary exception of Messr.s Blount & Seruggs store, on the extreme N.W. corner is in ashes.

Mr. Smoot had with his lady taken a ride in the country, but seeing the smoke and hearing the explosion in the direction of town he hastened back, and arrived in time only to behold the accumulation of long years of laborious toil and honest enterprise smouldering in ruins. The losses are as follows:

Mr. Smoot saved comparatively nothing. Books and all were burned. \$50,000 will not cover his loss. Messrs. Jacobs total loss 7000, Messrs. Baines and Mounts saved their books and a portion of their goods, their loss is estimated at \$20,000; a building belong to Ed Row partly finished, and a store house belonging to the Aldrich estate were also destroyed, Valued at some \$1200. Messrs. B. & S. store was in great danger and was probably only saved by the explosion spoken of above. The goods, however, were all removed. While I write, Mr. Turner, of the firm of Smoot & Turner, at Pilot Point brings the sad news that on the same day and at the same hour their store at that place was consumed by fire. Everything is a total loss. This swells Mrs. Smoots' losses on yesterday to \$60,000. Surely he can exclaim misfortune comes not single handed, but in

battalions. How the two fires originated at the same time in the two towns is wrapped in mystery, though we have but little doubt that they both must be the work of an incendiary. Our whole town is wrapped in gloom. Mr. Turner had made arrangements to put up another house, and on his way to this place to consult with his partner respecting the dimensions [sic] learned for the first time the disheartening news of our disaster.

Yours &c. OTIS G. WELCH

The Houston Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, July 31, 1860

[page 1, column 4: top of page]

#### ABOLITION DIABOLISM

The letter from our Dallas correspondent in to-day's paper gives the details of one of the most startling and diabolical plots [illegible] . . . civilized world. It opens up a depth of human depravity far surpassing the atrocities of the most savage barbarians, and before which John Brown's conspiracy pales as a rush light in the fires of hell.

The discovery of this conspiracy constitutes a revelation that may well arouse the minds of our citizens. That the emissaries of fanaticism can come among us and carry out such a plot to so great an extent would hardly have been believed. But the fact that they have done so should arouse public attention, and give direction to the eye of suspicion. Our soil is no place for anything but the dead bodies of men who could ever look with complacency on such scenes. When not only our cherished



institutions are attacked, but more when the very torch is set to our dwellings, the knife to the throats of our citizens and our wives and daughters parceled out to terrible outrages of these hellish miscreants; when this is done, not in one case alone nor in one neighborhood alone, but in a conspiracy which extends throughout hundreds of miles of territory, it is time to send the alarm throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is time for men to buckle on their armor. It is time for all true men to come together, and in the name of the people put to death and drive out every man who is not a friend of our institutions. We say this boldly as one who is by no means a man of blood or an advocate of violence. We say it freely, not knowing what of wicked animosity it may stir up in the minds of traitors. We would proclaim it in thunder tones that it might arouse the country, and be heard even to those northern recesses when these foul crimes have been concocted, and where now black hearted sanctimonious villains are preaching the inevitable tendency to these things.

An outraged country demands the blood of the murderers. SLaves who have thus been had by the false teachings of wicked fanatics, to commit deeds which render their lives a forfeit, demand the blood of the guilty. The peace of the country that has been broken up demands it. Let the whole people organize for protection and and [sic] vengeance.

The Houston Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, July 31, 1860

[page 1 columns 7 and 8 entire,  
and top half of column 9]

Later From Dallas

A most Diabolical Plot!

UNHEARD OF SCOUNDRELISM!!

Fire! Murder! Destruction!

Startling Developments!!!!

Full Particulars

Baylor's Scalps, Politics, Etc.

Special correspondence of the Houston Telegraph

Dallas, July 21st, 1860

EDITOR TELEGRAPH:-The burning of Dallas and several farm houses in this county, has led to the discovery of a most diabolical plot to devastate the whole of Northern Texas. At first it was believed that the fire was accidental, but the successive burning of farm houses and the firing of many other towns, and stores in this section, caused reflecting men to adopt means to ferret out, if possible, the cause of such wholesale destruction. It seemed almost impossible that so many places should be fired simultaneously, and that that should be accidental. The out-houses, graneries, oats and grain of Mr. Crill Miller, were destroyed a few days after the destruction of Dallas. This led to the arrest of some white men, whose innocence was proved beyond a doubt. Several negroes belonging to Mr. Miller, were taken up and examined, and developments of the most

startling character elicited. A plot to destroy the country was revealed, and every circumstance even to the minutiae, detailed--Nearly or quite a hundred negroes have been arrested, and upon a close examination separate and apart from each other, they deposed to the existence of a plot of conspiracy to lay waste the country by fire and assassination--to impoverish the land by the destruction of the provision, arms and ammunition, and then when a state of helplessness, a general revolt of the negroes was to begin on the first Monday in August, the day of election for State officers. This conspiracy is aided and abetted by abolition emissaries from the North, and by those in our midst. The details of the plot, and its modus operandi, are these: Each county in Northern Texas has a supervisor in the person of a white man, whose name is not given; each county laid off into districts under the sub-agents of the villain who controls the action of the negroes in said districts, by whom the firing was to be done. Many of our most prominent citizens were signled out for assassination whenever they made their escape from their burning homes--Negroes never before suspected, are implicated, and the insurrectionary movement is widespread to an extent truly alarming. In some places the plan was conceived in every form shocking to the mind, and frightful in its results. Poisoning was to be added, and the old females to be slaughtered along with the men and the young and handsome women to be parceled out amongst these infamous scoundrels. They had even gone so far as to designate their choice, and certain ladies had already been selected as the victims of these misguided monsters. Fortunately, the country has been saved from the accomplishment of these horrors; but then,

a fearful duty remains for us. The negroes have been incited to these infernal proceedings by abolitionists, and the emissaries of certain preachers who were expelled from this county last year. Their agents have been busy amongst us, and many of them have been in our midst. Some of them have been identified, but have fled from the country, others still remain, to receive a fearful accountability from an outraged and infuriated people. Nearly a hundred negroes have testified that a large reinforcement of abolitionists are expected on the 1st August, and these to be aided by recruits from the Indian tribes, while the Rangers are several hundred miles to the North of us. It was desired to destroy [missing text] . . . thusiastic in professions for the ticket. In all honor and candor, I do not know a Sam Houston man in this county. If one is here I have not seen him. From every county surrounding this, we hear of nothing bu Breckenridge and Lane men and meetings. It is no time now to look to local and party divisions--the country must be saved, and Breck and Lane can do it.

The investigation of this unholy conspiracy is now going on in our town and surrounding counties. I will keep you posted as new developments are made. John Brown and his followers were fools compared with the men engaged in this affair. Developments of the most alarming character, and calculated to shake our government to its very centre, are looked for. In haste, P.

The Weekly Telegraph, July 31, 1860

[page 1, middle of column 10]

Texas Items

The Corpus Christi Ranchero has an article deprecating the "abuse" of Judge Watrous by a portion of the Texas Press.

Incendiaries in Texas--If the town of Tyler has, thus far, escaped the disastrous fate of Dallas and Denton, it has not been because of the forbearance of the prowling scoundrels who appear to have entered into an elaborate and systematic scheme for the devastation of the entire north of the State. The intentions of the town-burners with regard to Tyler are apparent from the following, which we take from the Reporter of the 18th:

Our town, on Monday night last, was thrown into a fever of excitedness by the detection of an individual, a stranger in our place, in the act of firing the town. He was shot at two or three times by the patrol, but succeeded in making his escape, not, it is hoped, without carrying with him some evidence of the skill of our marksmen. Our people are on the alert, and woe to the scoundrel who, arrested in the act, falls into their hands. The tree is now growing, and the rope is twisted for his benefit; and brief will be the time allowed him for settling up his worldly affairs.

And so the citizens of Tyler are indebted solely to their good luck and vigilance for their continued prosperity.

Our opinion is that, when any of these scoundrels are caught and hung, they will be found to hail from the Ohio Western Reserve. In other sections of the North anti-slavery zeal is, fortunately, usually found associated in the minds of fanatics with a wholesome regard for the integrity of their hides; but on the Reserve it takes the form of a



fiendish and malignant madness, which will stop short of neither arson nor murder in its hostility to the South.

The Houston Weekly Telegraph, July 31, 1860

[page 2, column 2]

The Insurrection Excitement

Public Meetings, etc.

In view of the disturbances on our northern bounday, a large meeting of slave owners was held in the town of Anderson, on the 26th. A vigilance committee was organized, and resolutions adopted recommending the expulsion of all white persons suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments, reprobating the practice of giving general passes, and selling liquor and arms to slaves, and recommending all ministers of the Gospel to abstain from preaching to slaves during the present year.

It has been ascertained that the negroes of Grimes county have held secret meetings, and many of them are supplied with arms. The action of the people in forming a vigilance committee is well-timed.

A like meeting was held in Hampstead on the same day, at which precautionary measures were taken. The Courier learns that a suspicious character, dressed in black, has been seen lurking about, at late hours of the night, where he could not possibly have any legitimate business. Suspicious characters should be closely watched.

The Reporter urges that a meeting should be held in Richmond.

We learn from private advices that there has been some excitement in

Washington county. The Ranger, of Friday, makes mention of the holding of meetings about Brenham, and the appointment of a vigilance committee.

A letter in the Waco Democrat, written from Waxahachie, by Judge Buford, of Dallas, confirms the accounts of the troubles in Ellis and Dallas. It says:

Since you left this place the investigations of the vigilance committee of Dallas has [sic] led to very important discoveries, implicating nearly all the negroes of Ellis and adjoining counties. To-day a committee was organized in this county, who have ascertained the existence of a most perfect and thorough organization, having for its object an indiscriminate massacre of the white population. Under the lash the negroes have admitted that they had in their possession deadly poisons, to be administered to their masters' families in food; and when demanded of them, they have gone to the kitchen and produced the poison.

There was some excitement in Austin last week, arising from an attempt to burn the town. An efficient night watch has been organized.

In Fayette county a band of runaways was thought to have been organized, to make a break for Mexico.

In Wood county a public meeting was held on the 19th, and a vigilance committee was appointed, as well as a watch for the town of Quitman. The movement was deemed prudential on account of the reports from Dallas, Denton and Ellis counties. On the night of the 20th a man was seen approaching one of the stores with a bundle of shavings. The guard fired a shot gun at him, but he escaped.

The Gilmer Tribune reports the arrest of three negroes in that town on the 19th. They had in their possession passes, papers, and various documents, way-bills to the Indian Nation, pistols, powder, caps and

writing materials. They said they were from Henderson County.

The house of Dr. W. W. Stell, of Lamar County, was fired by a negro on the 16th, and completely burned.

On the 19th there was held in Paris a meeting at which precautionary measures were adopted and patrols recommended.

The Henderson New Era urges vigilance and watchfulness on the part of the people.

A runaway negro was shot near Victoria last Sunday week.

In every part of the State the people appear to be on the alert, and we have no fear of any further outbreak. The troubles in Ellis, Dallas, Denton and Tarrant counties will be settled by the citizens. The committees at work there are composed of the best men in the several counties, and seem determined to make a clean thing of the matter. They are receiving the support of the whole population.

Some of the papers affect to ridicule the idea that this has been an outbreak planned and controlled by Abolitionists. We think there can be no earthly doubt of the fact. The plot seems to have been deep laid and widespread. A large amount of imported arms and ammunition have been discovered in negroes' hands, and in one instance (Fort Worth) an arsenal was seized, having fifty shot guns and fifty revolvers, ready for distribution to the negroes by a white man. The white man was of course hung to the nearest tree. The plan was to be executed simulataneously in several counties, and in the same way in all. Stores and dwelling houses were burned, and others were to have been burned. The people were to have been attacked on election day and killed by poisen, by shotting, etc., and

the whole band was to rendezvous for fifty miles around, and march in a body to Kansas, or Mexico.

The negroes from all parts of Dallas, Ellis and Denton counties have confessed sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes under the lash, but all to the same effect, and all reporting the same features of the plot. The investigations of the committees have necessarily been carried on with closed doors, and it has been deemed prudent to make no publication of the names of parties implicated until they shall be able to establish their guilt, and above all, till they shall be able to arrest them.

It seems that outside of these counties the plot was not so well laid, and attempts to carry it out have thus far failed. It is very doubtful to our minds whether it extended as far as some think, though the patrols established in many of the counties will be apt to bring to light all the facts in the case. We believe, however, that the plot was only perfected in Dallas and Denton, but had it not been discovered, then it would have been extended to half the counties in the State.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of whatever may transpire in these movements, as fast as information is received.

The Weekly Telegraph, Thursday, July 31, 1860

[page 2, column 3]

LATER FROM NORTHERN TEXAS

Conspiracy discovered in Waxahachie

TWO WHITE MEN HUNG

We are without any further letters from our own correspondents in Northern Texas, except from McKinney, in Collin county, which says that

McKinney still survives but that there is a regular guard watching both night and day.

From Dallas we learn that some one or two white men have been hung, but this report comes on rumor alone.

From Waxahachie we have seen a letter written by a merchant to his correspondent in this city, which gives some of the details of a conspiracy there to murder the people and destroy the town in a manner similar to that of Dallas. The plot was to have been carried out last Sunday. It was discovered, however, and two white men whose names are not given, were hung on Saturday last the 21st inst. Some twenty-odd negroes were to be hung also next week. The danger was believed to be over, though the people were constantly watching, and were almost worn down with their vigilance. This letter is written in German, and we may not have got all the matters contained, but believe we have the principal facts.

The fact seems to be apparent that there has been a wide spread conspiracy in the northern counties, made up by wicked white men, abolitionists, by which it was intended to burn the houses, kill the people and run the negroes off into Mexico. Fortunately it has been discovered, not in time to prevent the destruction by fire of half a million of property, but in time to save the lives of the people, and it is hoped to bring the ringleaders particularly the hellish inciters of the negroes to condign [sic] punishment.

#### Further Particulars

Mr. Cruger, who is just down from the Upper Country, confirms the accounts we have received from Dr. Pryor. He says the vigilance

committees are composed of the best men in several counties, that they are acting with great coolness and deliberation, and that the people have the utmost confidence in them. He also states that in Dallas they have some eight or ten negroes who appeared to be the ringleaders in confinement. They will probably be hung. They had whipped some seventy or eighty who knew of the conspiracy but failed to inform on the conspirators. - In Waxahachie the discovery was made through the voluntary confession of a negro woman belonging to Mr. Marchbanks. Throughout the whole region, embracing Dallas, Ellis, Tarrant and Denton counties the testimony of the negroes has been the same. They have all agreed in saying that they were to burn the houses and murder the women on the 1st Monday in August. They were then to attack the people at the polls, aided by the reinforcement of the expected abolition band, and having got possession of arms, provisions, etc., fight their way to Mexico.

When Mr. Cruger left Waxahachie, last Monday, there was a rumor that there had been two men hung in Dallas, and he thinks these must be the men alluded to in the letter from which the above items concerning the Waxahachie conspiracy were taken. The people in all parts of the country are thoroughly aroused, and will not stop until the whole plot is laid bare and the offenders so far as possible are brought to justice.

The various rumors which get into circulation at times like this, of fires, etc., in different parts of the country should not obtain even the attention of the people until they are confirmed. The report that Belknap was burned arose from an accidental fire in the government buildings there. There has been no attempt to burn Brenham as reported. It is

understood that the report from there was caused by the burning of some trash in the back yard for the court-house. We do not put any faith in the rumor that the Capitol at Austin had been fired. We regard the rumor that Marshall has been burned as a sheer fabrication. A letter received from that place by us, dated the 20th, makes no mention of any disturbance there, or anything unusual, except short crops.

The fires at Dallas and Denton appear to have been the work of incendiaries. At Waxahachie, as appears by the confession of the negroes, a negro was detailed to burn that place on the eighth, the same day as the fire at Dallas and Denton, but while in town for the purpose, a box of matches accidentally got on fire in the store of Oldham and the alarm so frightened the negro that he fled from the town. Afterward as he was about to carry out his instructions, a negro who had come fifteen miles for the purpose in the night informed him that the plot had been discovered in Dallas, and that they were hanging all the negroes and warned him to drop the matter. This saved Waxahachie.

We have reports from Grimes, but they want confirmation, and we will not report them. The people are, however, everywhere on the alert and suspicious characters are being closely watched.

The State Gazette, Austin, Saturday August 4, 1860 - p. 2 Column 7,8

Letter from Dallas/bottom of page

More startling developments--Several negroes hung. Among others the Incendiary who burnt the town of Dallas--Investigations still going on--Poison found in the hands of Negroes.

The following letter is from one of the most reliable citizens of Dallas, addressed to the editor of this paper:

Dallas, Saturday, July 21, 1860

The excitement consequent upon the revelations made by Negroes under examination, continues unabated. Already nearly a hundred blacks have been arrested and examined separately before a committee of Vigilance, appointed for that purpose. This committee consists of the most respectable and responsible gentlemen of this county, whose proceedings have been characterized by the utmost prudence and moderation. During so much excitement and confusion it seems almost a miracle that so much forethought and deliberation should govern their actions. Such developments and such outrages would seem to indicate a speedy resort to extreme measures; but in this instance they have acted with as much calmness as if no public calamity had befallen the community, and as if no extraordinary emergency had called them from their homes.

Crowds of men are in Dallas, anxious and eager to lend their assistance, and ready to quell every disturbance that threatens the peace of the State. The developments are of the most startling character, unfolding the most diabolical plot that the wickedness of men could invent to destroy this whole section of the country.

At the town of Lancaster the same general plot was revealed--to burn the town, to poison the inhabitants, to assassinate the aged females, and to seize and appropriate the young and handsome for their villainous purposes. Thank God! this unhallowed conspiracy has been nipped in the bud, and the country saved from such a scene of horrors.



Investigations are going on in all directions and startling disclosures are being made.

Monday, July 23. An immense concourse of people from all parts of the country is here awaiting the action of the committee of Vigilance. The stage came in from Waxahachie yesterday, bringing news of the high state of excitement in that town. The conspiracy and insurrectionary spirit extend to that place in all the horrid forms contemplated at this place. Throughout the country as far as we can learn the same thing exists. That town was destined to be burned, the people to be poisoned and slaughtered, and the remaining property to be distributed among the victorious blacks. On Red Oak Creek the chief poisoner had been arrested and executed. Negroes at Waxahachie have been detected with the poison in their possession; and a runner in town yesterday reports that there have been several executions at that place. We have not yet received the particulars.

The committee of Vigilance have been in session all day, and this evening, they announced that 3 of the ringleaders of the insurrection are to be hanged tomorrow--These hardened scoundrels were among the most hardened and unscrupulous of the whole number. The decision seems to give general satisfaction. The crowd dispersed after this announcement, and a strong guard was detailed to watch the jail in which are confined 6 or 8 of the criminals. The police are active and unremitting in their efforts and it would be impossible for the whole abolition fraternity to surprise us now, although we might easily be overpowered. They 'would have to fight for it' however.

Tuesday, July 24. This evening at 4 o'clock the 3 ringleaders, Sam, Cato, and Patrick were escorted from the jail under a strong guard to the place of execution. An immense concourse of citizens and Negroes assembled to witness their exit from the scene of their wickedness. As they passed through the town they surveyed with composure the ruins of the once flourishing town that now lay in a blackened mass before them. Patrick Jennings (so called) remained calm and collected during the whole day, and betrayed no remorse or feeling whatever in view of his approaching doom. He it was who fired the town, and that night after its destruction glorified himself for the deed, and pronounced it only the commencement of the good work. These facts were obtained from many witnesses who testified to the same facts without any hesitations or contradictions of each others' statements. Sam Smith, so called from the name of his master was an old Negro preacher who had imbibed most of his villainous principles from 2 abolition preachers Blunt and McKinney, who lived in the country a year before, and had had much intercourse with said Negro; this old negro was a deep dyed villain. Cato had always enjoyed a bad reputation. They met their fate with a composure worthy of a better cause. Patrick Jennings with unparalleled nonchalance died with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and refused to make any statement whatever.

They were hung on the bank of the river above town and are buried beneath the gallows.

Investigations are still going on throughout the country, all of which tend to confirm the facts elicited at this place. The evidence obtained before the committee will be published in due time. More anon.

[page 1, column 5, top of page]

More Incendiarism!

Fire in Austin - Loss \$30,000

The State Gazette has an account of a serious fire at Austin on the 26th instant, by which Mr. Geo. Glasscock's steam mill and machinery were burned to the ground, together with some four hundred and fifty bushels of wheat.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and following several unsuccessful attempt to set fire to Austin, leads to the belief that it has some connection with the recent Abolition incendiaries in northern Texas.

The loss was \$30,000, and there was no insurance.

The Weekly Telegraph, August 7, 1860

[page 1, column 8]

July 29

More of the Up-Country Excitement--The  
Vigilance Committee doing their Work

Dr. Pryor writes to the State Gazette, under the date of Dallas, July 23 and 24, the following additional particulars of the progress of the Vigilance Committee in their work of ferreting out the guilty parties in the late outrages in that county:

The Vigilance Committee have been in session all day, and this evening they announced that three of the ringleaders of the insurrection are to be hanged tomorrow. These scoundrels were among the most hardened

and unscrupulous of the whole number. The decision seems to give general satisfaction. The crowd dispersed after this announcement, and a strong guard was detailed to watch the jail in which are confined six or eight of the criminals. The police are active and unremitting in their efforts, and it would be impossible for the whole abolitionist fraternity to surprise us now, although we might be easily overpowered. They would have to fight for it, however.

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Investigations are still going on throughout the country, all of which tend to confirm the facts elicited at this place. The evidence obtained before the committee will be published in due time. More anon.

The Quitman incendiary, who was fired upon and escaped, leaving his shavings and matches in front of Sparks' law office, had not been discovered. The Herald extra says:

Since our paper yesterday, [giving an account of the attempted incendiarism] made its appearance, we learn that Mr. Ed Pollit, residing some fifteen or eighteen miles south of this place, saw a stranger, on Thursday last, of suspicious appearance. He came to Mr. Pollit through the woods, and inquired if he could get through to Quitman, and came on in this direction. On the day after the attempt to fire the town, about noon, a man, answering fully the description, came through the woods to Mr. Cilbreath's, about fourteen miles southeast of this place. He said he was lost. What a stranger can mean by straggling through the woods is a question which very naturally excites suspicion.-- Some of the citizens are inclined to the opinion, from a combination of circumstances, that this is the identical man shot at on last Friday night.

We give these circumstances as we hear them, thinking, perhaps, they may lead to some light on the subject.

The Herald says:

Our streets are now nightly guarded with eight men, who will require a strict account from all who may be seen lurking in suspicious places, white or black; and slaves will not be permitted to straggle through the town at a late hour, even with the written permission of masters, unless on urgent business, and then not without the company of a guard.

We believe every city and town in the State, or nearly every one, is now guarded by a vigilant volunteer night police. There are no evidences amounting to anything of there having been any plot in the Southern half of the State. Still, these vigilant guards have done much good in arresting vagabond white men, and runaway negroes. For obvious reasons their operations do not find their way into print, though the volunteers in all this section of the country, so far as we know, report all their doings to the municipal governments.

The Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, August 7, 1860

[page 1, column 9 entire]

Public Meeting at Lynchburg

A call for a public meeting, signed by Dr. J. C. Massie and thirty other citizens of the neighborhood, was posted at Lynchburg, and in obedience to the call a large number of highly respectable citizens assembled on this day.

On motion of J. C. Walker, Dr. Massie was called to the chair, and Dr. Frost appointed secretary.

The chairman, in a very feeling and eloquent manner, alluded to the

object of the meeting, and demonstrated satisfactorily that it was to the interest of all parties, slaveholders as well as non-slaveholders, to stand by the institutions of the country, and not only to suppress a servile insurrection, but to prevent the spread of Black Republican sentiments.

On motion of Capt. Walker, a committee was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen: Capt. J. C. Walker, Col. A. H. Hite, Mr. W. M. McCormick, M. McKinsey, Lt. West, J. C. Habermehl, T. J. Hare, Dr. Hartridge, J. McCormick, A. McCormick.

The committee retired, and after being absent a few minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We, the citizens of the southern portion of Harris county, have read with feelings of the deepest concern the insurrectionary movement now prevailing along our northwestern frontier, and not knowing the extent of its ramifications but believe that there is a wide-spread conspiracy; therefore be it Resolved, that "the discovery of this conspiracy constitutes a revelation that may well arouse the minds of our citizens. That the emissaries of fanaticism can come among us and carry out such a plot, to so great an extent, would hardly have been believed. But the fact that they have done so should arouse public attention and give direction to the eye of suspicion. Our soil is no place for anything but the dead bodies of men who could even look with complacency on such scenes. When not only our cherished institutions are attacked, but more--when the very torch is set to our dwellings, the knife is to the throat of our citizens, and our wives and daughters parceled out to the terrible outrages of these hellish miscreants; when this is done, not in one case alone, nor in one neighborhood alone, but in a conspiracy which extends throughout hundreds of miles of territory, it is time to sound the alarm throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is time for men to buckle on their armor. It is time for all true men to come together, and in the name of the people put to death or drive out every man who is not a friend to our institutions. We say this boldly, as men who are by no

means men of blood, or advocates of violence. We say it freely, and knowing what of wicked animosity it may stir up in the minds of traitors. We would proclaim it in thunder tones, that it might arouse the country, and be heard even to those northern recesses where these foul crimes have been concocted, and where now black-hearted, sanctimonious villains are preaching the inevitable tendency to these things.

Resolved, That an outraged country demands the blood of these fiends in human shape, and we pledge ourselves to aid and assist our friends at a moment's call.

Resolved, That, as it is established beyond all doubt that this insurrectionary movement was instigated by some northern preachers who were expelled from the county of Dallas last year, and as it is equally believed by this meeting that nine out of ten of the Black Republican lecturers at the North are preachers of the Gospel, and that their hellish doctrines are promulgated from the temples of the living God, therefore be it

Resolved, That we will not countenance any preacher who comes amongst us from a Black Republican State, unless he comes with such vouchers as will satisfy our community.

The report of the committee was received, and the resolutions were then unanimously adopted; whereupon Mr. Roper introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a patrol from such of the citizens present as shall volunteer for that purpose--whereupon every citizen present volunteered and enrolled his name.

The chair appointed the following gentleman Captains of Patrol: Ben E. Roper, Chas. H. Mason, A. P. Tompkins, T. J. Hare, John Cresswell, Richard West--who have power to enroll the names of any who choose to volunteer.

Captain John C. Walker introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That if any citizen present should suspect or hear of any abolition emissary in our midst, he shall report to the chairman, who shall give notice for a meeting immediatley, to attend to such a case.

Dr. Massie introduced the following resolution:



Resolved, That the editorial in the Telegraph of July 26, upon the subject of this insurrectionary excitement, is a bold, firm, courageous, manly article, and the sentiments therein enunciated meet our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That the Houston and Galveston newspapers be requested to publish the above proceedings.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

J. C. Massie, Ch'n.

C. T. Frost, Sec.  
Lynchburg, July 31

The Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, August 7, 1860

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LETTER FROM DALLAS

Execution of the Incendiaries-Some Important Developments-  
Danger of too much Indulgence-Railroad Sentiment-Cotton the  
Poisen of Abolitionism-Importance of pushing the Railroads ahead-  
Flournoy and McAdoo-Breckenridge and Lane-A Promising Son of Old Kentucky

Dallas, July 25

Ed. Telegraph: Three negro men, the leaders in the insurrectionary plot, were executed at this place last Tuesday evening. One of them, Pat Jennings, was the man who applied the torch to the town of Dallas, and one of the most prominent of those who were engaged in the work. Sam Smith, another and a preacher, was a hardened old scoundrel, and the third--old Cato--had always borne a bad character in this county. They were taken out of jail, escorted to the place of execution by the military, and, in the presence of a large concourse of people, expiated their crimes as justice demanded. They betrayed no discomposure in view of the awful fate before them. Pat positively refused to say anything,

and died with as much indifference as if he had been about his ordinary occupation. With unparalleled nonchalance, he retained his chew of tobacco in his mouth, and died with it there. They hung about twenty minutes, Pat dying very hard, and the other two without a struggle--the former by asphyxia and the two latter by dislocation of the cervical vertebrae.

This is a fearful warning to the rest, who yet may share the same fate. In Waxahachie many important developments have been made, and a large amount of poison found in the possession of negroes. The whole affair will have the most important results. The dangerous sentiments entertained by some people will be shown up in their practical results, and be laid open before the country in their naked deformity, stripped of all adventitious coloring. Men in high places will find a practical interpretation of their political dogmas in the view taken of them by deluded negroes. The plot to devastate northern Texas is dated from a certain time, and based upon facts calculated to mislead a people no better informed than our negro population. The danger of suffering negroes to go out to celebrations, to hear political speeches and to hold meetings of their own, is rendered apparent by the developments connected with this matter. We have learned a lesson, and will profit by it.

What of the railroad, Cushing? For Heaven's sake hurry on the work. Thousands of our rich, broad acres are lying idle and useless now, that would be white with cotton if our road was completed. Cotton is poison to the abolitionist. He cannot breathe in a cotton field; it is worse to him than hemp, and if we had the means of transportation we could supply your

market with inexhaustible quantities of the raw material. We are in the right latitude, and our soil the most prolific, and better adapted to cotton than corn or anything else, as its growth fully testifies; and yet we are left to the mercies of the villainous hordes of abolitionists, who wish to play their Kansas game upon us. Give us our road, to which we are entitled by the contributions of our citizens three or four years ago, and then we will be safe. But without this, who knows what may happen?

Flournoy and McAdoo closed their canvass at this place on Saturday last, by not speaking at all. They spoke at Kaufman the day before. I have heard the highest encomiums passed upon Flournoy. He is spoken of as one of the most promising young men in Texas. He has begun a brilliant career, and will make a name for himself, depend upon it. He will sweep the whole of this portion of the State, notwithstanding that the Opposition have flooded the country with their "Constitution and Union" tickets. The people will not be humbugged again.

As regards the Presidential candidates, it is all one way. "Breckenridge and Lane" is the watchword of almost every man. Bell and Everett have a few--precious few--supporters in this county; Douglass two or three; Houston none; Lincoln none.

There will be a ratification meeting at this place during court, and at McKinney very soon. By the way, it may not be amiss, right here, to pay just a small compliment to a son of Old Kentucky who has settled in our town, and who has already distinguished himself as an orator and a sound politician. Mr. Adams, a young lawyer, is destined to figure largely in the politics of the country. A man of enlarged views, an

orator, a statesman of the best information upon the political history of the country, he will make a useful member of society. Moreover, he has always been a democrat, through sunshine and storm, always the same. Such men are the men for the times. The talent of the country--the young and rising men of the country--are mostly with us in the great struggle for Southern equality and Southern rights.--Victory will surely perch upon our banner and crown us with success. I am happy to state that the leading and most talented men of the Opposition are with us in the fight for Breck and Lane. We welcome them cordially, but hope that the scenes of '59 will never be re-enacted against us, when men who had been with us long enough to get some influence, turned upon the bosom that warmed them into life, and stung it to death. God grant that we may have no more of this. P.

The Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, August 14, 1860

[page 1, top of column 4]

from The Houston Telegraph, August 9, 1860

Thursday, August 9 - Insurrectionary Excitement in Montgomery!

We have received letters from Montgomery dated on the 3rd and the 5th inst., from which we learn there is considerable excitement in that county about the negroes. It seems that a white man by the name of Simmons was arrested on the 2d and put in jail. He was implicated by several negroes who say he was their agent to furnish them with arms.

On the 4th there was a large meeting of citizens in Montgomery, which appointed a Vigilance Committee. This Committee was at last accounts investigating the whole affair. They had not yet reported on Simmons

case. The Sheriff had resigned to be out of their way, the Committee by the common consent of the people having all the authority.

We learn by word of mouth that Col. Shannon, of that county, observing something wrong in the deportment of his negroes Saturday night, had them taken up and separately examined. They all concur in saying that they had formed a plot to burn his premises and murder him and his family, and then escape.

The polls yesterday in Montgomery and Grimes were but slimly attended, and but a small vote given. We have not yet the result.

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We learn that a man by the name of Williamson, who had been suspected of tampering with negroes at the Navosota City Depot, was arrested there on Saturday. On being brought to trial, none but negro evidence appeared against him, in consequence of which he was not convicted, though it was perfectly evident that he had received stolen property from the negroes for months, and that the negroes by his instigation were to have set fire to the town and made their escape on Sunday night. It was decided to send him out of the State, by way of Galveston. - We can but think that in his case, if the facts have been correctly detailed to us, there was a shorter way out of the State than Galveston, and that for once the shortest way across was the nearest way home. Let our people know that every soundrel of this kind who leaves our State alive, is either turned loose upon our sister States, or is sent as our most blood thirsty enemy with all the knowledge of a spy in the camps of our foes. The great law of self preservation is the first law of nature. We must obey that law wherever

it lead.

The Weekly Telegraph, August 14, 1860

from the Houston Telegraph, August 9, 1860

[page 1, column 5, bottom of page]

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The Tribune on Incendiarism

[from the New York Tribune]

For a year or two back, itinerant preachers of the Gospel have been maltreated and run out of Texas as Abolitionists, on no other proof than the admitted fact that they belonged to the Methodist Church North. Several were thus abused in and run out of Dallas county last year. Of late several buildings have been burned in that city, and it is coolly assumed that the Abolitionists are at the bottom of the crime. It is, of course, possible that some of the abused Methodists, or those who sympathized with them, have thus revenged their wrongs; but it is far more probable that the incendiaries have contrived at the same time to satiate private malice and to excite a fresh and murderous crusade against those they are pleased to term Abolitionists. The pretense of an Anti-Slavery conspiracy, looking to a rebellion in Texas, is farcical. Those who countenance do not believe it.

There are a great many people in the North who believe the Tribune. We should be glad if that paper would state the truth in this matter. The only clergyman ever run out of Dallas county was Mr. McKinney, and with

him an individual named Blount. They were run out because they openly preached abolitionism, and endeavored to excite insurrection among the negroes.

The "cool assumption" on the part of the people of Dallas that Abolitionists are at the bottom of the incendiarism, is founded on the testimony of more than a hundred negroes, who were examined separately, and without any knowledge of each other's evidence, but who all agreed in stating that white men had urged them to destroy the towns and burn the dwellings of their masters through the country and then, on the day of the election in August, to rise and murder their masters, ravish the women, and rush in a body to Kansas or Mexico.

The pretense of an Anti-Slavery conspiracy, farcical as it appears in the Tribune, will be well known to several of the readers of the Tribune to be founded on facts they have had a hand in. It is indeed a terrible fact, and shows the irrepressible conflict in a light which we believe would convert half of the Republicans from a participation in its support, could they but know the facts of the case, as we here see them.

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The Weekly Telegraph, August 14, 1860

[page 1, column 7: top of page]

Texas Items

The McKinney Messenger speaks of the insurrectionary danger as special and imminent. How does it like the discredit cast upon the reports generally, by the Sam Houston press of the State? Old Sam, finding his hands full with trying to defeat Maj. Johns, feels no interest

in the people who elected him, and his press, of course, endeavor to prepare the public mind to excuse his neglect.

The Messenger mentions the burning of a store at Black Jack Grove, and another at McCownsville, on the afternoon of the 8th. The total destruction by all the fires in Northern Texas now amounts to three quarters of a million dollars.

The Ft. Worth Chief says that a public meeting in that town, on the 18th, endorsed the proceedings of the parties who hung W. H. Crawford. This was the man who had arms for distribution to the negroes.

Col. Johnson's rangers were, at last account, in the Wichita Mountains, hunting redskins.

The Goliad Messenger says that if any of the black-hearted villains who have been engaged in the abolition plots in Northern Texas wish to look at the stars through a live oak, they had better come along to Goliad at once. There are plenty of trees all ready for the purpose.

The Weekly Telegraph, August 14, 1860

[page 2, column 2, middle of page]

#### The Texas Disturbances

Every mail brings us accounts of some new outbreak--some further disturbance--some incendiarism, or some murder in the interior; and nearly all of these things are directly traced to negroes who have been tampered with by white men, or to vagabond white abolitionists themselves.

That there has been anything like a well matured plot for an insurrection, beyond the limits of the counties of Dallas, Ellis and Denton, we do not believe: but that white men have passed through very



many counties in the State, stirring up disaffection in the minds of the negroes, we have the most undoubted evidence. There may have been a plot concocted, to be extended through the whole State. Perhaps there was. If so, it has defeated itself--the first note of alarm having put the people in every section on the alert, and set them to watching. Still there is mischief yet lurking among us. The emissaries of the plot, if plot there was, though foiled in their original plan, yet appear to be traveling about the country. The fires at Austin, Henderson and other places, and the attempted fires in Tyler, Gilmer and a dozen other towns. Besides these fires, negroes are daily discovered in different parts of the State, at points widely different from each other, supplied with arms and ammunition. Runaways are taken up, who, under the lash, confess that they were enticed away by white men. Insubordination on plantations leads to inquiry, and in all cases, the investigations show that the seeds of disaffection have been sown in the minds of the slaves.

In every part of the State the people are watchful. Vigilance committees, composed of the best citizens, have been found in nearly every county. Scarcely a day passes but some agent of those committees passes through Houston, having in charge a suspicious character, taking him out of the State. Whenever anything is proven beyond possibility of a doubt, a halter at the nearest tree, expiates the guilt. We have accounts of the hanging of at least ten or twelve men, of whom five have been whites, according to the verdict of these committees.

We uphold the action of these Committees, so far as it has come to our knowledge. It is one of those cases, wherein the slow process of the

law cannot be trusted. It is one of those cases, wherein the great law of self defense demands that communities should act in their primary capacity, and rid themselves and mankind, of all the cut throats they can lay their hands upon.

Let the vigilance be kept up. Let no stranger pass through the State, who cannot give a clear account of himself. Cases of hardships will no doubt occur, but the people must protect themselves. Let all men of suspicious character be doubly watched, and the first impropriety let them be taken from the State. Where any evidence of tampering with the negroes occurs, let the proof be positive, and then, let the punishment be swift and terrible. Tampering with negroes at times like this, is murder, and should meet with the murderer's fate.

A man found laying a train to a powder magazine for the purpose of blowing up a town, would not be considered the less guilty, because he was discovered before he had applied the match. So should not the villains, who are trying to convert the servile populaion into a magazine of destruction. Still, we cannot urge too much caution on the part of the people, in keeping all their proceedings strictly in the hands of the best citizens. Let no person have a place in the Committee who has not the entire confidence of the whole community. A Vigilance Committee is a two edged sword, a powerful instrument of protection in righteous hands, but a more powerful instrument of evil, in the hands of unworthy men. Let no evil be done by these committees, and their acts as well as their very formation will carry a moral force, which will not only save the people now, but protect them for the future. Let it be known that the population

of Texas, as one man, will rise up at the first sign of abolitionism, and visit its propagators with certain vengeance, and it will not be long before the misguided, and the wicked enemies of our institution, will be cautious of putting their heads between the jaws of the lion.

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The Weekly Telegraph, August 14, 1860

[page 2, column 4: bottom of page]

#### THE SPIRIT OF ABOLITIONISM

To give our readers some idea of the Lafayette, Ind. Journal, an office which has hitherto done a thriving business in supplying blank books for County and District clerks in Texas, we copy the following from that paper. It is a part of an article on the subject of the Texas troubles. After giving a falsely colored account of driving out parson McKinney from Texas, and going on to say that the memory of the affair had faded from the public mind, the Journal says:

Humanity will vindicate itself. Power for a time may suppress the voice of justice yet it will be heard, and though the voice be still and small at first, like the silent and mysterious whisperings of the avant couriers of the coming tempest, they but precede and presage the steady march of the tornado whose voice and power shall yet fill the land. After months of quiet we hear afar off in Texas, even in that land of darkness, mutterings of vengeance for wrongs we had ourselves forgotten. Violence, wrong, evil legislation cannot prevent it. Justice will not sleep always.

With the particulars of the Texas troubles we are not advised, except as reported by telegraph, yet we hear enough to convince us that they have awakened the unquiet spirit of old John Brown, and that they will find that they have raised a spirit which will not bow down at their bidding.

