

A LYNCHING AND RIOT IN MISSOURI.

An Unknown Negro Tramp was Merely Suspected of Murder.

JOPLIN IN THE HANDS OF MOB.

Mob Raids Negro Quarter and Drives Blacks From Town—Houses Burned.

Joplin, Mo., April 15.—A mob took an unknown negro tramp from the city jail this evening 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 last 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 passed were after him.

About 3 o'clock this 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 interfered 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 reinforcement 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. As soon as the negro was dead the mob dispersed and later the body was cut down and taken in charge by the coroner.

There is still great excitement in Joplin and it is feared that more trouble will follow in case the associates of the dead negro are apprehended.

The lynching of the negro served only temporarily to satisfy the indignance of the mob and later tonight 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 colored 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, township 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 consumed. All efforts to reason with the rioters were futile, as apparently a frenzy had seized upon them. The streets were thronged and at 11:15 o'clock the whole city was in an uproar. So far as known at that hour no fatalities had occurred, although many persons had received minor injuries.

Bamberg, April 17.—Judge Ernest Gary pronounced sentence on Joe Davis for the killing of J. B. King, giving the prisoner 10 years in the penitentiary.

WHITE MAN CONVICTED.

Davis, Who Killed Bamberg's Chief of Police Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Bamberg, April 15.—The trial of Davis, for the killing of Chief of Police King in the early part of the year, took place at the county court yesterday. The evidence, as submitted to the jury, was about the same as that given at the inquest.

The jury was out all night and this morning rendered a verdict of manslaughter. The judge has not yet pronounced sentence.

DISHONEST ARMY OFFICERS.

Several Officers Indicted in Porto Rico for Smuggling.

Washington, April 15.—The attention of the officials of the department of justice was called today to the published dispatch from San Juan, P. R., to the effect that the United States attorney there had declined to prosecute criminally a number of army and navy officers for alleged smuggling, explaining his action by the statement that he was acting, under instructions from Washington. The following statement was made by the department:

The facts are that the treasury department approved a settlement in one of the pending cases, on the basis of relief from the criminal liability upon payment of a fine equal to double the amount of duties. Instruction to this effect was given to the United States attorney at San Juan by the solicitor of the treasury, and upon inquiry by the United States attorney of the department of justice for confirmation of this instruction the subject was brought before the Cabinet and it was directed by the President that Secretary Mood and Postmaster General Payne should investigate the entire subject upon their arrival at Porto Rico, and that the cases should be dealt with in accordance with their recommendation. The recommendation was that all criminal proceedings should be dismissed and discontinued upon the payment of the civil obligation as above indicated. In accordance with the commendation the Attorney General directed the United States attorney for Porto Rico to dismiss pending cases, and to present no more cases to the grand jury until he was otherwise instructed.

Postmaster General Payne also made a statement substantially to the same effect. The department of justice today received a dispatch from the United States attorney at San Juan asking for further instructions, to which the department has sent the following reply: "Your duty is to obey my instruction to dismiss pending smuggling cases and present no new cases until otherwise directed. Considerations of moment are not confined to Porto Rico or the individuals involved have moved the Administration, after full investigation and deliberation, to the course directed, which will be adhered to. But if the grand jury calls upon you or the Court requests, you will perform your usual functions before the grand jury. The fact that Government may not or will not prosecute if indictments are found does not prevent consideration by the grand jury."

CORPSE FOUND IN A BARREL.

New York Police Still Hunting for a Clue to the Mystery.

New York, April 15.—Police work to ascertain who the man was whose body was found in a barrel in East 11th street yesterday was continued ceaselessly all last night, under the direction of two inspectors and a captain, but today the mystery seems to be as deep as ever. The police are not yet sure the man was an Italian. They still think he might have been a Syrian, a Greek or an Armenian, and persons of those nationalities have been brought to the morgue by the score to see the body. Only one person, a Syrian, was able to give any sort of clue. He said he thought he had seen the man in an 8th avenue barber shop. The police at once searched the entire neighborhood of the shop, but found no further clue.

There is a growing conviction that the man was a victim of a secret society composed of foreigners of some unknown nationality, and that the motive of the murderer was revenge.

Admiral Higginson's report on the bursting of the 12-inch gun on the Iowa clearly shows that the accident was due to the fact that the tensile strength of the gun's metal had been so weakened by repeated firing that it could not stand the strain of the discharge. It has been maintained by many naval experts that these big guns were very short-lived, and this disaster goes a long way to proving their theory to be correct. This was the hundred and twenty-eighth time this gun had been fired. This was the time of her power of endurance.

For liver troubles and constipation There's nothing better in creation Than Little Early Risers, the famous little pills They always effect a cure and save doctor bills.

Little Early Risers are different from all other pills. They do not weaken the system, but act as a tonic to the tissues by arousing the secretions and restoring the liver to the full performance of its functions naturally. J. S. Higginson & Co.

The silk mills are coming South too. Encouraged by the success of the one at Norfolk, Va., the Portsmouth Star says there is talk of establishing one in that city. In addition to those we already have a large one is being erected at High Point. Every year will add to the number, and increase the demand for home raised silk.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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MURDER WILL OUT.

Conspiracy to Kill Gov. Goebel Proved at Last.

GOV. TAYLOR AND HIS COLLEAGUES

Aiders and Abettors in the Crime ---Evidence of Henry E. Youtsey

In Court at Frankfort, Ky., Testifies That he Gave Howard the Gun and Pointed Out Goebel to Him.

Frankfort, Ky., April 16.—Henry E. Youtsey today, for the first time, told on the witness stand his story of the killing of the late Governor Goebel. He named Jas. 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 Governor 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 Geo. Baker.

