

MAD MISSOURI MOB

Takes Charge of Joplin and Hangs an Unknown Black Tramp

WHO KILLED A POLICE OFFICER.

The Mob Raids Negro Quarter and Drives the Blacks from the Town Defying the Authorities.

A mob took possession of Joplin, Mo., Wednesday evening, and took an unknown negro tramp from the city jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole at the corner of Second and Wall streets, two blocks from the jail. The negro was charged with having murdered Police Officer Leslie, who was shot dead Tuesday night in the Kansas City Southern railroad yards while endeavoring to arrest several negroes suspected of theft.

Officer Leslie had ordered several negroes who had taken refuge in a box car to surrender and when they failed to do so he fired several shots at the car. During the shooting a negro slipped from the car and coming up behind the officer, shot him through the head. The negro then fled and within a short time posesses were after him.

About 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Lee Fullerton, aged 21, located the fugitive in a slaughter house just east of Joplin. The negro was armed with a rifle and defied arrest. Fullerton slipped into the structure unobserved and crept up behind the negro. Suddenly he sprang at the unsuspecting fugitive and before resistance could be made he had the negro on his back with a knife at his throat. The negro then surrendered his rifle, and pointing the weapon at him Fullerton marched him out of the building. With the assistance of another man the negro was brought to Joplin and placed in jail.

News of the capture spread rapidly and the jail was speedily surrounded by hundreds of people. There were cries of "lynch him!" on all sides and City Attorney H. H. Decker mounted the jail steps and made a strong plea in behalf of law and order. This served temporarily to stay the mob but did not appease it and a short time after Decker's speech the mob started to batter in a section of the jail wall. Every effort was made to prevent the entrance of the mob, but without avail and within 15 minutes the men had gained entrance to the jail and secured the trembling negro. As he was dragged forth City Attorney Decker again interferred and urged that the negro be given a trial. For half an hour he talked and the mob listened to him with the negro in their custody.

At one time it seemed that the city attorney would win, as members of the mob began dispersing, but suddenly a rush was made for the spot where the negro was being held and he was dragged two blocks from the jail with a rope fastened around his neck, and after the rope had been thrown over the crossbar of a telegraph pole a score of men attempted to pull the negro from the ground. As many more seized the negro and pulled to prevent him being hanged. For some moments it was a veritable tug of war, but reinforcements on the free end of the rope proved the stronger and the negro, despite his protestations of innocence, was finally swung into the air and strangled to death, while shouts of satisfaction went up from the mob. The name of the negro was not known and he was a stranger in Joplin.

The lynching of the negro served only temporarily to satisfy the indignance of the mob and later Wednesday night hundreds of men again assembled and rioted through the negro section of the city, burning houses, stoning negroes and finally driving every negro from the confines of the town of Joplin. The police were powerless. The first act of the mob after hanging the negro was to demand the release from jail of a local character known as "Hickory Bill," who was under arrest on the charge of assaulting a negro. In the hope that this would appease the mob the prisoner was set free.

But the mob did not disperse. Instead a rush was made through Main street, the principal street of Joplin, and every negro was frightened off the street and fled to the northern part of the city where the negro population resides. In this way the negroes were driven from all parts of the city to the negro section. Then the mob charged down on the section. Stones were thrown, doors and windows of negro houses were broken in and finally several were fired. The fire department responded, but many of the houses were burned to the ground. The mob made endeavors to prevent the fire department from extinguishing the flames and were partially successful.

All the officers of the city, townships and county were called out, but the mob swept them aside and proceeded with the rioting. Mayor Trigg ran from corner to corner and mounting boxes made earnest appeals to the mob to cease, but beyond cheering the mayor vociferously the mob swept on and the depredations continued. The saloons were hurriedly closed by the mayor. After the hundreds of frenzied men composing the mob had vented their wrath in the north end of the city they rushed to the southern end where lived a number of negroes. Their homes were vacant and not a negro could be found. Three more houses were fired and two were

THE RACE ISSUE.

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SOLUTION OF NEGRO PROBLEM

Rests on Southern Shoulders. Those Who Lift the Weight Must Stand Next to It—Says He.

"BELONGS TO OUR COUNTRY."

Secretary Moody's Tribute to the Confederate Torpedo Boat Heroes.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, in a cordial letter of acknowledgment, has completed a pleasant interchange of tokens of good feeling between the North and South. On the Battery, in Charleston, S. C., there is a handsome granite monument to the men who lost their lives in the operation of the Confederate torpedo boat "Hundley," called by the Federal authorities the "David." On Secretary Moody's return from the West Indies he received through Mayor Smyth, of Charleston, a handsome double frame containing photographs of the two inscribed faces of the "torpedo monument." The following letter from Mayor Smyth accompanied it:

"You expressed a wish for a photograph of the monument on our Battery to our torpedo heroes during a drive I had the honor to have with you when recently in our city. I mentioned your request to Mrs. S. E. Conner, president of the Charleston Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and also your remarks as you stood with head uncovered before that monument. Mr. Mayor, this belongs to our country, not to Charleston alone."