Thus we find in a paper published in this hot bed of John Brownism, an acknowledgment of what the New York Tribune has denied, and the New

York Times affects to ridicule as an idle electioneering tale that this incendiarism is the work of abolitionists, in fact of the professed minister of that Gospel which teaches peace. That the ministers of the gospel as detailed to northern abolitionists, are in other words, first inciters to rebellion; then when punished for their misdeeds, become at once incendiaries, murderers, indeed wretches who surpass devils in hell in wickedness. Well, their dupes are getting their deserts. The original rascals will not get theirs until they find them among the torments of the damned.

Citizens of the South, will you have men of such sentiments to reign over you? - What will you call the head that will "bow in humble submission" to men thus actuated?

The Weekly Telegraph, August 14, 1860

[page 2, column 5: top of page]

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR

The Incendiarism, Etc.

We give below all the additional intelligence of the Incendiarism, etc., received up to the time of going to press:-

Abolitionists Hung

We cut the following paragraph from the Belton Democrat:

We understood that several abolitionists have been quietly hung in Northern Texas--the object being not to spread such facts until they secure many others, whose names have been revealed to the appropriate committees. We devoutly trust every one of the midnight incendiaries may be secured and hung. Nothing else will stop their murderous work.

### The Austin Fires

From the Austin State Gazette we cut the following concerning the incendiariism in Austin:

The large steam mill of Capt. Glasscock is believed by many to have been destroyed by an incendiary. Loss between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

The workshop of Wilhelm and Burns, destroyed on Sunday last, is also believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The destruction of Dr. Renfro's residence on Monday last, was attempted by an incendiary, but fortunately the fire was discovered and arrested before doing any mischief.

The residence of Mr. Bennet has been twice fired and discovered in time to arrest the flames before doing any injury. In this case the man was seen applying the light, but escaped before he could be apprehended.

A negro with a knife in hand and a bundle was hailed on Monday by the patrol, when he refused to make himself known, and started off on a run. The patrol fired upon him twice without effect. He escaped.

On Wednesday last, the Mayor ordered an examination of the quarters and chests of the negroes. It resulted in finding pistols, knives, bullets, muskets and a keg half full of powder, also a bottle of powder. The powder is the only ominous sign and it may yet be explained.

The Weekly Telegraph, August 14, 1860

[page 2, column 5: near top of page]

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!!

Town of Henderson Burned Up!!

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Henderson in Rusk

county, on last Monday morning that the town of Henderson was set on fire last Sunday night, the 5th inst., and was almost entirely consumed. Every house on the square, except one, including all the business houses in the place was destroyed.

The people of Henderson, our informant says, put no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol or watch. The fire was discovered on Sunday night about 9 o'clock. No clue has been discovered in the perpetrators of the deed.

The above report we give as we have received it. So many unreliable rumors have come through stage passengers heretofore that many will doubt the correctness of this. The mails of to-morrow and possibly those of this evening will make the matter certain.

#### PREACHER HUNG AT VEAL'S STATION, PARKER COUNTY

We cut the following from the Forth Worth Chief of the 1st inst.

We learn that a preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Veal's Station last week, for being an active abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him. This is decidedly an unhealthy climate for all such, and we would advise all of that kind to remove instanter. [sic]

#### Discovery in Washington County

We take the following from the Brenham Ranger of yesterday:

A few days since several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledged to their having poisen, given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election, was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous

plot.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE COLONY!!

TWO WHITE MEN HUNG!

The Fairfield Pioneer extra, of the 7th, has the following:

Mr. Teague, a visitor in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place, on Sunday, the 5th instant, who were proven to be guilty of inciting insurrection among the slaves of that neighborhood. Their names were Antney Wyrick, and his cousin, Alford Cable. They were engaged near the Colony at their trades of wagon-making and blacksmithing, where they have been living for three or four years. Wyrick had been previously taken up for harboring and selling liquor to negroes. Negroes were found in the possession of firearms and strychnine, furnished by these men. They were taken up and severely whipped, and made to divulge much in relation to the insurrectionary movements. Other white men are implicated, and their cases will be investigated and attended to as soon as practicable.

A negro near Science Hill, Henderson county, about fifteen miles from the Colony, was also hung on the same day, and much excitement was prevailing in the neighborhood. On Monday last a white man rode up to Mr. Dick Breedings, near Round Top, at noon, and finding nobody but a negro girl at home, questioned her about runaway horses, etc., and finally asked her how she and the negroes were satisfied.--He then went off, and 15 minutes after returned with three Negroes, demanding something to eat. The woman gave them food. After eating they broke open a trunk in search of money. They then put a shovel full of fire in the bed and left. After they were gone the negro woman extinguished the fire and then ran to the overseer's house to tell him what had happened. The affair caused a good deal of excitement and some fears of something worse being done.

THE STATE GAZETTE, Austin, Saturday August 18, 1860

John Marshall, editor p. 2 column 7 top

Letter from Dallas

Late Insurrectionary Movements -- Men who fear to side with the people not to be trusted--No time to draw party distinctions--Burning of Capt.

Hamner's office--Subscription ought to be raised for him--Arrival of Capt.

Darnell and his gallant men--Col. Johnson soon to Disband--Darnell and

Bryan chagrined that no opportunity for a fight was given them.

Dallas, August 5, 1860

Editor Gazette - The excitement growing out of the late developments in regard to the insurrectionary movements in this country, is somewhat subsiding. But the watchfulness of the people is still as active as amidst the first alarm. The 6th day of August, was the time selected for an indiscriminate massacre of the whites, but owing to the strong guard constantly kept up throughout the country, and the increasing vigilance of the people, we have no apprehensions of an outbreak. The hanging of those miscreants throughout the different counties seems to have struck terror into the hearts of the remainder. They have abandoned the idea for the present, or else they are conducting their plans more cautiously than formerly. The attempt to throw distrust upon the action of our people, and to brand their efforts for self-protection as lynching as mobocratic, will revert only on the heads of those soul-less creatures, whose affinities are, I fear, not with us, but with those who would invade our homes, murder our men, women, and children, pollute 'the green groves' of our friends with



their hostile tread, and fill the country with all the horrors of a servile and inter-necine war. Those men who fear to side with the people, through dread of some political disaster to their party, are not to be trusted in such emergencies, and God forbid that they should ever be called to posts of honor and responsibility in the hour of danger. This is no time to draw party distinctions and to run political questions, while the facts are before us--while the country is blackened with the ruins of our burnt houses, and our firesides endangered by the machinations of Abolition emissaries. This is no time for idle speculations and political twaddle--The facts connected with this matter will soon be published, and all the developments given. The country will then see what has happened, and will judge of the horrors through which we have recently passed.

The printing office of Capt Hamner, with all of its material, was consumed last week--This was the work of an incendiary. This is a great misfortune on Capt. Hamner--a man who has suffered more from Indian depredations than any other on the frontier--who has done as much active service as any other--who has a large family of children, a most estimable wife in ill health--a man who is indefatigable in the pursuit of justice, and one of the most high-toned and honorable feelings. The voice of 'the white man' in this particular emergency is hushed, and at a time too, when its clarion notes should ring over those broad prairies, and tell its tale of truth and justice. It is singular that it should be burned just at this time. No one believes that Abolitionism had anything to do with it. I hope that a subscription will be raised at once throughout the county for him, and his press re-established without delay.

The Dallas Company of Rangers under Capt N.H. Darnell reached home yesterday and today. These gallant men have borne the brunt of the expedition, [so far as they were advance guard of the company ?] penetrated farther into the Indian country, scouted more and saw more hardships than any other company in the service. Although no battle was fought, our boys are not to blame for that, for they are as gallant a set of men as ever shouldered a gun or rifle. Their appearance unmistakably corroborates the fact that they have not been on a pleasure-excursion. This company will be mustered out of service on 13th inst. Col. Johnson with the portion of his men not now discharged will beat around on the waters of the Colorado and reach Belkanp in from 3 to 5 weeks and there disband. . . . Those veterans, Darnell and Bryan are chagrined that no opportunity was given for a fight, they were all ready and almost spoiling for a contest with the redskins. As far as I can learn there are not many Houston men amongst them--there are many Breckenbridge and Lane men, who openly express their preference for this ticket.

The election tomorrow will be thinly attended; the results of which shall be forwarded at once to you.

The Weekly Telegraph, Tuesday, August 21, 1860

[page 1, column 6, top half of column]

PUBLIC MEETING AT MILICAN'S

Milican's, Brazos Co., Texas, August 6th, 1860

Pursuant to previous notice a large concourse of the citizens of Beat No. 1 in Brazos county, convened in the store house of E. M. Milican. Upon

motion of A. C. Briety, Esq., the meeting was called to order by requesting Col. Henderson Hardy to act as Chairman. Col. Hardy upon taking the chair in a brief, but eloquent manner, stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the recent diabolical plot discovered in Northern Texas, for an insurrection of the slaves, and what we and citizens and slaveholders should do in the premises. A. C. Briety, Esq., then introduced the following resolutions, to wit:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, from the recent outrages perpetrated in Northern Texas, and the more recent discoveries in our own immediate neighborhood, that an organization has been formed by Abolition emissaries to destroy the lives and property of our citizens, and to attempt to encite our negroes to insurrection.

Therefore be it resolved, That we do hereby appoint and constitute N. W. Rector, E. C. Knox, A. C. Briety, E. M. Willican, W. C. Walker, Thos. H. Green, James A. Barker, R. P. McMichael, H. Cunningham, Wesly J. Millican, William Farquhar, Willis D. Millican, Titus Holliday, S. C. Brasher, B. H. Knox, F. Y. Hodge, B. H. Peverly, H. P. Edwards, William Brookshear, William Dunlap, Samuel Dunlap, William H. Cunningham, Robt. Cunningham, Alfred L. Gardnes, James M. Price, Morgan Price, David L. Loyd, S. J. Lacy, C. C. Bass, Thos. Rector, James Hood, B. McGregor, C. P. Patterson, Richard Norwood, B. G. Bidens, James G. Walker, George Carter, Augustus Rooks, William C. Price, George Symms, Henderson Hardy and J. E. Millican, a committee of Vigilance, whose duty and object it shall be, to adopt such measures as shall quell the ill feeling manifested among our slaves, and to remove the aforesaid emissaries from our midst.

Resolved further, That said Committee meet at some future time and elect a President and other subordinate officers, and pass such resolutions and take such action as to them shall appear most conducive to the end and object of this meeting.

Resolved futher, That all slave owners be notified and requested not to permit their slaves to leave their premises without a written permit, specifying in the same the place where they are to go, and the length of time they may be absent.

Resolved further, That Ministers of the Gospel are respectfully requested not to preach to the slaves for the space of the next twelve months at least.

Resolved further, That we petition the Hon. G. B. Reed, Chief Justice of our county, to call a session of the County Court, and appoint an efficient Patrol Committee for this beat.

Resolved further, That slave owners be requested not to allow their slaves to exercise ownership over horses, or any other species of property.

Resolved further, That we do hereby tender our services to our sister counties in the even of an insurrection.

These resolutions were ably supported by A. C. Briety, Esq., and Col. Hardy, the Chairman, and upon motion were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the following Captains of patrol and their company's be appointed by this meeting, and that they be recommended to the County Court for regular appointment.

No. 1. Titus Holliday, Captain, privates N. W. Rector, A. Rooks, Wm. Rooks and R. B. Dawson.

No. 2. H. P. Edwards Captain, privates C. C. Bass, J. P. Lloyd, W. C. Millican, J. L. Barnes, and William Dunlap.

No. 3. McNeal Captain, privates W. L. Rende, Thos. Knox, Sam Dunlap, - Tidwell and E. C. Knox.

No. 4. Wesley J. Millican, Captain, privates Wm. Farquhar, Robt. Millican, James Farquhar and George Carter.

No. 5. John Garcy, Captain, privates W. C. Walker, James M. Price, Geo. Symms, Malon Payne.

No. 6. E. C. Thomas Captain, privates James A. Barker, Thomas Johnson, William H. Cunningham, and A. L. Gardner.

Upon motion of Col. E. C. Knox, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be written out, and sent to E. H. Cushing, Esq., Editor of the Telegraph, with request that he publish the same.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

HENDERSON HARDY, Chm.

The Weekly Telegraph, August 21, 1860

[page2, column 1]

#### THE INCENDIARISM

Every mail from the interior brings further accounts of the spread of the incendiarism through the State. We last week mentioned the burning of Henderson. The particulars of that fire we have at last received through the Galveston Civilian of yesterday (Wednesday). We copy:

Mr. Pilsbury, a merchant of New Orleans, and son of the late Hon. T. Pilsbury, of Texas, called on us this morning. He is direct from Henderson, and fully confirms the report of the disastrous fire

in that place. It is fully believed by the citizens to have been the work of incendiaries. A negro woman belonging to a man named Herndon, who kept a small tavern, has confessed to having started the fire; and her master and his brother, who do not seem to have stood very well in the community, are charged with being concerned in the affair. Herdon is accused of having dealt with slaves for stolen goods. The fire destroyed the principal hotel, and all the business houses on both sides of the street, leaving only a single store. The loss is variously stated at from \$175,000 to \$250,000. Fifty thousand dollars worth of goods were burnt in the street, after having been removed from the stores--both the Herndons and the negro woman were under arrest. An investigation was in progress, and many negroes had confessed to a knowledge of a general plot for arson and robbery. The committee believe that this fire was a part of the scheme, and it was thought that both the negro and the white man involved would suffer capitally. The fire left the citizens in a deplorable condition. The whole stock of groceries, &c. in the stores had been consumed, and many families were reduced to beggary.--The District Court was forced to adjourn for the want of accommodations.

The reported burning of Nacogdoches is undoubtedly a mistake. The fire is reported on the 6th. We have the Chronicle of the 7th, with the election returns of nearly the whole county. This shows that it must have been printed on the 7th.

In Tyler county we learn that the utmost excitement prevailed on election day, and that comparatively few persons were at the polls. The Jasper Clarion learns that ten negroes were arrested, who confessed to being parties to a plot having murder, robbery and arson for its object. They implicated two white men who were not suspected, but who, it has since been observed, left immediately on the breaking out of the excitement. The Livingston Rising Sun mentions a report there to pretty much the same effect concerning Tyler county.

The Cameron Centinel says that the patrol in that town have, up to this time, discovered in the hands of negroes two double-barreled shotguns, one single do., one Mississippi rifle, one pistol, one dirk knife, powder, shot, etc. It does not certainly appear that the negroes had these arms for any bad purpose. They have been taken from them.

A plot was discovered in Hopkins county on the 4th instant, to burn the town of Sulphur Springs, in that county, on election day, or the day after. Some negroes confessed the plot, and at latest dates it was undergoing investigation, amid no little excitement.

The reported burning of Dangerfield, in Titus county, adds another to the list.

On Saturday before the election a discovery was made in Rusk, Cherokee county, of a design upon that town, the particulars of which we have not yet received.

We are informed by a gentleman just down from Waxahachie that it was reported there that Tyler, in Smith county, and McKinney, in Collin county, had been burned. We have before given our readers accounts of the

attempts on both those places. We fear the reports are true.

At Moscow, Polk country, the Livingston Sun learns, there was great excitement last week. A Mexican named Sanchez was run off.

These are all the new reports received by the last mail. In view of them let us ask what is to be done? To be sure the county committees are all doing their duty well, and ferreting out the plots wherever they have appeared. But it seems that as fast as the fire is put out in one town it is kindled in another, and no day passes but that the flames are rising in some portion of the State, kindled by the torches of Abolitionists. Ought not some action to be had by the State at large?

Apropos of this course is a letter from a distinguished citizen of Washington county, suggesting a State Convention, which we publish in another column. We are inclined to favor the suggestion, and ask from the press and people some public expression in relation to it.

It is obvious that while the action being taken in the several counties, is checking the troubles in those localities, yet that the deliberations and decisions of single counties will have no general effect beyond our borders. It is desirable in order to prevent these things in future that the people of the whole country, North and South should understand that any efforts towards abolitionism, or insurrections in Texas will constitute the shortest possible road to the gallows for those who engage in them.

Should such a convention be called it should be made up of the best citizens of the State, without distinction of party, who should come together solely to consult for the common good. What say the people?



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from The Houston Telegraph, August 21, 1860

[page 2, column 2: middle of column]

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Some disposition has been manifested by some papers in Texas to take the ground that the vigilance committees now in operation, in various parts of the State, are unnecessary, and the law passed by the Legislature, providing a penalty for the expression of certain sentiments, is referred to as an ample protection against the plots of incendiaries and assassins. While we have always regarded vigilance committees as an extremely dangerous mode of securing the well-being of a community, and while we have lost no opportunity of cautioning our readers to be sure than no unsafe men were trusted with the power of such committees, we have still regarded them as the only resort which our people could have under the present circumstances. They partake of the nature of Lynch law, to be sure, but they operate against crimes of the deepest dye, and characters of the greatest danger, which in the laws of the country cannot reach.

The fact is, the law passed by the Legislature last winter was plainly unconstitutional. The Constitution of Texas guarantees the liberty of speech and of the press, each person to be responsible for an abuse of that liberty. Responsible to what? Not to law, for no law can be made impairing that right; but to the people in their primary capacity when the people at large are injured, and when individuals are injured, to the injured party in an action for damages. We doubt very much whether an action by the State could be made to stand in our courts, against any

person accused of preaching Abolitionism. Hence the necessity of the action that has been taken by the people.

And the good effects of this action will be made manifest in due time. Let these devils in human shape know that vengeance is on their track, not by the slow and uncertain process and by the inadequate penalties of the law, but swift and sure as fate itself, by the hands of the people, and they will soon look upon every avenue into our State as an avenue straight to destruction for them. They will avoid us, and learn to look upon us with that wholesome dread that will raise an effectual barrier to their approaches. This is what we believe, and hence, so far as we have advocated the vigilance committees are we an advocate of Lynch law--and no further.

from The Houston Telegraph, August 21, 1860

[page 2, column 4, middle of column]

#### The Henderson Fire

We are indebted to Estill & Likens of Henderson, for the following statement of the losses by the fire at Henderson:

The undersigned committee, appointed by the citizens of Rusk County, to ascertain the fact attending the burning of the town of Hencerson, on Sunday night the 5th inst., and the amount of losses sustained by the burning, make the following report, to wit:

That the fire was caused beyond doubt by an incendiary, and that the losses sustained are as follows:

B. F. McDonough	\$25,000
K. Myer	9,000
Turner & Harper	30,000

A vigilance [sic] Committee has been organized, and been at work since the morning after the fire. The result of their investigation, we

3,000	Felton, Wiggins & Hogss
5,000	Martin Casey
15,000	John E. Jones
3,000	A. M. Murphy
11,000	I. & A. Mayer
	Insured for \$1,000
600	Rosamburg & New
10,000	J. W. Shelton
2,000	Dr. J. A. Jordan
16,000	Charles Fox
5,000	G. M. Nichols
5,000	H. D. E. Redwine
6,000	T. M. Yates
	Insured for \$4,500
5,000	W. B. Ector
3,000	Duncan Preston
2,600	Bromley & Yates
1,300	J. L. Miller
15,000	Webster Flanagan
5,000	Estill & Likens
10,000	Wm. Stedman
500	S. L. Earl
100	Lewis Hannock
2,500	John Dyke
3,000	Latham & Webster
12,000	T. M. Likens
2,500	S. G. Swan
1,000	James McBride
300	W. A. McClanahan
6,000	Wiley Harris
1,000	M. D. Ector
300	Cobb & March
280	Dansby & Dodson
1,000	J. W. Harris
500	M. D. Graham
1,500	C. J. McDonough
400	D. Le Rosen
2,000	R. B. Tuttt
2,000	Estate of J. T. Likens
2,500	R. H. Cumbly
2,500	J. B. Likens
300	Ben Smither
	Insured
8,500	
\$220,000	
\$211,500	Clear loss

suppose, will be known in due time by the report of the Committee.

M. D. Ector, G. H. Gould, Wm. Steadman, W. H. Estill, J. R. Armstrong, W. C. Kelly, A. B. Graham, J. McClarty, J. M. Dobson, J. E. Cobb.

from The Houston Telegraph, August 21, 1860

[page 2, column 5]

Letter from Dallas

Refreshing Showers--State of the Crops--Fall Gardens--The Prairie Mirage--  
Dallas being rebuilt--Destruction of Henderson--Attempt to burn  
Athens--Two more white men hunge--Certainty of the plot--Confession of a  
conspirator--Authentic particulars to be made public--Rangers returning--  
Generosity of the people of Dallas County--The Herald rebuilding, etc etc.

From our Dallas Correspondent - Dallas, Aug. 11th, 1860

The heavens have opened and poured refreshing showers upon a thirsty land; gentle rain has once more gladdened the hearts of thousands of God's creatures, revived their hopes, and reinvigorated the parched vegetation of our wide prairies. The long drought, attended with a torrid heat and parching wind, has cut short our crop by half. A plentiful supply for home consumption yet remains, and will last until another crop reassures us. One remarkable feature of Texas soil is that we never make an entire failure. A sufficiency, even in the dryest seasons, always rewards the farmer. The heat of this summer has been unparalleled in this portion of Texas, yet the nights have been cool and often delicious after the heats of the day. At this time an entire change has occurred; the heat is no longer oppressive, the earth moist, and the nights so cool that a blanket is even endurable. The sky is cloudless, and the atmosphere pure; the

prairies are once more donning their verdant mantle, and our industrious citizens preparing their fall gardens. Our autumn vegetables often surpass those of the spring, as the wild flowers that glint forth amid the mild winds of October and November are as delicately fair as those of April and May.

Last week I rode some distance on the high prairies and witnessed that miracle of fabulous beauty, the mirage of the prairie. Lakes of asure brightness seemed to flash their silvery waves in the sunlight, and at times seemed tossed with wildness along their flowery banks; fairy-like groves were reflected upon their polished sheen, at times, and then changing with the rapidity of a kaleidoscope, a mass of grotesque figures were painted upon the illusive [sic] canvas--lakes, steams, trees, hills, mountains and plains were all dancing before the bewildered eyes of the gazer. They are seen at best advantage between 9 o'clock A.M. and 2 o'clock P.M., and are always plainest after a cool night when a rapid evaporation is progressing from the previous night's dew.

Our town is being rebuilt with more rapidity than the most sanguine of us anticipated at first. Mr. Hermann Hirsh has already commenced an elegant brick storehouse on the public square; Mr. Crutchfield is preparing to rebuild his hotel, and Mrs. Cockerell to enlarge her already commodious establishment. We will soon have plenty of room for visitors and travelers. Many other buildings are in progress. The ladies have resumed their evening promenades, and you may rest assured that the presence of crinoline once more upon our streets, has caused us to smile with unwonted cheerfulness, and to hope for better days. For one month a

dark cloud seems to have overhung our town and county, but a bright change has come over us within the last few days, and now all hands seem ready and willing to go to work and renovate our destroyed property.

We have just heard of the destruction of the flourishing town of Henderson in Rusk county. We have hopes it is not as bad as represented. I saw a letter received last night by a gentleman of this town from a friend at Athens, stating that an attempt had been made at that place to fire the town; that two white men had been hung, some negroes shot, and others hung. All sorts of rumors are afloat, and most of them partake of the horrible. One fact is ascertained beyond a doubt, except in the minds of those who are wilfully skeptical on the subject, that every negro who has been implicated in this plot, even more than a hundred miles off, has testified to the same facts, the same dates, names and circumstances that were detailed here at Dallas. Such men as those who pronounce these things a ridiculous farce are men whose affinities and proclivities lead them most naturally to such a conclusion. You will hear the particulars of the disaster at Henderson before us, therefore it is needless to give you any of the rumors that have reached this place.

Last week, a negro man, one of the conspirators died, and on his death bed confessed his criminal connection with the insurrectionists, revealed many additional facts, and evinced the most pungent remorse. It would make you shudder to hear the dangers we have so far escaped. It would excite the public mind too much to know them, hence I will not give them in detail. You will soon get the particulars in the most authentic form.

The election has resulted, as far as I can hear, most gloriously for the Democracy. The disorganizers have been rebuked, if our section of the country is a test of the popular feeling, Dallas, Ellis, Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Jack and Palo Pinto, have all given heavy majorities for Flournoy, Johns and Randolph. The last throes of the opposition, amidst a great muss, have brought forth only a mus ridiculus. The Democracy like Antaeus of old, has only been refreshed and reinvigorated by its fall, last year. We judge that the lesson will not be soon forgotten.

The company of Rangers under Capt. Darnell have returned home. They are a brave company of men, and desired an opportunity to show their valor against the foe, but the Comanche was not thereabouts.

I must not forget to mention that the good people of Dallas have generously and nobly come up and subscribed five or six hundred dollars for the sufferers by the late fire--perhaps more than this.

Swindells is often seen, about sunset, sitting, like Marius viewing the ruins of Carthage, but not despondent. The Herald office is again in progress of erection. A neat brick house, fire proof, at that, will be built by the time the new press and material arrive here; so you can expect to see the Herald again at no distant day. P.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT RESEARCH PROJECT**

P. O. Drawer 277 - 100 East Main Street  
Headland, Alabama 36345

**Watt Espy**  
Research Specialist

Phone  
**(205) 693-5225**

Mr. Robert S. Grier, Jr.,



# NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE AFTER TRIAL FOR ASSAULT

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN  
CROWD OF 15,000 AT WACO.

AUTOMOBILE DRAGS ASHES IN  
BACK TO SCENE OF CRIME.

## STORMING OF COURTROOM

Waco, Tex., May 15.—With 15,000 persons as witnesses, including women and children, Jesse Washington, a negro boy who confessed to criminal assault on and murder of Mrs. Jane Fryer, seven miles south of here last Monday afternoon, was taken from the fifth district courtroom shortly before noon today and burned to death on the public square.

The burning came immediately after the negro's trial had ended. The jury had returned a verdict of guilty, sentencing him the death penalty. Then some one started the cry of "get the negro." It was quickly taken up by all of those from that part of the county where Mrs. Fryer was killed, and Washington was then seized.

The mob at first seemed willing to hang the negro from the suspension bridge, but a suggestion that he be burned on the place met with instant response. He was dragged to the city hall yard, where the chain, already around his neck, was thrown over the limb of a tree, wood piled around him and the fire started.

After the verdict had been returned, the negro said, in a whisper, "I'm sorry I done it."

The rush for the negro came with such suddenness that officers, lawyers and newspaper men were swept off their feet.

About 1 o'clock members of the mob returned to the scene, put the charged body in a sack and a man on horseback dragged the body through the principal streets. The horseman headed in the direction of Holbrook, where Mrs. Fryer was murdered.

What remained of the body was dragged behind an automobile to Holbrook in a sack and dumped from a telegraph pole at that place.

COURTIER-JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1916.

CIVILIAN LYNCHING IN WICHITA

TEXAS LYNCHING

# MOB STORMS COURT AND LYNCHES NEGRO

Flings Him from Window to Dallas Street, Breaking Neck, Then Hangs His Body.

## NEGRO AT HEAD OF RUSH

Four Other Men Secretly Taken from Jail and Saved from Crowd That Threatens to Use Dynamite.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DALLAS, Texas, March 3.—With an old negro at the head of it a mob to-day stormed the courtroom in which Allen Brooks, another old negro, was being tried for an attack on a little white girl less than 3 years old, seized Brooks, cast him through a second-story window, breaking his neck, and then dragging the body through the streets, hanged it to the Elks' Arch high above the heads of the crowd in the streets. Hardly a word was spoken and not a shot was fired.

After Brooks was hanged the mob stormed the jail, bent on lynching three more negroes and one white man held on charges of murder or assault. The officers had, however, hurried these away in automobiles to Fort Worth.

The town is quiet to-night, the militia having been called out by the Mayor and the saloons closed. An attempt by the firemen to disperse the mob at the jail with streams of water was met by savage threats to lynch the firemen. The firemen uncoupled their hose and retired from the contest. The men who made up the mob wore no masks, and made no attempts to conceal identities.

A long series of brutal crimes by negroes—murders, burglaries, purse snatchings, and highway robberies—had its climax in the attack on the little girl by the negro Brooks, which occurred one week ago. Immediately after his arrest he was taken out of Dallas for safe keeping, and was brought back to-day to await the calling of his case.

Early in the morning a mob gathered outside the court house and made it evident that justice or vengeance had to be accomplished with no unnecessary delay. After an hour of court preliminaries, during which the lawyers appointed to defend the negro argued technicalities, Judge Seay, who was presiding, gave the

After an hour of court preliminaries during which the lawyers appointed to defend the negro argued technicalities, Judge Seay, who was presiding, gave the defense an hour to prepare in writing a motion to continue the case.

The crowd in the courtroom had been growing more menacing every minute that the lawyers argued. An order was given to clear the corridors. Down the broad flight of stairs fifty or more deputy sheriffs and policemen drove the angry men. Then heavy chains were thrown across the stairways and approaches to prevent future access to the courtroom. The chains had hardly been strung before a shrill whistle rang through the building. A hoarse voice shouted: "Come on, boys!" and the "boys" came on.

They rushed at the chains, and snapped them, one after another. They swept Deputy Sheriffs and policemen to one side, rushed into the courtroom in the second story, and floored such officers as attempted to grapple with them there. The negro, Brooks, was cowering in a corner. A dozen men seized him. Meantime the crowd outside had flung up a rope with a noose ready made. The noose was put over Brooks's head and he was hurled through another window, glass, framework, and all, headlong into the street. He gave one shriek as he fell, hit the pavement head first, and landed dead, with his neck broken.

The mob outside grabbed the rope and dragged the lifeless body half a mile through Main Street to the corner of Akard Street. There they fastened the rope to a projecting spike and hook in a post that formed a corner of the Elks' Arch, erected during the Elks' convention in 1908. A score of hands pulled and hoisted the body aloft. There it hung for perhaps ten minutes, exposed to the view of the 10,000 or more people assembled in the streets. Then it was cut down and placed in a small express wagon which was driven to the City Hall, where the body was formally handed over to the city officials. The officials some time later sent it to the Morgue.

The body of the negro delivered to the authorities, the mob, still more than 3,000 strong, marched to the Dallas County jail, on Houston Street, where a force of fifty armed white men had been assembled for defense. The mob leaders ordered the jail authorities to hand over to them Burrell Oates and Bubber Robinson, a pair of negro murderers of Dallas; Frank McCue, a notorious Dallas white man, charged with murders and robberies, and Hooper Benny, a negro accused of attack on a woman and placed in jail here from Hopkins County several weeks ago to prevent a mob at Como from lynching him.

The jailers and the jail guards declared that none of the men were in the place, but the mob refused to take their word for it. They took steel rails for battering rams, partly smashed in the door, and set about demolishing the brick underpinning of the building. The firemen were called out and attempted to disperse the crowd with water, but the threat to lynch them caused a quick withdrawal. Then dynamite was displayed, and the word passed that the jail would be blown up if the garrison held out much longer.

Under this menace the jailers permitted a committee of twenty to search the building. The committee searched thoroughly, but the prisoners desired by the mob could not be found. The four men had been hurried out of the jail, placed in automobiles with squads of armed guards, and rushed westward to Fort Worth or Weatherford while the mob was covering the half mile from the scene of the hanging of Brooks to the jail.

TIMES, NEW YORK, N.Y.  
3/4/1910, 1:3

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Meantime the city was in uproar, and Mayor Hay ordered the 220 saloons of Dallas to be closed. They will not be opened until to-morrow. The local companies of the Texas National Guard were also assembled to be ready in case of emergency. They were not, however, used. Frequent and suggestive references came from the mob to "the killing of Louis Reichenstein by a National Guardsman during Taft's visit."

FORTH WORTH, Texas, March 3.—Automobiles containing the negroes, Oates and Robinson, guarded by five Deputy Sheriffs, heavily armed, arrived at Fort Worth from Dallas early in the afternoon. Later, fearing that the mob, which had endeavored to secure the negroes from the Dallas jail, would follow to Fort Worth and gain possession of them, the Dallas officers rushed their prisoners to Weatherford.

**PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE.**  
Atlantic Coast Line, the standard railway of the South. Four great trains daily, 9:51 A. M., 1:25, 3:25 and 9:25 P. M. 1212 B'way.  
—Adv.

Post

TEXAS  
Lynchings

# NINE NEGROES KILLED IN SABINE COUNTY

## BLOODY WORK DONE BY JUDGE LYNCH AT HEMPHILL AND GENEVA.

Race War Raging and Excitement Is Running High—Murder of Two  
White Men Caused Outbreak—Ranges and Military  
Called on for Aid.

Special to The Chronicle.

Hemphill, Texas, June 22.—A reign of terror exists in Sabine county, as a result of troubles between whites and blacks.

Six negroes were taken from the county jail in Hemphill at 12 o'clock last night, and five hanged and one was shot on the Hemphill and Bronson road, one mile from Hemphill. The negroes were charged with the murder of Hugh A. Dean, a prominent young man of Geneva.

At 2 p. m. three more negroes have been added to the list of dead, making nine since yesterday. This is the record of the past 24 hours. Burha Singleton and another negro were found dead near Geneva, while the body of Hardy Evans, one of the alleged principals in the Dean murder, was found riddled with bullets. The nine negroes and the two whites have all been killed within the past two weeks.

The mob did not get Robert Wright and Perry Price at Bronson. They passed safely through Bronson and no effort was made to capture them. All kinds of rumors are afloat, the whole of East Texas is aroused and telephone and telegraph inquiries are coming from all points.

At about 12 o'clock last night a mob of about 150 armed men marched into Hemphill, overpowering the jailer, and taking from him the keys, they went to the jail and took therefrom six negroes, as follows:

Williams, aged 20 years; Jerry Evans, aged 22 years; Will Johnson, aged 24 years; Moss Spellman, aged 24 years; Cleve Williams, aged 27 years; Will Manuel, aged 25 years.

Five of the negroes taken from the jail were hanged to the limbs of one tree. The sixth ran and was shot.

A condition of terror prevails. The murder of Aaron Johnson at his home Saturday night added fuel to the flames in the hearts of the people in this section.

Bob Wright, charged with having offered \$5 to the negro charged with the murder of Johnson, is under arrest and in the San Augustine jail. Reports have gone forth of a mob coming to take him from jail, and the state rangers and the state militia have been called for to protect the prisoner.

The negro church and school house where young Dean was killed have been burned.

Many pistols have been taken from negroes within the past two weeks; and loaded shotguns and rifles are found in nearly every house.

lynching was only averted Sunday from the fact that Hemphill had a night telephone office, and the rangers from San Augustine county outwitted the mob in getting there early in the morning and getting the negro under the pretext of extorting evidence from him.

Perry Price, the negro arrested on the charge of killing Johnson, seems to be of about the average negro's intelligence. In telling his story of the horrible deed he showed but little if any evidence of either fear or regret.

The people of Sabine county are among the oldest settlers of Texas, and the negroes and whites have

Post  
Houston TX  
6-23-1908  
E. H. H. 22

The people of Sabine county are among the oldest settlers of Texas, and the negroes and whites have always gotten along nicely together, but there has been a certain element there who have been a tendency among the negroes to conceal the acts of their race, to hide, harbor and to aid them in escape. It is claimed a purse of several dollars, harbor and to aid them in escape. The night of the Dean murder.

### FEAR MORE VIOLENCE.

Mob Anxious to Get Hold of Pierce and Wright—Chaos Reigns.

Special to The Chronicle.

Hempshire, Texas, June 22.—Accompanied by two rangers and 50 members of the San Augustine military company, Perry Pierce, the negro charged with the murder of A. M. Johnson and Rob- ert Wright, white, who is alleged to have paid the negro \$5 to do the deed, were taken on the roundabout Santa Fe from Wenter to San Augustine today. Excitement is intense throughout this section. Many negro houses are reported as burned and reports of negroes being hung and shot came from all parts of the country around Geneva, Sexton, Millam and other points.

Up to the present time only six negroes are known to have been killed, though doubtless there are many others. Negroes have been up in arms since the Dean murder and the very best and latest brands of Colt's automatic guns have been taken from them. The negro of this section is generally ignorant and is led by the semi-educated. It is reported that a mob is to intercept the train with the negro, Perry Pierce, and Bob White at Bronson. If this is true, trouble is eminent. A condition of chaos reigns at noon today.

### Frank Wright Arrested.

Special to The Chronicle.

Center, Texas, June 22.—Two Texas rangers brought a negro from Bronson yesterday and lodged him in the Shelby county jail. He is charged with killing a white man by the name of Will Johnson Saturday night. He said that he was hired to kill Johnson by Frank Wright, Johnson's brother-in-law, and was paid \$5 for doing the murder. Wright was arrested last night and lodged in jail.

### NEGROES TO PHILIPPINES.

M. J. Denman, Candidate for Congress, Would Solve Race Question.

Special to The Chronicle.

San Antonio, Texas, June 22.—M. J. Denman, candidate for congress against John N. Garner, announces a novel plan for solving the negro question in case he is elected to congress. He favors colonizing all negroes in the Phillipines. He would send all negro soldiers there and let them remain until their term of enlistment expires and then leave them there. He says: "I believe the Phillipines is the home of the negro, and I will fight to have them sent there. First send all the negro soldiers there, and then as rapidly as possible send all the other negroes after them."

### T. P. A. at Milwaukee.

By Associated Press.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—Between 1000 and 1500 members of the Travelers Protective Association have gathered in Milwaukee to attend the annual convention of that association which has opened a four days session at the Alhambra theatre.

loaded shotgun and rifles are found in nearly every house. Aaron M. Johnson, aged 21 years, was shot and instantly killed at his home near Geneva, in Sabine county, at about 4:30 o'clock Saturday night. Perry Pierce, a young negro about 19 years of age, and who had been working on Johnson's farm about a year, was arrested by Rangers Hamer and Lattie and brought to San Augustine, where both the rangers and local military conveyed him to Rusk last night for safekeeping. Johnson was one of the most highly respected young men of Sabine county, a stockman and farmer, and was married about fifteen months ago. His young wife and child of 3 months survive him. Johnson had just finished his supper and was sitting in a chair by the side of his wife and baby by the window, when the assassin fired from the outside of the window with a double-barreled shotgun, the entire contents taking effect in his head, spattering blood and brains over his wife and baby. It was nearly a half mile to their nearest neighbor, and the screams of the unfortunate woman were heard, and the entire section was aroused within a short while. The farm of Johnson was located in Sabine county, about halfway between Hempshire, the county seat, and San Augustine. At there was no night telephone office in Hempshire, Sheriff Noble of San Augustine was called up, and immediately had the two rangers respond to the call. They arrived at the scene of the trouble early Sunday morning, and immediately began their investigation. Suspicion was at once centered on a negro. The negro claims to have been offered \$5 to do the murder by a white man. Already a large crowd of neighbors had surrounded the house, with the full determination to mob the negro. Rangers Hamer and Lattie, under the pretext of getting the negro away from the crowd to extract more evidence from him, managed to evade them, and got half way to San Augustine before the crowd knew the negro was gone. It was only two weeks ago that Hugh Dean, son of Mrs. D. H. Dean, a widow living in Geneva, was foully murdered at a negro church by a conspiracy of eight negroes, growing out of that trouble. Six negroes were arrested in connection with this killing and were the six who were hung last night. One negro about 20 years of age is still at large. A reward of \$500, \$200 by the Governor and \$300 by his family, is now being offered for his capture.

The evidence at the examining trial of these negroes showed that at the Rockwell church, which is only a few miles from where Johnson was killed, young Dean had presumably gone to get whisky, as a full bottle was found in his hand when his body was found. This is a local option section, and it has been the habit of some of the negroes to sell whisky at these occasions. The plot to kill Dean, according to the evidence of several negroes, was laid at the negro schoolhouse about a hundred yards from the church. Several of the older and younger negroes heard their plan and plot, all to which they testified. The eight negroes went from the school to the church, where Dean was. There was a large crowd at the church, which dispersed immediately after the shooting. The alarm was not given until the next morning and the body was left to lie in its blood on the floor all night. As a result of this murder the people of Sabine county have been lured to the very highest pitch, and followed by the murder of Saturday night, in large excitement now prevailing.

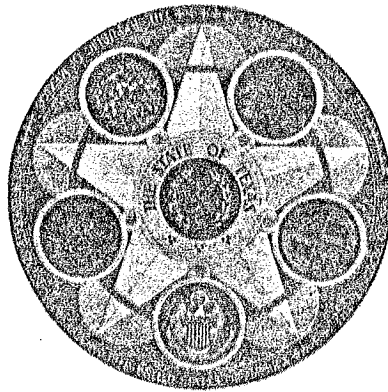
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Texas - Lynching

Southwestern Historical  
Quarterly



Artist unknown.

in Virginia on April 13, 1802. He  
an Antonio Padilla in putting  
he was appointed as superior judge  
the state of Coahuila and Texas.  
events culminating in the Texas  
of reserves, and charged with pre-  
nited States. Chambers was later  
d w to Virginia in 1861 to order  
He was assassinated on March 13  
at Anahuac.