"I told him he could have that and more, too," said Youtsey. "About that time," said the witness, "Goebel came 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 moments and saw Matthews break open Caleb Powers's office and find the guns that had been left in there."

Youtsey said that at the time of the shooting he was private secretary to Auditor Sweeney, but that as the political status was not definitely fixed it was understood he was to have a good place under Taylor. "Governor Taylor directed as I 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 beside 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 cat's paw and scapegoat and then deserted him when he got into trouble.

Frankfort, Ky., April 15.—Frank Cecil, who has been away from Kentucky since his indictment last year as accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel, and who recently surrendered, gave sensational testimony in the trial of James Howard today. Cecil corroborated Culton, Broughton, Golden and others, as to the alleged conspiracy. He also said that Caleb Powers, then Secretary of State, told him that a man had been secured to come here from the mountains to kill Goebel. If this man failed to arrive, Powers told him he (Cecil) would be paid \$2,500 if he would fire the shot. Cecil says he declined. Governor W. S. Taylor, he testified, called him into his private office and told him the same thing. Governor Taylor said he had saved \$2,500 from his campaign fund, and that he would pay immediately. Governor Taylor also mentioned Youtsey to the witness, and referred witness to him.

Anderson, April 14.—An election was held in this city today on the question of issuing \$25,000 worth of street improvement bonds and \$15,000 worth of bonds for the erection of a new school building. On the former the vote was: Yes 148, No. 39. On the school bonds the vote was: Yes 147, No 40.

Good For Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of Cough, Croup and LaGrippe because it does not rot pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure life-giving and life sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. J. S. Higginson & Co.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. There does will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 25 and 75 cts. China's Drug Store.

Cold Weather Caused by Hail Storm Through Many Sections.

The sudden drop in the thermometer Wednesday has made the farmers very anxious for fear that the cold snap will injure crops. The cold was felt Tuesday and was accompanied by a slight hail a few miles west of the city, but no harm was done by it. There was also a little hail near Scranton. It seems that the cold weather is general all over the eastern area of South and North Carolina.

Along the W. C. & A. road in North Carolina a terrific hail storm passed over doing much damage to strawberries.

At Garland, N. C. it hailed for over an hour stripping the trees of their leaves and the strawberry crop looks like a total loss.

At several other stations equal damage was done.—Florence Times.

End of Plague at Mazatlan.

Mazatlan, Mexico, April 15.—The two patients who remained at the lazaretto were discharged this morning and sent to the observation station to serve a final quarantine. As no new cases have occurred during the past two or three weeks it is considered that the plague has been entirely subdued. The lazaretto will be burned.

A Truth Unpleasantly Told.

The Southern Education Board, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., is doing a good work in trying to arouse the people of the South to take a more active interest in educational matters, and is sending out a great deal of literature on this subject. It publishes a little magazine called Southern Education, the last issue of which contained the following: "The average salary of white teachers in South Carolina last year was \$195.28. It is said that the average cook in Charleston and Columbia receives something like \$200 a year! The girls who fill the bottles in the State dispensary at Columbia with liquor get \$300 a year. South Carolina pays the county jailor as much for feeding and clothing criminals as she pays her county school teachers. Yet there is a higher standard of living expected of a teacher than of a cook or of one who fills bottles in a dispensary! The consciousness of the public must be aroused to the fact that the training of children is the highest calling of mankind, requiring broad knowledge and careful preparation. But real men and women will not prepare themselves for a vocation which is the last resort of the needy and the physically incompetent and which subjects its devotees to a life of poverty and public ingratitude."

This has aroused the ire of the Florence Times, which replies to it as follows: "This is a gross misrepresentation and is offensive to South Carolina. We are not doing as much for our schools and our school teachers as we ought, but we are paying them better than this magazine would have its readers suppose. If the writer had given the figures paid in monthly salaries instead of yearly the statement might not have tended so well to accomplish the purpose in view by the writer, but it would have been less a slander on the people of this State. In connection with this statement it is necessary to say that the average term of the county school is about three months. There is a world of difference between paying an amount of money for three months service and paying it for a year. Many teachers have two or three schools at different times during the year, others have business of another kind which they conduct the rest of the year and the school is not their only means of support. It is all very well to say that the school term ought to be longer, they are growing longer year by year. Matters are bad enough, there is no use to make them appear worse than they are. Such misrepresentations as this will not make many friends for the board in this State. Outside interference with our affairs are never pleasing."

We agree to some extent with what The Times says, but we should not shut our eyes to real conditions in the State. The educational magazine may have misrepresented affairs in this State, but could this have been possible to do if we had been paying our teachers as much as we should pay them? The truth is a mighty hideous thing sometimes, and it is doubly so when even part of the truth about a thing that we would like to conceal is paraded before the world.

It is a fact, of which The Times is doubtless fully aware, that in South Carolina we pay our school teachers shamefully small salaries. It is probably true that some of them are not worth any more than they get, but if we paid better salaries we could and would get better teachers. "We ought not to wince if we are censured along this line, for we fully deserve it.—Anderson Mail.

A Sumter man has secured a patent for a perpetual motion machine. Did he get the model from the jaw of a girl who chews gum?—Ex.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Futt's Pills have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

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Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description. We make as good bread as there is sold in the State and we want your patronage. We carry a full line of Fruits and choice Candies. A first class lunch room for ladies and gentlemen with Oysters any style.

Ice Cream, Milk Shakes, and Cold Drinks in season.

April 8 eow2m

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Aug 8

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Oct 22

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