"It gives me great pleasure to present this photograph to you and to thank you for your kind words and the interest you have manifested in this old city. Such feelings as you expressed do honor to your brain and heart, and will be cherished by us all as typical of the true and broad American citizen who have always proved himself to be." Mr. Moody's response was in the same kindly vein.

What was known as the "Fish torpedo boat," a submarine, was built at Mobile, in 1863, by Hundley and McClintock. Hundley lost his own life within his boat and eventually she went down for the last time with her victim, the Housatonic. The "David" was an entirely different type of torpedo craft and was never entirely submerged.—Ed. The N. and C.

A Serious Charge.

A dispatch to The States says warrants have been issued in Anderson for the arrest of Mr. J. W. Poozer, an insurance agent who spent some time in that city last winter. The dispatch says Mr. Poozer while in Anderson represented the Pennsylvania Casualty company and possibly one or two other reliable companies. He collected money for a number of policies that have never been received by those who paid for them. Mr. L. C. Houston of Greenville, the agent of the company, has informed parties in Anderson that he never received the money for the policies and has stated that he, too, has a warrant issued for Poozer in Greenville. The warrants charge him with obtaining money with fraudulent intent and breach of trust. Mr. Poozer went to Anderson from Columbia and was back to Columbia from here. A letter was received in Greenville two days ago from one of his friends stating that Poozer is now in California. This statement will be fully investigated and every effort will be made to have the warrants that have been issued served upon him.

A War Ship Raised.

The warship Reina Christina flagship of Admiral Montojo, which was sunk by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, was raised last week. Skeletons of eighty of her crew were in the hull. One skeleton evidently was that of an officer, for it had a sword by its side. There were fifteen shell holes in the hull of the boat, one being made by an eight-inch gun, and the others were small. The main injection valve was missing, showing the ship was scuttled when Admiral Montojo abandoned her. The hull is in a fair condition. Captain Albert H. Golden, commanding the naval station at Cavite, took charge of the remains of the Spanish soldiers, expressing his purpose to give them an American naval funeral. The Spanish residents are eager to ship the remains to Spain, and it is suggested that the United States transport Summer convey them to Spain by way of Suez canal in June.

A Total Wreck.

The section of a southbound Louisville and Nashville passenger train which left Montgomery, Ala., at 12:30 Wednesday night, was wrecked at Castleberry, ten miles south of Montgomery Thursday morning. Two members of the crew were killed and John Wright of Montgomery, the engineer, sustained a fractured skull. No passengers were injured. The dead are H. L. Donovan, mobile, railway mail clerk, and Major Knox, Montgomery, negro fireman. Almost in front of the station at Castleberry the engine struck an open switch and plowed through an empty freight car. The mail and baggage cars which followed caught fire and were entirely demolished and the wreckage took fire.

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Rests on Southern Shoulders. Those Who Lift the Weight Must Stand Next to It—Says He.

Former President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker Tuesday night at a meeting held in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden New York, in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Among those on the platform with Mr. Cleveland were Mayor Low, who presided; Booker T. Washington, Edgar G. Murphy, Dr. Lyman Abbott, President Nicholas Murray Butler and Dean J. Van Amringe of Columbia, W. H. Baldwin, Chancellor McCracken of New York university, John DeWitt Warner and George F. Peabody. Mrs. Cleveland, sat in the gallery with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who are Mr. Cleveland's hosts while he is in the city. Mr. Cleveland, who was greeted with prolonged applause as he was introduced by Mayor Low, said:

"I have come here tonight as a sincere friend of the negro and I should be very sorry to suppose that my good and regular standing need support at this late day either from certificate or confession of faith. Inasmuch, however as there may be differences of thought and sentiment among those who profess to be friends of the negro, I desire to declare myself as belonging to the Booker Washington-Tuskegee section of the organization. "I believe that the days of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' are past. I believe that neither the decree that made the slaves free nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship any more purged them of their racial and slavery-bred imperfections and deficiencies than it changed the color of their skins. I believe that among the nearly nine millions of negroes who have been intermingled with our citizenship, there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of wickedness and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States, to each in his environment and under the mandate of good citizenship, a problem which neither enlightenment nor interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe our fellow countrymen in the southern and in the late slave-holding States, surrounded by about ninety millions of the negro population, and regarding their material prosperity, the peace and even the safety of their civilization, interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathy and fellowship. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker Washington and the methods of Tuskegee Institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of the vexations negro problem at the south and I know that the good people at the north, who have aided these efforts and methods, have illustrated the highest and best citizenship and the most Christian and enlightened philanthropy. "I cannot, however, keep out of my mind tonight the thought that all we of the north may do, the realization of our hopes for the negro must, after all, mainly depend, except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves, upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the south, and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part towards those in their midst who so much need their aid and encouragement. "I need waste no time in detailing the evidence that this aid and encouragement has thus far been generously forthcoming. Schools for the education of negro children and institutions for their industrial training are scattered all over the south and are liberally assisted by the southern public and private funds. So far as I am informed the sentiment in favor of the largest, the best and the broadest influence of Tuskegee Institute and of kindred agencies is universal, and I believe that without exception the negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations and service find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white neighbors. "I do not know how it may be with other northern friends of the negro, but I have faith in the honor and sincerity of the respectable white people of the south in their relations with the negro and his improvement and well-being. They do not believe in the social equality of the race and they make no false pretense in regard to it. That this does not grow out of hatred of the negro is plain. It seems to me that there is abundant sentiment and abundant behavior among the southern whites towards the negro to make us doubt the justice of charging this denial of social equality to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps it is born out of something so much deeper and more imperious than prejudice as to amount to a racial instinct. Whatever it is, let us remember that it has condoned the negro's share in the humiliation and spoliation of the white men of the south during the saturnalia of the reconstruction days and has allowed a kindly feeling for the negro to survive the time when the south was deluged by a perilous

flood of indiscriminate, unenlightened and brightening suffrage. Whatever it is, let us try to be tolerant and considerate of the feelings and even prejudicial racial instinct of our white fellow countrymen of the south, who in the solution of the negro problem must, amid their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden.

"There are, however, other considerations relating to this feature of the negro question, which may be regarded as more in keeping with the objects and purposes of this occasion. As friends of the negro, fully believing in the possibility of his improvement and advancement, and sincerely and confidently laboring to that end, it is folly for us to ignore the importance of the ungrudging cooperation on the part of the white people of the south in this work. Labor as we will, those who do the lifting of the weight must be those who stand next to it. This operation cannot be forced; nor can it be gained by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held southern ideas or even prejudices. We are not brought to the point of doing or overlooking evil that good may come when we proceed upon the theory that before we reach the stage where we may be directly and practically confronted with the question of the negro's future enjoyment of civic advantages or even of all his political privileges, there are immediately before us and around us questions demanding our immediate care and that, in dealing effectively with these, we can confidently rely upon the encouragement and assistance of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen of the land, wherever he may live and whatever may be his ideas or predilections concerning the more remote phases of the negro problem. These questions that are so immediately pressing have to do with the practical education of the negro and especially with fitting him to compete with his white neighbors in gaining a decent, respectable and remunerative livelihood. Booker Washington, in speaking on the conditions and needs of his race, has wisely said: 'It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not at the top; nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.' "

"In summing up the whole matter, there is one thing of which we can be absolutely certain. When we aid Tuskegee Institute and agencies like it, striving for the mental and manual education of the negro at the south, we are in every point of view rendering him the best possible service. Whatever may be his attitude towards us we are thus helping to fit him for filling his place and bearing its responsibilities. We are sowing well in the soil at the bottom of life the seeds of the black man's development and usefulness. These seeds will not die, but will sprout and grow, and if he will within the wise purpose of God, the hardened surface of no untoward sentiment of prejudice can prevent the bursting forth of the blade and plant of the negro's appointed opportunity into the bright sunlight of a cloudless day."

OTHER SPEECHES.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Cleveland introduced Edgar G. Murphy, who said: "I think that wise men everywhere are recognizing in the principal of Tuskegee one of the great moral assets in the life of our country today. The south has not applauded him with indiscriminating agreement or with monotonous, thoughtless, profitless acclaim. The south has sometimes blamed him. But the south is too fair to him and to his race to allow this occasion of disagreement to distort the broad perspective in which she has viewed and appreciated that arduous public service through which, for 20 years, in cheerful patience and unaffected modesty, he has labored for the up-building of his humble and untutored fellows. He has greatly done a great work in response to a great need. North and south there have been those who have seen perial in the negro's progress. But if the progress of the negro bring peril with it that peril is nothing in comparison with the peril attendant on the negro's failure."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, who followed, said that the south deserved great credit for taking up as it had an untended problem, in helping the negro to help himself. "And the north," he said, "has given her scant credit. She has given him schools that she has refused him and done many other things towards his future that the north never thought of."