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APRIL, 1983

stitution but to control it. In 1978 requiring massage parlors located hours earlier than other massage a recent vice-squad officer, try to citizens not looking for that type Municipal officials and the public stitution can be eradicated. Bob rdwell would understand. Both Austin's nineteenth-century past.

otation); Ruth Ann Overbeck, *Alexander* uotation), Jan. 13, 1978.

## The "Waco Horror": The Lynching of Jesse Washington

JAMES M. SoRELLE\*

DURING THE YEARS FROM 1889 TO 1918, THE UNITED STATES EXPERIENCED 3,224 lynchings within its borders, or roughly one every three days. Nearly 80 percent of the victims were Negroes, and the vast majority of the incidents occurred in the South. Georgia, for example, held the dubious distinction of leading all states with a total of 386 lynchings, while Mississippi and Texas followed closely with 373 and 335, respectively. These statistics furnish an irrefutable record of mob violence and seem to corroborate Mr. Dooley's characterization of the racial climaté confronting black Americans in the early twentieth century. "Th' black has many fine qualities," the bartender-sage told his friend, Hennessey. "He is joyous, light-hearted, an' aisily lynched."<sup>1</sup>

For some white Americans, lynching apparently represented a justifiable means of punishing alleged black criminals and of providing a vivid reminder that white supremacy still reigned in the land. "The white man in lynching a Negro does it as an indirect act of self-defense against the Negro criminal as a race," one apologist argued. "When the abnormally criminal Negro race . . . puts himself [*sic*] in harmony with our civilization, if ever, through assimilating our culture and making our ideals its own, then may it be hoped that his [*sic*] crimes will be reduced to normal and lynching will cease, the cause being removed." Such a statement reveals the climate of opinion that no doubt led J. W. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, to observe: "Lynching, mob-spirit, lawlessness, are in the blood of our people." Many other whites, simply preferring to ignore the problem, would have agreed with the reader of the *Crisis*, the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who expressed his dissatisfaction with "so much talk about the lynching of Negroes" in the pages of that journal.<sup>2</sup>

\* James M. SoRelle is lecturer in history at Baylor University.

<sup>1</sup>National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, *Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918* (New York, 1919), 7; Finley Peter Dunne, "The Booker Washington Incident," *Mr. Dooley's Opinions* (New York, 1901), 210 (quotation).

<sup>2</sup>Winfield H. Collins, *The Truth About Lynching and the Negro in the South* (New

On the other hand, a vocal minority of Americans, by publicly denouncing the trend toward mob violence in the country, refused to support a conspiracy of silence with respect to lynching. Bishop Charles B. Galloway of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, proclaimed that "Every Christian patriot in America needs to lift up his voice in loud and eternal protest against the mob-spirit that is threatening the integrity of this Republic." Similarly, the NAACP from its inception considered lynching (which the *Crisis* identified as "the standard American industry") one of the most important problems in the country, and the eradication of lynching one of the most important planks in its program for racial advancement. Of particular concern to individuals and organizations determined to halt episodes of mob-inflicted violence was the fact that, while the frequency of lynchings began to decline after 1900, those incidents that did occur were often characterized by extreme barbarity. Few examples of lynch law in twentieth-century America demonstrate this more graphically than the mutilation and burning of Jesse Washington at the hands of a white mob in Waco, Texas, on May 15, 1916—an episode dubbed the "Waco Horror."<sup>3</sup>

Located on the banks of the Brazos River in the fertile blackland region of Central Texas, Waco was a thriving community in 1916. Local boosters described the Lone Star State's eighth largest urban area (estimated population 33,670)<sup>4</sup> as "The Wonder City" and emphasized

York, 1918), 70-71 (first quotation); "Some Thoughts on Lynching," *South Atlantic Quarterly*, V (Oct., 1906), 353 (second quotation); J. H. T. to the Editor, *Crisis*, VII (Nov., 1913), 348 (third quotation).

<sup>3</sup>"Some Thoughts on Lynching," 353 (first quotation); James Weldon Johnson, *Along This Way: The Autobiography of James Weldon Johnson* (New York, 1933), 310; *Crisis*, IX (Mar., 1915), 196 (second quotation); Walter White, *Rope and Faggot: A Biography of Judge Lynch* (1929; reprint ed., New York, 1969), 19-20. The specific title "Waco horror" seems to have originated with the editors of the *Crisis*, who published an account of this incident as an eight-page supplement to their July issue. Prior to the appearance of this report, however, the *Houston Chronicle* expressed its editorial opinion of "The Horror at Waco," and a *New York Times* editorial stated that the mob in Waco had "Punished a Horror Horribly." See "The Waco Horror," Supplement to the *Crisis*, XII (July, 1916), 1-8; *Houston Chronicle*, May 16, 1916; and *New York Times*, May 17, 1916. Previous discussions of this affair include brief accounts in Charles F. Kellogg, *NAACP: A History of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1909-1920* (Baltimore, 1967), 218, and Robert L. Zangrando, *The NAACP Crusade Against Lynching, 1909-1950* (Philadelphia, 1980), 29-30, and a more thorough exploration in Rogers M. Smith, "The Waco Lynching of 1916: Perspective and Analysis" (M.A. thesis, Baylor University, 1971).

<sup>4</sup>United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920* (11 vols.; Washington, D.C., 1921-23), III, *Population, 1920, Composition and Characteristics*, 1,015. The Census Bureau set Waco's population in 1910 at 26,425; ten years later the figure stood at 38,500. The town's population in 1916 can be estimated by computing the percent of increase between 1910 and 1920 and assuming that the increase occurred evenly over the decade. Although no certain degree of

the "progressiveness" of the town. Economic opportunities reportedly abounded, particularly in businesses associated with the cotton culture of the surrounding agricultural districts. In addition, city fathers depicted Waco as a center for wholesale dealers and for the rapidly expanding insurance business. One publication of the Young Men's Business League described Waco in 1912 as "a true Southern city which is possessed of all the business possibilities of the metropolitan cities of the nation. . . ." Wacoans also expressed pride in their religious and educational institutions, which included sixty-three churches of various denominations and Baptist-affiliated Baylor University, the state's oldest college. The influence exerted by these institutions probably explains the message on a large electric sign that spanned one of the principal street intersections, proclaiming Waco to be "The City With a Soul."<sup>5</sup>

Despite Waco's aura of middle-class respectability in 1916, the city's history had been interspersed with episodes of violence, thus earning the town the sobriquet "Six Shooter Junction." This frontier tradition of lawlessness, though less evident after the turn of the century, surfaced on numerous occasions and shattered the idyllic image so carefully crafted and defended by Waco's community leaders. The lynching of Jesse Washington for the murder of a white woman was one of those occasions.

Early in the evening on May 8, 1916, Chris Simons was walking toward his home on the outskirts of Robinson, a small farming community seven miles south of Waco, when he heard screams coming from the direction of George Fryer's place, some five to six hundred yards down the road. Simons ran to the Fryer home, where he encountered the hysterical twenty-two-year-old Ruby Fryer and her fourteen-year-old brother, George, Jr., who were staring at the lifeless form of their mother, fifty-three-year-old Lucy Fryer, sprawled across the doorway of the seed shed. Upon learning from the children that their father was working in the fields, Simons hurried to find the elder Fryer. Informed of the tragic news delivered by his neighbor, Fryer drove to Waco, the county seat of McLennan County, where he reported the crime to Sheriff Samuel S. Fleming. Fleming swiftly assembled an in-

accuracy can be claimed for this figure, it undoubtedly is more accurate than the Waco city directory's estimate of 45,237. See R. L. Polk & Co. (comps.), *Waco City Directory, 1916* (Houston, 1916), 21.

<sup>5</sup>*Waco City Directory, 1916*, 21 (first quotation), 51-54; Charles E. Gilbert, Jr. (comp.), *Waco* (Waco, 1912), [63] (second quotation); William H. Curry, *A History of Early Waco with Allusions to Six Shooter Junction* (Waco, 1968), front flyleaf (third quotation).



vestigative team composed of his deputies, local constables, and a number of Waco policemen, and departed for Robinson.<sup>6</sup>

The report of Lucy Fryer's murder spread rapidly through the Robinson community, and several local men banded together to offer their assistance to Sheriff Fleming and his contingent of law enforcement officials. Meanwhile, Dr. J. H. Maynard, a physician from nearby Rosenthal, arrived to examine the dead woman's body. Maynard discovered several deep gashes in Lucy Fryer's head, including two massive wounds penetrating the brain cavity. These blows, the doctor determined, had been delivered by an assailant who used a heavy, blunt instrument.<sup>7</sup>

Suspicion fell almost immediately upon Jesse Washington, an illiterate seventeen-year-old Negro who, with his brother, William, had worked as a hired hand on the Fryer farm since January. Shortly after 9:00 P.M., an entourage of peace officers drove to the Washington place, where they discovered the young suspect (wearing a blood-stained pair of overalls and undershirt) sitting outside whittling on a piece of wood. Following a few routine questions, Deputy Sheriffs Lee Jenkins and Barney Goldberg took the Washington family into custody and escorted them to Waco for further interrogation, after which William and his parents were released. During this questioning in Waco, Jesse Washington offered several conflicting statements but consistently denied any knowledge of the circumstances surrounding Lucy Fryer's death.<sup>8</sup>

The arrest of Jesse Washington produced a volatile climate in Robinson. One Waco paper reported that local law enforcement officials quickly "realized that the enormity of the crime would cause the hot blood of the Robinson countrymen to flame and cry for protection of their women and homes against the lust of the brute." Aware of the potential for mob violence, Sheriff Fleming decided to remove the black suspect beyond the reach of a lynching party. During the pre-dawn hours on Tuesday, May 9, Fleming transferred his prisoner to Hillsboro, a small town thirty-five miles north of Waco. Once in Hills-

<sup>6</sup>Testimony of Chris Simons in *State of Texas Versus Jesse Washington*, District Court of McLennan County, Texas, Fifty-fourth Judicial District, March Term, 1916, Cause No. 4141, p. 6; Elizabeth Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 8, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Archives (Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; hereafter cited as NAACP Archives).

<sup>7</sup>Waco *Morning News*, May 9, 1916; Waco *Times-Herald*, May 9, 1916; testimony of Dr. J. H. Maynard in *Texas v. Washington*, 1-2.

<sup>8</sup>Waco *Morning News*, May 9, 1916; Waco *Times-Herald*, May 9, 1916.

boro, Fleming resumed his questioning of the accused in the presence of Hill County Sheriff Fred Long, an interrogation that climaxed with Jesse Washington's confession that he indeed had killed Lucy Fryer. Washington identified the murder weapon as a medium-sized blacksmith's hammer and told his interrogators that he had hidden the hammer in a field on the Fryer place. With this information in hand, Sheriff Fleming returned to Waco, while Sheriff Long escorted the confessed killer to Dallas, where Washington dictated a confession to Dallas County Attorney Mike T. Lively in which he admitted to raping and murdering the wife of his employer. The black youth signed this confession with an X in lieu of his name, which he was incapable of writing. Lively then had Washington locked in the Dallas County jail to await trial and, presumably, to protect him from possible mob assault.<sup>9</sup>

Meanwhile, Sheriff Fleming arrived back in Waco and, accompanied by deputies Lee Jenkins and Joe Roberts and County Prosecutor John B. McNamara, drove to the Fryer farm. There the search party discovered a blood-caked blacksmith's hammer under a pile of hackberry brush adjacent to the field in which Jesse Washington had been working the previous day, and precisely in the location the black youth had described as the hiding place for the murder weapon.<sup>10</sup>

The discovery of the hammer allegedly used to kill Lucy Fryer, coinciding with the publication of the black suspect's confession in the Waco newspapers, inflamed passions among Robinson's citizenry still further and led some to insist upon drastic action. Shortly after 10:00 P.M. that evening, Sheriff Fleming encountered a procession of some 500 citizens from Robinson, Rosenthal, and several smaller communities in southern McLennan County headed toward Waco along the Lorena road. The ringleaders of the group demanded that Fleming release Jesse Washington to them so that swift "justice" might be carried out, and one of the men reportedly declared: "When we left home tonight our wives, daughters and sisters kissed us good bye and told us to do our duty, and we're trying to do it as citizens." When Fleming informed them that the suspect had been removed from the city for safekeeping pending his trial, several of the men refused to believe him and requested to search the jail. Fleming acquiesced, and the caravan of automobiles, buggies, and horses carrying the vigilantes proceeded

<sup>9</sup>Waco *Morning News*, May 10, 1916 (quotation); testimony of Fred Long, Mike T. Lively, and W. J. Davis in *Texas v. Washington*, 2-4.

<sup>10</sup>Testimony of S. S. Fleming in *Texas v. Washington*, 4-5.

toward Waco. Upon their arrival at the county jail, the men conducted a meticulous search of the cells, including close scrutiny of every black prisoner. Having satisfied themselves that Washington was not there, the men left quietly and returned to their homes. Following this initial attempt to circumvent the judicial process, community leaders in Robinson assured Waco law enforcement authorities that no further mob action would be planned as long as the legal system operated swiftly in convicting and punishing the confessed rapist and murderer.<sup>11</sup>

Officials in Waco needed little encouragement to resolve the case quickly. On Thursday, May 11, a McLennan County grand jury convened and required only thirty minutes to return a murder indictment against Jesse Washington. District Judge Richard I. Munroe appointed six young Waco attorneys to defend the accused and set the trial date for the following Monday. The *Morning News*, noting these preliminary maneuvers, predicted that "justice will move on swift feet in the case."<sup>12</sup>

The trial of Jesse Washington commenced at 10:00 A.M. Monday, May 15, in the Fifty-fourth District Court of McLennan County, with Judge Munroe presiding over a courtroom filled to capacity. Spectators packed the balcony, and some stood on railings and benches to obtain a better view. On several occasions prospective jurors had to be lifted over the crowd to reach the front of the courtroom. Judge Munroe periodically sought to preserve decorum by gaveling for silence and reminding several of the male onlookers to remove their hats. Those who could not get inside congregated around the courthouse, lining the sidewalks on all sides. Among this crowd of bystanders (described as the largest ever seen in the city) were several Negroes whom one Waco paper characterized as "quiet and seemingly not much excited."<sup>13</sup>

Among some of the white spectators, however, the mood was ugly. Trouble was narrowly averted before the trial when Jesse Washington, whom Sheriff Fleming had brought back to Waco the previous evening, was escorted into the courtroom by sheriff's deputies. At the sight

of the defendant, an unidentified white man pulled a revolver and declared, "Might as well get him now." Violence was prevented by another white spectator, who overpowered and disarmed the gunman and proclaimed, "Let them have the trial. We'll get him before sundown, and you might hurt some innocent man." At another point early in the proceedings an anonymous voice called out, "Don't need no court."<sup>14</sup>

The trial proceeded rapidly. Jury selection required a mere thirty-five minutes, as the defense counsel, headed by Joseph W. Taylor, Jr., offered no peremptory challenges to prospective jurors. Once the jury was empanelled, Judge Munroe read the indictment and asked the defendant to state his plea. When Washington seemed puzzled by the request, the judge asked the black youth whether or not he had committed the crime for which he was being prosecuted. Munroe explained that a guilty plea would result in hanging or a sentence of from five years to life in the state penitentiary. The defendant's response consisted of a muttered, "Yeah," which the court translated as "Guilty."<sup>15</sup>

Upon the completion of these preliminary matters, the prosecuting attorney, John B. McNamara, opened the case for the state. Dr. Maynard took the witness stand to describe the wounds inflicted upon Lucy Fryer but, curiously, made no mention of evidence of a sexual assault. Following this medical testimony, Mike Lively, Fred Long, and W. J. Davis, a legal investigator and former Dallas policeman, related the details of Jesse Washington's confession in Dallas and identified the defendant as the person who, in their presence, had admitted raping and murdering Mrs. Fryer. Sheriff Fleming and his deputy, Lee Jenkins, described to the court their roles in the arrest of the defendant and the successful search for the murder weapon. Finally, Chris Simons and Constable Leslie Stegall offered testimony pertaining to their discovery of the dead woman's body on the evening of May 8. Attorney McNamara then read Washington's confession into the court record and rested his case.<sup>16</sup>

The counsel for the defense, which chose to ask only one question during cross-examination of the state's witnesses, opened and closed its case by calling a single witness—Jesse Washington. Joe Taylor asked his client if he had anything to say to the jury in his own behalf. The

<sup>11</sup>Waco *Morning News*, May 10, 1916; Waco *Times-Herald*, May 10, 1916 (quotation).

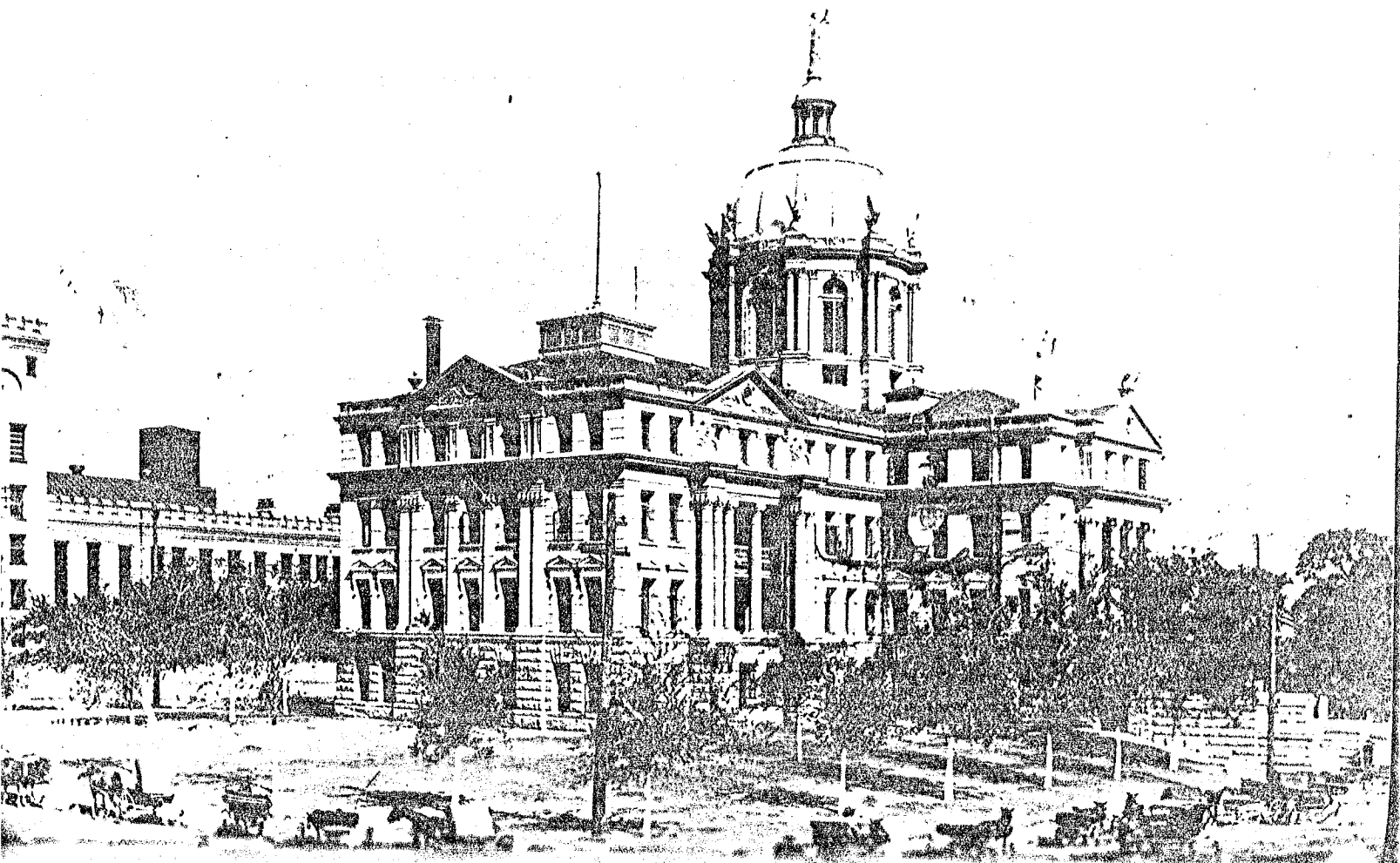
<sup>12</sup>Waco *Morning News*, May 11, 12, 14 (quotation), 1916. In Texas the common practice in cases involving murder and criminal assault, where the guilt of the accused was beyond doubt, was to insure the defendant a speedy jury trial and, following a guilty verdict, to carry out the death sentence at the end of a thirty-day waiting period. "This has had the effect," the *Morning News* reported, "of stopping many of the lawless demonstrations which formerly characterized the commission of the diabolical crime of which Washington stands accused and to which he has confessed." *Ibid.*, May 13, 1916.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, May 16, 1916 (quotation); Waco *Times-Herald*, May 15, 1916.

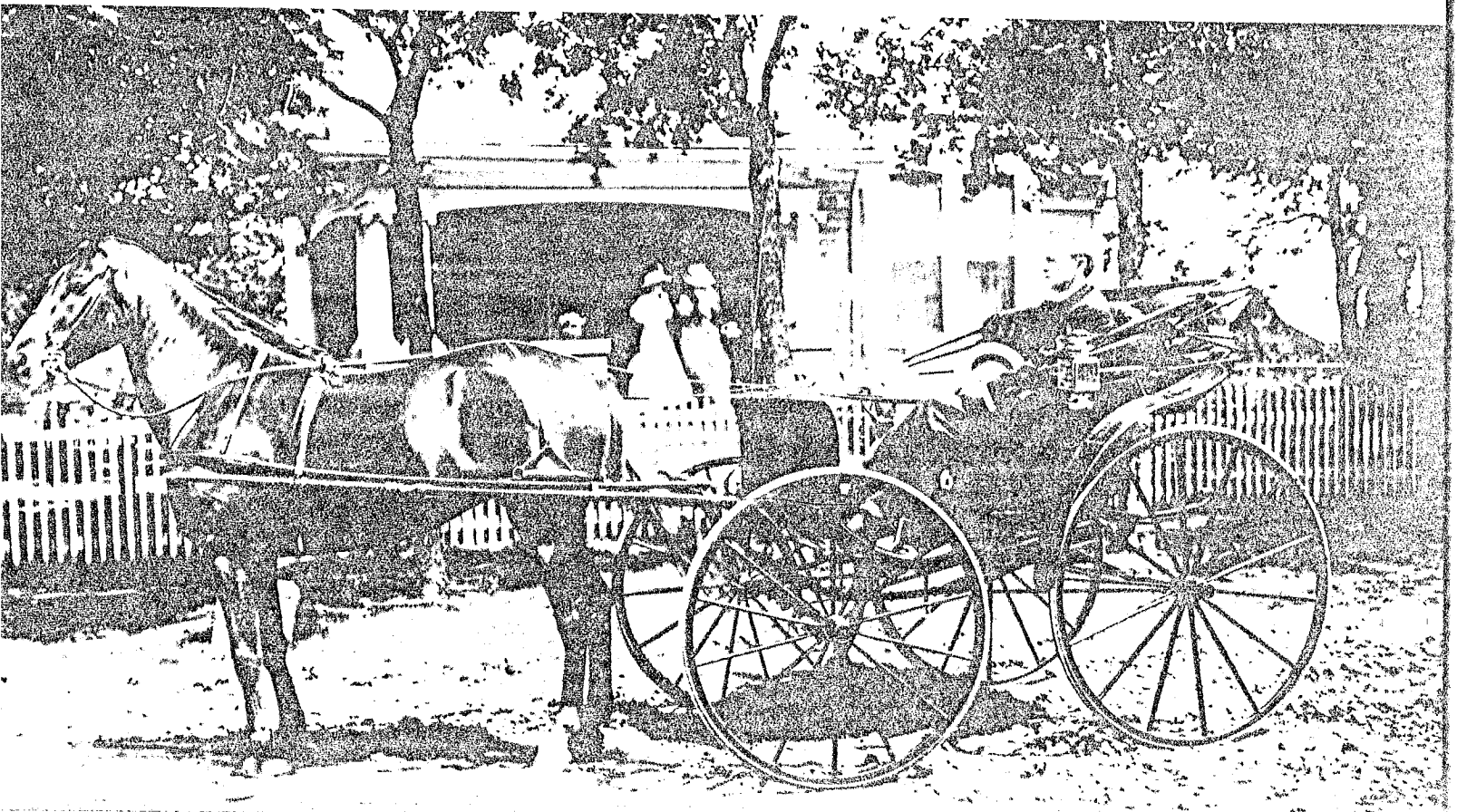
<sup>14</sup>Waco *Morning News*, May 16, 1916.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup>*Texas v. Washington*, 1-9.



*Above:* McLennan County courthouse, with jail at rear, about 1912. *Below:* Judge Richard I. Munroe. Courtesy of the Texas Collection, Baylor University.



Negro replied, "I ain't going to tell them nothing more than what I said—that's what I done. . . ." Washington's subsequent remark was unintelligible to the courtroom. Taylor told the jury, "He says he is sorry he did it." The young counselor then asked the defendant if he had something more to add. Washington remained silent, at which point the defense rested.<sup>17</sup>

In his summation, Prosecutor McNamara praised Joe Taylor and the other young Waco attorneys for complying with their legal duty to defend their client. Furthermore, he lauded the fairness of the trial, proclaiming: "The prisoner has been given a fair trial, as fair as any ever given in this court room." This statement produced a round of applause culminating in "a mighty yell" among courtroom spectators, after which the jury retired to consider the fate of the accused.<sup>18</sup>

The deliberations did not take long. The jury returned after only four minutes, and Foreman William B. Brazleton, a prominent Waco businessman, read the verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and assess his penalty at death." Following a second reading of the jury's decision, Judge Munroe began writing the verdict into the docket book, and law officers were preparing to remove Jesse Washington from the courtroom, when pandemonium erupted. An unidentified white spectator yelled, "Get the nigger," and a group of men surged forward, seized the convicted youth, and hustled him down the stairs at the rear of the courthouse where a crowd of about four hundred persons waited in the alley. A chain was thrown around Washington's neck, and he was dragged in the direction of the river, where, someone suggested, he could be hanged from the city's historic suspension bridge, the site of the lynching of another Negro, Sank Majors, in 1905. Instead of continuing to the bridge, however, the mob turned on Second Street and marched toward city hall, where another group of vigilantes had gathered to build a bonfire. As the crowd pushed forward to this destination, several individuals attacked the struggling Washington, tearing the clothes from his body, stabbing him with knives, and battering him with bricks, clubs, and shovels.<sup>19</sup>

By the time the procession reached the city hall grounds, Jesse Washington was semiconscious and bleeding profusely. The leaders of the mob picked up their victim, tossed him onto a pile of dry-goods boxes

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., 10.

<sup>18</sup>Waco Morning News, May 16, 1916.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid. (quotations); Waco Times-Herald, May 15, 16, 1916.

that had been gathered under a tree, and doused his body with coal oil. The chain wrapped around Washington's neck was thrown over a sturdy limb of the tree, and several men united to jerk their victim into the air for all to see. "When the negro was first hoisted into the air," the Waco Times-Herald reported, "his tongue protruded from his mouth and his face was besmeared with blood." Then Washington's body was lowered onto the pile of combustibles, and several whites advanced to cut off the Negro's fingers, ears, and toes. One eyewitness reported that the mob also emasculated the black youth. Many spectators of this grim affair also seemed anxious to assist in burning the convicted slayer. According to the Times-Herald, "[P]eople pressed forward, each eager to be the first to light the fire, matches were touched to the inflammable material and as smoke rapidly rose in the air, such a demonstration as of people gone mad was never heard before." The flames swiftly engulfed Jesse Washington.<sup>20</sup>

As news of the lynching spread through the city a large crowd consisting of men, women, and children assembled to watch the grisly spectacle. Many Waco businessmen left their places of employment downtown to witness the events on the city hall lawn. Mayor John R. Dollins and Chief of Police Guy McNamara viewed the event from the mayor's office in city hall, while local photographer Fred A. Gilderleeve, forewarned that Washington would be lynched at the conclusion of the trial, had set up his camera to take pictures of the incident. Of the female bystanders, one local paper reported: "[A]s matters progressed . . . they seemed to get accustomed to what was taking place, and some of them were soon laughing, and chatting, albeit their faces were in some cases still blanched." One well-dressed woman applauded gleefully "when a way was cleared so that she could see the writhing, naked form of the fast dying black." A large number of children, including students from nearby Waco High School who had rushed to the scene during their lunch hour, also witnessed this exhibition of horror. Other spectators leaned out of the windows of nearby buildings to get a better look.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup>Waco Times-Herald, May 15, 1916 (quotations); Waco Morning News, May 16, 1916; Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 14.

<sup>21</sup>Estimates of the size of the crowd varied widely. Waco's afternoon newspaper set the figure at 10,000, while the morning paper claimed that 15,000 persons had witnessed the burning. Elizabeth Freeman, an English suffragist who investigated the lynching for the NAACP, reported that during her early interviews concerning the incident most citizens admitted to the larger number, but as they became more suspicious of her motives, subsequent witnesses stated that only 500 bystanders had gathered on the city hall lawn. A pop-

As the body continued to burn, some onlookers searched the ground for bits of bone, broken links of the chain noose, and pieces of the hanging tree—items that presumably could be kept or sold as souvenirs. Within two hours the smouldering remains of Jesse Washington consisted of little more than a charred skull and torso. In midafternoon a horseman approached, lassoed the burned corpse, and dragged it through the main streets of downtown Waco. At one point during this macabre procession, the skull bounced off and was retrieved by a group of young boys who extracted the teeth and sold them for five dollars apiece. Finally, several men placed the victim's remains in a cloth bag and pulled the bundle behind an automobile to Robinson where they hung the sack from a pole in front of a blacksmith's shop for the community's residents to see. Later that afternoon Constable Les Stegall retrieved the body and turned it over to a Waco undertaker for burial.<sup>22</sup>

Thus ended an episode that most Wacoans probably preferred to forget. Repercussions on the state and national level, however, kept the lynching in the public eye for several months and brought condemnation upon Waco, the state of Texas, and the nation as a whole for permitting a climate of race relations to exist that tolerated such an atrocity.

In the wake of the events of May 15, the response by local whites to the lynching of Jesse Washington varied from vigorous approval to public condemnation of the mob's actions. Glenn Bruck, whose brother Earle had served on the jury that had convicted Washington, proclaimed that his only regret was not having been present to assist the vigilantes. The typical white Wacoan, according to the *Morning News*, either seemed satisfied with what had transpired or refused to comment on the incident. For its own part, the *Morning News* expressed regret over the mob's actions but also voiced resentment over the "wholesale denunciation of the south and of the people of Waco" that followed. The *Times-Herald* refrained from editorial comment entirely, noting on the day following the lynching: "Yesterday's exciting occurrence is a closed incident." NAACP investigator Elizabeth Freeman reported to Royal Nash, the executive secretary of the association:

ular account of the episode published a half-century later claimed that 1,000 persons had watched the execution. *Waco Times-Herald*, May 15, 1916; *Waco Morning News*, May 16, 1916 (quotations); Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 15, 20, 21; Curry, *A History of Early Waco*, 90.

<sup>22</sup>*Waco Times-Herald*, May 15, 1916; *Waco Morning News*, May 16, 1916; Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 15-16.

"I find very few who really condone all that was done—but when they make it personal they feel that they would have done likewise." On a later occasion, she informed Nash: "The feeling amongst the best people is one of shame for the whole happening. They realize it could have been stopped if they had had a leader—now they think they are right in trying to forget it & fancy the world will do so too." When Freeman questioned Judge Munroe about his failure to halt the mob by using the pistol he kept hidden in a drawer at the bench, the judge responded, "Do you want to spill innocent blood for a nigger?" The apparent failure of Waco's religious leaders to condemn publicly the affair particularly distressed the NAACP investigator. "Cannot get the ministers to aid," she told her superiors in New York. "They simply say it is deplorable." On May 21 she reported: "So far I have not found a Christian (?) minister who has protested against the action of the Waco folk."<sup>23</sup>

Some whites in McLennan County seemed disturbed, not so much by the lynching per se but rather by the mob's treatment of Jesse Washington's burned corpse. John Strauss, one of Robinson's educational leaders, claimed that the people in his community unanimously condemned the dragging of the black victim's body through the streets of Waco. "If only they had just hung [*sic*] him," wrote Elizabeth Freeman in attempting to characterize local white opinion, "they felt that would have been all right, but the burning—the dragging of the charred torso through the streets is so much worse than his crime."<sup>24</sup>

Not all local whites, however, shared the opinion that silence and inaction were the most appropriate responses to the lynching. Several leading Wacoans, including jury foreman William Brazleton and local newspaperman Edward M. Ainsworth, argued that some public protest should be made. Moreover, they were especially critical of the city's law enforcement officials for not intervening to prevent mob violence. In addition to the opposition voiced by a few individual citizens, a special committee of the faculty at Baylor University issued a series of resolutions condemning the mob's actions and expressing concern that the incident "will evoke from the outside world reproaches unmerited

<sup>23</sup>*Waco Morning News*, May 16, 19, 24 (first quotation), 1916; *Waco Times-Herald*, May 16, 1916 (second quotation); Elizabeth Freeman to Roy Nash, [May 20, 1916] (third and sixth quotations); Freeman to Nash, [May 24, 1916] (fourth quotation); Freeman to Nash, [May 21, 1916] (seventh quotation), NAACP Archives; Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 11 (fifth quotation), 17.

<sup>24</sup>*Waco Morning News*, May 16, 1916; Freeman to Nash, [May 20, 1916] (quotation), NAACP Archives.



by the majority of the people of our fair city and county. . . ." These efforts to challenge the legitimacy of the mob in taking Jesse Washington's life, however, clearly represented a minority course of action among white residents of Waco and McLennan County.<sup>25</sup>

Blacks living in Robinson and Waco generally reacted to the events surrounding the murders of Lucy Fryer and Jesse Washington either by keeping their thoughts to themselves or by taking a conciliatory stance. One of the few Negroes to offer his opinions publicly was C. H. Dorsey, a Robinson school teacher, who characterized Mrs. Fryer's murder as a "most horrible outrage." Dorsey gave assurances that all respectable black Robinsonians deplored Washington's crime and proclaimed that the incident had produced no pernicious repercussions in the community. "[T]he white people of Robinson," he wrote prior to Washington's trial, "have shown the negroes here the same sympathetic and helpful spirit that they had always shown before. . . ." In Waco, the Reverend John W. Strong, dean of the all-black Central Texas College, and the Reverend I. Newton Jenkins, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church, expressed their regret with respect to the crime that had taken Lucy Fryer's life, but in a confidential statement to Elizabeth Freeman, they noted their disappointment that Waco's white clergymen had not been more outspoken in denouncing the brutal and extralegal execution of Jesse Washington. After interviewing several local Negroes concerning their views of the events that had transpired between May 8 and May 15, Freeman concluded: "The feeling of the colored people was that while they had one rotten member of their race the whites had 15,000."<sup>26</sup>

While most local blacks were reluctant to condemn the lynching, at least one Negro in Waco refused to curb his outrage. A. T. Smith, managing editor of the *Paul Quinn Weekly*, the school paper at all-black Paul Quinn College, published several articles denouncing the incident. Richard D. Evans, a black attorney in Waco, commented that the Smith articles "took this city to task harder than any I have read on this lynching." In fact, one of the editorials included an unfounded charge (reprinted from the *Chicago Defender*, one of the nation's leading black weeklies) that George Fryer, Sr., not Jesse Washington, had murdered Lucy Fryer. This charge led to Smith's arrest and conviction

<sup>25</sup>Freeman, "The Waco Lynching, 18-19, 23; *Waco Morning News*, May 28, 1916 (quotation).

<sup>26</sup>*Waco Morning News*, May 14, 1916 (first and second quotations); Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 2 (third quotation), 3.

on charges of criminal libel. Attorney Evans informed the NAACP that the Smith case had produced additional racial tensions in Waco and that, despite Evans's decision to defend the embattled editor, "The colored people here were afraid to help him [Smith] and afraid for me to do so. . . ."<sup>27</sup>

Elsewhere in Texas, newspapers published a report of the lynching distributed by the Associated Press wire service. A few white dailies in the larger cities offered editorials condemning the brutality of the incident and bemoaning the fact that public opinion everywhere would blame the entire state for the affair. The *San Antonio Express*, for example, called for a halt to lynching in the South, adding, "The Waco disgrace is the disgrace of Texas." The *Austin American* admitted that Jesse Washington deserved to die for his crime (a common sentiment in the state press), but not at the hands of a band of vigilantes. Particularly distressing to the *American* was the occurrence of such a barbaric event "in one of [the state's] great centers of learning, of boasted civilization. . . . A city of good people, of fine homes, of refinement. . . ." The two major white dailies in Houston published criticisms of the lynching that resembled each other in tone. "Not a word of defense is there to offer; not an extenuating circumstance to plead," the *Chronicle* proclaimed in its editorial. "Bestial cruelty, though seemingly sanctioned by religious indignation, never did, and never will, strengthen those customs, institutions and standards which make society respectable and the individual's life safe." The *Post* agreed that "From no angle viewed, can there be the least excuse, much less justification, offered for" the lynching and asked in a tone of rhetorical indignation, "Oh Shame! where is thy blush?" In Dallas the white dailies remained editorially silent. Nor was the *Dallas Express*, a black weekly, substantially more forceful. Usually known for its hard-hitting attacks against all forms of discrimination against Negroes, the *Express* assumed a restrained position and maintained that no mob would have wreaked vengeance in Waco had Lucy Fryer not been murdered. "There is a time to talk and a time not to talk," the *Express* informed its readers. "To our mind, here is a time for thought."<sup>28</sup>

<sup>27</sup>R. D. Evans to the Editor, *Crisis*, XIII (Jan., 1917), 122 (quotations), 123; Memorandum from Roy Nash to Joel Spingarn, Aug. 11, 1916, NAACP Archives. After waiving his right to a jury trial, Smith was sentenced to one year of hard labor on a county convict labor gang.

<sup>28</sup>*San Antonio Express*, May 17, 1916 (first quotation); *Austin American*, May 17, 1916 (second quotation); *Houston Chronicle*, May 16, 1916 (third quotation); *Houston Post*, May 17, 1916 (fourth and fifth quotations); *Dallas Express*, May 20, 1916 (sixth quotation).

Outside the state, reaction to the lynching was generally harsh. "Waco did more than burn a Negro," one California newspaper explained. "[S]he burned her own courage, decency and character, outraged the imaginations of her young people, and smeared a foul disgrace across her civic life." The *New York Times* objected to the mob's refusal to permit the law to take its full course in punishing Jesse Washington and emphasized the boldness of the vigilantes in acting in broad daylight. Waxing hyperbolic, the *Times* concluded that the lynching had been carried out "apparently by the whole population of the place."<sup>29</sup>

Several progressive journals added their voices to the wave of indignation produced by the Waco affair. The *Independent* characterized the lynching as "an orgy of mob brutality and savage lust" and, in a subsequent issue, proclaimed: "Waco is indelibly disgraced. Texas is indelibly disgraced. The United States is indelibly disgraced. . . . Nothing in the reports of the atrocities in Belgium, East Prussia, Serbia or Armenia shows a more hideous state of public opinion than that manifested by the people of Waco in participating in such a degrading display of wanton savagery." The *New Republic* called the lynching in Waco "a filthy crime" and expressed dismay that Fred Gildersleeve's photographs of the incident "showed a typical straw-hatted summer crowd gazing gleefully at the hideous crisp of what was once a Negro youth." Oswald Garrison Villard's *Nation* castigated the faculty of Baylor University for failing to condemn publicly the episode. This uninformed assertion elicited a prompt response from Dean John L. Kesler, the University's acting president, who apprised Villard of the faculty resolutions deploring the action of the mob. Kesler further reported that he had "condemned [mob law] in as strong words as the English language would permit without violating the ten commandments" in the presence of eight hundred students assembled for chapel services. Finally, Dean Kesler claimed that the lynching had been denounced from the city's leading pulpits in sermons delivered by the Reverends Frank P. Culver of Austin Avenue Methodist Church, Charles T. Caldwell of the First Presbyterian Church, Frank S. Groner of Columbus Street Baptist Church, and Joseph Martin Dawson of First Baptist Church. Villard noted the correction to his earlier charge but maintained that "Waco cannot hold up its head until the criminals are punished."<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup>San Francisco *Bulletin*, May 16, 1916, reprinted in *Crisis*, XII (Aug., 1916), 189 (first quotation); *New York Times*, May 17, 1916 (second quotation).

