

PRICE; SEE OUR 'AD' ON PAGE 2.

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LANGSTON CITY O. T., SATURDAY AUG 24th. 1895

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LANGSTON CITY HERALD.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

STEWART, BREAD, & ALSTON,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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All matter concerning Advertisements, Cuts, Patents, etc., must be addressed to the Business Manager.

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R. EMMETT STEWART, EDITOR.

CUTTON has begun to open and the fleecy staple will soon be on the market.

GEN COXBY, thinks that he has brains enough to fill and run every branch of this Government.

BANDITS are no longer having a happy hunting ground in Okla. so they must leave or bite the dust.

GEN. COXBY the Mogul of the calmity howling Pops, was in Guthrie last week, and spoke to a great concourse of people. He told them many a strange story, which neither he nor they will ever realize, but their is one thing that Mr. Coxby has learned, and that is to keep of the grass the next time he lines himself in Washington.

A Negro by the name of Emmet Diver was lynched at Fulton Mo. on the 16th. inst. If this man was guilty of the charge he should have been punished according to law. but to take men from officers and lynch them when there is no possible hope for such persons to escape the clutches of the law, will sooner or later come to a sad end.

JUSTICE AND ALTRUISM.

CAPITAL:—There has been no circumstances recently that has so forcibly illustrated the conflict of justice and sentiment as the fact of the general sympathy shown Mrs. Hatch in her effort to save the life of her son, Clyde Mattox. Human justice is a perplexing problem. Cause and effect and charity have been in conflict since the beginning. Over against the law that a man shall suffer the full consequences of his acts has been set the ethics of human sympathy and the sentiment of forgiveness. Justice and altruism have been walking side by side since man have been able to think; and at every step the question is no more solved than it was before.

Clyde Mattox committed murder, and in this is no less a murderer than another. Clyde Mattox has a mother. Other murderers had and have mothers also. It is not shown that by any traits of character he is any more deserving of the leniency of the law than many other murderers. In truth, it is a fact that he had not the excuse

of his killing that he was wrought to do it by some high passion. It is a fact that he was not an exemplary citizen and had no honest method of making a living, but was and all around social outlaw and lived by taking advantage of the unwary, the innocent, the ignorant and those who might be crippled temporarily by intoxicants—in other words, he was a gambler. He did not even have a respectable standing among that class, but was considered a parasite of the profession. It is not shown that he was even a dutiful son to his mother, or of any benefit to her; but was a continual grief by his lack of any of the moral respect that organized society demands of and individual. That is true of Clyde Mattox and can be vouched for by thousands in Oklahoma, and especially in Oklahoma City where he was considered a dangerous and a bad man with the gun, of which he prided himself that he could make it shoot oftener in a given time than any other man in the territory; The truth of the matter also is that he had been in other shooting scraps before the one he was sentenced for.

And yet by the activity of the mother who loves her boy as any mother loves her boy, for all that he has been able to arouse sentiment against justice until the former overwhelms the latter and she has almost the entire sympathy of the country in her wish to save her boy from the gallows. The question simply falls back on the conflict of altruism with the law of nature or the external principle of justice. If altruism should win—that is, if human sympathy, Christian charity and all the human sentiments shall rule, than no one is to suffer the consequences of his act. In this the good, the kind and the industrious would sacrifice themselves for the bad, the vicious and the indolent. It would be carrying out the rule in its completeness that we must live for others. It would abrogate all justice by charity and humanity. The guilty would have the benefit of the wrong gained by an act against their fellow men and be again gainers through the charity of those injured.

Clyde Mattox has had more leniency shown him than any of the many murderers in Oklahoma. He has had several re-trials for this act. He was liberated on a bond and jumped it. Did he ever during that time show that if he could avoid the consequences of that murder he would lead a different life hereafter? No. Even while he was out on bail waiting an appeal in his case—while his life was in a balance with a chance of saving it—he came to this city and held up and robbed a man at the point of the revolver, the trial for which act is still awaiting him. The men and women who are signing petitions to save his life know nothing of the case and do so from feeling and not from reason. While it is a noble thing for a mother to save her child, society too for its own protection has a nobility and the person murdered also has a mother who mourns the untimely taking off of her child; and in this it is doubtful which we should follow altruistic sentiment or justice; and it is also doubtful whether it would be a higher good to himself, to his mother and to society should Clyde Mattox's neck be spared.

NEGROES TO MAKE AN EXHIBIT.

Jackson Miss., Aug. 17.—The executive committee of negro commissioners of Mississippi for the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta closed an important two days session here last night. Exhibits were reported from over half of the

counties of the state. The colored people of Mississippi expect to send a complete and credible exhibit to the great exposition.

EMMET DIVERS LYNCHED.

Hanged By The People of Callaway County, Mo.

AWFUL CRIME AVENGED.

Negro Wretch Taken From Officers on a Road and Strung Up—The Body Again Hanged in Fulton to a Telegraph Pole in the Presence of One Thousand People.

FULTON, Mo., Aug. 22.—When it came known Wednesday that Emmet Diver, the negro who brutally assaulted and butchered Mrs. Cain, wife of prosperous farmer of this county, about three weeks ago, was to be brought back here from St. Louis for his preliminary examination, the people organized as vigilantes and armed men guarded all the roads into the town and scoured all trains.