Dr. Abbott next spoke of the great work of Booker T. Washington and praised him in the highest terms, declaring he had done as much for the white race as for the colored race. His work had really brought about the union of north and south in the work that he had taken up as his life task.

Quoting a remark made by Henry Ward Beecher, to the effect that they should "make the negro worthy first and then give him suffrage," Dr. Abbott said: "We made the mistake of giving him suffrage first and the unfortunate negro has had to suffer ever since. What the negro wants is education. It all depends upon education whether the negro will be a shackle to our feet or wings to our body."

BOOKER WASHINGTON SPEAKS.

Mr. Cleveland, in introducing Booker T. Washington, the last speaker of the evening, said: "I have to introduce to you a man too well known by every man in the United States; a man who has been spoken of too frequently and too favorably for it to be necessary for me to say more than—here is Booker T. Washington." Booker T. Washington then spoke as follows: "The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

THE CRACKSMEN CONVICTED.

Goes to Prison for Five Years and Pay a Fine.

After being out two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty Thursday in the case against William McKinley, Charles Howard, Thomas Nolan and Edward Dugan, in the United States circuit court, at Charleston, on the charge of conspiracy, breaking into postoffices and larceny of government funds. Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict, Judge Sifton sentenced the men to five years in the penitentiary and a fine \$500 each.

The trial last d exactly one week. It began on Good Friday, which was considered by some people as being ominous for the robbers. In all over 100 witnesses were put on the stand. Of this number, the defense put up less than a dozen and these were only to prove an alibi for the accused. The lawyers for the defense did not attempt to sustain the private character of the men, which the government punctured easily by the many witnesses. In fact, Nolan, the only one of the defendants who was put on the stand, did not hesitate to admit that he was of the sporting fraternity and that he made his living by gambling.

The Columbia witnesses gave certain testimony of the indisputable places which the accused frequented. The lawyers for the defense pitched their case on the common principle of law, that the case against the men should be proven by facts, which they charged had not been shown, and not having been proven to be guilty, the men should be judged not guilty. The burden of proof was put on the government by the lawyers for the defense. It was gladly accepted by the government attorneys and they made a strong presentation of their testimony for the jury to pass upon.

"The case here, as we know, followed much interest, not only in Charleston, but through the State and especially in the several communities where the postoffices were robbed. The defendants have shown that they had friends and means, by the employment of Messrs. Nelson and Earle of Columbia, and Hagood of Charleston, to represent them, for without good backing they could never have made the defense that they did. It is understood that some of the sporting fraternity even followed the accused to Charleston, attending the trial and giving such assistance and encouragement as would come from their presence, not to speak of the financial aid which they contributed. The trial has been a long hearing, but the case has not been without a good deal of general interest, and every day the large court room was crowded with spectators.

The Murder of Gov. Goebel.

The facts connected with the assassination of Gov. Goebel, of Kentucky about two years ago, are slowly coming out. Frank Cecil, who is under indictment for complicity in the crime, is a witness at the trial of Jim Howard, who is charged with the murder. Cecil only recently surrendered himself to the commonwealth, after being a fugitive for a year in California and Honolulu. He is now under bond. Cecil's story substantially the same as the testimony of Calton, Golden and Broughton, former witnesses, who detailed, and alleged plot to bring about the death of Goebel. Cecil says Caleb Powers adopted the suggestion of Henry Broughton that he (Cecil) might be contracted with to commit the crime and asked him to do it. Continuing, Cecil said: "On January 30 I was in Taylor's office and Taylor said: 'Goebel has to be killed or I'll be robbed.' He gave me \$2,500 of the campaign fund and I'll give that and a free pardon to the man who will kill him. I told Taylor I was not in that business," said Cecil. Cecil said he went into the agricultural office after the shooting and was there until the soldiers came. He saw Harlan Whitaker arrested and proposed to help take Whitaker away from the man who had him. "The Taylor referred to by Cecil was the Republican governor of Kentucky when Goebel, who had been elected Governor to succeed him, was murdered. He ran away from Kentucky to keep from being tried, and is now a resident of Indianapolis, the Governor of Indiana refusing to honor a requisition for his return to Kentucky, where he is under indictment as one of the murderers of Gov. Goebel. Cecil's testimony puts Taylor in a bad light before the country."

Million Dollar Fire.