<sup>30</sup>"A Terrible Crime in Texas," *Independent*, LXXXVI (May 29, 1916), 325 (first quota-

At the same time that the editors of several major newspapers and journals condemned the Waco lynching, their comments produced rebuttals from a number of whites who attempted to justify the mob's action or, at least, to place the blame elsewhere. One northern-born Texas resident complained that the *Nation* should direct its editorial venom against the crime of rape rather than lynching. "It may be bad to lynch," he admitted, "but is it not far worse for a dehumanized fiend, swelling with bestial lust, to lay his cursed hands on a pure, defenceless woman to satisfy his animal nature?" A white Floridian added the oft-repeated reminder that northerners could not possibly understand race relations in the South and, therefore, could not react objectively to the lynching of blacks. The only preventive for Negro crime, he concluded, lay in "a sure, swift punishment as was meted out by the Ku Klux Clansmen [*sic*] in the days of reconstruction." The editors of the *Outlook* condemned the failure of Waco officials to prevent the incident. "Political, moral, and physical cowardice are written all over the story," the journal charged. At the same time, the *Outlook* offered a unique (though highly questionable) interpretation to account, at least in part, for the recurrence of lynchings in the United States by blaming "a small group of Negro leaders who have been preaching covetousness and envy as virtues, and who have tended to dull the minds of some of their followers to a sense of duty and to the importance of self-control."<sup>31</sup>

The public response by blacks on the national level to the Waco lynching fell into two categories—either one of conciliation or one of condemnation. Even when not compelled to silence by geographical proximity to McLennan County, a few Negroes took a conservative stance. For example, a black Georgian asked that the race as a whole not be judged by the acts of "troublesome and insolent" Negroes like Jesse Washington. "Our beloved neighbors will attest," he continued, "that the negro is the last one in general to harbor a desire to defend from just punishment any sort of criminal."<sup>32</sup>

tion); "An American Atrocity," *ibid.*, LXXXVII (July 31, 1916), 146 (second quotation); Editorial, *New Republic*, VII (June 3, 1916), 102 (third quotation); "The Will-to-Lynch," *ibid.*, VIII (Oct. 14, 1916), 261 (fourth quotation); "Moving Against Lynching," *Nation*, CIII (Aug. 3, 1916), 101; Editorial Comment, *ibid.*, CIII (Oct. 5, 1916), 322; J. L. Kesler to the Editor, Oct. 15, 1916, *ibid.*, CIII (Dec. 28, 1916), 609 (fifth quotation); Editorial Comment, *ibid.* (sixth quotation).

<sup>31</sup>J. T. Winston to the Editor, May 26, 1916, *Nation*, CII (June 22, 1916), 671 (first quotation); Elliott G. Barrow to the Editor, June 22, 1916, *ibid.*, CIII (July 6, 1916), 11 (second quotation); "To Lynch or Not to Lynch?" *Outlook*, CXV (Jan. 24, 1917), 138 (third and fourth quotations).

<sup>32</sup>Robert F. Gibson to the Editor, June 23, 1916, *Nation*, CIII (July 13, 1916), 35.

In contrast, the black press outside Texas almost uniformly denounced the mob's actions in Waco. The *Savannah Tribune*, referring to lynching as the "popular life-taking game in the southland," characterized the Waco incident as "about as barbarous a deed as can be committed." In an editorial for the *New York Age*, James Weldon Johnson declared that the details of Jesse Washington's death were "enough to make the devil gasp in astonishment. . . ." Johnson called upon President Woodrow Wilson to condemn such lawless incidents in a public statement and asserted that nowhere else in the world "could be found a people so close to the brute but they would have done such a deed. In comparison with them [the Waco vigilantes], a crowd of Mexican bandits is a company of high-souled, chivalrous gentlemen." Perhaps the most outraged protest in the black press, however, emanated from the offices of the *Chicago Defender*. Edited by Robert S. Abbott, the *Defender* immediately announced its belief in Jesse Washington's innocence, arguing that the black youth had been railroaded by the Waco judicial system. Several of the *Defender's* reports of the lynching were sensationalist in nature, including the previously cited publication of the unfounded rumor that George Fryer had been arrested and charged with murdering his wife.<sup>33</sup>

Of all the national attention devoted to the Waco lynching, however, the most far-reaching demonstration of outrage generated by the affair occurred within the ranks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Reports of the incident stirred the NAACP to launch a full-scale investigation of the lynching. The Association contacted Elizabeth Freeman, who was attending a women's suffrage convention in Dallas, and asked her to travel to Waco to collect data relating to Jesse Washington's death. Freeman's findings appeared (as previously noted) in a supplement to the July 1916 issue of the *Crisis*, entitled "The Waco Horror." The journal's editor, W. E. B. Du Bois, sermonized: "To other persons we say as we have said before: any talk of the triumph of Christianity, or the spread of human culture, is idle twaddle so long as the Waco lynching is possible in the United States of America."<sup>34</sup>

Several NAACP officials saw in the "Waco horror" a powerful cause célèbre upon which the association might expand its antilynching cru-

<sup>33</sup>*Savannah Tribune*, July 8, 1916 (first and second quotations); *New York Age*, May 25, 1916 (third and fourth quotations); *Chicago Defender*, May 20, 27, June 3, 10, 1916.

<sup>34</sup>Roy Nash to Elizabeth Freeman, May 16, 1916, NAACP Archives; "The Waco Horror," 1-8; W. E. B. Du Bois, "Lynching," *Crisis*, XII (July, 1916), 135 (quotation).

sade to include a federal law prohibiting the crime of lynching. In late July, Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the NAACP's board of directors, and Oswald Garrison Villard, the organization's treasurer, issued a joint appeal for contributions to an antilynching fund to finance "the first nation-wide campaign against the ancient American institution of lynching that ever gave promise of wiping the blot once [and] for all from our escutcheon." The following month, Spingarn informed Philip G. Peabody, a prominent Boston attorney who had expressed interest in financing an antilynching campaign, that "The publicity we gave Waco has roused a fighting spirit we must not let die." Meanwhile, Villard, in an appeal for financial assistance for the NAACP's Anti-Lynching Fund, proclaimed: "The crime at Waco is a challenge to our American civilization, yes, to every American. . . ."<sup>35</sup>

Inigorated by the national attention devoted to the lynching of Jesse Washington, the NAACP's antilynching crusade proceeded at such a furious pace during the remainder of 1916 that Joel Spingarn optimistically declared the campaign "the most striking achievement" of the year. By early 1917, however, international events dominated the nation's attention to such an extent that little interest could be generated for reforms in the realm of race relations. With the entrance of the United States into World War I in April, NAACP leaders probably realized that they had little hope of winning support for such a politically divisive issue as a federal antilynching law. Consequently, while NAACP antilynching efforts continued on several fronts during the war, the "Waco horror" was relegated to an anonymous position among thousands of instances of mob violence inflicted upon black Americans in the pre-World War I era.<sup>36</sup>

In many respects the events surrounding the lynching of Jesse Washington differed little from other episodes of mob violence in the United States. The incident occurred in the South, and the victim was a black male who had confessed to crimes that in the eyes of some

<sup>35</sup>*Cleveland Advocate*, July 22, 1916 (first quotation); Joel E. Spingarn to Philip G. Peabody, Aug. 4, 1916 (second quotation), NAACP Archives; *Crisis*, XII (Aug., 1916), 168 (third quotation).

<sup>36</sup>*Crisis*, XIII (Feb., 1917), 166 (quotation); Kellogg, *NAACP*, 220, 227-231. The "Waco horror," however, was not completely forgotten following America's entrance into World War I. Among the literature distributed for the NAACP-sponsored "Negro Silent Protest Parade" in New York City on July 28, 1917—a demonstration against mob violence held in the wake of the East St. Louis race riot—was the following statement: "We march because we want to make impossible a repetition of Waco, Memphis, and East St. Louis, by arousing the conscience of the country and bringing the murders of our brothers, sisters, and innocent children to justice." Zangrando, *The NAACP Crusade Against Lynching*, 37, 38 (quotation).



white southerners made lynch law justifiable, even necessary. Nor was the barbarity of the mob particularly unusual for the time. Moreover, the refusal of Waco officials to seek indictments against the ringleaders, even though their identities were known throughout the city, indicates that this incident followed a pattern generally adopted by local officials dealing with similar acts of violence.<sup>37</sup>

Significantly, however, in lynching Jesse Washington, the mob in Waco unwittingly provided the NAACP with a cause célèbre that the national association could utilize to invoke support for a systematic campaign to halt lynchings. To capitalize upon Philip Peabody's offer to fund an antilynching crusade, the NAACP needed a particularly sensational incident to demonstrate to the American people the urgency of a federal antilynching bill. The burning and mutilation of an illiterate black farm hand, graphically documented by Fred Gilder-sleeve's camera, packed the necessary emotional punch to dramatize the exigency of federal action. In addition, the fact that this incident occurred in a city reputed to be an enlightened, respectable, middle-class community supplied the NAACP further evidence of the breadth of a lynching mentality in the United States. And yet, despite the seemingly advantageous timing of the "Waco horror," the campaign fell victim to the inopportune entrance of the nation into the First World War, thereby forcing the NAACP to postpone its federal antilynching crusade until 1919.

"What's goin' to happen to th' naygur?" Hennessy asked Mr. Dooley in a conversation over the "Negro problem" in the United States. "Well," said Dooley, "he'll ayther have to go to th' north an' be a sub-jick race, or stay in th' south an' be an objick lesson."<sup>38</sup> While the NAACP had hoped to exploit the "Waco horror" to further its antilynching program, Jesse Washington's death unfortunately became but another "objick lesson" reminding blacks of the dire consequences awaiting those who stepped outside their "place" in American society.

<sup>37</sup>Freeman, "The Waco Lynching," 13. After several days of talking to local citizens about the lynching, Elizabeth Freeman had acquired the names of six men who represented "the disreputable bunch of Waco" and who had participated in the mob's activities. *Ibid.*, 19. The pattern adopted by local officials in the United States of refusing to seek prosecution of known mob participants is noted in Arthur F. Raper, *The Tragedy of Lynching* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1933), 2, 13-17, and Zangrando, *The NAACP Crusade Against Lynching*, 4, 8.

<sup>38</sup>Finley Peter Dunne, "The Negro Problem," *Mr. Dooley's Philosophy* (New York, 1906), 217.

...to an interest in the...  
of Supervisors for political purposes...  
considerable saving could be effected...  
in the said department.

The report further says that if the...  
city Architect had prepared the plans...  
for the new School for Defectives on...  
Union street, some \$1600 might have...  
been saved, but that the contract for...  
drawing plans was awarded to John...  
Reid Jr. instead.

**MAYOR IS SUSPICIOUS**

Power asked that the Board of...  
Works furnish the Supervisors with...  
a list of the men who were to be laid...  
off at the beginning of the new fiscal...  
year. The Mayor asked him on what...  
authority he made the request. The...  
answer was that it was a matter of...  
courtesy to the Supervisors.

"I ask you this," said the Mayor...  
"because I am a little suspicious, that...  
is all of your motives."

The Board upheld Power, however...  
by vote of 14 to 3 in his request for...  
the list.

The ball was started rolling by the...  
Mayor when, as a refutation of the...  
charge made by Power last Friday...  
that records of the Fire Commission...  
had been kept on scraps of paper, the...  
Mayor produced the Commission's...  
minute books, which he said were...  
"as admirably kept as any he had...  
ever seen." Despite the Mayor's state-...  
ment that the records had been kept...  
this way since 1900, Power said he...  
would stand by what he had said.

President Timothy A. Reardon of...  
the Board of Works is preparing to...  
answer the Finance Committee in de-...  
tail. Meanwhile, he said, he is en-...  
deavoring to land jobs at the Union...  
Iron Works and elsewhere for the...  
men the Board will let out.

**SHIPBUILDING  
PLANT PLANNED  
IN ALAMEDA**

**Henry Peterson Buys a Tract of  
Twelve Acres on the North  
Water Front**

ALAMEDA, June 25.—Another ship-...  
building plant for Alameda, headed by...  
Henry Peterson, who recently dis-...  
posed of his launch interests, is the...  
plan made known today when the...  
transfer of twelve acres, known as...  
the Stanford University tract, on the...  
north water front, was admitted. Re-...  
cently the tract was purchased by...  
Page & White of Oakland, but before...  
the deed was signed the firm sold the...  
property to Peterson, a member of...  
the firm said today.

Peterson had planned to begin con-...  
struction immediately of ways and...  
shops, but developments in Washing-...  
ton and the threat to commandeer all...  
shipbuilding plants have temporarily...  
checked him. In the near future, it...  
is said, a definite announcement of...  
the new proposition will be given...  
out.

**Two Negroes Hanged  
In South by Mobs**

PUNTA GORDA (Fla.), June 25.—...  
Shep Trent, a negro, was taken from...  
officers near Cleveland, Fla., four...  
miles from here, last night and shot...  
to death. He had been arrested for an...  
attempt to assault a white woman...  
Saturday.

GALVESTON (Tex.), June 25.—...  
Chester Sawyer, a negro accused of...  
attacking a white woman, was taken...  
from jail today by a mob and hanged.

**Wife Says Expert  
Skater Has Affinity**

Fred H. Classen, at one time jailer...  
under former Sheriff Frederick Eg-...  
gers, but more recently a professional...  
skater, is accused of cruelty and de-...  
voicing his time to other women, in a...  
divorce complaint filed yesterday by...  
Mrs. Olga Classen. Mrs. Classen does...  
not name her husband's alleged af-...  
finity.

Lithographing is like a telegram...  
more important looking. Myself-Rodine C...  
32 City, Lithographers, Engravers.—Adv.

[Sawyer]

[Peterson]

[116]

...at a...  
...wife...  
...more than two...  
...Lieutenant...  
...20 meets...  
...trouble begins...  
...of the Lieuten...  
...orderly who has...  
...Grande" as Trampas...  
...the...  
...and the recon...  
...of the...  
...husband after...  
...has plunged her...  
...of the play...  
...to Mr. Thomas...  
...paraphrase...  
...trillingly tells...  
...In no portion...  
...of the Thomas...  
...second act dur...  
...Mrs. Lane, wife...  
...and dear little...  
...Here it is...  
...the wife of the...  
...confesses her...  
...Lieutenant, yet...  
...is spoken...  
...of the stage...  
...No harrowing...

...of these...  
...a...  
...The Colonel...  
...his...  
...wife in the...  
...The Lieuten...  
...is dead...  
...To compensate...  
...esthetically for...  
...is also shot...  
...with such a...  
...John...  
...as to require...  
...and welcome...  
...the...  
...in comp...  
...moment...  
...extraordi...  
...nary fine per...  
...But the surpr...  
...of the evening...  
...was not in E...  
...Herbert Haies...  
...Major, nor in...  
...William Boyd's...  
...Lieutenant, nor...  
...in any other...  
...performance...  
...not even Suzanne...  
...Morgan's embra...  
...matronly and...  
...present...  
...of the wife of...  
...the Major...  
...It was in Eva...  
...Le Gallienne's...  
...presentation...  
...of Nan, who is...  
...the first...  
...ward wife I...  
...have ever seen...  
...of the...  
...stage that pro...  
...fects the dign...  
...ity of woman...  
...hood, conserve...  
...the spirit of...  
...compassion and...  
...tells a brutal...  
...truth without...  
...smashing a...  
...fine ideal...  
...And it was...  
...done with an...  
...emotional...  
...strength that...  
...I have not...  
...suspected of...  
...this spirit wh...  
...ich inhabits...  
...the body of...  
...a soubrette...  
...yet has a soul...

**Nevada Judge to Hear  
Miller Case in S. F.**

Judge R. C. Stoddard of the Fourth...  
Judicial District of Nevada will sit...  
at a hearing to be begun in Judge...  
Trott's court room this morning on...  
a motion for a new trial of the in-...  
heritance tax case which the State...  
of Nevada recently won against the...  
estate of the late Henry Miller, Cal-...  
ifornia and Nevada land baron.

It was agreed by both sides that...  
the convenience of all the principals...  
would be best served if the hearing...  
was held in this city. Judge Stod-...  
dard presided at the original trial.

The Miller heirs are seeking a new...  
trial on the ground that the Nevada...  
statutes under which the inheritance...  
tax was determined were enacted sub-...  
sequent to the death of Miller.

**Fights His Wife for  
Custody of Children**

In support of his charge that his...  
wife is not a proper person to have...  
the custody of their two little daugh-...  
ters, Ira C. Daulton, a merchant of...  
Lunsmuir, yesterday filed an opposi-...  
tion to her guardianship petition and...  
incorporated in his document an ar-...  
dent love letter which he says his...  
wife received from another man. Daulton...  
also sets forth that his wife was...  
arrested with her alleged affinity...  
in a local hotel several weeks ago...  
and charged with a statutory offense.

Their two girls are 12 and 9 years old. The Daultons separated in Lunsmuir several months ago and Mrs. Daulton came here with their two children.

**Man on Probation  
Convicted of**

Clarence Tierney, said by to be one of the most persistent mobile thieves, was convicted yesterday in Superior Griffin's court. Tierney was bailed when he was caught in an automobile. He will be tomorrow.

On account of the unusual number of machines stolen, the automobile detail at police quarters has been increased.

Stolen Watches—A thief yesterday morning snatched a watch worth \$250, according to a complaint made by the police. Herman Anderson, 242 made complaint that a thief stole to his shoe store early yesterday articles worth \$210.

**25% reduction in  
Back East  
Excursion Fares**

The Santa Fe will sell, for following dates, round trip tickets to—

**Chicago \$80.00**  
**Kansas City 67.50**

being 1/4 less than ordinary fares. Similar reductions to other Eastern points

Dates to start—  
**Chronicle** June 12-16-17-26-27-30.  
July 1-2-16-17-24-25-31.

Others in August and September. Return limit three months. Stopovers permitted enroute.



Call, phone or write  
**Jas. B. Duffy, Gen'l Agt.**  
601 Market St., San Francisco—Phone Sutter 7400  
Market Street Ferry—Phone Kearny 4980  
**F. L. Hanna, Gen'l Agt.**  
1218 Broadway, Oakland—Phone Lakeside 453

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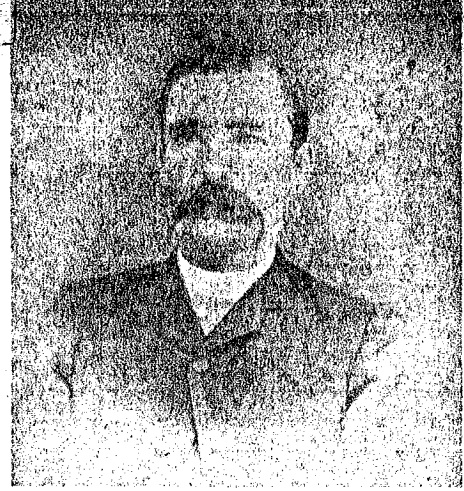
By MRS. CLYDE GEAR BEATY

Photos Courtesy Author

Texas  
1966

# SAVAGE DAYS IN SPRINGTOWN

An isolated settlement lived in fear of a single family—  
one who rode by day and killed by day and whose women  
were more vicious than their men!



T. J. Tarkington

**D**ESCENDANTS of settlers who lived in Wise, Jack, Montague and Parker Counties in Texas in the 1870s and 1880s have long kept a dreadful secret. From the time it happened nearly a hundred years ago up to this day, the affair has been hush, hush.

T. J. Tarkington was my foster father and blood uncle. He, and his wife, Bettie, raised me at Springtown. Uncle Tom was an honorable citizen and the junior partner of the Donathan, Culton and Tarkington General Merchandise Store located there. He was also one of the many innocent victims caught in the vortex of murders, call-out gun battles, vigilante hangings and out and out mob frenzy, which for two years held Springtown in mortal terror.

This was twelve years before my time. But having always been intrigued by the stories Uncle Tom told me, I knew, even as a child, this was history in the raw. There was never a legal account of this bloody episode—not even newspaper coverage at the time. Or if so, the records were lost when the Parker County courthouse burned in 1886. I suppose I am more familiar with the details than anyone else living today.

A year or so before Uncle Tom "went West" in 1912, I took notes, dates, names and all the data he could remember. Then in 1919, nearly fifty years after all of this happened (1872), it was legally recorded. G. W. Tacket and A. L. Thomas gave the names of the family of ten, eight of whom died violently, and made mention of the murder of Johnny Lard.

Springtown in the 1870s was a quiet farming community on the frontier. It boasted of three saloons, but neither the town nor the saloons ran true to form, as Western towns go. No dance halls, no

girls, maybe now and then a "friendly" fist-fight or sometimes a "native" making a dude dance to the tune of his six-guns. The men were always ready to match a badger fight—the only trouble being there was seldom a stranger gullible enough to fool.

The land was fertile and productive—wooded rolling hills in the heart of the State where the climate varied just enough to be appreciated. There was just one thing I remember especially which wasn't nice—grass burs. I'd gamble there are more grass burs to the square inch, even today, than anywhere else in the whole wide world. The rich, sandy soil produced everything else as abundantly. And water! All one need do was to scratch out a hole a few feet deep and there was pure, sparkling, artesian water often spraying as high as a man's head. I recall twenty-five flowing wells.

This is what the war-weary people from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee found when they went in search of a new land in which to begin life all over again. They were God-fearing farming people, all Protestants, and so pious some felt it a sin to grease one's surrey on a Sunday morning (as my own father, Jefferson Gear, learned when he was called on the church carpet for committing such blasphemy on the Sabbath).

**T**HEN a new family moved into town, and somehow the serenity of the village became all muddled up. The new people were as foreign to the people they had chosen to live among, as if they had come from Timbuktu. Allen C. Hill, the father; Dusky, the mother; two sons, Jack and Allen C., Jr.; six daughters, Nancy, Martha, Katherine, Adeline, Eliza and Bell all camped for a couple of weeks

down by the bridge before buying the place adjoining the Matlock farm and the Jim Dunn place a couple of miles southwest of Springtown and across the creek.

Dirty little stories began circulating about the Hills, such as, where was the papa of the baby Nancy was soon to bear? The better citizens ignored this, as it was none of their business, and tried earnestly to make friendly advances toward the family, only to be ignored or out-and-out insulted. Old man Hill especially was antisocial and cantankerous.

Jim Dunn—as was his nature—could not credit anyone with being all bad, and asked his wife to bake an extra "spider" of sourdough biscuits. He wanted to take these and a pound of fresh butter over to the Hills. Sophia, Jim's wife, wasn't for it, but Jim argued it was as little as one could do for a new neighbor.

Uncle Tom said this was the story Jim told the townfolks the next morning when he opened up his blacksmith shop. Jim said he rode up to the Hills' front door and hollered, "Hello. Anybody home?"

Old Allen C. came to the door and without even looking at Jim asked, "Whadda ya want, reb?"

Jim handed him the biscuits saying, "My wife baked some hot bread for you all."

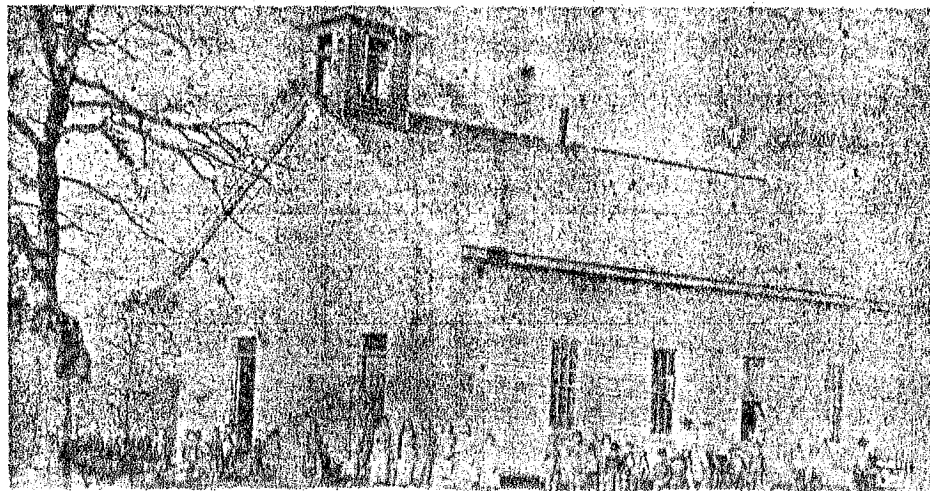
Hill snatched the spider from Jim's hand, jerked off the lid and spit it full of raw tobacco juice, slung the bread over the ground, kicked it contemptuously and walked back into the house.

Dusky came running out on the porch with a teakettle of boiling water, shouting, "Let me scald the damn b—d, Pa! Let me scald him!"

Everybody in town gathered at the blacksmith shop to hear the story firsthand and to give Jim some good-natured kidding. Knowing Jim Dunn to be a truthful man, the citizens gave Allen C. and his clan a wide berth. No more neighborly gestures or attempts at fraternizing were made—except Earl Davis did invite Martha to go to the church box-supper. There was no answer to his note from Martha, but Allen C. went looking for young Davis, threatening to kill any townfolk who made advances to his girls.

Springtown was so remote from the world, its only outside contact was a mail hack to Weatherford. Naturally a stranger, where there were so few people, created some curiosity. It soon became evident that the Hills were harboring undesirables. The new men who appeared on the streets were hard lookers and tough hombres. A couple of horse thieves, whom some citizens recognized as being wanted by the law, were brazen and defiant so long as the Hills gave them not

Children of the God-fearing community of Springtown, Texas, pose for the town photographer in this faded 1871 picture.





only board, room and horse feed, but defied anyone in town to do anything about it. Springtown had no lawmen.

The "star boarders" included Sam Bass, who was Nancy's lover, and Henry Chalk. They were "important"—each had a bounty on his head. And the more of this element Allen Hill gathered around him, the bolder he became with his insults.

**O**NE MORNING, cantankerous, mean and a little drunk, the elder Hill slouched into the Star Saloon, fairly bristling with defiance. The Star was across the street from Donathan, Culton and Tarkington's store. Business was slack that time of morning. Bob Peterson, who was carrying the raw stump of the leg he had left at Vicksburg, was enjoying a beer and chewing the fat, with the barkeeper.

Uncle Tom didn't remember the latter's name, but here's what happened inside the saloon, according to what the barkeeper told the people. Hill edged up real close to Bob. Bob, sensing Hill was hostile, moved down the bar. Hill followed, knocking Bob's beer out of his hand.

Bob said, "Stop it, old man. The only way I can fight you is with my gun, if that is what you are looking for."

Hill kicked Bob's crutch clattering across the floor, saying, "Well, just look if we ain't got a one-legged hero right here! Come outside, you damned coward!"

Hill, taking his stand in the middle of the sandy road, motioned for Bob to do likewise. Bob turned away, saying, "Old man, I'm not going to kill you."

What Hill didn't know was that Bob wore the fastest gun west of Fort Worth. Hill's being ignored didn't help his hostility. He shot Bob in the left back shoulder. Straight from the hip, Bob put three bullets in Hill's heart. Uncle Tom said the wound could have been covered with a poker chip.

Some weeks previous—and probably the direct cause of Hill's hostility—men had begun complaining that they couldn't keep their wives in stove wood. Ben Morrel laughed and said, "I've got some firecrackers. I'll bet I can find who is stealing that wood."

A few mornings later, the Hills' cook-stove blew sky high.

Allen C.'s death left Jack head of the clan. He buckled on a six-gun and defied God and man. It didn't take long—he was killed in a call-out gun fight by a Mr. Aaron Bloomer in Palo Pinto County. Springtown merchants were robbed, sacked, burned out and pistol whipped for two years. And not only Springtown was victimized by this gang of thugs but Jack, Wise and Montague Counties were often visited.

Then Springtown became excited about a happier event. The local doctor and his wife had sent out invitations announcing the coming marriage of their twin daughters to the McQuade brothers. This was to be a double ceremony in the new church. Every man in the community had given of his time and a few dollars and Springtown actually had a church. It was non-denominational—just an edifice wherein all could worship.

There was a bell—not a big bell with a silver tone—but a very special bell and doubly appreciated because Jim Dunn had forged it with his own two powerful hands and what meager tools he had. There was a steeple in which to hang this bell of many missions—for the dead it tolled slowly, for New Year's Eve, Christmas and Easter its tones were glad notes which plainly said, "Good will to-

ward men." In case of fire or disaster its clanging alerted the village. But the best of all was when the bell in the steeple told the people, "Come to the wedding, come to the wedding."

Most everyone in town helped in one way or another to decorate the church. Children came with armfuls of pale purple and white iris and purple and white lilac.

Aunt Bettie helped sew dresses for the trousseau. The wedding dress for each sister was white brocade, made with a tight basque, whale-boned in every seam to accentuate the bride's nineteen-inch waist, with long tight sleeves and a low square neck. The skirt was draped over a flounce of lace with tiers of bustles. The "second-day dress" was moss green velvet trimmed with gold buttons and braid. Aunt Bettie said Springtown people were hungry for a little glamour and formality. It was to be a lift in morale for all of them.

One bride and her maid of honor, the flower girl and the ring bearer marched down one side and the other bride and attendants down the other. But there was no wedding.

Pandemonium broke loose as the Hill gang took over, some twenty strong, racing their horses around and around the church and shooting out windows and screaming like banshees. No one was killed but one of the bridegrooms did panic and never came back.

Nancy was the chief offender. She and Old Dusky and the other five sisters were a blight on the face of Texas. What

became of Nancy's baby? Uncle Tom said anyone's guess was as good as another. No one ever saw it.

**T**HE FOLLOWING story came from Jacksboro. Nancy, coming home late one night, thought she had caught her lover, Sam Bass, "bundling" with sister Martha. The lover made his escape with Nancy close on his tail. She got him in shooting range on the outskirts of Jacksboro and in the uncertain light of dawn, shot him in the back. Some surmised that the bounty on Sam Bass' head, dead or alive, had more to do with Nancy's shooting him than a "broken heart."

Anyway, the "lover boy" wasn't Bass at all, but a soldier from Fort Richardson. Nancy was immediately caught and sentenced to hang. She was not brought to justice by any Jack County or Parker County law, but was tried by the Fort Richardson tribunal. The story goes that as she was being led from the courtroom she swaggered up to the bench and said, "Ah shucks, Judge, there ain't no use in all this monkey business. I can break out of this old jail with a corset stay!"

Springtown knew Nancy had returned home, but hoped that with a noose virtually around her neck, it would sober her down a little. Not so.

When the people heard horses across the bridge, terror gripped the town. It was a finable offense (payable to whom?) to trot a horse across the new bridge. The Hills were coming and God pity the people. Some of the merchants locked up shop and went home. Uncle

Wadworth Brothers store, Springtown, at about the time of the tragic incidents related in this story. Donathan, Culton and Tarkington, merchants, were located on the corner of the block, several structures removed from the post office shown at left.



Tom had told everyone he did not intend being robbed again and that he was armed "to kill." He never regularly carried a gun as most men of the time did, but that day he placed the deadliest gun he could find on the front counter—ready and waiting.

Mr. Brazell's saloon became the seat of operations. All six Hill sisters came in, each wearing a gun, and accompanied by a gang of renegades. They gave Mr. Brazell a twenty-dollar gold piece, tied his hands and feet, and placed him in the middle of his billiard table, while they roughhoused and took the saloon apart. As the day wore on, the gang became drunker, and more frequent gunfire came from the place. With each new blast, people's nerves stretched a little tighter. It was as though they were sitting on a fuse.

In the afternoon one of the young toughs named Porter, who was raised in the community and whom Uncle Tom knew, staggered into his store demanding a pair of boots. Uncle Tom, expecting a battle, told Porter he could have the boots when he could pay for them. Porter, being alone and a coward and seeing the gun on the counter ready for action, backed out of the store cursing Uncle Tom and saying, "I'll be back!"

Later, when the orgy broke up, the whole lot of them rode around and around the square screaming and shooting off their guns and then back across the bridge to their bastion—except for Nancy, Porter and a man whose name I do not know. (Uncle Tom said he had no knowledge of who he was.) They rode north and clear around in front of Donathan, Culton and Tarkington's store.

Johnnie Lard, a fine young man who worked in the store, and Uncle Tom were putting the merchandise displayed on the boardwalk back inside preparing to close for the night. Nancy and her two consorts all but rode their horses up onto the gallery, took dead aim and emptied their guns at anything moving. Uncle Tom jumped behind a cotton bale, but Johnnie Lard was shot down. Every man on the square was a witness. No one knew just whose bullet found its mark, but this was the end of submissive patience with the Hills.

In less than an hour every citizen in town who owned a gun and a horse was mounted and ready to follow the dust cloud that was plainly defining the course of the killers.

Uncle Tom was chosen captain of the vigilantes. About noon of the next day, and following a zigzag trail, the fugitives were run down in the dry bed of Denton Creek just inside Montague County. This is where Uncle Tom told me Nancy was hanged and this was verified by Judge B. B. Hood in a letter to me in 1936. Judge Hood lived at Weatherford but was raised at Springtown and when just a lad saw this whole sordid affair.

On the bank of Denton Creek was a huge elm which afforded a gallows for Nancy. Her horse was driven under the highest limb. Porter and the unknown outlaw were shot crouching on either side of her horse. All of the condemned were asked if they had a last word, prayer or request to make before they died. The stranger had none. Porter asked that someone sing *There's a Light in the Valley*.

The vigilantes felt no compassion, they knew it was only a bid for time—time for the Hills to save them. Yet Uncle Tom insisted a doomed man had a right to his dying request. What to do about it? One of the committee said, "We passed a country schoolhouse not far back. Maybe the professor will oblige."

The teacher demurred but said his pupil, Mollie Doran, had a sweet voice. Little Mollie, about ten, sang the requested hymn for Porter. As young as she was, she sensed tragedy and clasped her hands, closed her eyes and somewhat altered the only prayer she knew, "Now I lay you down to sleep and if you should die before you wake, I pray the Lord your soul to take."

This incident was confirmed by little Mollie who grew up to become Mollie Doran Beaty, mother of my husband. Incidentally, Mollie's father, Ector Doran, had the professor fired for involving his young pupil in anything so ghoulish.

After Mollie was carried back to school, Uncle Tom asked Nancy if she had a last word to say.

"Take my boots off."

"Well, Nancy, it's good to know there's that much decency left in you."

"Decency ain't got nothin' to do with it—my Ma always said I'd die with my boots on. I want to make a liar out of her!"

**J**OHNIE LARD was not killed outright. It took three agonizing, screaming weeks for Johnnie to die. With that, and the fiddling and stomping of booted feet to the tune of the hoedown at the Hills, there was no sleep for the citizens of Springtown.

Men walked the streets in the night, meeting in small groups trying to fathom what they knew they had to face. The hanging of Nancy had brought defiance and threats of burning the town from the Hills.

For a year Springtown had hoped the rumors of a stagecoach line from Fort Worth to Jacksboro would materialize. If so, Springtown was to be a way station, which would necessitate big feed barns and teams of stagecoach horses. Passengers, if any, were to eat dinner (noon) at Aunt Mandy Hodges' boarding house. And, most important of all, the community would not be so isolated, so cut off from help from the outside world.

When plans were finally completed and the schedule of the first coach was an-

nounced, weeks in advance, Springtown had planned a gala celebration for the occasion. This was the biggest thing that had ever happened.

But when the long awaited day dawned, there was a restless wind and people were afraid. Johnnie Lard had just died and no one was sure he would be the last.

The road was on the other side of the creek and made a sharp curve around the cemetery. Some did go down to the bridge to welcome the new coach. They had been watching the cloud of dust a long while and here it was just out of sight around the bend in the road.

Then came loud voices and volleys of gunfire. The people thought at first some of the boys were escorting the stage into town, but no coach appeared. Racing hoofbeats were heard going south. This, to the people on the bridge, was a story without words. The Hills had murdered again.

A posse was quickly formed and overtook and hanged Martha and Katherine at what is still known as Hangman's Hollow. What became of the three men with them, I don't know.

Many times I've gathered black walnuts in the grove where the women were hanged. This was the nicest picnic place around, but I was always a little uneasy. If anyone had said "Boo," I would have stampeded like a branded calf.

**T**HE ORGANIZED citizens-vigilantes became an out-and-out mob after the murder of the stagecoach driver and his shotgun rider. The killings' horrible aftermath is not only as Uncle Tom told it, but Mrs. Walter Coleman, a long-time resident of Springtown, verified the fact in a letter to me in 1965. She remembered her father's account of what happened at the cemetery turn of the road.

This was it. The Hill place was burned. Old Dusky, Adeline and Eliza were run down near Agnes, a small village west of Springtown, and all three were shot. Two young children in the family were cared for by the Springtown people and eventually by Parker County.

Weeks after the hysteria subsided, an ex-Ranger came to pick up the dangling bones of Martha, Katherine, Dusky, Adeline and Eliza, and in a dry-goods box buried the remains in the Springtown cemetery. What happened to Nancy, I don't know.

The following is a quote from *A Tale of Two Schools* by John Nix, who also lived in Springtown. "While we cannot and do not condone mob violence in any way—nothing legal was ever done about those acts. There is ample evidence from many sources that Allen Hill and his family harbored horse thieves, criminals, disreputable characters of many kinds, connived with and protected them, housed and fed them. There is no doubt that they rode into Springtown and shot Johnny Lard. At these continued and repeated acts, the citizens became angered. Their patience with the law was exhausted and the people lost their tempers and their better judgment and took the matter into their own hands. It was a most horrible and reprehensible thing to do, to be sure, but one thing is absolutely sure, it was committed by men with no criminal record—just plain every-day citizens. It was the better element of the community, many of whom were and have always been considered our finest citizens. Not one of them did this act because they wanted to do it, but rather in the absence of enforceable law they had to do it."

T. J. Tarkington's Springtown business stationery

J. W. DONATHAN.

G. C. OULTON.

T. J. TARKINGTON.



**DONATHAN, OULTON & TARKINGTON,**

—DEALERS IN—

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

*Springtown, Texas, Aug. 1874*

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Manuscript collection  
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Historical Museum

Lycoming

EIGHTY YEARS OF RECOLLECTIONS

(By Geo. D. Harper)

"Amarillo fifty years ago? Yes, I was in Amarillo exactly fifty years ago. Helped drive 1500 cattle here from Lincoln County, New Mexico for shipment over the new railroad."

"But more about that later--there's been a lot of wind blow over the baldies since then."

Born before the Civil War, and fully expecting to live to see another World War well launched; and the United States go to the dogs on a bog-sled, unless the Republicans are returned to power, Benjamin F. Harper, pioneer and former Deputy U. S. Marshall for the Northern District of Texas, says that, "though things are not what they used to be, he thinks that the odds of living a long and successful life were better in the old rough and tough days than now. There in the '60s, '70s and '80s were real Indians or bad men might make you an applicant for a license as some of St Peter's range, now-a-days every time you stick you foot out the door, or into an automobile you are inviting the man who sells wooden overcoats to pay you a visit."

Though Mr. Harper admits to the convenience and practicality of the automobile he says, "many of the present generation lack the 'horse sense' to drive them as they should be. In the old days when two horses, or teams ran on the trail the horses themselves had enough sense to turn out to pasture when the drivers were asleep, drunk, or just too half-headed for either to make the first move. And too, the horses had eyes with which to help his driver over a rocky ridge, science hasn't developed on a car yet." "And, as a consequence, the less as cars are manufactured the more accidents, even some drivers think, so long as the automobile continues to be a machine of horse-drawn type."

Mr. Harper says: "In the old days when men were out on the trail they were counting, or looking for a trail, or a sign, of course there are exceptions, but they were not careless. They had their special missions; and they were determined to reach the place they were going to. They were not out for a ride, or a picnic, or a day's vacation. They were out for a purpose, and they were determined to reach it. They were not out for a ride, or a picnic, or a day's vacation. They were out for a purpose, and they were determined to reach it."

Benjamin F. Harper was born to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Harper, near Kosse, Limestone County, Texas, in 1858. Besides Ben there was Jim, an elder brother, a sister, Janie, and Charles, both younger; all now deceased except Ben.

Ben says that he can just barely remember when his father joined the Confederate army in 1861. The road, or trail, from Houston to Dallas ran within a quarter-mile of their house and at this point they had a large earthen tank where everyone stopped to water and camp. It was here that the two companies of soldiers were organized. One of Calvary and one of Infantry. Mr. Harper's father joined the Infantry. He saw action at Galveston Island and was stationed at Indianola for a brief period. Ben can't figure out yet why he joined the infantry in stead of the calvary.

One thing that Ben Harper does distinctly remember was a hanging that took place on their ranch during the civil war; but we'll let him tell about that:

"A discharged confederate soldier came along the trail and asked "Nigger Dick", the handy-man slave about the house, if he could spend the night? There wasn't anyone else at home and Dick told him, "No, they didn't take in strangers." Dick figured a discharged soldier would have money, so after the Rebel left the Nigger procured an axe, caught up a mule and followed. He over took the man at the edge of the timber on Duck Creek, about three miles from the house. Here he slipped up from behind and murdered him; and after robbing the body drug it off into the brush about 200 yards.

"Next morning Matt Ferguson and his boy came along on their way to the Post Office at Old Utah, a mile above our house, and told Lat that, 'It looked like someone had killed a hog and drug him off down at the creek.' Since there hadn't been any hog killin' they decided to investigate and found the body. Men were left to guard the tracks and all of the negroes rounded. Nigger Dick convicted himself by trying to slip his feet around while they were being measured to the tracks. He tried to escape on a horse standing ground-hitched nearby, but Uncle Frank Burns shot him in the shoulder."

"He told them that the money was hidden in a fodder stack at the house. A noose was made in a rope and slipped around his neck; Woodward and Langford took him to get the money. Once they were inside the stack lat Dick threw off the rope and escaped through the other side of the fence and into the brush before the men could get to their horses. He hid no gun with them; the soldiers had needed every thing they had. The money was in a box, another at

"He had covered about forty miles when he was stopped and turned back by some soldiers, who thought him just another run away nigger. But he escaped from them and returned to the home place in the middle of the night. His ~~xxxx~~ sister came in and woke Granddaddy Harper and told him that Dick was there. Grandad got his rifle and went after him. I was awake and of course trailed along.

"It was noticeable that the other negroes made no effort to shield or help Nigger Dick during his trouble. Dick said, 'He was done; that we should do anything with him we wanted.' So the next morning they made a pine box for him, placed it in a wagon, and Dick rode on it to the tree, under which he had killed the soldier, and to which they hung him."

The Harper's place was more of what would today be termed a stock farm. They owned 1200 acres and run about 600 or 700 cattle and had around 150 horses. Everybody used what they called the commons, or state land for grazing. It was in the way before barbed-wire and a man considered himself getting along if he had a small horse pasture fenced with split rails and logs.

All supplies had to be freighted from Houston, about 160 miles. A railroad had been built from Houston to Milliken, 30 miles closer, but during and right after the war it was not operated.

Mr. Harper says: "After the war we freed between 40 and 50 slaves but only two or three of them left. For those that remained we built new cabins, furnished them with tools, stock and land for farming. They were treated just like any other renter. We farmed about 200 acres; oxen were used altogether for this work. You could raise corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton and some wheat in that country."

"How did we gather and thresh the wheat? Well, that was easy. The wheat was cut and tied into bundles by hand and to thresh it we cleared off a space of hard ground about 30 or 50 feet in diameter, fenced it with logs and rails and into this threw enough bundles of the grain to cover the ground and then turned in a bunch of horses and kept them milling and circling until the grain had been tropped out of the sheaths. Then we turned the horses out, removed the straw, and kept repeating this until the grain and straw was all separated. We had a hand made, wooden sieve, or riddle into which the grain, dirt and chaff were shoveled. Two men shook this continuously until, with the help of the wind, the straw, chaff and dirt was all separated from the wheat. We graded grain to the miller to pay for the



*Lynching*

*Dodge City Times  
May 26, 1877*

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Plains Historical  
Review  
1967, Vol. 40.*

retreat, but soon discovered the comparatively small number of whites and concluded to take the offensive. The first shots were fired by the Indians. The hunters did not appear to realize the fact that the Indians numbered fully twice their strength, were equally as well armed and in good fighting condition. They only knew that the time to fulfill their vows of vengeance was at hand. The days of weary pursuit and gnawing hunger were forgotten. Desperate hate lent strength to steady the aim of the well-tried buffalo guns in their emaciated hands. Each hunter felt himself to be a fell destroyer. Some of them were severely wounded, but they laughed at the pain, and their aim was more deadly than before. The Indians soon began to realize that their boldest braves were being shot down, and their enemies becoming more blood-thirsty at every volley, they therefore retreated to a more sheltered locality. The hunters followed, and all day long the firing was kept up. Every time a brave exposed his person to get a shot at the hunters that same daring brave would start his trip to the happy hunting grounds of his forefathers. When the shades of evening draped the scene of carnage in mourning, the Apaches gathered up their dead and wounded and silent-

ly stole away, leaving gore enough to fully quench the hunters' thirst for revenge. The number of killed and wounded Indians could not be ascertained. Only a few hunters were wounded and none killed.

Mr. Polley receive a letter this week from his driver, who is with Nichols and Colbertson's train, dated at the Double Mountains, which gives an account of an attack on the train by Indians about fifty miles from Double Mountains. The freighters fought them about an hour, when the Indians captured a pony and retreated. They followed the train the next three days at a respectful distance, but failed to get any more stock. The letter also stated that Indians are very thick around there, that they had taken all the hunters' property. It was written on the 9th inst.

**Goodfellow Hung**

The Sheriff from Henrietta, Texas, came to Fort Elliot after Goodfellow, for the purpose of lodging him in jail to await his trial for the murder of Bottoms. He took an escort of soldiers and started back with the prisoner on the 12th inst. The party camped at night about four miles down the creek from Sweetwater City. At an unguarded mo-

May 1877

9

ment about 9 o'clock, a band of armed men rushed into their camp and demanded the prisoner. The demand was promptly complied with. They then disarmed the sheriff and military guard, placed a guard from their own band over the arms and took the prisoner out of camp. After conversing with him nearly half an hour, they hung Good-fellow to a tree till he was dead and lifeless. The body was taken back to Fort Elliott for burial.

A hunter by the name of Lumpkins was killed at Double Mountains on the 6th inst. by another hunter.

### Rumored Capture of Double Mountains:

We received a letter last evening from Sweetwater [City], Texas, written by Theo. H. Baughman, which states that it was Joseph Lawrence, a Bohemian, who was run over by Webb's train. He is recovering. Mr. Baughman says a rumor prevails at Sweetwater that Double Mountains has been captured by the Indians; that they have undoubtedly captured all the stock at the latter village, and that hunters are killed almost daily.

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JUNE 2, 1877

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### Double Mountains Attacked But Not Captured

Nick Ross, one of the sixty hunters engaged in the Indian fight referred to last week, called the other day and gave us some items in reference to Indian troubles about Double Mountains.

When the hunters returned to Reynolds City after the fight, the Indians followed after, taking the horses and mules, from the various camps along the route, killing the owners when convenient. Bickerdyke and Bill Benson lost eight head of stock from their camp forty miles northwest from Reynolds City.

The Indians also attacked Glenn and two Englishmen sixty miles west on the Brazes [Brazos River], shot Glenn through the calf of the leg, destroyed their wagons, took 2000 rounds of ammunition and run off seven head of stock.

On the night of the 5th inst. about sixty-five Indians made a raid upon Reynolds City, at the Double Mountains, and captured twenty-five head of stock, which Frank Foster was herding near by.

Toggery from makers that know how  
Choice outfitting in all the best styles

# Wood Bros & Co.

"Where the Best Clothes Come From."  
422 Austin St. Sign of the Lion

**WACO** The Center of Texas

## Hotel Metropole

The Center of Waco  
THE HOTEL THAT MADE  
WACO FAMOUS.  
Rates \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day  
Everything the best. Under new  
management.  
SOUTH & WENDLAND,  
Proprietors.

### To the Thinking Man

You'll soon realize, if you don't already, that the clothes are important. The man whose attire indicates good taste has business and social advantages which are denied to his careless brother.

The styles are original and distinctive. Fabrics exclusive, and the length of service is insured by reliable materials and the expert tailoring you receive if you leave your order with

MIKE ADAM, THE TAILOR.  
121 S. 4th St.

### WOOD WOOD WOOD W. H. Moseley & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Cord Wood.

Our specialty the highest grade of  
all Post Oak Stave Wood.  
We carry the largest stock of wood  
in Waco.

Office and yard on Mary street, be-  
tween Tenth and Eleventh streets.  
Give us a trial order. Prompt del-  
ivery. Both Phone 1214.

For Sale.

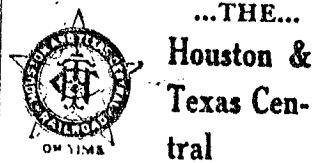
Good heavy ear corn, delivered in  
wagon lots, anywhere in the city.  
EARLY-CLEMENT GRAIN CO.

"Gee whizz" but the Herrick Hard-  
ware Company is a busy place.

Don't forget the City Lumber Co.,  
successor to Armstrong Lumber Co.

# The Holidays

Will soon be here, and what is more suitable for a Christmas present than a nice Phaston, Carriage or Runabout for your family? We have them in all of the latest styles. Come in and make your selections today, and we will deliver them at your home whenever you desire. We are making special low prices on all Vehicles in stock until January 2, 1910. Terms to suit.



## ...THE... Houston & Texas Central ...Xmas... Holiday Rates

TO POINTS IN LOUISIANA  
AND TEXAS.

Dates of sale Dec. 22 to 26 and  
30-31; also Jan. 1, 1910. Limited  
to return Jan. 5.

For sleeper reservations, rates  
and full particulars, call on, write  
or phone

T. J. SHIELDS,  
Phones 218. 112 S. 4th St.



### W. B. Ragland Jeweler and Optician

300 Austin Street.  
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND  
OPTICAL GOODS.  
My prices cannot be beaten, and  
everything exactly as represented.  
Engraving and Watch and Jewelry  
Repairing a Specialty.  
Eyes Tested Free and Satisfaction  
Guaranteed.  
Your patronage solicited.

#### Notice.

The regular annual meeting of  
stockholders of the Waco Publishing  
company will be held at the office of  
the company on Monday, January 10,  
1910, for election of directors for en-  
suing year, at 4 o'clock p. m.  
B. K. KIRKSEY, President.  
C. J. GLOVER, Secretary.

Don't forget Percy Williams when  
you want a leather traveling bag.  
He is in the leather business on the  
square

...of the city yesterday.  
Miss Mildred Watkins of Gato-  
ville was here yesterday for a while.  
Mrs. M. T. Douglas of Whitney is  
visiting Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Bald-  
win.  
Charles Zipper of Denison, former-  
ly of this section, is visiting relatives  
here.  
Miss Minnie Walker of Crawford  
was among the Christmas shoppers  
here yesterday.  
Rev. Abe Mulkey of Corsicana was  
a pleasant caller at the Times-Herald  
office yesterday.

Miss Mabel Shannon of Minneap-  
olis, Minn., is visiting Miss Edna Ewing  
on North Twelfth street.

James C. Wallace is here from  
his ranch near El Paso, and will  
spend the holidays visiting relatives.  
Misses Wille Lee and Irma Ser-  
cort will have as their holiday guest  
their cousin, Miss Nettie Lee of Mc-  
Gregor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders will  
arrive tomorrow to spend the holi-  
days with Mrs. Sanders' parents, Mr  
and Mrs. J. W. Brightwell.

C. C. Edwards has returned from  
San Saba, where he spent several  
days, and reports that the pecan  
crop of that section is a great help  
this season.

At the Metropole.

(The hotel that made Waco famous.)  
-Alek Spencer, Stamford; J. G  
Garrett, Terrell; C. Wiley, J. M  
Edwards, Tyler; W. B. Blizell, Bay  
Asota; T. L. Love, Memphis; N. A  
Collins, Dallas; Capt. P. A. O'Con-  
nor, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland; C. R  
Wakstaff, Dallas; John P. Hart, Dal-  
las; G. W. Foote, Dallas; J. H. Wil-  
liamson, Dallas; J. R. Sweeney, Fort  
Worth; L. M. Shiner, N. Y.; T. T  
Turnlow, Hubbard, M. L. Graves,  
Galveston; J. R. Gilliam, Mart; A.  
V. Harris, Waco; J. W. Hooper,  
Eddy; P. L. Fields, Eddy; R. M. Pen-  
ner Wm. Anderson, Chicago; Charles  
C. Cohn, Louisville; Mrs. J. E. Morris,  
Texarkana; X. G. Heeler, Louisi-  
ana; J. H. Walker, San Antonio;  
Jack Jones, N. Y.; P. F. McNeely  
Dallas; A. L. Small, N. Y.; Mrs. Lan-  
drum, Chilton; Sam Webb, Walnut  
Springs; J. B. Webb, Waco; E. D  
Miller, Cleveland; E. J. Edwards,  
Louisville; J. T. Harrington and wife  
Chicago; F. H. Hemmingway, New  
Haven, Conn.; W. C. Van Zant, Co-  
lumbus, Ok.; Mrs. W. I. Taylor, San  
Antonio; C. C. Hayes, Waco; L. C.  
Willis, Humboldt, Kan.; S. P. Rice,  
Marlin; J. W. Gidney, West; W. T.  
McClure, Galveston.

#### Notice to Our Customers.

The Metropole barber shop will  
close at 12 o'clock noon on Xmas  
day.  
J. P. BAIRD, Prop.

### CONSTABLE WILLIAMS DIED LAST NIGHT

A telephone message to the Times  
Herald from Correspondent Elliott at  
Rosebud this morning gave the in-  
formation that Constable Edgar Wil-  
liams, shot by the negro, Louis Mill-  
Monday night, died at 9:15 at his  
home in Rosebud.

Williams was backed at once for his  
work, as was shown in these columns  
yesterday. Constable Williams rested  
well to within a short time of his  
death, and it was thought that he  
would recover, but he suddenly be-  
gan sinking and rapidly grew weak-  
er, dying at the time indicated. He  
knew fully what was coming, and  
stated before dying that he regretted  
specially that he had to be shot by  
a negro. He was about 30 years old.

The funeral will take place this  
afternoon in Rosebud, conducted by  
the Od Fellows and Woodmen. He  
leaves a wife and three children.

#### Christmas Eye Services.

The services and Christmas treat  
at the Dallas Street Christian church  
will be on Friday, Christmas eve, at  
7:30 p. m. Instead of Christmas  
night as announced yesterday. A  
large attendance is assured.

#### Notice to Creditors.

All creditors of the Majestic Res-  
taurant (in the year of Majestic bar)  
run by Frank Tuck and Ching Tuck,  
will present claims for payment be-  
fore December 31st, at which date  
above restaurant will be sold.

# AMBOLD Sporting Goods Co.

## NAT AGAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Hotel and Cafe Equipment Will Be  
in Operation at Early Date.  
Swell Service.

All repairs to the Nat have been  
finished, according to Poolmaster  
Halph Potts, and this well known  
bathing emporium is again open to  
the public. The steam heating plant  
is working splendidly, government  
standard boilers, of the latest pattern,  
having been installed.

Patrons will probably be able to  
enjoy Turkish, vapor, shower nozzle  
and tub baths the latter part of the  
week, as the necessary equipment has  
been placed in position to make pos-  
sible the enjoyment of these luxu-  
ria.

All danger of any one taking cold  
after a dip in the big pool has been  
eliminated by Mr. Potts. Female at-  
tendants are engaged to wait on the  
ladies, while male attendants look  
after the gentlemen, and as these are  
well trained in their respective posi-  
tions, they take such precautions as  
amply protect all persons after a bath  
at the Nat as enables them to avoid  
any unpleasant after effect.

Work on the hotel facilities, in-  
cluded in the original plan of remodel-  
ing, is being rushed with all possi-  
ble speed. The cafe will soon be  
ready for occupancy and the rooms  
are being prepared for those who de-  
sire to use them, both transient and  
local patrons. The rathskeller will  
be one of the finest in the south,  
where appetizing meals will be served  
at the lowest cost consistent with  
modern and reliable service.

Attention is called to the fact that  
days set aside for ladies by Pool-  
master Potts. Tuesday night of each  
week has been apportioned to the fair  
sex and their escorts, while Wednes-  
day and Saturday mornings are for  
ladies alone. Special stress is laid  
on the accommodations reserved for  
the ladies on the part of the manage-  
ment, so that each one can fully ac-  
quaint herself with the many con-  
veniences that have been prepared.

Each week sees a devoted addition  
to the throngs that patronize the Nat,  
and the increase has been most sat-  
isfactory, demonstrating the fact that  
Wacoans appreciate the splendid fa-  
cilities afforded them by the reopen-  
ing and remodeling of this institu-  
tion.

Percy Williams puts windows in your  
automobile curtains.

### What I Want From Santa Claus

And you need not think I am  
going to be selfish and expect  
to get my stocking full, but I  
am going to ask this of you  
and it won't cost you a red  
cent, and that is this: I  
MUST have YOUR trade. If  
you will give me this I will  
be as happy as a kid after  
Xmas with a red wagon.

All Leading Brands Cigars  
25 and 50 to Box.

Bell's Delicious Forkdip  
Chocolates

In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. Boxes.

MAGAZINES,  
PERIODICALS, ETC.

Now won't you do your  
part and make my Xmas the  
merriest of the whole quarter  
of a century I have spent

R. C. I  
limited to  
Room 21 P  
Rifles, at  
cheap at J.  
square.

The S. D.  
pares singe  
Waco Cons

Fine car  
best English  
P. Carpent

We have  
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them. Tru

Flowers  
holiday gift  
wreaths ea  
Florist.

Use "Dis  
lights. Not  
Auto is the  
automobile.

The north  
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stoves. Try  
Fuel and Gr

DRS. BAII  
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Office and p

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wreaths ea  
Florist.

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Flowers a  
holiday gift  
wreaths ea  
Florist.

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and electro sh  
us a call. We  
ey. Tom Pade

Tonight a C  
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which a most  
has been arr  
missed at the  
at noon today.

At 12 o'clo  
parlor of the  
there will be  
for Christmas  
of the Old Wor  
coffee, chocola  
wich or wafer  
the sale for 10

Don't wait  
Get us now to  
so you can cat  
vice, reasonabl  
Phone 1093.  
sanitary plum  
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ing goods in  
date. Come se

Cakes, m...  
Cakes, m...

49c

Rhodes

Waco-McLennan County Library  
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Waco, Texas 76701

HOUSE

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and research  
S. Keetley, Lib.  
Special Collections

COKE MILLS RUNS AMUCK AND  
ENDS HIS LIFE UNDER BELL  
TOWER.

SHOT AND DANGEROUSLY  
WOUNDED AN OFFICER

Furious Citizens Swing Him Up  
While They Thought Constable  
Was Dying.

Times-Herald Special.  
Roschud, Tex., Dec. 21.—Lewis  
Mills, a negro, was hanged to the  
bell tower in the fire station here  
last night at 7 o'clock by a mob of  
infuriated citizens after the negro  
had shot and seriously wounded  
Constable Edgar Williams, who was at-  
tempting to arrest him.  
The trouble started when the ne-

AUDITORIUM  
TONIGHT,  
Human Hearts

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 24.  
Return of That Great Success.

Brewster's Millions  
Same excellent cast seen in Waco  
last season.

CHRISTMAS, SATURDAY MATINEE  
AND NIGHT, DEC. 25.

The Right of Way  
Klaw and Erlanger's Production of  
Sir Gilbert Parker's Play.  
Entire production carried.  
Prices: Matinee 50c to \$1.00.  
Night 25c to \$1.50.

MAJESTIC  
THEATRE  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Week of Dec. 20th.  
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS VAG-  
DEVILLE—FIVE BIG ACTS.  
All Feature Acts for Christmas Week  
CLAUS and RADCLIFFE  
Singers, Dancers, Talkers.  
HAND and BYRON,  
Comedy Acrobats.  
CHRIS CHRISTOPHER,  
Yodling Singer and Novelty  
Violinist.  
MISS NELLIE STERN,  
The Sweet Singer.  
THE POWERGRAPH,  
Pictures Changed Daily.  
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS  
DAY—4 and 3 p. m.

Fred the  
nd made  
William  
peared o  
ed the  
showed  
insued,  
and one  
men  
and he fell in t  
for S. J.  
Ward took up  
and when  
the negro reach  
as oil mill reser-  
voir he stopped and taking aim fired  
at the mayor. The latter returned the  
fire and the negro fell wounded in  
the leg. He still brandished a revol-  
ver and a posse of citizens who joined  
the mayor were forced to strategy to  
effect a capture without further  
casualties. While a squad of them  
parleyed with the wounded negro,  
others gained an advantageous position,  
covered him with shotguns and  
commanded him to lay down his pistol  
or die. He obeyed and was con-  
veyed to the city jail.

Constable Williams had been given  
medical attention and the report  
that he was fatally wounded made  
the people furious. A mob soon formed  
and marching to the calaboose  
access to the prisoner was obtained.  
He was taken out and dragged to the  
fire station. A rope was placed  
around his neck and thrown over a  
beam in the bell tower. Fifty men  
caught hold and swung the negro up.  
The mob went away leaving him  
hanging.

The body was cut down about 2  
o'clock last night and taken to the  
slaboose where it remained until  
this morning.  
Williams Not Fatally Hurt.  
An examination of his wound this  
morning convinced the attending  
physicians that Constable Williams  
has a good chance to recover. He  
is resting easy today and believes he  
will come through all right. The  
wound, however, is liable to cause  
complications and is considered very  
dangerous.

An Ex-Coviet.  
The negro, known by some as  
Coke Mills, is said to have served a  
term in the penitentiary. He was  
known as a trouble-maker and resided  
four miles north from this city  
on the Glance farm. He had been  
married and has several children liv-  
ing but his wife is dead. He met Stub  
Stallworth in the road about four  
months ago and forced him at the  
muzzle of a gun to drive around him  
When he appeared in Stallworth's  
place of business the latter under-  
took to chastise him for his former  
insulting conduct, but the negro  
drew a pistol and prevented the chas-  
tisement. When he displayed the gun  
the constable was called in and in-  
cident has been told.

Everything is quiet this morning.  
Quiet at Magnolia.  
Associated Press.  
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 21.—While  
all is quiet today about Wilcox  
county, the scene of the  
shooting of four white men and the  
burning of the negro, Clint Montgom-  
ery, poses are in pursuit of Will  
Montgomery, the fourth of the negro  
brothers implicated in the murder of  
Algenon Lewis on Saturday. Sheriff  
Grant who went to Linden yesterday  
with Brister and Shelly Montgomery  
and the two negroes captured, reached  
home early today and joined in the  
chase. A long distance telephone  
message says feeling is so high the  
negro will almost certainly be lynched  
if caught.

Want to Be Lawyers.  
Austin, Tex., Dec. 20.—The board  
of legal examiners for the third au-  
tumn judicial district is in session

three  
of N. A.  
o. Barber of  
James D. William-  
Many persons find themselves af-  
fected with a persistent cough after  
an attack of influenza. As this cough  
can be promptly cured by the use of  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it  
should not be allowed to run on until  
it becomes troublesome. Sold by all  
dealers.

SHE  
Needs one of those Lady's Purse at  
The Old Corner.

Nice robes, fancy bridles, pretty  
leggings and other things that are use-  
ful. Percy Willis.

HEAVY HOLIDAY TRAVEL.  
Texas and Pacific Forced to Add Ex-  
tra Equipment.

Times-Herald Special.  
Marshall, Tex., Dec. 21.—The  
heavy holiday travel has commeneed  
through Marshall on the Texas and  
Pacific railroad and all trains have  
extra equipment for passengers.  
There was an extra No. 4 northbound  
with nine coaches loaded to their full  
capacity. The train left here with  
seven coaches for Texarkana, and the  
Louisiana division train was held  
here until 8 o'clock for them. Travel-  
ers reported good on the Texas and  
Pacific road, and the holiday rates  
are on early this year, so as to dis-  
tribute it over several days, instead  
of rushing it through in three days as  
heretofore.

CAPT DINE for "THAT HEADACHE."  
out last night? Headache and nervous  
this morning? Hek's Capidine  
just the thing to fit you for business,  
clears the head—braces the nerves.  
Try it. At drug stores.

HE  
Wants one of those O-No-To Foun-  
tain Pens at The Old Corner.

SENATE WILL ENQUIRE  
INTO CONTROVERSY

Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 21.—The senate  
today practically decided upon the  
inauguration of an inquiry into the  
Hallinger-Pinchot controversy, by  
adopting a resolution introduced by  
Senator Flint of California calling  
for all the papers bearing on the  
case.

This is Worth Remembering.  
Whenever you have a cough or  
cold, just remember that Foley's  
Honey and Tar will cure it. Remem-  
ber the name. Foley's Honey and  
Tar, and refuse substitutes. Pro-  
ficient Drug Co.

If you would like to have a nice  
large picture of your Christmas tree,  
Christmas tables or the family while  
all of the family is at home, just  
call 1418-W, new, or 957 old and  
W. P. McCall will respond at once.  
All work guaranteed first class.

Don't let your horse suffer from  
cold and rain. Get a horse blanket  
or rain cover from Percy Willis, on  
the square.

SHE  
Wants one of those Beautiful Calen-  
dars at The Old Corner.  
Say, have you seen those Navajo

COOK WRITES  
FROM FRANCE

Letter Dated Marseilles Received by  
Committee—Friend Pleads For  
Him.

Associated Press.  
New York, Dec. 21.—"If the pub-  
lic knew the truth concerning Dr.  
Cook's mental and physical condi-  
tion as known by his close friends,  
they would take a more charitable  
view of his present unfortunate sit-  
uation," were the significant words  
today of H. Wellington Wack, coun-  
sel for Dr. Cook.

A Letter From Cook.  
Associated Press.  
Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—A letter  
has been produced before the com-  
mittee from Cook postmarked Mar-  
seilles, December 14th. This lends  
color to the earlier report that Cook  
sailed from New York for a Mediter-  
ranean port.

What the Documents Contained.  
Associated Press.  
Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—Documents  
handed to the commission of the uni-  
versity of Copenhagen for examina-  
tion are.

First, a typewritten report prepar-  
ed by Cook's secretary, Walter Lens-  
dale, and covering 91 pages of foot-  
cap.  
Second, a typewritten copy, made  
by the secretary from Cook's mem-  
oranda.

This occupies 16 pages of foot-  
cap, and includes a description of the  
expedition during the period from  
March 18, 1908, to June 13, 1908,  
during which, according to the state-  
ment, Cook journeyed from Svalveg  
to the North Pole and returned to  
a point on the polar ice not specifi-  
cally indicated but was west of  
Axel Hoberg land.

The report is signed by all six  
members of the committee who as-  
sisted in the inquiry and by Knud  
Rasmussen, the explorer. The com-  
mittee representing the University of  
Copenhagen in the examination is  
composed as follows.

Professor Strömsten, director astron-  
omical observatory; Dr. Pechulis  
astronomer attached to the observa-  
tory; Gustav Holm, explorer; Profes-  
sor Yonson, president school of na-  
vigation; Dr. Roxyer, director nation-  
ological office, and Dr. Engstrom, di-  
rector of land observatory.

Weather Bureau Man Talks.  
Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 21. Prof. Wil-  
bur Moore, president of the National  
Geographic Society, which through a  
committee of that body, is conduct-  
ing an investigation into the discov-  
ery of the North Pole expressed his  
greatest interest in the information from  
Copenhagen.

"Our own committee," said Prof.  
Moore, "with Prof. Gore as chair-  
man, will continue work so the re-  
port may be complete and contain a  
full history of the discovery of the  
pole. We hope the report will be so  
fair and impartial the world may un-  
derstand in all its details the contro-  
versy respecting the discovery which  
has arisen."

Peary Sounded Warning.  
Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 21.—In an inter-  
view today Commander Peary said:  
"Three months ago from the Lab-  
rador coast I wounded an explorer and  
deliberately worded warning to the

COPIES  
sale from \$2.00  
OATS  
OATS  
OATS  
ing silks and  
lored styles,  
1.90  
more than silk—  
embroidered  
\$1.90

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and eighty-three  
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sions, but all of  
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posts, straight,  
Lumber Co.

CLASSIFY.  
owner call  
12-21

cook. Apply at  
12-23

821 Taylor st.,  
hair, heavy set,  
face; \$10 reward  
Moon, 821 Tay-  
12-23

12 room board-  
Electric lights,  
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t. Provident bldg.  
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12-21-1909 #3  
Waco Times Herald

THE ORANGE RIOT, GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1881

The use of newspaper reports is sometimes the only means of obtaining important events in the history of places and people and sometimes these are sketchy and incomplete, leaving part of the story untold. This is the case in the following series of newspaper articles taken from old copies of the Galveston Daily News, published in August of 1881. Obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Howard Williams of Orange, one of the first residents of the county to evince interest in the recovery and preservation of the history of our county, the articles present an ugly but valid side of life here 94 years ago.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1881 (from) HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE ORANGE RIOT - SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS -

AUGUST 18, 1881: "Later news from Orange has been received to the effect that Sheriff Michel is still alive. About 13 Negroes and one white man, Delano, are in jail. Sam Saxon, one of the ring leaders of the Negroes, is still at large but is closely pursued. He is evidently wounded as one of his shoes was found in the marsh filled with blood. The number of Negroes killed is placed at six and it is feared a number will be hung tonight. The agent of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad has been run off and Mr. Masters left for Orange tonight with a new agent to take his place. Mrs. Michel, who was on a visit to her mother of Johnson's Bayou was sent for and

returned to Orange today by boat. The wound of her husband is doing as well as could be expected under the situation.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, AUGUST 20, 1881 - "THE RIOTERS TRIED BY LAW. HOPE FOR RECOVERY. Orange, August 19: In the disturbance here two blacks have been shot, one killed and one hung besides several wounded. Great excitement still prevails. The military company and good citizens are maintaining order and will do so at all hazards. Eight blacks and one white man are under arrest and being tried by law. Sheriff Michel, it is thought, will recover."

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, AUGUST 20, 1881. HOUSTON (Special telegram to the News) - DETAILS OF THE ORANGE TRAGEDY. Further particulars were received from Orange today regarding the riot. About dark today no further disturbances had taken place and the excitement had partially subsided. From what can be learned of the causes tending to the trouble, the following is considered a correct statement: It is universally believed that the riot was the results of a preconcerted plan to assassinate the Sheriff Michel on Wednesday. It is alleged that a plan to assassinate the sheriff was entertained between Charles Delano, the white man in jail and the Negroes Sam and Rob Saxon to involve Michel in a row. They consequently entered Smith's Saloon and agreed to assault the first man who entered, first

having ascertained that Michel was outside. A stranger entered and went to the bar and ordered a drink when the Negro, Rob Saxon, appeared and approached him and rested his arm on the stranger's shoulder. The man resented it and afterwards struck the Negro. Saxon then drew a pistol and commenced firing on the stranger. Sheriff Michel at once rushed in to quiet the disturbance and the Saxon Negroes ran out of the room and up the street, Sheriff Michel in pursuit.

"According to the arrangements an armed mob of Negroes were secreted on each side of the street and when the sheriff reached the point opposite them they raised up and surrounded him, firing on him and wounding him seriously. It is said this plan was arranged by Charles Delano, Duke Harris and one other. When Sheriff Michel fell, the Negroes were pursued by an armed party of citizens and many of them were captured.

"It is now stated that only one was shot and two hung. Sam Saxon, though badly wounded, escaped for the time being but was subsequently captured and is said to be fatally wounded. Rob Saxon was taken and hung to the limb of a tree, a rope was placed around his neck, and he was hoisted up and then let down and was tortured in this manner about an hour when he finally confessed to complicity of Delano in the affair and revealed the plot.

"He stated that Delano had hired him for a pair of boots some eight months previous to assassinate Bill Babcock and in which attempt Mrs. Babcock was shot. After making a full con-



Confession of his many crimes, he was hoisted for good and they left him hanging. Another Negro was hung to a tree over at the Grove in the country and the buzzards are using him this morning.

"After the Negro's confession, Delano was immediately captured and placed in jail. Mrs. Delano, hearing of the matter, procured a horse and proceeded to the house of her brother, Duke Harris in the night and aroused him and he mounted a horse and escaped from town.

"Delano has many friends and relatives living in the surrounding country and they have come into town and it is feared an attempt to rescue Delano will be made tonight in which event a fearful fight undoubtedly will take place. Residents in Orange are very reticent regarding the particulars of the feud. Although many have been applied to by telegraph for information, very few and meager answers have been received.

"Dr. Stansbury arrived here from Orange this morning and states that he dressed Sheriff Michel's wounds and that they are not as serious as reported and that he will probably recover.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, AUGUST 23, 1881 (Over the State) HOUSTON, AUGUST 22 - " News from Orange tonight says Delano's trial has been postponed until tomorrow morning."

AUGUST 23, 1881. BEAUMONT - "Distressing reports come in from our afflicted city, Orange. The Negro Saxon surrendered and was



summarily disposed of. A private telegram from there says that the good work goes on without benediction. Our ever vigilant sheriff with an efficient corp of deputies keeping a vigorous lookout for any fugitives that happen along this way in their flight from the vengeance of the infuriated citizens."

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS. (Over the State) Special telegram to the News. AUSTIN, AUGUST 23 - "The adjutant general this afternoon states that his latest news from Orange is that the desperado element is about subdued and there is no further need for keeping the military under arms."

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, AUGUST 26, 1881. NOTES FROM ORANGE (Special Telegram to the News) HOUSTON, AUGUST 25 - "News from Orange states that Delano's trial is again postponed and that it is supposed that he has left the country as he did not appear. Everything is reported quiet."

ORANGE

Infused, Excellent, Prevailing.

Deputy Sheriff Overpowered and Jail Birds Shot Dead by Enraged Citizens.

CHURCH MEMBERS IMMEDIATELY BROKEN UP AND MEMBERS STAMPEDED

Prone to Roll Back to Back, Pronouncing Benediction.

ORANGE, SUNDAY, MIDNIGHT, AUGUST 21, 1881.

This Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, Sam Saxon, the negro desperado and ring leader of the recent mob, delivered himself up to the guards who were on his trail. This evening at 8 o'clock the military retired from watch around the jail. At 9 o'clock armed citizens appeared at the jail. Deputy Sheriff Rance Jett commanded "halt" to the invaders, but seeing an overpowering force to contend with, surrendered the prison, when it was entered and Sam Saxon and his leading accomplice, a negro, whose name could not be learned, were taken out.

This commenced a wild and thrilling scene. Sam Saxon, heretofore a brazen villain, completely weakened, and after dropping on his knees at Deputy Sheriff Jett's feet, hugged his legs and invoked God's mercy upon his soul. These two negroes, after seeing all hope lost, commenced such a terrifying yell of "murder," that their shouts were heard for two miles. This seemed to exasperate the citizens, who at once shot them both dead.

The congregations at church stampeded in wild disorder, and ministers of the gospel were forced, for the first time, to quit the pulpit without a benediction.

Before Saxon was shot he made some startling statements. He swore that Charlie Delno paid him to steal a car load of cattle last fall, from the Louisiana Western, at Orange; also that he was offered, by a woman connected with the gang, \$500 to burn the town last fall, that she and the party with which she was connected might reap the spoils of a damnable plot. This he attempted to do, but only succeeded in burning one house and store.

Charlie Delno is to have a brief trial Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when it is supposed by all that his neck will crack, in penalty for his heinous crimes.

The four Harrieses, Jimmy, Fort and Dunke, and Ol Delno, and two negroes are at large, but they will perhaps be caught in a day or two. Further particulars will be forwarded as they occur.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Special Telegram to the Post. Delno's Trial Postponed—Everything Quiet.

ORANGE, August 22.—It was to-day decided to postpone the trial of Delno until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when all witnesses will be present.

It is quiet to-day and the rifles are in in Orange. No drinking or rioting. Every effort is being made to capture the remaining members of the gang of plotters. They are bound to come, and the end is not yet. You never saw such determination on the part of citizens to rid a colony of desperate characters.

Sheriff Michael is not so well this morning, but his recovery is expected by the attending physicians.

SHOULD BRAYMONT

Discovery of a Dead Body—Suspicion of Foul Play.

BRAYMONT, August 22.—Yesterday afternoon, in a small angle covered with high weeds, between Kille's drug store and Ogden's, a man was found dead and horribly mutilated by hog. His eyes had been eaten out to the brain cavity, and his nose, ears, breast, and other parts of his body were eaten away. The abdominal cavity was full of worms, and a slight protrusion of the intestines was perceptible. Judging from the remains, he must have weighed from 150 to 200 pounds, and bore evidence of refinement, not only in dress, but in delicate shade of complexion. Traces of blood measuring twenty feet long, leading to the spot, were plainly noticed. There was no clue to identity, and the strange and sickening spectacle remains a profound mystery. The spreading magistrates being sick, an inquest was held and the body was placed in a box for interment on Monday. Being the next station to Orange, and the people so horrified by the engagements there, this sad and mysterious corpse has created no little degree of consternation and regret. Whether or not the people will investigate the matter remains to be seen. Many speculations of foul play are entertained.

CASTROVILLE

Two Horse Thieves Arrested.

Special Telegram to the Post. CASTROVILLE, August 22.—This morning about 11 o'clock Sheriff Niggs arrested, by his deputy, Peter Hogg, two men, supposed to be horse thieves: Frank Taylor, five feet eleven inches high, twenty-five years old, small, mustache, brown, curly hair, weight 145 pounds. Taylor is thought to have lived in Blanco county as a notorious horse thief, well known in Brown county. Charles Evans, five feet six inches high, small dark mustache, weight 135 pounds. They had two horses, which they sold here. One is a light sorrel, about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, branded B. F. on left shoulder. The other is a dark bay, fourteen hands high, right eye out. Both are work horses. Evans is thought to be Jesse Ratcliff, an escaped convict.

SOUR LAKE

Death of Dr. Price's Child—Houston for the Medical School.

Special Telegram to the Post. SOUR LAKE, August 22.—We chronicle quite a sad occurrence in the death at 1:50 p. m. to-day, after only a few days' illness, of the very interesting little daughter of Dr. W. L. Price, of Montgomery, and now a visitor at Sour Lake. Her demise is said to have been caused by a similar fever to that which we had last fall and which proved so fatal.

There are only a few persons at the lake now. Among the departures to-day are Mrs. Walter Grissom and family, of Galveston. We have no first hand report, but will be along on the home stretch with a very good crop.

Houston is our place for the location of the medical branch of the State University.

EAGLE PASS

Terrible Accident on the Rio Grande.

Special Telegram to the Post. EAGLE PASS, August 22.—The large ferry-boat plying between here and Piedras Negra has been unable to cross the Rio

"The same as heretofore, kumies and milk porridge."

"Does the patient appear to relish it?"

"Oh, yes," he asked for it this morning, you know."

"How do you feel about the glandular trouble to-day?"

"I feel better about it to-day."

"Has it grown materially harder than it was?"

"No, I do not think it quite so large as it was, and I am quite confident should no suppuration set in, it will be in a much smaller degree and have less serious effects than it should have had if commenced to suppurate before. If it should suppurate now, possibly, it will not do any great injury."

"What are the chances of preventing the suppuration?"

"I can't answer that question. It is very uncertain, complication, and one about which no reliable predictions can be made."

"How long will it be before you can decide whether or not suppuration is likely to occur?"

"The glandular affection became visible on Wednesday last, I should think by to-morrow or Wednesday we should be able to determine."

"Do you consider that the President's stomach is performing its natural functions now?"

"Yes, I think his stomach is doing very well. There has been some talk about the President being delirious at times, doctor, what are the facts about that?"

"The President has been a little delirious at times, but it has not amounted to anything serious."

"To what do you attribute the delirium?"

"It is caused by his extremely feeble condition, together with his long illness. It would be likely to occur in any case where the patient had become so enfeebled as the President has."

"Then you cannot attach any great importance to it?"

"No, sir; not at all."

"Well, doctor, I understand the attending surgeons have administered with the enemata a portion of opium, is that true? If so, wouldn't it have a tendency to cause the delirium?"

"In all cases where enemata are administered a small quantity of laudanum, or something similar, is one of the component parts. This is administered for the purpose of aiding the retention of the enemata. It is not sufficient to cause delirium."

"What do you think of the case on the whole to-day?"

"I feel more encouraged than I did yesterday."

The doctor intimated at the conclusion of the interview that the President was still in a very precarious condition and that his encouragement was based on the outlook at that time.