A dispatch from Beaumont, Texas, says a careless workman kicked over a lantern at one of the Caldwell oil wells on block 38, Hogg-Swayne tract, on Spindle Top Wednesday and started a fire that resulted in the loss of property valued at \$1,000,000 and the bankruptcy of 20 or more of the smaller companies. There were 175 wells on the three blocks of the tract and only five of the derricks and pump house are left standing. Every company that had property in the Hogg-Swayne tract is a loser. The fire swept the three blocks covered with derricks and pump houses clear of all its buildings. The derricks left are on the edges and are few and far between. None of the companies had a cent of insurance.

A Fearful Accident.

Enoch and William White, two brothers, attempted to plug a hole in an iron furnace at Bristol, Va., Wednesday before all the molten iron had passed out. The iron exploded, it covered the faces and bodies of the men and burning deep holes in the flesh. The scene was sickening. Both will die.

Given Ten Years.

At Bamberg on Thursday Judge Gary pronounced sentence on Joe Davis for the killing of J. B. King, giving the prisoner ten years in the penitentiary. Davis was found guilty of manslaughter on Wednesday without recommendation. This ends one of the most widely discussed murder trials ever held in Bamberg county.

TELLS OF THE CRIME.

Henry Youtsey at Last Makes a Full Confession.

JAMES HOWARD KILLED GOEBEL

And, Said Youtsey, "Gov. Taylor Directed Everything We Did." Regarded as Leader by the Assassins.

James Howard is now on trial for the second time at Frankfort, Ky., for the murder of Governor Goebel about eighteen months ago. Henry E. Youtsey Thursday for the first time told on the witness stand his story of the killing. He named James Howard, the defendant, as the man who fired the shot. Youtsey said he saw Howard for the first time a few minutes before the shooting. Howard had a letter sent him several days before by the witness at Gov. Taylor's dictation. Youtsey says he took Howard into the office of Caleb Powers, then secretary of state, which had been especially arranged for the shooting. He showed Howard the Marlin rifle, the bullets and the window from which the shooting was to be done. He says Howard asked what he was to get for doing the shooting. "What do you want for it?" Youtsey says he asked, and that Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing George Iaker.

"I told him he could have that and more too," said Youtsey. "About that time," said the witness, "Goeb-ime in the gate and I pointed him out to Howard and then ran from the room. As I disappeared down the steps to the basement I heard the crack of Howard's rifle."

Youtsey said that after the shooting he passed through the State house basement and a few minutes later came back into the executive building, from the east side entrance. "I stayed in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Matthews," said he, "for a few minutes and saw Matthews break open Caleb Powers' office and find the guns that had been left there."

Youtsey said that at the time of the shooting he was private secretary to Auditor Sweeney but that while his political status was not definitely fixed it was understood he was to have a good place under Taylor. "Gov. Taylor," said Youtsey, "directed everything we did. We regarded him as our leader and he was morally responsible for all we did. We knew we had the governor and the pardoning power behind us and we were not afraid of punishment for killing Goebel."

Youtsey, on cross-examination, said that after he was arrested and later sent to the penitentiary, he still had hope of gaining his liberty. He thought Yerkes would be elected governor and would pardon him. Yerkes was defeated, however, and about a year ago he decided to talk and did tell his story to Prison Physician Tobin.

Youtsey said further that he had an additional incentive to tell the story, as Taylor, Powers and others had used him as a catspaw and scapegoat and then deserted him when he got into trouble.

A Burglar Killed.

In a battle following an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National bank of Wampum, Pa., early Saturday morning, one man was killed and another seriously wounded. The dead man was one of the burglars, and he has not yet been identified. The wounded man was Henry Willoughby, a baker, who surprised the burglars while at work. His injuries are serious, but not fatal. Willoughby was passing the bank at an early hour on his way to work when he was suddenly confronted by a man, who at the point of a revolver ordered him to throw up his hands and keep quiet. He did so, but in his right hand was a revolver, and a moment later both men were fired at each other. At the report of the revolvers two other men rushed from the bank and took a hand in the shooting.

The three-cornered revolver fight aroused the people in the vicinity of the bank, and they were soon at the scene of the battle, but before their arrival the burglars fled. While the men had broken into the banking rooms they had not completed the drilling of the safe and their attempt at robbery was unsuccessful. Saturday morning the body of one of the burglars was discovered in a vacant lot on the upper end of town. As the bullet wound was near his heart it is presumed that his companions had to drag or drive their dying comrade from the bank to where he was found. While he was dressed in only an ordinary suit of clothes he was not shabbily dressed, and on his body was found a gold watch and \$44 in cash. Willoughby was shot in both legs, and it is supposed he fired the shot that killed the burglar. Great excitement prevailed in the town and a posse was organized to pursue and capture the burglars.

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Wm. Mitchell