No Unfavorable Symptoms.

2:15 p. m.—Unofficial bulletin: The President is pushing a quiet afternoon and sleeps good deal of the time. Up to the present time he has swallowed and retained to-day 22 ounces of liquid nourishment, consisting of milk, porridge and kumies. He has also had two enemata at 7 a. m. and one soon afterward. No new unfavorable symptoms have appeared. His general condition is about the same as at 12:30.

No More Nausea.

6:30 p. m.—Official bulletin: The President has continued to take nourishment in small quantities at stated intervals during the entire day, and has had no return of nausea or vomiting. Nutrient enemata are also retained. The wound is looking well, and the work of repair is going on in all positions exposed to view. The pus discharge is healthy. At present his pulse is 110, temperature 100, respiration 19.

Taken Sufficient Nourishment.

4:10 p. m.—Unofficial bulletin: Dr. Bliss at 4 p. m. said to a representative of the Associated Press that the President had had a much more favorable afternoon than yesterday and was doing very well. He continues to swallow nourishment in the shape of milk porridge and kumies without difficulty, and has, in the opinion

small fragments set into the circulation, fragments lodge in blood vessels, the blood purification. The symptoms as disorganization and yellowish tinge of skin increased temperature marked, and unmitigated.

them has at any time. The President's condition, whether or not, precedes, he said, "Yes, but physical means, necessarily. These are distinct consequences of one another, and a syndrome, which Washington, August 22, a question in the condition of the Dr. Bliss said: "It is a quantity of pus secreted smaller, as might be also as a perfectly. The granulation, was one of repair, now a part of the trunk of the In a conversation, Dr. Bliss said: "Although it is extremely weak, and all the one which nature anxiety, the improve stomach today gives moment. If he can be pr will in the doctor's recover."

A Slight Improvement. August 22.—Soon after midnight the President slept continuously. The fever has gradually fallen to 102. Dr. Bliss said: "The President is slightly better today in all about two food and has taken 6 ounces more by evening ability to take nourishment and in other respects unchanged."

Telegram of Symptom.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Correspondence by cable to the State Department: To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Rome, August 22.—I learned with profound sorrow of the death of the President, who was the victim. So to, felicitate His Excellency that his precious danger, and will pray to him a speedy and complete health and long spare to us. The undersigned join in these sentiments of condolence, and wishes for L. CA. THE REP. Secretary Blaine's answer:

To His Excellency L. Cardinal Washington, August 22.—To His Holiness the Pope, which His Government expression of his sympathy in the health of our Since your message was filled with anxiety, but The President has been touched by a pious inter shown by all churches, widely by more devoutly the Roman Catholic community. JAS. G. BLAINE, Sec.

To Lowell, Minn. The President's condition improved since last reported for twenty-one the forenoon has several times, in all about

It was not all expended and the views of the Commission... spent in advance of it they...

For the Commissioners no much-complained-of obstruction... no ultimate impediment...

JUSTICE DONE BY A MOB

SHORT SHRIFT FOR A GANG OF MURDEROUS LAW-BREAKERS.

THE CITIZENS OF A TEXAS TOWN RID IT OF DESPERADOES—GOOD RESULT OF ONE DAY'S SHOOTING AND HANGING—A STRANGE STORY OF LIFE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 23.—Eight desperadoes have just been lynched by the citizens of Orange, this State, and the country hereabout is now in a state of the most intense excitement.

The eight men lynched were not only ruffians of the most dangerous character; but they had carried their bloody insolence so far as to make it worth an official's life to execute the law against any one belonging to the gang.

Three weeks ago O. L. Delno, a noted criminal, attempted to escape from the jail. He succeeded in getting from his cell and from the jail building, and was discovered running through the yard by Detective Wood.

Wood then carried the prisoner back to the jail and placed him in secure quarters. Delno belonged to the name of outlaws, and when his fellows next day learned of his wound they boldly went in a body to the jail and demanded of Sheriff Michel that Wood be given over to them.

The Sheriff knew what this meant, and at once appealed to the citizens for protection in the shape of a posse of strong and determined men. He had no difficulty in at once surrounding himself with a good body of men from the large number of able-bodied plainmen who immediately volunteered their services.

Fourth Ward. The ringer, however had doubts on the subject, and told the spokesman, whom he recognized as one Madde, that he would not touch the bell unless an alarm came from some more reliable source.

OBITUARY.

COL. JAMES G. BENTON.

Col. James G. Benton, of the United States Ordnance Department, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning, from heart disease. He had served in command of the Springfield Armory since January, 1866, and was regarded as one of the most efficient ordnance officers in the Government service.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS

FIGHTS WITH THE APACHES.

THE BATTLE IN WHICH LIEUT. SMITH AND GEORGE DALY WERE KILLED.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—A special from Santa Fe, New-Mexico, gives the following account of a fight in Lake Valley a few days ago: "Lieut. Smith and his force of 20 men had been on the trail several days, and by forced marches overtook the Indians near McEwen's ranch in the Lake Valley district. The Indians were strong in numbers. Smith attacked them, expecting reinforcements from troops following some distance behind. The soldiers were being rapidly shot down, when, at a critical moment, George Daly, with a force of miners, arrived and joined in the fight, and the Indians were routed with great loss. They never carried off their dead and wounded, so their exact loss could not be ascertained. The whites lost George Daly and Lieut. Smith and 4 men killed and 11 wounded, all supposed to be ex-soldiers except Daly. Daly's life in the fight grew out of an attack by the Apaches on his camp, in which the Indians were opposed by the miners of the camp, Daly commanding, and he pursued. Daly at once collected 20 men and started in pursuit, overtaking the Indians at a point above. Smith was one of the best officers of the Ninth Cavalry. He had been engaged in several Indian campaigns, and during the war was several times brevetted for bravery. Lieut. Dimmock, with a company of cavalry, and Lieut. Taylor with 20 Indian scouts, who were not a few hours behind Daly's main band, arrived during this evening, and without stopping, continued the pursuit. They have probably overtaken the Indians before this, as the latter would be considerably delayed by carrying the wounded and burying their dead. The hostiles are near the Mexican line, evidently making for Chihuahua, and are well armed, mounting several Mescaleros, who have been making with them, and trying to sneak back into the country by the old trail. A company of cavalry has been ordered to guard the Hillborn and Lake Valley settlements, and if possible, cut off the old trail band until Taylor and Dimmock overtake them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: "The Sheriff has just arrived from Deming. He reports that not less than 1000 men have been killed at a point in the Territory near Nutt station, within the past 10 days, by the Apaches and Apache Indians, who have been raiding the railroad. They crossed the Rio Grande, and were seen east of Geary last night. They were seen in the close pursuit of the train. Following news of the recent night raid the Indians had been reported in the War Department from Camp Carrizosa, Arizona. One of the killed was DANIEL GASSON.

I engaged the hostiles, and killed about 100 men and a half about 10 miles from here. I had 40 men of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Smith and Lieut. Taylor, who were with me, were killed. My men had been in the pursuit of the enemy, and had been in the pursuit of the train of the railroad. The train was in the pursuit of the enemy, and had been in the pursuit of the train. The train was in the pursuit of the enemy, and had been in the pursuit of the train.



Such testimony was taken under the second, third, and fourth charges, and although it discloses a state of affairs not altogether creditable to the Commissioners, and not calculated to shed the lustre of administrative success upon their government of the Bureau, I nevertheless disclaim that part of the evidence from all consideration here, because I do not regard it as charges fully enough proved to amount to a cause for the removal of the Commissioners.

The only question which remains is to determine whether the first charge and the two specifications under it being proved, which I find them to be, this amounts to cause for the removal from office of the Commissioners against whom the charge is preferred. The duty imposed upon them was plain and one of the very first importance to the community. They understood what the duty was, and undertook its performance. At the same time they failed to perform it, thus failing in the great trust imperatively imposed upon them by the law. That their failure was wilful, and that the State saw fit to deprive them of their trust, does not to my mind, in any way, appeal strongly as a justification for their continuance in office. That the law of 1872 has been repealed in nowise alters my sworn duty, while it certainly does not tend to increase the administrative capacity and fitness of the incumbent Commissioners, or alter the fact of their general willingness in the past to disregard the mandate of the laws they were sworn to obey. Either these Commissioners knew that the work they were sworn to do, and which they took the people's money for doing, was not being done, and so knowingly failed to have it done, thus demonstrating their unfitness for office, or they were satisfied with their manner of performing the work, and so, in the light of the proved facts, established their utter incapacity as public servants. If a municipal corporation has any analogy to a business corporation, and if officers-holders are not a select and peculiarly privileged class of citizens, then there is cause for the removal of these Commissioners. They have been disloyal to their duty and unfaithful to this Municipality, which they were sworn to serve. That their disloyalty and unfaithfulness were in respect of but one among several functions, and one of which they have now been deprived, does not make it any the less disloyalty and unfaithfulness; and after a most careful examination of all of the authorities cited by their learned and courteous counsel, Mr. Vanderveer, in support of his plea to the jurisdiction based upon the repeal of the law of 1872, I fail to find a single case which can have any applicability in this proceeding, and can have any application for the infliction of a penalty or a criminal sentence.

Section 12 of the street-cleaning act, 1881, repeals chapter 37 of the Laws of 1872, and section 67 of chapter 57 of the Laws of 1872, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith—that is, consistent with the creation and operation of the Department of Street-Cleaning. There is no repeal of the charter powers and duties of the Mayor, or of the liability of the Commissioners under the charter to removal for cause. The cases cited simply hold that the repeal of a statute conferring jurisdiction takes away all right of proceeding under the repealed statute. But the repealed law, and its amendments conferred no jurisdiction in the premises, and the jurisdictional statute remains unrevoked; and the law of 1881 contains no declaration that the Commissioners are to be excepted from the operation of the charter in respect of the duties they were sworn to perform but follow the performance. The only question is, whether the facts shown constitute a cause for removal under section 23 of the charter, which is in full force, and as already stated, I am of the opinion that they do, and that the neglect of duty, as proved, establishes incapacity and unfitness to hold office under the charter. I find that Stephen B. Francis, Joel W. Mason, and Sidney E. Nichols, and each of them, as Commissioners of the City of New York, did knowingly and wilfully, during the period from the 24th day of November, 1880, until the 23d day of March, 1881, fail to well and truly do, and perform the duty imposed upon them and each of them, as such Police Commissioners by section 12 of chapter 57 of the Laws of 1872, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and I do therefore remove them, and each of them, from the office of Police Commissioner aforesaid, in accordance with the mandate of the law and my official oath.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Dated at the City of New York, Aug. 22, 1881.

Col. George Blist, of counsel for the Police Commissioners, was asked by a Times reporter what action would be taken by himself and his colleagues in view of the Mayor's decision. "Nothing," he replied. "It is just what we expected. The decision must go to the Governor, who, before he expresses his approval or disapproval, must give us a hearing. In the event of his agreeing with the Mayor, the cases can immediately be bounced into court, as Nichols's was. This is simply the first stage of a long proceeding, which may not terminate during Mr. Nichols's term of office. Undoubtedly the Commissioners will go right along in the performance of their duties. There is a great deal in the Mayor's document that I could criticize, but I would prefer not doing it just now. I presume, however, that he was in somewhat of a hurry in preparing it, probably with the view of influencing the appointment of Inspectors of Election. You may have established it, if you have."

started the aid of the authorities. Sheriff Michel approached the place, saw Saxon run from the burning building toward a jail, mounted by a high wind force which overgrows with vines. Michel hastened after him, and Saxon climbed over the fence. Behind it, armed with a revolver, lay concealed Charles Delmo, Dan Harris, Sam Saxon, and a number of nervous members of the gang. As soon as Michel heard the fence a volley was discharged from the ambush at him. He fell to the ground, bleeding all over his body, pierced with numbers of large bullets. Following their work done, the outlaws had made good their escape. The posse carried Michel back to the jail, where he yet lies unconscious. News of the attempted assassination spread like wildfire, and the town rose up in indignation. A public meeting was held and resolutions were unanimously adopted to lynch every member of the Delmo gang. A committee of 150 citizens was appointed to carry out the resolution. The preliminaries arranged, the committee armed themselves and at once spread over the country in the effort to run down the assassins.

His morning early four of the nerves were captured and taken to a public place and there shot dead in their preliminary. Soon after the shooting of these four, Robert Garcon, black, another of the desperadoes and high in the confidence of the leaders of the gang, was caught. He was taken out into a field and ordered to tell the committee all that he knew about his confederates. He hesitated, and then refused. A rope was put around his neck, his hands and feet were tied, and he was then drawn up in the air, the rope having been thrown over a limb of a tree. When almost unconscious he was let down and resuscitated and again urged to confess. He again refused, was again hung up, again let down and resuscitated, and again asked to tell what he knew. He continued stubborn for more than an hour, and during this time was hanged and resuscitated no less than five times before he weakened. Garcon then made a full confession, described the past doings of the gang, and gave the names of all the members implicated in the assassination of Sheriff Michel. He was then drawn up the sixth time and left pending until dead.

The committee, being reassured by Garcon's confession that they had not killed any one who was innocent, and that the others they were pursuing were also guilty, did the balance of their work in less of a hurry. Charles Delmo was caught and sent to the jail, where he was locked up. Sam Saxon was also captured after a desperate resistance on his part, during which he was badly wounded. He was also placed in the jail. All the desperadoes whom Garcon's confession had implicated in the attempt on Sheriff Michel's life had now been taken and the committee deliberated as to what should be done with the three still living. It was unanimously decided to hang them. The crowd formally proceeded to the jail and took Sam Saxon and Charles Delmo out into the street. The prisoners got down on their knees, and begged of the committee for "God's sake" to spare their lives. Their appeals were piteous and heartrending, but the vigilantes were entirely paid no attention to them. During the delay in securing ropes for the execution, the doomed men, desperate with their impending fate, resolved to take their last chance, and both broke and ran for liberty. The crowd made no effort to stop them, but opened a passage for the fleeing fugitives, and opened a general fire upon both. Both Saxon and Delmo fell dead, each pierced through and through with bullets.

Their bloody bodies were left lying in the road just where they fell, and the committee then went back to the jail and gave their attention to O. L. Delmo. They took him out for the purpose of stringing him up also. Some one in the crowd then made a speech, in which, after saying that all the others of the gang had been put out of the world without any ceremony, there had been no form of law observed. He suggested that Delmo be properly arraigned before Judge Lynch, sitting in a regular kangaroo court. The suggestion was agreed to, and Delmo was formally arraigned before the court and asked if he could give any satisfactory reason to the citizens of Orange why he should be any longer detained from the company of his friends. As he could not, a rope was put around his neck, he was dragged down the street to a telegraph pole, and quickly hanged, and his body was left swinging in the air.

Not a single expression of sympathy was heard during the whole excitement for anyone of the men executed. The committee, after finishing its work, passed resolutions congratulating the community upon having been expeditiously rid of a band of murderers and outlaws without any of the expensiveness of delay of petitioning, and upon the prospect of more peaceable times in the future, and then dispersed.

It is impossible to describe the excitement throughout the country to-day. All business is suspended and everybody is in the streets. A stranger would imagine that this whole population had turned out to join in some public jubilee. Several suspicious characters have disappeared during the excitement. Gov. Roberts has by telegraph been solicited to send troops to Orange. He has replied that he must refuse until it becomes apparent to him that the local authorities are unequal to the situation, which he says does not appear now.

**A HOMING PIGEON DIVISION.**  
A homing pigeon was sold from this City to Waltham, Mass. 125 miles distant, and a number of them are being raised here and only one shown by the pigeon club of Orange, which is a small affair.

appointed to adjust royalties to be paid by the United States on ordnance inventions. After finishing this task he was directed, in compliance with an act of Congress, to select a magazine run for the United States service. The commission of Colonel was bestowed upon him in May, 1873. Col. Benton was an enthusiastic devotee of his chosen calling, and aside from the every-day duties of his busy career he found time to publish several valuable articles on the subject of ordnance. He was the author of "A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery for the Use of the Cadets in the United States Military Academy."

The funeral of Col. Benton will take place at Christ Episcopal Church, in Springfield, Mass., to-morrow morning. The two military companies of that city and the 30 men at the United States Armory will do escort duty, the arrangements being assumed by the city Government, which will attend in a body. The burial will be at West Point on Friday morning.

**PITCH SHEPARD.**  
Mr. Fitch Shepard, one of the organizers and incorporators of the National Bank Note Company, who returned recently from an eight years' residence in Europe, died at Sharon Springs last Monday at the age of 73 years. Mr. Shepard was a native of Southbury, Conn., but had been so long identified with business in this City, that few remember his advent. In early life he learned the art of engraving, but subsequent events led him to embark his capital in the banking business, to which he adopted soon after attaining his majority. Subsequently, however, he returned to his profession, and entered the firm of Danforth, Wright & Co. engravers, as an active partner. In 1859 the organization of the National Bank Note Company was projected, and started through successful execution by Mr. Shepard and a few energetic associates, whose names appear on the original list of incorporators. The company was subsequently consolidated with that of the same name, the American Bank Note Company, Mr. Shepard retiring with an ample competence. He had, in fact, given up active business pursuits some years before the consolidation was effected, but remained at the head of the corporation until its separate existence was extinguished. For the last eight years he has lived abroad, his interests here being represented by his two sons, Mr. A. D. Shepard, who is Vice-President of the American Bank Note Company, and Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, whose name has acquired prominence in the legal profession. Mr. Shepard was an active and earnest church member and noted for his interest and zeal in the promotion of all philanthropic enterprises. He was originally connected with several benevolent institutions in this City, and was always ready to participate in measures intended for the public good, or for the aid of the unfortunate. His remains were brought to this City last evening, and will lie at the residence of his son, Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, No. 10 East Forty-fourth-street, where the funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Shepard family came originally from colonial New-England stock, the deceased being the son of Noah Shepard, of Southbury, Conn., and a direct descendant of the Rev. William Shepard, of high colonial distinction. His grandfather was Thomas, one of the colonial Governors of Connecticut. He removed to Johnston, ChantAmnia County, and became Cashier of the bank there at an early age.

**OBITUARY NOTES.**  
Dr. Brouse, a Canadian Senator, died at Ottawa yesterday morning.

Charles B. Collins died on Monday, aged 74 years, at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Hon. C. F. Merritt, in Laws County, N. C. Mr. Collins was for many years a merchant in this City, first in the house of Ferguson, Collins & Co., and then in that of Cummins, Collins & Co. He retired 23 years ago.

News has been received of the death to-day in Detroit, Mich., of Alexander Calhoun of Hartford, Conn., the founder of the Catholic Printing Works. He went to Michigan about a year ago for the benefit of his health, which had been impaired for several years. Mr. Calhoun was the first in this country to introduce large wood cuts and display cuts into printing for showmen. He was about 63 years old. He was well known to every theatrical manager in the country.

**DEATH FROM BLOOD-POISONING.**  
LOXO, BRAXTON, Aug. 23.—The wife of the Hon. R. C. Griggs, President of the Whaling and Lake Erie Railroad, died this morning from blood-poisoning. Mr. Griggs was very handsome and corpulent. Dr. Hunter of the West End Hotel, and Dr. Sands of New York, attended here. Before death she said that within 40 months she had taken 18 bottles of anti-fal medicine to relieve her corpulence. Mrs. Clark, the mother of Mr. Griggs, criticises the certificate being made out for the coroner instead of blood-poisoning. The body will be taken to the last residence, No. 11, East sixty-eighth-street, to-night. Temporary interment is to be made in Green Wood. The body will be taken to Mr. Grier's tomb at Hamilton, Ohio. The exact cause must talk over and the authorities will probably make some action in the matter.

next followed. Our men killed and captured with a party of 600 of the Indians. For, with Niatka came up after the night and will have were sold, lower yesterday from the country between.

**THE NEW ALARM.**  
ALBANY, MOST OF WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—N. G. Brown, Chief Alarm, reports the following:

The trials have been showing that a vessel steered and propelled by rudder, so that the hull, carriage, a small vessel, largest size gun, and complete the drive order and a speed of 400 feet to turn in from her own axis, mechanical working of the essential, no trouble, as reflected with it, the nearly 112 knots, or 112 motive machinery and constructed especially for the of machinery would have 12 knots of 15 mile per which could now be better millions of the Alarm, and 11 to 14 knots per hour, from it is impossible for they have the power, standy of turning, brief, of manufacturing, and hardness of work, but they are the only means will effect these ends. I believe the development will be of great benefit. The Albany good condition and I think prove an excellent vessel. I consider her the most formidable.

**THE DAMAGED WEST.**  
DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—News from Canon City, Ariz., here and Silver City, the water-post of Nevada, warning order for severance of the traffic between the two cities by means of a steamship dispatch to the West. The rails were broken very heavy and the West; Railroad, a badly broken. It is reported that several washed on the tracks, and Rio Grande Valley broken.

A special train from Canon City, Ariz., was wrecked at five miles east of this place. The engine and express car track. The engineer, John Hill, and his wife and child, John Fenton, were on board. His injuries are serious. His wife and child were hurt.

**HORRID CRIME.**  
GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—News from San Antonio, Tex., was arrested to-day for upon a young German at way home from mass. He was crushed. He was lodged, was federally known, others have been summarily dealt.

**A MINE.**  
WILKESBARRE, Penn., occurred this afternoon at 330 Company's mines at 150 feet in length and 50 feet wide, and 15 driver, was buried beneath the falling.

**FEDERAL POINT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C., from Smithville reports Federal Point was destroyed.

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### ORANGE.

#### REIGN OF TERROR ENDED DELNO RELEASED ON BOND

Preparing to Leave the Country.

Special Telegram to the Post.  
ORANGE, August 25.—The excitement has subsided and the town is restored to its usual condition of quiet. Charlie Delno has made no confession whatever relative to the recent troubles which he figured as principal. He has not been tried, but was released on a \$2000 bond yesterday, which he readily gave. Immediately the bond was given he commenced preparations to leave the country, which is supposed to be not only in accordance with the demand of citizens, but the only alternative left if he wishes to preserve his life. His brother, Ol. Delno, who was wounded by Detective Woods, is still in a critical condition from the wound received, but it is expected that he, together with the Harris boys and all their families, will quit the country with Charlie Delno.

Notwithstanding the restoration of peace, and absence of excitement, grave apprehensions exist as to the safety of any of the above parties—should they remain in the country much longer. The people are willing to spare human life, but they are determined in this purpose of ridding the country of the desperadoes who have made life and property unsafe in Orange. After the confessions of Sam Saxon, implicating Charlie Delno in many unlawful proceedings, such as stealing cattle from the railroad company and inciting and assisting arson, it was anticipated that nothing short of his death would satisfy the people, whose good name had been so seriously prejudged, and his escape with life, on a \$2000 bond, is much better terms than he either expected or deserved.

Charlie Delno came among the people of Orange quite poor and exceedingly humble. His pursuit of the butcher business was marked by success, and his apparent amiability, combined with a fair degree of courtesy, won him many customers and a flattering number of admirers. The influence of his money was soon felt and on several occasions he was first to be called on in matters of security, etc. His name was appended to the official bond of the Sheriff, the desperate wounding of whom led to the troubles and sacrifices of life attending the recent disturbances.

Two negroes, implicated in the plot which led to the late tragedies, are supposed to be in the vicinity, evading arrest, but being like the three now in jail, mere necessities, it is not supposed that they will, if captured, meet the fate that was awarded the Saxons. It is not thought that any further trouble will be experienced, and the belief is general that the lawlessness and crime, which has brought reproach upon a county predominating with good, law-abiding citizens will have found an end with the departure of those now under suspicion. It is to be hoped and trusted that Orange will never again be the scene of such bloody tragedy, as that to which her citizens were provoked last week.

### GALVESTON.

#### A Sad Death—Wounded by His Brother —The Grand Excursion and Concert— Other Galveston Items.

Special Telegram to the Post.

### BRACKETT.

#### Caught Thieves Killed—Stolen Stock Recovered.

Special Telegram to the Post.  
BRACKETT, August 25.—Our town was thrown into a fever of excitement this morning by the report that four horse thieves (all Mexicans) had been killed by some unknown parties while being brought to town to be lodged in jail. It appears that a few days ago two of our abnegates (McLeod and Thompson) were deputized to arrest these horse thieves a regularly organized band of which he existed along the Rio Grande river, some time and have been running off stock from many parts of the country.

Immediately after being deputized the gentlemen named started in pursuit and overtook the desperadoes and captured four of them, and were bringing them to town in an ambulance, and had gotten within about twelve miles of here and near the edge of Dolores, when they were rushed upon by some unknown parties, who commenced firing and succeeded in killing all four of the thieves. One of the men killed, Manuel Tolomantez, is well known throughout this section of country as a desperado and horse-thief. Upon receiving information of the killing, Justice Maguire summoned a jury and went out to hold an inquest on the bodies, but has not yet returned.

This evening some of the Seminole scouts arrived in town, bringing with them about twelve head of horses, captured from a man who was driving them off. When the Seminoles were riding up to him he rode away, leaving the horses to them. The Seminoles immediately rounded them up and drove them to town.

### COMANCHE.

#### A Good Rain—District Court Notes— Mrs. Albin Yet Alive.

Special Telegram to the Post.  
COMANCHE, August 25.—We have just had a good rain, by which our crops will be greatly benefited. Cotton still coming in lively.

Comanche will vote in favor of Galveston or Houston for the medical department of the university, and will vote for Thorp Springs or Waco for the literary department.

District Court meets on the first Monday in September, at which time there will be some interesting murder cases.

Colonel W. H. Lawrence, Chief Engineer of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, is in the city in the interests of his road. Sheriff Yates has not yet succeeded in capturing Fred Payne, the murderer of William Woods, at Sipe Springs. This was a cold blooded, unprovoked murder, and Yates will not give up the search until he brings Payne to justice. As a Sheriff, Yates is highly appreciated.

The mail between Comanche and Dublin on the Central seems to be in poor hands, and it is not known when to depend upon arrivals of our mails. A change would not be regretted.

Mrs. Albin, who was so seriously burned by kerosene explosion, is not yet dead. Her daughter died.

### COLUMBUS.

#### Trying to Secure the Sunset Machine Shops.

Special Telegram to the Post.  
COLUMBUS, August 25.—When the news reached here of the burning of the machine shops at Harrisburg, Governor Thompson telegraphed to Colonel Pelree and asked him

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION

Special Telegram to the Post.  
WASHINGTON, August 25.—The attending physicians and Doctor Agnew, who yesterday held this session, decided not to remove the President from the Executive Mansion. An official bulletin, unbinding the fact will be given in English.

Official Bulletin.—Soon after midnight, the attending physicians and visitors continued the session last night, relative to the removal of the President from the Executive Mansion. The result of their deliberation this morning has just been made known in the following bulletin:

Official Bulletin.—The subject of the removal of the President from Washington at the present time was earnestly considered by us last night and again this morning, and after mature deliberation our opinion was arrived at by a majority that it would not now be prudent to remove the President at this time, which his condition is such that we are, moreover, of the opinion that, at no time in the future has the President exhibited any symptoms of malaria.

#### UNUSUAL BULLETIN.

Dr. Elias, attending physician of the President this morning, reported that his pulse was higher. He was somewhat restless at times during the night and did not sleep quite as well as on Tuesday night. There has been no perceptible change in the appearance of the inflamed parotid gland, and two or three days may elapse before the swelling subsides. Taking everything into consideration, the patient has not gained any ground since yesterday morning. Dr. Agnew will leave for Philadelphia at 11:20 a. m.

#### A Storm Brewing.

Signal Office, Washington, August 25.—Since the hour of regular observations this morning, a very high southeast swell has been reported all along the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras, the Signal Service Observer states the sea has risen to an enormous height since sunrise this morning, and is now breaking over the bar and running across the beach. Its direction is from the southeast. The wind changed from northeast to east at 7 a. m., and then to southeast, and is now northeast again. At 10 a. m. the wind's velocity was over twenty-eight miles from the northeast. Heavy cumulo stratus clouds can be seen above the horizon from the east to the south. Cautionary signals have been ordered to be displayed along the North Carolina coast, from Cape Henry to Smithville, in anticipation of a hurricane east of North Carolina, and probably moving to the northwestward.

#### Dr. Boynton's Opinion.

Noon.—Dr. Boynton, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press, at 11:40 this morning, replied to questions as follows:

"How is the President to-day, doctor, in your judgment?"  
"I do not think he is any better."  
"But, does he hold his own?"  
"Well, I cannot point to any particular symptom and say that it is noticeably worse, but the impression which his general condition makes upon me to-day is a little less favorable. I don't feel quite as much encouraged as I did yesterday."  
"What are the features of the case which seem to you most disquieting?"  
"The condition of his blood and his ex-

ing. When the day afternoon, supposed, after the patient was asked, "specify the danger was apprehended, a feeling day when it was swelling, not because was forming here and there in complication, serious than before and other like on the absence of any assurance from checked to-day, which were expressions, however, gravity of the situation throughout, look was no was. Elias came into the eastern end of the and, while we whom he will frankly, for I regard to the He admitted the strength and no is eral condition, but to the glandular come, he said, threatening feature quantity of pus in noon examination afforded, and is pus was forming throughout the increasing the secretion.

"As far as the patient were concerned, the stomach, he said, properly and an it had been taken due not for the three glandular swelling, be plain sailing.

At 4 o'clock Dr. questions asked him that there had been the patient's condition, indications in the alarming emergency.

After 7 o'clock, to be heard of an the case, and later confirmed by Secretary to Minister Lowell, be obtained direct who remained either room or in it, but it was ascertained unfavorable change parotid gland, which an active and the patient's general

At 10 o'clock Dr. sation with a reporter, said that nourishment, but I do him much good inflammation continue remained in its present

Upon being asked blood poisoning, he replied: "Yes enough. I am, at I do not have strength I do not like to ad he cannot receive a change for the not entirely give u weakened."

"You do not, ar end?"  
"No. I do not t deny."

All the members of the Executive Man them with their w however, before 11 was closed for the What Doc

*Has Sabina, (woman)  
County Courthouse V. 8*

RES RCH ON SHERIFFS OF ORANGE COUNTY, TEXAS FROM MAY 1852  
TO JUNE, 1977

(NOTE: the accuracy of this list is not infallible. There is a gap in Commissioners' Court Records from 1866 to 1883 and a gap in District Court Minutes from 1871 to 1883. These are the only two records found that contained the names of Sheriffs. Some of the missing years were verified by a search of the Deed Index where the Sheriff would occasionally sign a deed on property.)

- |     |                           |                                      |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Harrison Barnes           | May 7, 1852 to August, 1853          |
| 2.  | Larkin R. Thomas          | Aug. 15, 1853 to November, 1854      |
| 3.  | S. A. Fairchild           | Nov. 27, 1854 to March, 1856         |
| 4.  | E. C. Glover              | March 17, 1856 to August, 1856       |
| 5.  | Joseph Richey             | Aug. 18, 1856 to May, 1857           |
| 6.  | C. H. Saxon               | June 30, 1857 to August, 1858        |
| 7.  | Obadiah Cook              | August 17, 1858 to December, 1858    |
| 8.  | L. R. Thomas              | Jan. 3, 1859 to December, 1864       |
| 9.  | Joseph Bland              | Jan. 2, 1865 to November, 1866       |
| 10. | Jonathon C. Cooper        | Nov. 15, 1866 to March, 1868         |
| 11. | Jesse Holmes              | April 27, 1868 to November, 1870     |
| 12. | W. W. Johnson             | Dec. 5, 1870 to August, 1874         |
| 13. | J. A. Pinkston            | August 3, 1874 to December, 1875     |
| 14. | J. H. Jordan              | Jan. 1, 1876 to June, 1877           |
| 15. | <u>George W. Michaels</u> | <u>June 5, 1877 to January, 1883</u> |
| 16. | D. K. Breazeale           | Feb. 12, 1883 to November, 1884      |
| 17. | J. C. Fennel              | Nov. 24, 1884 to September, 1885     |
| 18. | N. Burton                 | Oct. 1, 1885 to November, 1894       |
| 19. | Jefferson D. Bland        | Nov. 16, 1894 to February, 1899      |
| 20. | P. F. Eastin              | Feb. 16, 1899 to February, 1901      |
| 21. | John Robertson            | Feb. 11, 1901 to November, 1902      |
| 22. | R. M. Johnson             | Dec. 6, 1902 to November, 1920       |
| 23. | J. W. Helton              | Dec. 4, 1920 to February, 1927       |
| 24. | W. P. Brown               | March 1, 1927 to March, 1936         |
| 25. | K. A. Mitchell            | April 1, 1936 to December, 1936      |
| 26. | C. H. Meriwether          | Jan. 1, 1937 to December, 1940       |
| 27. | L. G. Stanfield           | Jan. 1, 1941 to December, 1947       |
| 28. | C. A. Holts               | Jan. 1, 1948 to December, 1968       |
| 29. | Allen Buck Patillo        | Jan. 1, 1969 to Dec. 31, 1976        |
| 30. | E. L. "Ed" Parker         | Jan. 1, 1977 to                      |

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 arly, select  
 it of larger  
 Gift Sug-  
 classification  
 offerings.

# The Wichita

12-14-21

PRICE: In the City, 3c; Outside City, 5c.

WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1921

## THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The bird can sing up  
 in the sky  
 But my heart sings.  
 My thoughts fly higher  
 far than he—  
 My mind has  
 wings.

BY CAROL



## WHITE MAN IS STRUNG UP BY MOB IN TEXAS

**Prisoner Charged with Assaulting Girl, Taken from Waco Jail**

### CONFESSED TO ATTACK

WACO, TEXAS, Dec. 13.—"Curley" Hackney, white, about 30 years of age, arrested in connection with an attack on an eight-year-old girl, was taken from the city jail tonight at 10:30 o'clock and hanged, three miles south of town. He had confessed, according to the police, to assaulting the girl.

Hackney was arrested at 8:30 o'clock and shortly afterwards a mob began collecting in front of the jail.

After obtaining possession of the suspect, he was rushed from the jail and placed in an automobile and driven to a lonely spot south of the city, near a cemetery. The body was riddled with bullets after being swung from a tree.

About 300 persons composed the mob.

### Puts Up Cool Front

Hackney, crippled in the right leg from a recent gunshot wound, pre-

## SAYS SHE KILLED DOCTOR AFTER HE RUINED HER LIFE

**Woman Says Dead Man Tried To Assault Her on Eve of Her Wedding Last May**

### MIND NOW UNBALANCED

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Lillian Raizen, wife of a Brooklyn toy manufacturer, confessed tonight, District Attorney Lewis, of Brooklyn, said, that she killed Dr. Abraham Glickstein at his office on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, because he attempted to assault her on the eve of her wedding last May.

Owing to the woman's highly nervous condition, the district attorney questioned her only briefly and held her without bail for examination tomorrow.

### Resisted Attack

Mrs. Raizen, who is 39 years old, told the district attorney that she had known Dr. Glickstein for about eight years and that she had been "under his influence" most of that time. About a year ago, she said, she succeeded in breaking the relationship. While buying her wedding trousseau last spring, Mrs. Raizen said, Dr. Glickstein telephoned her and asked her to come to his office. Believing that his only intention was to apologize for his past conduct, she said, she called. The doctor, she told the district attorney, made an improper proposal and then tried to attack her, but she resisted him and left his house in great mental distress.

A few days later Mrs. Raizen was married. While on her honeymoon, she said, she told her husband of the treatment she had suffered from the physician. Her husband forgave her, she added, and urged her to banish the past from her mind. She declared, however, that the experience in Dr. Glickstein's office, shortly before her wedding, "went to her head" and for three months she was under the care of a physician, who recommended a change of climate for her nervous condition. She went to Daytona, Fla.

## The Use of an Enemy

If a woman who paints her  
 evenly is said to love her  
 to a day, she puts on more and  
 rouge and is not aware she  
 doing it. Nearly everybody is  
 something, you can't find  
 through any observation of  
 your friends are afraid to  
 you must rely upon your  
 enemies for the discovery  
 this is one of the chief  
 enemies.

Victor M.

## B & O WILL LAY OFF THOUSANDS OF ITS SHOPMEN

**Business Depression Forces Shut Down of Shops, Officials Declare**

### FURLOUGH INDEFINITE

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Several thousand shopmen employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be furloughed indefinitely Saturday when

## EIGHT P BURN

Wife of O.  
 Ker...

### SEVEN

DETROIT  
 check  
 early  
 of Joseph W.  
 Detroit, Mich.



# STRUNG UP BY MOB IN TEXAS

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After obtaining possession of the suspect, he was rushed from the jail and placed in an automobile and driven to a lonely spot south of the city, near a cemetery. The body was riddled with bullets after being swung from a tree.

About 300 persons composed the mob.

### Puts Up Cool Front

Hackney, crippled in the right leg from a recent gunshot wound, presented the coolest and most audacious front possible to the men collected about him at the scene of the hanging. His last words before he swung from the end of the long rope were:

"No use to argue with a mob, Buddie, they hold aces and I hold trumps. The only thing they're making it out worse than it really was."

Arriving at the scene of the hanging in the first car, which was followed rapidly by at least fifty others, Hackney coolly leaned against the side of the car and smoked a cigarette. A shout was put up immediately for a rope. A suggestion was made: "Hang him with some skid chains."

### Asks For Rope

"Aw, get a rope" replied Hackney, "do it up right."

The sound was then heard of some one tearing a heavy cloth preparing a crude rope. Hackney, hearing it, said:

"Well, boys, there is one consolation anyway, I'll get to shake hands with several of you in hell. I did it and I guess I'll pay."

# SIX MINERS DIE FIGHTING BLAZE

Men Who Fought Blaze Under Ground in Colorado

nervous condition, the district attorney questioned her only briefly and held her without bail for examination tomorrow.

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A few days later Mrs. Raizen was married. While on her honeymoon, she said, she told her husband of the treatment she had suffered from the physician. Her husband forgave her, she added, and urged her to banish the past from her mind. She declared, however, that the experience in Dr. Glickstein's office, shortly before her wedding, "went to her head" and for three months she was under the care of a physician, who recommended a change of climate for her nervous condition. She went to Daytona, Fla., and later to Jacksonville, where she bought the weapon with which Glickstein was killed.

Mrs. Raizen said she returned to New York secretly Friday night, without the knowledge of her father, Jacob Schaffer, a Brooklyn tinware manufacturer, or any of her friends, and engaged a room in a New York hotel. She brooded constantly, she said, and finally on Saturday afternoon started for Dr. Glickstein's home in Brooklyn.

### Tells Father of Act

After the shooting Mrs. Raizen said she left the house and in a daze walked the streets. She returned to Manhattan and met friends, then she telephoned her father in Brooklyn what she had done.

Mrs. Raizen did not see her father and her husband until Sunday, when attorneys were called into consultation and they advised immediate surrender to the district attorney.

Aaron Levy, one of the attorneys engaged to defend Mrs. Raizen, declared that she was mentally unbalanced, indicating that the defense would be based on insanity. In talking with her, he said, she had remarked that she did not want to live, as her life and happiness had been ruined and that while in Florida she felt her mind giving way. She told him, he said, she thought possessed

*Your friends are afraid to  
You must rely upon your  
enemies for the discovery  
this is one of the chief reasons  
enemies*

# B & O WILL LAY OFF THOUSANDS OF ITS SHOPMEN

**Business Depression Forces Shut Down of Shops, Officials Declare**

## FURLOUGH INDEFINITE

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Several thousand shopmen employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be furloughed indefinitely Saturday when shops over the entire system will be shut down.

Business depression and the necessities of effecting economies were given by officials of the road as prompting the action.

Neither Daniel Willard, president of the road, nor C. W. Galloway, vice president in charge of operation, would venture an opinion as to how long the shutdown would continue.

# HAVE TICKLISH JOB

**Illinois Mine Workers Board To Decide on Lewis or Farrington Today**

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 13.—Personalities were uppermost here tonight in the discussions of the thirteen executive board members of the Illinois Mine Workers, as they prepared to decide tomorrow between the command of International President John L. Lewis that support be withdrawn from the strikers of Kansas, and the request of State President Frank Farrington that assurance of that support be re-affirmed.

Both Lewis and Farrington are Springfield men.

Acting upon the direction of the international executive board, President Lewis recently wired state headquarters here directing that financial

# EIGHT PE BURN IN

**Wife of One Kerosene Kitch**

## SEVEN WI

DETROIT, MICH.—A check of the victims early today disclosed that of Joseph Wakefield, Detroit, and seven of them children, perhaps fatally started when Mrs. Wakefield to kindle a kitchen an explosion raged children, ranging and twin daughter Kurorsak, who home, were buried. Mrs. Wakefield and Keleny Obert home, were so badly that they may die.

# POPOCATEPETL SPC

**Residents Mexican To Flee**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—A wireless warning from the City of Mexico up at 10 o'clock Gus Poston, a Company National Guard that Popocatepetl volcano is erupting and the eruption any since the volcano to erupt lava.



[From the Galveston News.]

In the Bell County lynching some half dozen prisoners, charged with horse-stealing and other offences, were shot to death in jail by white night maskers. In the Milam county lynching, a prisoner under sentence of death, who was about to be hanged in regular course of law, was taken from jail by a band of horsemen and hurled to death almost in presence of the jury that tried him, the Judge who sentenced him, and the Sheriff who was to execute him. And now we have a case of lynching in Lee county, and in this case three prisoners, awaiting trial on charges of horse-stealing or other offences, are torn from the jailer and summarily executed, one by shooting, the others by hanging. One of the two hanged was a lad of seventeen. These are a few specimens in a rapid series of such incidents that have thrown a ghastly illumination upon the criminal jurisprudence of the State since the present administration was installed a little more than two years ago. Better things were expected, immeasurably better things were predicted, under the auspices of Governor Coke than the people had realized under the auspices of his predecessor, Edmund J. Davis. But with respect to maintaining the laws, and vindicating the peace and dignity of this State, against lynchers and maskers neither the expectations nor predictions have been verified. On the occasion of the Bell county affair, the Governor issued a ringing proclamation which, on its face, was highly satisfactory. On the occasion of the Milam county affair, he ordered an investigation. In neither case has anybody been brought to account for flagrant outrages which ought to cause every sworn upholder of the civil authority in the State, from the chief magistrate to the ward constable, to feel that he was insulted, struck in the face, kicked and trampled on by every genius of lawlessness and violence. Is it not time that something more should be shown towards a faithful execution of the laws than orders which lead to nothing, and proclamations distinguished for sonorous emptiness? The Governor can not plead, as his predecessor could have pleaded, that he is politically odious to the people, and would consequently lack their moral support in taking energetic and extraordinary measures. The administration of which he is the head represented from the first fifty thousand majority, and represents at this moment perhaps not less than one hundred thousand majority. His special partisans claim for him that

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS 3-5-1876

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS

THE BEST MATERIALS.

John Foley's Celebrated

My goods represented, warranted, experienced

CARPENTER

FR,

Carpenter

TORY

work is done

A FEDERAL SOLDIER, TAKEN TO ILLINOIS AND HUNG IN KANSAS.

The *Day Star* (Ark.) *Democrat*, a recent date states that from Gen. N. B. Pearce, who has just returned from a visit to Crawford county, information was obtained of a child stolen from Tennessee. Gen. Pearce gleaned the particulars from A. M. Burges, who resides on Lee's creek, in Crawford County, and who has the child in charge. The little girl was stolen by a Federal soldier named Frederick Kabler, of Clay County, Illinois, July left Illinois in 1863, and went to Missouri. Kabler represented that he found the child in Chattanooga, Tennessee; that it came to him while on guard, and that he took her with him to Clay County, Illinois, after the close of the war. Kabler said the child was not over two years old, and that her name was Sudie, the surname of the little thing he could not remember. After Kabler went to Illinois his wife died, and the child was given into the care of Mr. Burges, with whom she has remained ever since. She is now about thirteen years of age, has blue eyes and red hair, regular but small features, and is rather pretty. Mr. Burges is of the opinion that Kabler has not told the truth, as the child says she did not live in town, but in a place where there was but one house. Mrs. Burges thinks that the child was stolen from near Nashville, Tenn. Sudie thinks that she was an only child; when small she talked a good deal about an aunt who lived over the river. She also says that soldiers came to their house and took her father away, since which event she has not seen him. Wesley Cashmen wrote from Nashville relative to the child, supposing it to be a daughter of his sister-in-law, but, although a photograph was sent to him, no response has been received. A man named Prodan, in Clay County, kept the child awhile, and his daughter seems to know something of her from her statement. The smallest dress she had when with them was of calico, small figured and purple, supposed to have been worn by her when she was stolen. It may be that the child was really stolen from near Nashville, judging by the girl's statement in reference to an aunt who lived "over the river." We trust that these lines may meet the eye of some one who knew the child, and that through their instrumentality the lost one may be restored to her parents.

berg, and the church has sum of the treasury, principally for the purpose of a new metal roof of the church. These facts speak volumes of the worth of the...

The revival which has progress at Kookuk, Iowa, past seven weeks, closed evening with a union in the Presbyterian Church was very largely attended. Work has not been suspended any lack of interest, but in fatigue on the part of those engaged in it. Nearly 200 meetings have been held since the revival, and the number of actual converts is probably estimated at from 300.

In a letter from the Norfolk, asking aid for the German priests, which appeared in the London Times, January is stated that the recent law by which the State withheld from those who refuse compliance with it has withdrawn the sum of from the Catholic Church in The number of priests who are thus cut off, either in part, is given by the authority, as about 10,000.

A sample is given of the the revisers of the Bible from Isaiah, IX., 6. The version reads thus: "For a child is born, unto us given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and shall be called Wonderful, or. The Mighty God, The lasting Father The Prince"

The death of the Rev. P. McLivaine, last of the late Bishop McLivaine, announced by telegraph a ago. He was educated at College, Ohio, which was time in charge of his father's first charge was the Trinity Mission, of Newark, N. J. He had, temporarily, of the Church of the Brant Philadelphia, where he until June 6 of the year when he received and answered a call to the rectorship of the Church, Norristown, Pa., severing his connection with the church he traveled for some time in Europe, and on his return went to Christ's Church, Pa., which church was in charge when he died. He was married to a daughter of Lee, of Wilmington, Dela

provides  
 ing Jer-  
 us board and  
 have procur-  
 able residence,  
 eties, etc. Sir  
 and some conver-  
 set of general  
 usarem with a gen-  
 ority. He told me  
 refuse of the city is  
 nto the pool of Beth-  
 range to say, I was  
 close to the house in-  
 he barracks, and the  
 g there appear not to  
 be least inconvenience  
 f its vicinity. If ar-  
 ould be made to clear  
 tively, to admit pure  
 nd to dig special pools  
 se of conducting there  
 us, Jerusalem might  
 from any threatening  
 All the doctors in Jer-  
 ed me that the Holy  
 be reckoned, from the  
 atmosphere, one of the  
 f places." Sir Moses  
 e skill of Jewish Ma-  
 Jerusalem, whereas it  
 d that there are no  
 anics in the Holy City.  
 saw watchmakers, en-  
 uographers, sculptors,  
 bookbinders and car-  
 e, he says, "all did their  
 s satisfactorily." A  
 into those hands he  
 ble repeater, for repair,  
 very short time, into  
 ler. The same man, in  
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 ayed also a great talent  
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 Sir Moses Montefiore  
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 philanthropist. The  
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 or otherwise—which  
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 charity of their benevo-  
 igionists. Sir Moses  
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 ough to render them  
 he s of Jerusalem,  
 y part of the Holy Land,  
 "do work," and he fur-  
 ys that they "are more  
 than many men in  
 hewise none of them  
 in alive; but when the

the government is partisan and op-  
 pressive. Mississippi, however (it  
 is due to some one to say), has only  
 a trilling State debt. There have  
 been no great railroad swindles,  
 and, there will be no such oppor-  
 tunities for wholesale repudiation  
 as was seen in Georgia and North  
 Carolina when the Democrats came  
 into power. In Mississippi the  
 Legislature, the other day over-  
 whelmingly republican, is now  
 overwhelmingly Democratic. The  
 removal of Ames seems to be as-  
 sured. Kellogg hangs in the bal-  
 ance, but if the influences which  
 dominate Mississippi can reach  
 Louisiana we shall have Democratic  
 governors in both States within  
 thirty days.

Is there no danger that impeach-  
 ment will become revolution? Do  
 we not find in the South, wherever  
 the Democrats have gained power,  
 a tendency to revolution? The log-  
 ic which leads that way is clear:—  
 "The reconstruction acts are 'uncon-  
 stitutional and void.' Everything  
 done under them is 'unconstituti-  
 onal and void.' The amendments  
 about the debt and slavery are like  
 the edicts of Germany annexing  
 Alsace and Lorraine—the edicts of  
 a conqueror. We accept them only  
 as France signed the Frankfort  
 treaty, because the sword was at  
 her throat, and the vandal was on  
 her soil. What the sword makes  
 the sword breaks. We are not  
 bound by anything done under the  
 the reconstruction acts." This is  
 logical, but it is not the logic of a  
 sound reconstruction. It will be  
 disastrous to every interest dear to  
 the South: The country will say,  
 if this logic is good in Louisiana  
 and Mississippi, why will it not  
 apply to Washington and to the  
 general government? If the first  
 duty of Democratic State govern-  
 ment in the South is to overturn Re-  
 publican governors and dismiss Re-  
 publican judges; if every Republi-  
 can in office is to be expelled by the  
 force of a Democratic majority; if  
 the debts incurred by Republicans  
 are to be repudiated, what is to be-  
 come of our national debt, and of  
 those who remain in office?

The leaders of the Democratic  
 party and Southern men like Hun-  
 ter and Lamar must see that this  
 whole business is dangerous. In  
 all Republican governments there  
 is a remedy for misgovernment in  
 the ballot. The will of the people  
 is sacred. Once that this will is ex-  
 pressed, and sanctioned by the  
 forms of law, only an extreme neces-  
 sity should overthrow it. When  
 John T. Hoffman was elected Gov-  
 ernor of New York in 1870, men as  
 eminent as Horace Greeley avowed  
 their belief that he had been elect-  
 ed by fraud. Nor is it hard for us  
 to assent to that conclusion, know-

and was backing out to put  
 the key in a barrel in the hall, but  
 they surrounded me and saw the  
 key and took it from me. They  
 told me to be quiet, that they did  
 not intend to hurt me; I told them  
 I knew they did not. They told me  
 to unlock the door; I replied to  
 them that I would not; that they  
 might kill me, but could not make  
 me unlock the door. After they  
 had caught me, my wife came down  
 and thought she would come out  
 and give the alarm; they stopped  
 her and made her go back; told  
 her they were not going to harm  
 me; she insisted on going out, and  
 I took her by the arm and led her  
 back up stairs; one man then had  
 hold of me and another followed  
 right behind me with a shot gun.  
 They then opened the door; I  
 could not see them to do it but  
 heard the click of the lock. After  
 I got up stairs I was afraid they  
 would take out the men they were  
 after and leave the door open, so  
 that the others would get out, and  
 I said to them not to leave the  
 door open. The man that had hold  
 of me replied "we want five men."  
 I heard them ask David Wilkenson  
 (I think they had him in the hall  
 at the time) if he thought he could  
 be a good boy hereafter—he told  
 them that he could and that he had  
 always been a good boy. They  
 told him to go back. I heard no-  
 thing said by the men to Shaw, but  
 heard him say that if he had done  
 anything to be killed for he would  
 not mind, but that he hadn't done  
 anything to be killed for. After  
 they had got the men they wanted,  
 they said, "let that man come  
 down and lock his door." I then  
 went down and three men were  
 standing in the outer door; the  
 two men who had been up stairs  
 with me stepped in the door and  
 stood there until I locked the door.  
 I started to step out but they told  
 me to hold on and not come out.  
 One of them told me to shut the  
 door, then took me by the hand,  
 and bade me good night. I shut  
 the door, ran up stairs and got my  
 gun and pistol and shot them off  
 for the purpose of giving an alarm.  
 At about the first or second shot  
 I made I heard shots in the direc-  
 tion where Shaw was found dead  
 this morning. (Witness refuses  
 to answer the question as  
 to whether he had recognized  
 any of the men.) Jim Tom  
 Irvin, the oldest person I engaged,  
 had a ring on his finger last night.  
 When I saw him this morning  
 about sunrise the ring was not on  
 his finger. The boy who was hung  
 was named Tom Irvin. Jim Irvin's  
 true name is Jim Irvin.

HUGH McCOWN,  
 Jailor.

quodly

Stage Lines.

C. Bain & Co's

—LINE OF—

FOUR-HORSE COACH

Leave Stage Office, San Antonio

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATUR-  
 DAYS

At 7:45 A. M.

For Boerne, Fredericksburg, Loya  
 ley, Monardsville, Coghlan's,  
 Fort McKavett, Kickapoo  
 Springs Bandolina  
 and Fort

C O N C H O

Good Drivers, Teams and  
 Coaches.

Time to Fort Concho 57 hours, allow  
 eight hours rest at Fredericksburg.

Passengers are particularly request-  
 ed to report any irregularities to F. C. T  
 lor at San Antonio, or Bencklin.

A. A. MUNCEY, AGT

San Antonio, January 7th 1876. 71

TRUSTEES SALE!

WHEREAS, Benjamin Thomas, of Kin-  
 ney County, Texas, on August 21, A.  
 1874, made and delivered to Th. Sch-  
 ling his Deed of Trust, recorded in B.  
 A, page 176, 177, in the registry of  
 Kinney County, encumbering a parcel  
 land in said Kinney County, State  
 Texas, in Brackettville, being a cor-  
 Lot fronting on Spring Street and  
 North Street, to-wit: Lot No. 7 in Bl-  
 No. 5, and adjoining the property of V.  
 Holmes, being the same lot sold to  
 B. Thomas by Sam. S. Smith, (it be-  
 understood that mistakes of descrip-  
 do not vitiate) securing the payment  
 a promissory note of \$322 95 cy., bear-  
 12 per cent interest from February 2,  
 1874 and

Whereas, said Benjamin Thomas  
 failed to pay said promissory note  
 and said Th. Schlinging has requested  
 undersigned Trustee to proceed and  
 said property;

Therefore, I, A. Dittmar, as Trust-  
 ee will on

Saturday, the 18th day of Jan-  
 A. D. 1876, at public outcry, to the h-  
 est bidder for cash before the Court-  
 door of Bexar County, in the city of  
 Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, sell  
 premises. A good and sufficient Yes  
 ple Warranty Deed of said premises  
 be made in the name of said B. Tho-  
 into the purchaser. A. DITTMAR,  
 Trustee

San Antonio Feb'y 19, 1876.

FARE REDUCED

SPEED INCREASED

ON THE

Finucane Line

The Stage Line from San Antonio  
 Kinneyburg is now running twice

ty second year of his age, a  
 the back, paid a seventeenth  
 o Jerusalem for the pur-  
 collecting information relat-  
 to actual condition of the  
 inhabitants of the Holy  
 to their capability and  
 on to engage in mechanical  
 eral agricultural pursuits.  
 rt (the London Times says)  
 ublished, with a letter to  
 es from the leading Rabbis  
 alem, in which they refute  
 rges of disinclination to  
 the Jews of Jerusalem  
 ere was a possibility of  
 g sufficient charity to en-  
 to live. It is known  
 order to give a refutation  
 charges, Sir Moses Mont-  
 determined to undertake a  
 to the Holy City and re-  
 his observations. Sir Mo-  
 s that a whole village has  
 ointed out to him which  
 e purchased at a moderate  
 ll the persons who report-  
 r Moses on this subject  
 at there would be no dif-  
 whatever in securing so  
 ad as might be required,  
 r cultivation or building  
 . The Governor and Rabi-  
 alem assured him of the  
 s of the Turkish Govern-  
 rrender every possible as-  
 to encourage any industrial  
 or t promotion of the  
 of the people in the Holy  
 The French and American  
 also assured him of their  
 ss to assist. Sir Moses  
 at a great struggle may  
 the future between the  
 or Protestant party—  
 ho do not come to the  
 y from religious motives,  
 a reasons connected with  
 circumstances—and the  
 Conservative party, whose  
 ct in going to Jerusalem  
 preservation of their re-  
 During his short stay at  
 r Moses Montefiore noticed  
 ications to that effect. Sir  
 gives a long account of  
 erent institutions estab-  
 Jerusalem for the benefit  
 or There is a soup kitch-  
 e society, whose object it  
 e advances without inter-  
 hospice, which provides  
 or person coming to Jer-  
 with gratuitous board and  
 until he may have procur-  
 himself a suitable residence,  
 ilding societies, etc. Sir  
 yet had some conver-  
 the subject of general  
 in Jerusalem with a gen-  
 l authority. He told me  
 he refuse of the city is  
 ed into the pool of Beth-  
 e, strange to say, I was  
 is close to the house in  
 the barracks and the

have already announced their will-  
 ingness to follow agricultural pur-  
 suits.

**THE PROPOSED IMPEACH-  
 MENT IN THE SOUTH—LET  
 US MAKE HASTE  
 SLOWLY.**

(From the New York Herald)

We feel deeply with the South-  
 ern people in their troubles. We  
 have done all in our power to help  
 a genuine work of reconstruction.  
 The Southern States have the ele-  
 ments of a great empire. In another  
 generation this war need be no  
 more of a memory than the disease  
 of infancy to the strenuous, lusty  
 man. The South can never be  
 great until it accepts fully the les-  
 son of the war. We do not mean  
 degradation and humiliation, for  
 no one would impose these condi-  
 tions upon a single citizen. We  
 mean common sense. This the  
 South lacks. There are no war is-  
 sues at stake. That awful arbitram-  
 ent was decisive. War made the  
 negro free. Freedom means polit-  
 ical equality. Common sense would  
 teach the Southern white leaders  
 that by the concession of political  
 equality they can win the negroes.  
 Common sense would also teach  
 that where there is a large negro  
 population—in South Carolina,  
 Louisiana, Mississippi, where the  
 negro is in the majority—the part  
 of wisdom is to recognize the negro  
 as an element in representative  
 government, to teach him as we  
 teach our myriads of aliens—that  
 government means the election of  
 good men to office.

This policy of ostracism now  
 bears fruit in impeachment. Im-  
 peachment is a political expedient  
 in Louisiana. The fact that con-  
 servative men oppose it convinces  
 us that this is so. In Mississippi  
 the same state of things exists.  
 Even as severe a critic as Mr. Nord-  
 hoff, in censuring Governor Ames,  
 entirely exonerates him from cor-  
 ruption. Two Democrats voted  
 against the presentation of the ar-  
 ticles against him. Now let us con-  
 cede, for the sake of argument,  
 that in Louisiana and Mississippi  
 the government is partisan and op-  
 pressive. Mississippi, however (it  
 is due to some one to say), has only  
 a trifling State debt. There have  
 been no great railroad swindles,  
 and there will be no such oppor-  
 tunities for wholesale repudiation  
 as was seen in Georgia and North  
 Carolina when the Democrats came  
 into power. In Mississippi the  
 Legislature, the other day over-  
 whelmingly republican, is now  
 overwhelmingly Democratic. The  
 removal of Ames seems to be as

we have seen in the Republics of  
 South America—the pronounci-  
 ments superseding the ballot. The  
 people of New York, even Republi-  
 cans, saw that it was far better to  
 bear the ills they had than to fly to  
 others they knew not of—the evils of  
 repudiation and revolution.

**THE MASSACRE OF PRISON-  
 ERS AT GIDDINGS.**

Below we give the testimony of  
 the jailor of Lee county in regard  
 to the execution of prisoners con-  
 fined in the Lee county jail, on the  
 sixteenth of February:

"I am jailor for this county. Ber-  
 erly Shaw, commonly called Pet  
 Shaw, the man here lying shot  
 dead, was in my custody as a pris-  
 oner yesterday and last night till  
 between twelve and one o'clock. At  
 about that time I heard footsteps  
 and I jumped up to the window.  
 Just as I got to the window a man  
 called me by name. I answered  
 and ask him who he was; he told  
 me his name was Jenkins, from  
 Burleson county, with a prisoner  
 he wanted to lock up in jail; that  
 he was very tired. I told him I  
 had been looking for a mob there  
 and did not wish to open the door.  
 He insisted that I should; said I  
 knew him; that he had met me in  
 Houston and went from there to  
 Huntsville with me. I told him I  
 recollected going with Jenkins  
 but I could not recognize his voice  
 nor could I recognize him in the  
 dark, and told him I did not like to  
 open the door unless I could see all  
 around the house. He then declar-  
 ed that he was all right; that there  
 was no one about except himself  
 and his prisoner and guard. I  
 then told him that I would open  
 the door. I went down carrying a  
 lamp which I set on the steps, and  
 opened the door, and the first man  
 that stepped in I found was not  
 Jenkins, and then I knew that I  
 was sold out. Four or five men  
 rushed immediately in. I looked  
 at them but did not know them; I  
 told them that I would recollect  
 them for this hereafter; only one  
 man was disguised that I noticed;  
 he had a white handkerchief tied  
 over his face. I had the key in my  
 hand and was backing out to put  
 the key in a barrel in the hall, but  
 they surrounded me and saw the  
 key and took it from me. They  
 told me to be quiet, that they did  
 not intend to hurt me; I told them  
 I knew they did not. They told me  
 to unlock the door; I replied to  
 them that I would not; that they  
 might kill me, but could not make  
 me unlock the door. After they  
 had caught me, my wife came down  
 and thought she would come out  
 and give the alarm; they stopped  
 her and made her go back; told

AND IMPORTER OF

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

**LIQUOR**

Cor. Presidio & Laredo Sts.

Has Just Received

A full and Complete Assortment

*SATE EXPRESS*  
*3-8-1876*  
**Plasters, Laths, Ro**

**ROOFING TIN,**

**SOLI**

**SHEET-IRON,**

**WIRES.**

**FRESH FLOUR FROM**  
 ST. I

**FINE LIQUORS FROM**  
 BORD

**Lime, Etc., I**

ALSO JUST RECEIVED

350 SACKS (CO

The Highest Priced Pa

**COUNTRY PRODU**

4eordly

Single Lines.

**C. Bain & C**

—LINE OF—

**FOUR-HORSE COA**

Leave Stage Office, San Ant

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND

Answer Man

Holiday Hanging

By CHUCK PARSONS

Curtis D. and Ruth Craig of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, recently visited McDade, Texas, where in 1883 vigilantes hanged several outlaws on Christmas Eve. The incident precipitated a gunfight the next day. The Craigs wrote to ask what sparked those events.

McDade is close to the Yegua Knobs area, where the corners of Lee, Williamson, and Bastrop counties meet. The

area became a center for a gang of horse thieves after the Civil War.

Thefts became so rampant that by the mid-1870s vigilante groups had formed to combat the rustlers. They lynched two suspected outlaws, men named Land and Waddell, in January 1875.

The outlaws struck next, bushwhacking and killing Horace Alsup on a roadside. In September they killed Bill Craddock who had seen some of the rustlers in action and testified against them.

Vigilantes retaliated, hanging Howard Cordell, described as a "hereditary horse thief." The area drew statewide attention when Turk Turner and James H. Crow were killed in March 1876 after they were caught with stolen hides. To "teach others" a lesson, their bodies were wrapped in the stolen skins.

On June 27, 1877, at a dance at the home of Pat Earhart, vigilantes captured four suspected rustlers, took them outside, and hanged them. C.L. Sonnichsen made much of the incident in the chapter "Four on a Limb," in his classic feud book I'll Die Before I'll Run.

In August 1883, someone shot at George Milton in his store but missed, and in November 1883 a merchant named Keuffel and his clerk were robbed and murdered. Allen Wynn, a partner of Milton's, was then robbed and wounded.

On December 1, 1883, a Lee County deputy sheriff named Heffington was killed. On Christmas Eve vigilantes took brothers Thad and Wright McLemore and Henry Pfeiffer, suspects in Heffington's death, from the Rock Front saloon and lynched them. On Christmas Day, friends of the McLemores came to McDade. Angry words and accusations led to gunfire and a street battle. When it was over, Az and Jack Beatty and Willie Griffin were dead, the latter being a bystander. Charley Goodman and Robert Stevens were wounded. The problems were then turned over to the courts but on November 1, 1884, all charges relating to the events were dropped.

Lockett P. Bishop, Sr., son of Thomas P. Bishop who was a close friend of George Milton, authored a lengthy history of the events leading up to the Christmas Day gun battle. It appeared in the July 1965 Frontier Times.

Gambler and Killer

Factual Western characters often find their way into Western fiction. One such character, gunfighter and gambler Langford Peel, has appeared in several Louis L'Amour books. Arthur W. Clay-

ton of Decatur, the facts about Langford "Peel" England, probably came to the Un... but he served as Mexican War. A Louis, he married army again for a full-time gambler Leavenworth, P

Two years later Lake City, Utah seemed to make enemies—nothing after arriving into a fight with Rucker when he bet. Rucker saw Peel killed Ruc... After recovering California, then Nevada. He got wounding oppo... John "El Dorado" challenged Peel... courtesy to p... penses. Peel re... before leaving... Peel feuded gambler, John aged to patch... left Virginia Cit soon moved to ritory. On July again quarrel... Later that nig... times; each sh... Bull was save... stood trial bu... jury could not... left the area.

Facts and le Arizona, have ety to many st... with that plac... Cincinnati, O... about one of t... Deal."

Pony Deal (or Diehl) was born in 1849 The alias "Pe... casual dealing He was in Ke... Las Cruces, N... was associate rustling gang Kinney in Lib

Ray then st... According to... the streets t... White was kil... April 1993

**BLEVINS**  
Stirrup Buckles

Stainless Steel and Heat-treated Aluminum Satisfaction Guaranteed

**NEW**  
Leather Covered



Prevents rubbing horse or saddle. Easy to change stirrup lengths quickly, and very easy to install. Won't slip or stick. Available in 2 1/2" and 3" widths, they are very well made and guaranteed to satisfy.

**\$9.25** per pair plus \$1.25 shipping

**NEW**  
IMPROVED All Metal

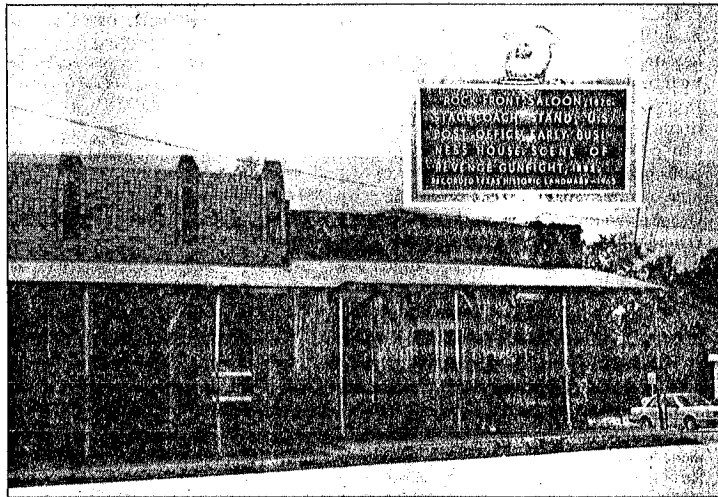


Fine quality stainless steel and heat-treated aluminum, these are in general use throughout the West. Available in 2" width with vertical posts and in 2 1/2" and 3" widths with horizontal posts for standard holes.

**\$6.85** per pair plus \$1.25 shipping

PLEASE ADD \$1.25 Per Pair Shipping & Handling

Blevins Mfg. Co.  
Wheatland, Wyoming 82201



Curtis D. and Ruth Craig A historic marker (inset) commemorates the Christmas Day gun battle at the Rock Front saloon.

True West

True West  
April  
1993

...during the concert of ... Community Chorus ... G. Cabell ... Monday ...

...the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of ...

...the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of ...

**TEXAS CITIZENS SHOOT NEGRO WIFE MURDERER**

Investigation in ... Four Hours ...

1919  
1130

...the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of ...

**SHOT VOLLAND IN QUARREL OVER HISTORIC MINIATURE**

New Orleans Woman Declares Chicago Publisher Was Choking Her When She Used Navvies

CHICAGO, May 6.—Mrs. Vera Treppinger of New Orleans, who shot and killed Paul Z. Volland, a publisher, at his office yesterday, talked freely today of the shooting, the cause of which was a miniature of George Washington.

The painting, which is more than 100 years old, was known as the "John Trumbull miniature," she said. It was presented by Trumbull to a Virginia lady as a wedding gift, and many years after came into the possession of Mrs. Treppinger, now a widow 67 years old.

**SPEEDS UP HOMECOMING**

Government Estimates Nearly 10,000 Troops to Be Home Before Summer

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The home-coming movement of American troops from France approached its best start today in April, according to figures made public today by the War Department. A total of 27,522 men embarked during the month as compared with an estimated possible maximum movement of 21,000. The speeding up of the "turn around" of the transports was said to have been responsible for the increase.

The figures show that the total estimated strength of the army on April 15, not including marines, was 1,175,337 of whom 1,014,529 were in Europe, 164,097 at sea and 64,176 in the United States.

**TWO KILLED AT HOUSTON**

Flight Lieutenants Die in Airplane Accident, Which Had No Living Witnesses

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 6.—Lieutenant Muckey of Cleveland, O., and Lieutenant Haddock of San Diego, Cal., were killed at Deer Park, near Houston, today when their airplane fell. There were no witnesses to the accident, the two bodies and the wrecked plane having been found by passing motorists. Initials of the dead aviators, who were stationed at Ellington Field, had not been learned this afternoon.

In St. Luke's Hospital. R. L. Dibrell, a well-known Danville citizen, is in St. Luke's Hospital, where he was operated upon last Saturday. Mrs. Dibrell accompanied her husband to Richmond and is with him now.

SOLONON had a hard time hauling cedar logs from India to build his temple in Egypt, without motor trucks, but, can you imagine wise old Sol buying a Motor Truck that wasn't the last word in GENUINE value?

512 East Main Street

**DIAMONRT**



Entire Proceeds of Frieda Hempel



# Texas Lynching

**TERRIBLE DEED OF LYNCHERS.**  
WACO, Texas, May 17.—Another frightful tragedy has just occurred in the frontier village of Perryville, in this part of the state. The bottom facts seem to be about as follows: One of the residents of the village is Joseph Cox. His daughter is married to a man named French Rainville. It appears that Rainville in some way incurred the displeasure of certain parties, though what crime they alleged against him is not known. In the fall of 1877, a mob gave him orders to leave that section. He did leave the community, but thinking the matter had died away, recently returned, and stayed over night with a friend of his named Reed. About midnight, and while the inhabitants of the village were steeped in slumber, a mob surrounded Reed's house and called Rainville out. They told him they knew what he had done, and that it was useless to mention names. The maskers then began shooting at their victim, who, amid the deafening reports of the guns and as the bullets entered his body, screamed for mercy until his tongue was silenced forever, and he fell a corpse, completely riddled with lead. Whatever the cause of the affair, it is condemned as a cowardly and bloody assassination. Rainville was literally shot to pieces.

National Police Gazette  
June 1, 1878

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philosophically, and are even making ar-  
rangements, in view of its passage, to turn  
it to profit, and by which they may recover  
the fortunes that were swept away by the  
Lost Cause.

"In this city an enterprise is being set  
on foot of a very novel character. The  
projectors propose to go out upon the plan-  
tations and select about one hundred of the  
blackest, grasiest, filthiest, longest-heeled  
and stinkiest negroes that can be found,  
take them, just as they are, bare-foot, half  
naked and dirty, buck and wench alike, and  
start with them for the North. I learn  
that Cairo, Cincinnati and Louisville are  
the objective points. In these points,  
say Cairo first, twenty will be taken. Ap-  
plication will be made there to the Illinois  
Central railroad for sleeping car berths. If  
this is refused, as is anticipated, then civil  
suits will be commenced against the roads.  
Then on to Chicago, application will be  
made to the Grand Pacific, Palmer,  
Tremont and Sherman Houses for first-  
class rooms for five each of these negroes;  
the bucks demanding the range of the bars,  
smoking rooms, bath rooms, barber shops,  
dining rooms and gentlemen's parlors, the  
wenches the run of the halls, parlors and  
ladies' ordinaries. Then McVicker's, Hoo-  
ley's and the Academy of Music will be put  
through. Then excursions will be made on  
the night train—Pullman cars—whenever  
it can be ascertained that bridal parties  
are going or the cars half fitted up.  
To Cincinnati, another objective point,  
about twenty more will be taken.  
The Barnett House will be made  
headquarters for the present; but as  
soon as their grand new hotel is opened ap-  
plication will be made for twenty rooms  
for these cutties in that elegant house, and  
constantly during the day the bar, parlors  
and smoking-rooms will be occupied by  
these greasy Africans. At night the thea-  
ters will be visited, and the sleeping-car  
dodge will be put into operation. From  
Cincinnati excursions will be made to Day-  
ton, Columbus, Pittsburgh and places of  
that class.

From Louisville parties will be sent over  
the Northern sleeping car lines to Indian-  
apolis. The Bates House, Palmer, and  
Mason will in turn be filled by these  
flowers of the South. In proper person  
these dusky maids and gaff-heeled youths  
will pay their respects to Senator Morton,  
when he shall return to that over-inflated  
city.

I do not know whether my old friends  
Jils Johnson, of the Galt House, or Tom  
Taylor, of the Louisville, will be called  
upon, but I think not, as one of the movers  
in this enterprise thinks Louisville will  
suffer enough anyway by the passage of this  
infamous measure.

You will say this sort of thing will be  
expensive. So it will, but ample remu-  
neration is looked for. Nay, very large  
profits are expected to be realized from suits  
against all parties who refuse absolute and  
perfect equality.

Now all this you may think is fiction,  
but I tell you that it is as certain to be  
done, if the civil rights bill passes and ap-  
propriate legislation follows, as the sun  
shines.

Not only will companies be organized  
for the points named, but larger ones are  
in contemplation for Washington, Phila-  
delphia, Boston and New York. At  
Washington they propose to take one  
hundred and fifty men and fifty women of  
the most repulsive character to be present  
and to thoroughly mingle with the crowd  
at every Presidential reception, to make the  
run of the hotels and to call in bodies on

inst. All the European Powers have ac-  
cepted invitations to send delegates.

MEMORCO.

London, July 8.—The insurrection of  
Fez has been quelled. The Sultan's troops  
on the 19th ult. opened a heavy cannonade  
on the town and kept it up for several  
hours. Many houses and stores were  
burned. The troops afterward entered and  
sacked a portion of the town. Ninety of  
the inhabitants were killed. The loss of  
the troops was trifling. The insurgents  
gave up the fight and submitted, and the  
Sultan has granted them amnesty.

A TALE OF BLOOD. 1874

Horrible Wholesale Slaughter at Bel-  
ton, Texas.

Houston Telegraph, May 23.

There has been intense excitement in  
Bell county during the past two or three  
weeks, owing to the presence of a large  
number of horse thieves. Several had  
been arrested and placed in the Belton jail.  
On Sunday, in attempting to arrest two  
brothers named Crow, one of them resisted  
and was riddled with bullets. On Monday  
night the citizens of Belton met for the  
purpose of taking steps to rid the  
county of them, and to guard the jail from  
a threatened attack by the friends of the horse  
thieves incarcerated therein. There were  
nine in the jail charged with horse stealing  
at that time. The meeting had scarcely  
adjourned before an armed body of masked  
men, estimated to be between one hundred  
and one hundred and fifty, entered the  
town and proceeded to the jail. They de-  
manded admittance, stating to the jailer  
that resistance would be useless, and if  
such was made he would be killed.  
The jailer did not resist, and  
with a sledge hammer, etc.,  
the mob broke through the  
jail door, and the cross-barred iron cage, in  
which the nine prisoners were confined,  
was soon reached. Firing then began, and  
the entire number of prisoners were shot  
down like dogs. Some sixty shots were  
fired into the bodies of those unfortunate  
men, not one of whom was left breathing.  
Father and sons, and brothers, were mas-  
sacred in that small den of only twelve by  
twelve feet. The names of those killed  
are as follows: W. L. Coleman, crime,  
killing his wife in Coryell county; a man  
named Oron, horse-stealing; Winfield  
Beckwith, robbery; Marion McDonaldson,  
horse-stealing; J. T. McDonaldson (father),  
assault with intent to kill; Wm. F. Smith,  
a prisoner from Denton; McCowen, horse-  
stealing; Henry Grimble, murder; John  
Dailey, alias Alexander, robbery of store.

A KANSAS paper says: "The historic  
\$7,000 package which Col. York flourished  
in the memorable joint convention of the  
Kansas Legislature is again engaging pub-  
lic attention. Mr. Francis, the new State  
Treasurer has receipted for it, and reports  
it among the list of valuable papers in his  
keeping. What to do with it is the all-ab-  
sorbing question. York, who surrendered  
it as bribe money, will have none of it.  
Bonnery claims that it was given to York  
in trust for Page, who has relinquished all  
claim to it. Hence there appears to be no  
owner."

If additional testimony be wanting to  
prove that the English language is rapidly  
becoming the universal tongue, the card of  
a hotel proprietor at Havana is herewith

per, and also to notify the City Council of  
their organization.

The Board then adjourned to meet next  
Friday at 4 P. M.

Personal.

William Scott, the good looking bar-  
ber man, has returned to the city after  
a few weeks absence in the country.

Stephen McGavock, of Franklin, who has  
been attending Medical lectures at S.  
Louis for the past seven months, was in the  
city yesterday.

Col. A. J. Keller, editor of the Memph-  
Argentine, was quartered at the Marwe  
House yesterday.

Mr. Alphonso Jonnard and bride, returned  
last evening from Louisville and Cincinnati.  
In the former city, they were the guest  
of M. Kean, Esq., of the Louisville Hotel.  
Messrs. Theo G Meier, E. W. Marm-  
duke, Wm. P. Shryock, of St. Louis, and  
B. W. Wasson, M. Hirschberg, W. W.  
Taylor and C. W. Rowland, of Cincinnati  
were in Nashville yesterday, en route to the  
Cotton Exchange Convention at Augusta.

The Nashville delegation to the Cotton  
Exchange Convention at Augusta, left for  
that city yesterday.

No Mail Robbery at All.

To the Union and American.

CARTHAGE, Tenn., June 4.—In to-day  
paper I find a short article purporting to be  
the substance of a communication from the  
Postmaster at Carthage, addressed to the  
Nashville Newspaper Union, stating that  
there was a robbery of the mail on the 26th  
ult. somewhere on the stage line between  
Carthage and Gallatin. Being the pres-  
ent mail-carrier, I feel that it is due to myse-  
lf to answer said communication. The fact  
is as follows: There was a registered let-  
ter mailed at Gallatin, for Carthage, con-  
taining as I have been informed, the  
sum of \$5, which was found on the  
evening of its arrival at or near the  
office of the Postmaster, James  
Kee, after the mail had been opened some  
time, with the large envelope torn off.  
A small envelope, which had never been  
opened, was recovered the above amount.  
The said McKee, as I believe, knew he  
transmitted said communication to the  
office of the Newspaper Union, that the  
mail had not been robbed, and made a  
charge to shield himself from the charge  
of negligence and to injure me. The  
were passengers on the stage during the en-  
tire trip who know that the mail was not  
robbed while in transitu.

A. G. GLASGOW.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at Ward  
Seminary.

The Ninth Annual Commencement  
Ward's Seminary began yesterday morn-  
ing. The exercises commenced with a Latin  
lulatory by Miss Jennie Claybrook, of T-  
une. Interesting essays were read by M-  
Ida Allen, of Nashville; Miss Kittie Roy-  
of Wallis Station; Miss Mary Bate,  
Nashville; Miss Isabella Blackburn,  
Nashville; Miss Bettie Cabbler,  
Nashville; Miss Roberta L. Chadwell,  
Edgefield; Miss Ella Cooper, Miss Ada  
McDowell Deaderick, Miss Mary Ellen  
moville, of Nashville; Miss Mattie Fig-  
of Huntsville, Ala.; Miss Mildred H. Fo-  
of Arkansas; Miss Sallie Green,  
San Antonio, Texas; Miss El-  
Henry, of Guntersville, Alabama.

The large chapel in which the exercises  
were held was crowded with parents of the  
pupils and friends of the school. The

★ GREAT MOMENTS ★

1933

# KING'S RANSOM

## OIL SAVES THE KING RANCH.

**O**ne of the abiding notions of Texas folklore is that ranchers greeted the arrival of the oil age with hostility. Ranchers, the myth holds, lived in a pure association with the land, which was forever defiled when the drilling began. Hostility there may have been, but the truth is that ranching was saved by oil. The King Ranch is the most striking case in point. In 1933 the great ranch was in danger of being broken up and sold. It was more than \$3 million in debt, a hopelessly large burden considering that even in its best years the cattle operations seldom cleared more than \$200,000. Instead of resisting the oilmen, as Bick Benedict had in *Giant*, ranch patriarch Bob Kleberg sought them out—at first, to no avail; Gulf, Shell, and Texaco turned him down. Finally Humble said yes. In exchange for a loan to pay off the ranch's debts, Humble received what was then the largest oil and gas lease in the country. Humble did nothing but explore the ranch for six years; for another six it drilled only near fields adjacent to the ranch. In 1945 Humble risked a wildcat well. It came in. Within eight years, so did 649 more. Oil not only saved the King Ranch; it made it richer by far than it had ever been. —PAUL BURKA

churches, even the seat of Archer County in the process—the free-grassers, who couldn't afford fences, let alone land, brought out the wire cutters. The chaos was front-page news as far away as Chicago: HELL BREAKS LOOSE IN TEXAS! the headline read. WIRE-CUTTERS DESTROY 500 MILES OF FENCE IN COLEMAN COUNTY. But the patient never had a chance to

recover in Austin, where the Legislature was dominated by unsympathetic East Texas farmers. Even concealment of wire cutters was made a crime. The Open Range is survived by the sanctity of property rights, the concept that a man crosses another man's fence at his peril, and also by the most powerful of all the Texas myths. —PAUL BURKA

# RANGE WARRIOR

## 1902: Cattlemen hire a gunslinger.



A gunslinger's fate: Killin' Jim Miller (left) ends up on the wrong end of the rope.

## THE OPEN RANGE

**R.I.P.**

1866-1884

**A**USTIN, JANUARY 31, 1884. THE Open Range died here today after a brief life of less than twenty years, far from the Staked Plains where it was born. It had been in ill health ever since the introduction of barbed wire in 1876. Death was attributed to a law, enacted here today by the Texas Legislature, that made fence-cutting a felony.

As befitted its rugged reputation, the decedent had made a valiant fight for survival. When wealthy cattlemen fenced off pastures and water-cutting off schools,

**T**he High Plains was still grazing land in 1902, the year cattlemen paid Killin' Jim Miller \$500 to assassinate the nesters' mouthpiece, James Jarrott. The murder was supposed to put the fear of God in the nesters and send them back where they had come from. But it didn't work out that way.

Twenty-five families had crossed the plains in covered wagons in the winter of '02. Despite cattlemen's threats of a range war, they began buying state-owned land that had previously been leased to ranchers along a strip of grassland extending from just west of Lubbock to the state line. Jarrott, a former legislator who was acting as their agent and lawyer, had successfully defended the nesters' claim in several lawsuits. The patience of the cowmen was about exhausted. They had taken the plains from the Indians and considered it morally if not legally their property forever. That's when they de-

ecided to practice a little six-gun justice. The cowmen hired Miller, a onetime Texas Ranger turned prolific professional killer. More a bushwhacker than a gun-fighter, he preferred to shoot his victims in the back. That was how he supposedly nailed Pat Garrett. As was his style, Miller waited behind a windmill tower and, when Jarrott stopped to water his team of horses, pumped the lawyer full of lead. It took five shots to kill Jarrott. "He was the hardest man to kill I ever shot," Miller admitted later.

After gunning down at least a dozen people, Miller ran out of luck in 1909 when he was lynched along with three Oklahoma cowmen who had commissioned him to kill a rival. The cattlemen who financed the murder of James Jarrott didn't fare much better. Jarrott became a martyr, and the nesters became some of Lubbock's richest and most respected pioneers. —GARY CARTWRIGHT

WESTERN HISTORY COLLECTION/UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA



TEXAS LYNCHINGS.

"LYNCHED IN HIS CELL: MOB ~~XXXX~~ ENTERS TEXAS JAIL AND CALLS NEGRO TO CELL DOOR: Long View, Texas, March 14, 1905-Julius Levens, a negro imprisoned in the jail here, charged with assault upon Carl Anderson, was shot dead today in his cell by a mob. The mob entered the jail and forced the jailer to deliver the keys to the upper confinement. From there they called the negro to the front of the cell, telling him their intentions. The negro asked and received permission to write to his mother. Returning to the cell door he was shot." Unnamed newspaper dated March 15, 1905 - sent by Van Raalte. It was New York TIMES.

"NEGRO LYNCHED FOR SHOOTING MARSHAL: Roseburg, Texas, Dec. 20, 1901-~~XXXX~~ Coke Mills, a negro, who shot and fatally wounded City Marshal Williams today, was taken from jail by a mob tonight and lynched." TIMES, New York, NY 12-21-1901.

"McCULLOUGH, Deputy Sheriff (no given name) - killed in a fight with 'Mexican Frank' at Ganasia, near Fernandez. Frank was lynched July 28, 1882, Galveston, Texas." Undated note from Van Raalte.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

"Orange, Tex., Aug. 15, 1889-Jim Brooks, the man arrested yesterday, charged with having criminally assaulted an old lady near here, was taken from the guards by a mob of about 300 men and hanged to a tree nearby. A perfect fusillade was fired into him after he was hauled up. He was an escaped ~~XXXXX~~ convict from the Louisiana penitentiary." BANNER, Nashville, TN, August 15, 1889.

"TWO LYNCHED IN TEXAS; TOTAL IS 8 IN TWO WEEKS. - Houston, Tex., May 20. - Two colored men, one 60 and the other 25 years old, were lynched in Texas towns today for attacks on young white girls, making eight lynched for the crime in the last two weeks in this state and Arkansas. Mose Bozier, 60, was hanged by a mob of 300 near Alleytown. Joe Winters was burned at the stake in the courthouse yard at Conroe while thousands of persons, including women and children, looked on. He admitted assaulting a 14 year old girl." TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1922 (1)

"Conroe, Tex., May 20 (AP) - Joe Winters, negro, 25 years old, was burned at the stake in the courthouse yard here this afternoon. Thousands of persons, including women and children, witnessed the burning. Winters, just before the match was touched to his oil saturated clothing, admitted an attack upon a 14-year-old white girl near Leonidas. The burning of Winters followed a long chase with bloodhounds." POST, Washington, D. C. 5-21-1922.

"Columbia, Tex., May 20 - Mose Bozier, 60 years old negro, was hanged to a tree today by a mob of 200 persons near ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Alleytown, after he had been taken from officers who were holding him on a charge of an attack on a young white girl yesterday." POST, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1922.

"Belton, May 23. - About one o'clock Saturday night a mob of masked men went to the jail and called for C. L. King, the jailer, and being informed by Mrs. King that he was absent, they demanded of her the keys to the jail door, which she was compelled to surrender to them. Then about 25 of the number went to the jail and broke into the cells and led out James Keys, colored, and Sam Shelton, white, and carried them about a half mile from the jail and hung them to a live oak standing in the forks of the public road until they were dead. They were found early yesterday morning and brought to the court-house where they remained all day Sunday. Jim Keys was put in jail charged with aggravated assault, and Sam Shelton was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill deputy sheriff Cresswell about a week ago. Sam Shelton has been charged with several different crimes in this county but always managed to beat the law and was never convicted. Jim Keys was a notorious negro, and his many troubles made him put in the greater portion of his time working on the streets or paying fines. There is no clue as to who composed the mob, and upon what grounds they were hung, but it seems to be the supposition of some that they were hung for some crimes unknown to the public. The wires were down last night preventing an earlier report." DAILY EXPRESS, San Antonio, Texas, May 24, 1882 (1)

"Bryan, Texas, May 23 - Gilbert Wilson, negro, charged with killing cattle by shooting and poisoning, and with arson in 20 cases, died today from injuries received when he was seized last night and whipped by unmasked men. Officers are investigating." EXPRESS, San Antonio, Texas, May 24, 1922 (1)

The following small card entry is condensed from appeal (150 SB 678) which I did not copy and don't have so would appreciate anything else: "EVANS, Ray, black, electrocuted North Carolina State Prison (Richmond County), March 14, 1930. From appeal (150 SB 678): On the afternoon of June 12, 1929, Evans shot and killed W. D. Smith, a township constable of Richmond County while resisting arrest. Smith had caught Evans with liquor. After shooting, Evans ran away but was apprehended in Roseboro, Va., and returned to Richmond County 10 or 12 days after the murder."

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Two indictments were returned against him, one charging aiding and abetting A. C. Townley, former president of the National Nonpartisan league, William Lemke, former attorney general of North Dakota, and others in alleged embezzlement of \$3,000 from the Fargo bank. The other indictment charges McAnemy with complicity in alleged embezzlement of \$218,378 from the Fargo bank. Eggen will come to Fargo on his own recognizance to answer the charges, but Sherman, the sheriff said, has indicated he will fight extradition. Hasings has received a few days respite because of his wife's illness. Those arrested previously are William Lemke, George A. Totten, Jr., former secretary of the National Nonpartisan league and Lars Christianson, former officer of the Scandinavian-American bank. They were arrested Friday.

## HARDING WITHDRAWS UPTON NOMINATION

### Senators Would Confirm Wife for Trade Board, but Think Ohioan Not Qualified.

(Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.)  
Washington, May 20.—President Harding today withdrew from the Senate the nomination of Dr. George W. Upton of Warren, Ohio, for membership of the Federal Trade commission. The nomination of Dr. Upton was sent to the Senate some months ago, it is said, was in compliment to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, prominent suffragist, and vice chairman of the Republican national committee in charge of women's activities.

The interstate commerce committee would not recommend him for confirmation on the ground that he had no special qualifications for the office and the President was advised to withdraw the nomination rather than to have it turned down by the Senate. Some senators said the nomination smacked too much of payment of a political debt.

Mrs. Upton, who did so much work for the Republican party in 1920, is understood to have declined to accept any public office as a reward for her services.

However, it is said, she did let the President know that a Federal place, such as the trade commission, would be acceptable to her husband and highly pleasing to her. The committee, it is said, would have been glad to approve the nomination had it been Mrs. Upton instead of her husband.

Don't put off till tomorrow the Want Ad that you can run today.  
—Adv.

## SOME OF THE BIG FEATURES TODAY

**WHAT HAPPENS TO THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DISCARDED AUTOS?** M. Retlaw has discovered the answer, and his article thereon has inspired Clare Shipman to verse. Page 1, Sec. 2.

**YOUR RADIO PUZZLERS ANSWERED;** wireless construction work detailed; programs of the week forecast. Pages 2 and 3, Sec. 4.

### Where Machines Flourish.

Although the reporter can be trusted without a guardian in a fair game of chance, the machines marked him as meat and drink. He lost most of his nickles, and the contributions were made at the following addresses:  
230 East Seventh street.  
215 East Seventh street.  
406 Minnesota street.  
464 Wabasha street.  
Soft drink saloon East Ninth and Jackson streets.  
447 Cedar street.  
346 Cedar street.  
408 St. Peter street.  
223 West Seventh street.  
335 Rice street.  
395 Rice street.  
492 Rice street.

And one Sibley street bartender was so genial that the investigator forgot moral righteousness of the contemplated expose, and he didn't drop a nickle into the machine standing there. The slot machines bring patronage, there was no doubt of that. The hubbub of voices in places where the machines were operating made it apparent from the street that some spe-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

## ONE HANGED; ONE BURNED.

### Texas Mobs Take Swift Action Against Colored Men.

(By Associated Press.)  
Columbus, Texas, May 20.—Mose Bozier, 60 years old, colored, was hanged to a tree today by a mob of 300 persons near Alleyton, after he had been taken from officers who were holding him on a charge of an attack on a young white girl Friday.

### Youth Burned in Texas.

Houston, Tex., May 20.—Joe Winters, 19 years old, colored, identified as the youth who Friday attacked a white girl near Leonidas, Montgomery county, was burned to death in the court house square at Conroe, this afternoon.

## EAT SHOP SAFE CRACKED.

### Cracksmen Enter Building From Fire Escape; Loot Not Known.

Sledgehammer cracksmen knocked the combination off a safe in Eat Shop No. 3, Sixth and Wabasha streets, Saturday night, escaping with the contents, the value of which will not be determined until George M. Staughton, manager, can be notified.

The cracksmen entered the Eat Shop rooms through a second story window, which was reached by a fire escape from the roof.

The robbery was discovered shortly before midnight by Joseph Itinen, watchman of the building.

### Eight Relief Banks Stolen.

Eight collection banks distributed by the Russian relief committee in Minneapolis have been stolen within twenty-four hours, according to police.

into the melting pot in the University of Minnesota's school at Hopkins. Page 7, Sec. 4.

**BERTHA MOLLER, MINNESOTA** chairman of the National Woman's party, is preparing for a new fray for women's rights, with a law course at the University of Minnesota. Page 7, Sec. 4.

ANNOUNCING THE COMING OF A

a motion picture actor. Valentino game out the following statement:  
"I was informed by my friends that a marriage across the border under the Mexican laws would be valid. On my arrival at Mexicali, the question of the validity again arose and I was told by American officers at Mexicali that the marriage would be legal and was also so informed by Mexican officials.

### Decided to Separate.

"On returning to California, I was advised by my attorney, Mr. W. I. Gilbert, that the validity of the marriage might be questioned in California.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

## SLURS ON DAUGHERTY LAID TO PROFITEERS

### Thomas B. Felder, Former Associate, Sees Effort to Block War Prosecutions.

New York, May 20.—Thomas B. Felder, former Georgia attorney, tonight issued a statement in defense of Attorney General Daugherty, charged by Senator Caraway of Arkansas with having been closely connected with the release of C. W. Morse, New York shipbuilder, from Atlanta Federal penitentiary in 1912. Senator Caraway today told the Senate he thought Mr. Daugherty should resign his post.

Mr. Felder stated that he had learned that a number of persons and many firms who violated laws during the war with war contracts were interested in a scheme to discredit the Attorney General and the Department of Justice in an effort to sidetrack movements to bring them to punishment.

### Calls Daugherty Unswerving.

"The Attorney General," he stated, "is not the type of man who can be either deterred or intimidated in the discharge of his duties. No individual in the government, in private or official life, can influence him in the slightest degree.

"Several days ago I addressed to Senator Caraway a communication in respect to my employment to represent C. W. Morse in obtaining his release from the penitentiary and also in certain civil matters. It seems that he has read into the record what he designated as a photostatic copy of a contract Morse made with me.

### Paid With Stock.

Mr. Felder tonight told a representative of the New York World that he had been paid in cash and in stock, which he now considers worthless, the \$25,000 fee which Charles W. Morse had contracted to pay to him and Mr. Daugherty for obtaining Morse's release from the penitentiary in Atlanta. He said he had offered Mr. Daugherty his share of the stock but Mr. Daugherty had refused to accept it.

## RESIGN, IS DEMAND ON ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, May 20.—Communications purported to have passed between Attorney General Daugherty, Thomas B. Felder, former Georgia attorney, and Charles W. Morse, New

meeting had terminated railroad executives were in favor of assisting operation of business by such as they might find possible.

### List of Guests.

The list of railroad invited, as announced at House, included the following names of roads:

A. H. Smith, New York; Carl R. Gray, Union Pacific; Finley, Chicago & North; B. Storey, Santa Fe; Ham, Illinois Central; I. St. Paul road; Samuel I. vania; Hale Holden, Charles Donnelly, North; Ralph Budd, Great Northern; Underwood, Erie; S. M. cago Great Western; D. Baltimore & Ohio; Fair Southern, and Edward E. high Valley.

Also invited were H. Howard Elliott and Julianitt, respectively, chairboards of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific; Ward Chambers, now v of the Santa Fe, and director of traffic for the administration.

### I. C. C. Cannot Control.

The Interstate Commission has before it more representations of ship its general rate inquiry downward rate adjustment not reached a decision. It is said to have been gal requirements laid or sion will not, in the op of its members, allow tions to be enforced by ders. Legally the com give railroads a reasonable value of their capital in

## EDITORIAL MEETING

Associated Press Correspondents dresses College

The annual convention ern Conference Editor closed with a banquet nesota Union on the c University of Minne night. M. M. Oppegar correspondent of the Press, was the principal address being called "News Gathering," and the time of Julius Caesar.

"College trained men dominant newspaper nature," Mr. Oppegar to editors, about twenty tended the banquet. journalistic education conception of ethics, v lary and greater perspective for their years.

"The day of the one porter is rapidly disappearing," Oppegar said, "as the solutely no newspaper experience or training is increasingly difficult to paper profession. Without college education will continue to newspaper work, it will smaller ratio than the advantage of college tr

### Would Enjoin

Columbus, Ohio, May ing injunction against miners interfering with ployes of coal stripping Jefferson and Harrison filed in Federal district today.

## TODAY'S ORGAN

The program for concert at the Auditor L.—Pilgrims' Chorus

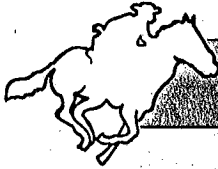


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WARDICKS & gang

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Wild Old Days

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mbia, California

# Hunt for the Wardick Gang

By DAVID F. CROSBY

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**S**eventy men died in Goliad and Karnes counties in Texas during the "Cart War" of 1857. Most were Mexican cartmen whom outlaw "cart cutters" gunned down. The rest were cart cutters themselves, many hanged by vigilantes. Among the most notorious of those cart cutters were the Wardick gang.

The Cart War erupted in the summer over freight prices from the seaport of Indianola to San Antonio. Mexican cart-

men monopolized the lucrative freight trade by underbidding locals. Texas freighters thought they could not compete with the Mexican carters, who lived like gypsies, so they began a campaign to drive them out of business.

The Wardick brothers—Nick, John, and Bryan—were particularly aggressive against Mexican carters passing

through Goliad. Freighters by occupation, the Wardicks ran off the Mexicans' oxen at night and cut the spokes of their cart wheels. Later they turned to stealing loads and shooting Mexicans.

Prominent citizens at first encouraged such raids, but were appalled at the wanton thievery and murder that ensued after they told lawmen to look the other way. The United States Army sent troops from San Antonio to escort loads with government supplies, and

*Mayor Briscoe and Best cut the men down, leaving the nooses around their necks, and carried them back to their cell. They laid the men on the floor—a cruel gift for their sister, Katherine Jones, when she brought them breakfast.*



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True West

November 1992

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True West

Soon, Dr. John Page, a wealthy farmer, and another posse captured John Wardick and a Mr. Goldman in a little house in Pecan Mott. The men agreed to surrender without a fight after Dr. Page promised them a fair trial in a regular court.

Instead the vigilance committee tried them and quickly sentenced them to death. At 3:00 p.m. committee members led Wardick and Goldman, their hands bound behind their backs and hoods covering their heads, from their Goliad jail cell to the Catholic cemetery, where a hanging tree waited. A plank between two flour barrels served as a makeshift gallows, and the vigilante escorts tricked the hooded prisoners onto the board.

John Wardick, probably suspecting the truth, asked Stephen Best to remove the hood so he could spit. When Best lifted the hood, Wardick looked at the crowd waiting to watch him hang and spotted Dr. Page. He cursed the man and offered to give his three freight wagons and eighteen oxen to any man who would release him and give him a shotgun to deal with Page.

Wardick conducted himself bravely until he realized he had no chance of escape. Then he shook uncontrollably until his knees buckled. Several members of the vigilance committee propped him up, then hanged him.

Besides the father of the Wardick clan, whom the vigilantes considered too old to be a threat, only one male Wardick, Bryan, remained alive. The vigilantes began to hunt him down.

A POSSE found Bryan Wardick gambling in La Bahia, the Mexican section of Goliad. The posse took a shot at Wardick, who ran to the San Antonio River and jumped in. The water wet the caps of his six-shooter, and he could not return the posse's fire. Mortally wounded, Wardick crawled to a sandbar and died. Posse members scraped out a quick grave in the sand and rolled him into it. The Wardick men would cut no more carts.

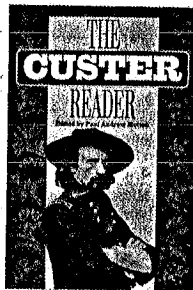
Other cart-cutters met similar fates at the hands of "Judge Lynch," many beneath the same tree where Nick Wardick and Browning had died. It became known as the "Cart War Oak." By early 1858 the "cart war" crisis had passed.

Today the Cart War Oak still spreads its powerful limbs across the Goliad county courthouse square. Instead of a gallows, though, the tree now provides friendly shade on a hot Texas day.

## CUSTERIANA

Leading books on the life and times of one of the West's most intriguing figures!

p = paperback; c = clothbound



276—NEW! THE CUSTER READER, Ed. by Hutton. Substantial source of writings about and by Custer, 586pp. 1992. Univ. of Nebraska. \$40.00c

094—The Story of the Little Big Horn. By Graham. 126pp. 1988 reprint. Neb. \$9.95p

095—Campaigning with Custer, 1868-69. By Spotts, ed. by Brininstool. 215pp. 1988 reprint. Univ. of Neb. \$6.95p

096—The Custer Myth: Source Book of Custeriana. By Graham. 366pp. 1986 reprint. Univ. of Neb. \$19.95p

100—Digging into Custer's Last Stand. By Barnard. 68pp. 1988. AST Press. \$8.95p

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November 1992

63

# The last mob lynching

HELMS

## Central Texas town recalls 'Santa Claus' case 65 years ago

By **MAYBELLE TROUT**  
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

**EASTLAND** — At first glance, it looks more like a marker for a grave than a monument to civic outrage that led to violence.

The granite slab at the corner of North Mulberry and White streets, across the street and just north of the Eastland County Jail, discreetly marks the location of the last mob lynching in Texas.

On Nov. 19, 1929, Marshall Ratliff, 30, a convicted bank robber, was pulled from the Central Texas jail, futilely begging for his life as angry citizens carried him across the street and strung him up for fatally shooting a jailer, according to yellowing copies of the Eastland Telegram.

Law officers were noticeably absent during the hanging, which was rumored around the county hours in advance and attracted hundreds of spectators.

Ratliff, who landed in prison for his part in the "Santa Claus robbery" of a Cisco bank two years earlier, had killed "Uncle Tom" Jones, 55, a well-liked jailer, during an unsuccessful attempt to escape the Eastland jail.

The hanging is still an embarrassment to many Eastland County residents, but some who were in the crowd that crisp fall night 65 years ago are now willing to talk about it.

According to reports, hundreds, perhaps thousands, witnessed the lynching, but none was charged with a crime. A common alibi, according to news reports of the time, was that the likely suspects "were all home, playing cards" during the hanging.

Homer Smith, 86, former clerk of the 11th Court of Appeals in Eastland, was working as a clerk in the county tax assessor-collector's office the day of the hanging.

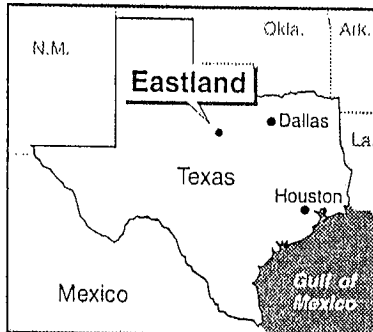
J.C. Poe and his high school buddies at Carbon High School had just finished rehearsing their senior play and had gone to downtown Carbon, eight miles from Eastland, when they heard that a hanging would take place that night.

Smith said he, his two brothers and a neighbor drove back to town about 8:30 p.m. when they heard that a hanging was planned.

"The crowd at the jail was so thick we had to go around to the south side," Smith recalled. "There was standing room only."

The warm day had turned chilly, he recalled, with a north wind whipping through the crowd.

"The south door opened and they



Chronicle

brought the robber out right beside us," Smith said. "Ratliff was naked. One man had hold of each limb. I knew all the men. Ratliff was crying and praying."

A rope was thrown over a guy wire between two poles across the street from the jail, but it broke under Ratliff's weight, Smith said.

"Someone ran to a lumber yard at the corner of Seaman and White streets and got a coil of heavier rope. This time, the rope held.

"They hung him naked," Smith said. "Afterward, somebody slipped a pair of pants on his body as it slowly turned and twisted on the rope."

Poe said he and his high school pals drove from Carbon to Eastland and pushed through the crowd to the east side of the jail.

"It wasn't but a little bit until one of the men who came to town with me was helping to bring him down," Poe recalled recently.

He said Ratliff tried to fight loose until the same Carbon man who had accompanied Poe hit Ratliff "as hard as he could" on Ratliff's left side. "I never saw him move again," Poe said.

Unlike other witnesses, Poe said Ratliff was wearing khaki pants held up by a rope belt as he went to his death. After he died, the crowd cut off bits of the rope belt for souvenirs, Poe said.

James Wright, manager of the Eastland Chamber of Commerce, said he had heard the rope belt story, too.

"That rope must've been 30 miles long," he said, "because pieces of it have turned up in hundreds of homes around here."

The day after the hanging, Smith recalled, County Attorney Joe Jones came through the courthouse asking people what they knew about the hanging.

"I know plenty," Smith said he replied.

"You do no such of a thing!" his boss, Tax Assessor-Collector Ott

'They hung him naked. Afterward, somebody slipped a pair of pants on his body as it slowly turned and twisted on the rope.'

Homer Smith, 86

Hearn, said quickly. That ended the questions.

Witnesses to the lynching said Ratliff was cut down and taken to the Hammer Funeral Home, where his body was embalmed and placed in a \$50 coffin.

The body was taken to a downtown Eastland furniture store and put on public view. Finally, it was turned over to Ratliff's mother, who took her son's body to Fort Worth, where he was buried by Shannon's Funeral Chapel.

The Eastland funeral home's burial record lists the cause of death as "hanging by a mob."

The beloved jailer whom Ratliff had shot died shortly after learning that his assailant had been lynched.

Ratliff had been one of four men convicted as "Santa Claus bandits" in the Dec. 23, 1927, robbery of First National Bank in Cisco. He had donned a Santa Claus outfit as a disguise, newspaper reports said. A bank employee and the Cisco police chief were killed in a shootout.

With Ratliff were Louis Davis, Henry Helms and Robert Hill. Davis was shot and killed at the bank; Helms died in the electric chair in Huntsville; and Hill became a model prisoner, released on parole in the 1940s and never heard from again.

Ratliff was sentenced to 99 years in prison in one trial and received the death sentence in another, according to court and newspaper records. He was on death row in Huntsville when his mother, Rilla Carter of Cisco, filed an affidavit on Oct. 24, 1928, contending that her son was insane.

He was returned to Eastland County on Oct. 28, 1929, for a new trial but attempted his escape before that trial began.

The Eastland Chamber of Commerce erected the marker commemorating the hanging as part of the city's trail of historic sites, a spokeswoman said.





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DIRECTOR AND LIBRARIAN

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August 22, 1975

Mr. Watt Espy, Jr.  
P. O. Box 247  
Headland, Alabama 36345

Dear Mr. Espy:

With reference to your letter of August 7, I made mention of a hanging in Rusk County in my History of Rusk County, p. 38-41.

It is a pleasure to send you Xerox copies of the above pages.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dorman H. Winfrey".

Dorman H. Winfrey  
Director and Librarian

DHW:mm  
Encl.

## CHAPTER IV

### CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

The census of 1860, which was taken from June 6 through August 11, gives some indication of the prosperity which Rusk County had enjoyed in the late 1850's. Twenty-one persons reported estates of more than \$30,000. The census lists the names of those so reporting as follows:

Name	Age	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Personal Estate
R. H. Cumby	34	farmer	\$22,600	\$38,000
M. D. Ector	32	merchant		30,700
Webster Flanagan	27	merchant	4,300	47,350
John Foster	40	merchant		31,000
W. H. Street	47	merchant		34,000
Flanagan & Yates		merchants		60,000
C. E. Hall	40		8,000	55,800
S. A. Devereux (F)	33		70,000	66,000
Taylor Brown	34	farmer	42,674	50,000
J. W. Flanagan	54	lawyer	37,940	91,650
E. H. Flanagan (F)	31		11,200	57,150
Wiley Harris	37	farmer	11,090	32,000
S. W. March	35	M. D.	150,000	75,000
Allen Birdwell	58	farmer	10,844	37,850
Albert Tatum	56	farmer	12,000	50,000
Willie Watson	38	farmer	9,600	53,300
John Griffin	70	farmer	7,000	46,900
John Pruitt	56	farmer	18,750	70,800
J. G. Garland	30	farmer	16,500	35,500
Eli ?	51	farmer	10,000	70,000
A. C. Whatley	47	farmer	6,700	37,000 <sup>1</sup>

On Sunday night, August 5, a few days after the census had been completed in Henderson, the town burned. The fire began about eight o'clock in an old unoccupied shop immediately behind Wiggins, Hogg and Felton's Drug Store on the south side of the square. The whole south side of the square was in flames in a few minutes.<sup>2</sup>

It was believed that the fire was caused by an incendiary, because it was not the first fire to take place in

<sup>1</sup> Eighth United States Census (1860), Population Schedule (Microfilm), Archives Collection, University of Texas Library, Austin.

<sup>2</sup> Matagorda Gazette, August 22, 1860, quoting the Marshall Republican, August 11, 1860.

Texas during that year. The loss was severe, the total loss of \$8,500 was insured, and three buildings were destroyed. The Texas New Era, editor of the Star-Spangled Banner, reported the buildings destroyed. The Mar

All from Henderson, taking that evening to Liken's corner Church (which had 10 stores, 2 drug stores, and groceries and

Best accounts in Henderson left standing, and a few for the area were goods which burned from the stores.<sup>3</sup> It was stated that that "it was the high temperature in the shade."<sup>4</sup>

The account of the fire in many newspapers west but through Henderson appeared in the News

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A letter from Galveston through Henderson, reporting the fire, discovered the cause and was also through all a smoulder that escaped

<sup>3</sup> For an account of the fire, see William W. White, "The Fire of Henderson," western Historical Collection.

<sup>4</sup> State Gazette (Henderson), August 22, 1860.

<sup>5</sup> Matagorda Gazette, date not given.

<sup>6</sup> Evening Picayune, Galveston News, August 11, 1860.

<sup>7</sup> S. B. Barron, News, March 13, 1860.

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	Value of Real Estate	Estate Personal Estate
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	4,300	47,350
		31,000
		34,000
		60,000
	8,000	55,800
	70,000	66,000
	42,674	50,000
	37,940	91,650
	11,200	57,150
	11,090	32,000
	150,000	75,000
	10,844	37,850
	12,000	50,000
	9,600	53,300
	7,000	46,900
	18,750	70,800
	16,500	35,500
	10,000	70,000
	6,700	37,000 <sup>1</sup>

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Texas during that year.<sup>3</sup> The damage in Henderson was severe, the total loss being placed at \$220,000, of which \$8,500 was insured, leaving a net loss of \$211,500. Forty-three buildings were destroyed.<sup>4</sup> Two newspapers, the **Texas New Era**, edited by S. G. and Leon Swan, and the **Star-Spangled Banner**, edited by James W. Flanagan, were destroyed. The **Marshall Republican** reported:

All from McDonough's Hotel to Smither's office, taking that entire block, and from Redwine's Store to Liken's corner, running back to the Presbyterian Church (which was saved) was consumed, including 10 stores, 2 drug stores, 8 or 10 law offices, 2 family groceries and many other buildings.<sup>5</sup>

Best accounts indicate that only one business house was left standing, and all supplies of groceries and provisions for the area were destroyed, including \$50,000 worth of goods which burned in the street after being removed from the stores.<sup>6</sup> The fire came at a time of severe drouth; it was stated that no rain had fallen since February, and that "it was the hottest summer ever known in Texas, the temperature in July running up to 112 degrees in the shade."<sup>7</sup>

The account of the fire at Henderson received notices in many newspapers, not only in Texas and the South-west but throughout the country. The following item appeared in the **New York World** on August 21, 1860:

**INCENDIARISM IN TEXAS—ANOTHER GREAT FIRE**

**THE TOWN OF HENDERSON BURNT**

A letter dated Houston, Texas, August 10, in the **Galveston Civilian** says: "A gentleman who passed through Henderson, Rusk County, on Monday morning last, reports that the town of Henderson was discovered to be on fire on Sunday night, 5th inst; and was almost entirely consumed. When he passed through all that was to be seen of the square was a smouldering embers, except one dwelling house that escaped the conflagration. The citizens put

<sup>3</sup> For an account of fires in Dallas and other Texas towns see William W. White, "The Texas Slave Insurrection of 1860," **South-western Historical Quarterly**, LII, 259-285.

<sup>4</sup> **State Gazette** (Austin), September 1, 1860, quoting **East Texas Times** (Henderson), date not given.

<sup>5</sup> **Matagorda Gazette**, August 22, 1860, quoting **Marshall Republican**, date not given.

<sup>6</sup> **Evening Picayune** (New Orleans), August 20, 1860, quoting **Galveston News**, August 16, 1860.

<sup>7</sup> S. B. Barron, **The Lone Star Defenders**, 16; **Henderson Daily News**, March 13, 1939.

no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol or to set a watch."<sup>8</sup>  
The State Gazette at Austin carried the following account of the investigation of the fire:

Henderson, August 14, 1860.

... A committee of fifty-two of the best citizens of the town and county, have been selected, have been in close session and correspondence with the neighboring counties since the first excitement occasioned by the fire and loss subsided. . . . They believe that emissaries are throughout the state, directly under the control of the Abolition Aid Society of the North, and furnished by that organization with any requisite amount of means and money.

That their object is to produce a well digested plan, which by fire and assassination will finally render life and property insecure, and the slave by constant rebellion a curse to the master . . .<sup>9</sup>

The fire made such an impression on those in Henderson at the time that as late as 1951, ninety years after the catastrophe, there were still some Henderson residents who remembered details of the events. John S. Crow gave the following account:

I was about eight years old when Henderson burned in 1860. I went to town with my father the day after the fire. It burned every house as well as I recollect except the Flanagan brick building. There may have been the Davenport Hotel left. It cleaned Henderson up. I was looking for a knife—thought maybe I could find one somewhere. The destruction was a horrible sight to everybody except an eight year old boy. I remember I was bare-footed and careful not to burn my feet.

I remember what my father said at the time. They thought a fellow named Green Herndon, a Union man, had hired a Negro woman to burn Henderson. Herndon was a Northerner and was a pronounced opponent of secession. On the Negro woman's testimony a mob gathered. They threw a loop around his neck, tied it to a saddle horse which went around the public square dragging Herndon to death. Then they hung the body to a tree and shot it full of holes. War was in preparation and people were in fits of anger.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> New York World, August 21, 1860.

<sup>9</sup> State Gazette (Austin), September 15, 1860.

<sup>10</sup> John S. Crow to D. W., February 22, 1951, University of Texas Archives. On March 5, 1951, Mr. Crow celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday in Henderson.

The other Henders was Alf Harris, a slave. Harris recalled:

The fire burned was a mighty fire. I could see a pin of iron in the front yard two blocks away. There was only one house left.

Herndon was buried in Grove cemetery, nine miles from Henderson. To some accounts, the woman had given birth to a child. She confessed that she had had paid her to set a vigilance committee. His Negro servant gave up his life the night of August 25.<sup>11</sup>

On January 8, 1861, for delegates to the Convention on January 28. Those were James R. Armistead and W. C. Kelly.<sup>12</sup>

In accordance with the Convention, Rusk County, Texas, voted on the secession. The results tabulated in Rusk County 1376 persons had voted in Rusk County was 135 persons had voted in Rusk County was state. Smith County secession.<sup>13</sup>

In the Confederate House of Representatives Malcolm D. Graham was a member of the Committee in February, 1864, to establish a bureau of foreign relations.

<sup>11</sup> Alf Harris to D. W., Archives. On June 19, 1860, seventh birthday.

<sup>12</sup> Henderson Times, February 22, 1861.

<sup>13</sup> Daily Delta (Newspaper), date not known.

<sup>14</sup> Ernest W. Winkler, Texas, 1861, p. 416.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 89.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., 90.

<sup>17</sup> Journal of the Confederate Congress.

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The other Henderson resident at the time of the fire was Alf Harris, a slave owned by Major John Graham. Harris recalled:

The fire burned at daytime and at night. It was a mighty big fire. It was such a big fire you could see a pin on the ground at night in my master's front yard two blocks away from the square. I think there was only one building left standing.<sup>11</sup>

Herndon was buried in an unmarked grave in the Pine Grove cemetery, nine miles east of Henderson. According to some accounts, the Negro woman was hanged after she had given birth to a child sometime after the fire. She confessed that she had invented the story that Herndon had paid her to set the fire.<sup>12</sup> Other accounts state that a vigilance committee tried and found both Herndon and his Negro servant guilty, and they were hanged on the night of August 25.<sup>13</sup>

On January 8, 1861, an election was held in Rusk County for delegates to the Secession Convention held in Austin on January 28. Those elected to represent Rusk County were James R. Armstrong, A. P. Galloway, M. D. Graham, and W. C. Kelly.<sup>14</sup>

In accordance with provisions passed by the Secession Convention, Rusk County along with other counties in Texas, voted on the question of secession on February 23. The results tabulated in Austin on March 4 showed that in Rusk County 1376 persons had voted for secession, and 135 persons had voted against it.<sup>15</sup> The vote for secession in Rusk County was the largest of any county in the state. Smith County ranked second with 1149 votes for secession.<sup>16</sup>

In the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, Malcolm D. Graham of Rusk County, represented Texas in the House of Representatives. He served first as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and later in February, 1864, as a member of a committee to establish a bureau of foreign supplies.<sup>17</sup> In May, 1864, Jefferson

<sup>11</sup> Alf Harris to D. W., June 18, 1950, University of Texas Archives. On June 19, 1950, Harris celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday.

<sup>12</sup> Henderson Times, November 25, 1937.

<sup>13</sup> Daily Delta (New Orleans), September 12, 1860, quoting Henderson Times, date not given.

<sup>14</sup> Ernest W. Winkler, Journal of the Secession Convention of Texas, 1861, p. 416.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 89.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., 90.

<sup>17</sup> Journal of the Confederate Congress, III, 799.

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ASSORTED GENEALOGICAL PAPERS ON WILLIAM WA RD, HANGED  
(PROBABLY LYNCHING) FOR BEING A UNION SYMPATHIZER IN  
WISE COUNTY, TEXAS, on October 17, 1862.

From Catharine Gonzalez

Box 66

Rhorne, TX

76078

Mrs. Frances Price  
703 Beard Avenue  
Hickam AFB, HI 96818

Sorry, I don't have time  
to write a letter right  
now, but I wanted to  
get this to you -  
23 Apr 1985

Ft. Worth Geneal. Soc.

Box 9767

Ft. Worth, Tex 76107

Dear 'Society',

In searching for the SWEET name in my family, I found some in the (Sweet) Chapel Cem. north of Ft. Worth, in Tarrant Co. A notation said some of the Sweet family had been reinterred in the Rose Hill Cem. in Ft. Worth. Have these been recorded in a book in your library? If so, I'd appreciate a zero of the pgs. with Sweet names.

Also, could you supply me with the address of the Grapevine Historical Soc.?

Is Nancy Samuels still around. I corresponded with her several years ago about my G<sup>gm</sup> (Wm. Ward) who was hung in Wise Co. as a northern sympathizer. I have made some progress since then & have alot of Ill. & Mo. people 'gone to Tex.' material to share if your library is still interested.

Do you have a brochure of books for sale?

Thanks sincerely,

Frances Price

Encl: \$3.00

WARD

1850 Pike Co. Ill. Barry Twp.

dw 762 William W. Ward 30 m farm 200 Ill.

Lutitia J. " 23 f " (nee GIBSON)

Miriam " 5 f m " "

Amanda " 4 " "

Arretta " 3 " "

Albert " 8/12 " "

Mary Browning 39 f Mo. (Nee Tolbert) md (1) GIBSON (2) Browning

1860 to Texas ca 1855

— additional ch. b. Texas.

1860 can't find them

= 1862 father William Ward hung - Wise Co. TEX

1870

Lincoln Co. Mo. Hurricane Twp

dw 163 - w/ Thos & Sarah Grimes (aunt)

Lutitia Ward 43 Ill.

William Ward 6 Tex.

1870

Pike Co. Ill.

Re. Vale Twp. - dw 27 Guy Ward 24 Ill.

Josephine " 23 "

" " - dw 13 - Mary Ward 13 Mo.

Barry Twp - dw 98 Alfred Ward 18 Ill.

Reas. Vale Twp. - dw 116 Albert Ward 20 Ill.

Lutitia md 1873 Pike Co Mo

James Howard

Davis (Cass Co) Tex - Elisha Eitle 25 Tenn

(nee Ward) Amanda C. 23 Ill

(of the 8 children) - (in 1870) Fannie  
Arretta is dead. I can't find my  
ancestor Ida Ward.