The sheriff left St. Louis with his prisoner at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for this place, where Diver, was to be tried yesterday. Word was sent to him that Fulton was full of desperate men all clamoring for vengeance and that Diver would never be granted the formality of a trial. He, however, hoped to outwit them. He decided to leave the train at New Florence and telegraphed to conveyance waiting at the depot on his arrival. New Florence was reached at 7:40 o'clock. The wretch was at once hurried into the carriage, which stood in waiting, and in less than three minutes he was being hurried to this place, thirty five miles distant.

About 12:30 o'clock, while going along a dark stretch of the road, the occupants of the carriage were started by the sharp, ringing command: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Who are you inquired the voice, while at the same time the forms of a dozen men on horseback with rifles thrown across their saddles could be seen riding around in front. "I am on my way to Fulton," replied Deputy Sheriff Buchanan. "Who are you?" again inquired the man who acted as spokesman. "I am a Sheriff," replied Buchanan. "Are you a sheriff of this county?" "Yes, sir.

"What are you going to Fulton for?" "I am taking a prisoner there." "Well, you are the people we are looking for. Now just do as you are told and avoid trouble. Drive straight on and follow me. Drive fast and stop where you are told." The place where the carriage was stopped was at a cross road nine miles east of Fulton. About twenty five or thirty horsemen surrounded the carriage. All wore handkerchiefs over their faces and the majority carried guns. All the time the parleying was going on the wretch sat cowering in the corner. He threw himself on the floor of the carriage in a paroxysm of terror, and clenching at Mr. Buckner's limbs with his manacled hands again besought him to save him from the fury of the mob. The mob moved forward with the sheriff's carriage in their midst. During the march not a word was addressed by any of the mob to the occupants of the carriage except an occasional gruff command from one of those in the rear of the carriage to "drive faster."

Again proceeding in this way for about a mile the command was again given by those in advance to halt. Then it was found that the carriage had stopped about 200 feet from the approach to the bridge crossing Auxvasse creek. Then Buchanan made an eloquent appeal to the men to refrain from violence. He was cut short by a man who appeared to be at least 50 years old, who said: "Mr. Sheriff, we know you and respect you, both as a man and an officer; We are not acting hastily in this matter. We have weighed it well. We are men with families, and we feel that the protection of our wives and daughters

from brutes of this strip demands that we carry out our plans."

The crowd dismounted and immediately collected around the carriage. A moment later the negro more dead than alive, was dragged over the wheel. A rope was quickly wound around his body and his arms pinioned to his sides.

Then Buchanan and Buckner were order back into the carriage and the mob turned away, half leading and half dragging the negro, and conducted him to the bridge. When the center was reached, a rope was quickly placed around and the other end fastened to one of the beams. Then without giving him a chance to say a word, he was pushed off the side and after waiting a few moments to be sure their work was done, the mob rode away.

At 12 o'clock the corpse of the lynched negro was brought into Fulton in a wagon followed by a procession of nearly 1,000 people. The cavalcade halted at the public square. Then, at the request of the husband of the murdered woman, the corpse was hanged to the cross arm of a telegraph pole, where, at 2:30 o'clock it was still hanging, before thousands who throng the street.

Diver had expected this fate, for he left St. Louis he said to those in jail there that they would never see him alive again. He acknowledged the crime, but said that he did not intend to kill Mrs. Cain.

GOADING HIM TO DESPERATION.

Colored Preacher Says His Race is Outrageously Treated.

JACKSONVILLE Fla., Aug.—17.—The Rev. J. Milton Waldron, pastor of the largest negro church here, preached a sensational sermon last night on southern lynchings. The church was packed, many whites being present. He said in part:

In reconstruction days the killing of negroes was condoned because it was said to be necessary in order to get the government into the hands of the southern whites. When it was no longer necessary for that purpose some other excuse had to be restored to in order to shield the roughs who had become "set in their ways" and shed human blood.

Now and then a colored man was found who had been brute enough to imitate his white neighbor and attack a woman. If it was a white woman the crime was thought to justify the whites in taking the law into their own hands and lynching and even burning the negro. From lynching for outrage the habit has grown until now colored men, women, and even children are lynched in the south for assault, barn burning, stealing and resisting arrest, and hundreds of colored families are driven from their homes every year, property destroyed and wives and daughters outraged and wipped.

This state of affairs has continued until it has bred an element in the south among the whites who care nothing for law and set no value upon human life. It has made the negro revengeful, and is fast goading him on to desperation. The spirit of murder, lawlessness and revenge has spread among both white and black in the south until it has become alarming. Something must be done and done at once or our fair southland is forever doomed.

The congregation interrupted the sermon by frequent "amens." Many of the whites present left.

FROM THE BAR TO PULPIT.

ATMOSKAN, Kan., Aug. 17.—J. T. Allensworth, who has practiced law here for years, and is a near relative of Vice President Stevenson, has decided to enter the ministry, and will leave within a short time to enter Drake university. He was prominently mentioned in connection with a judicial appointment in New Mexico about a year ago, but Stevenson failed to secure the place for him. Something over a year ago he brought several suits against Gov. Lewelling and the of Mayor of Atchison for damages claimed to have been sustained by a woman client whose husband was able to liquor because of the non-enforcement of the prohibitory law. He will preach in the Christian church.

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- Laces, 1c. up.
- 36 In. Henrietta, . . . 25c. "
- Worsted Dress Goods, 8 1/2c. "
- Paper Colors, . . . 5c. per box
- Men's Straw Hats, worth 50c. for 15c.
- Ladies' Heavy Shoes, 85c. per pair.
- " Medium Shoes 90c. "
- " Fine Shoes, —\$1.00 "
- " Dongola Shoes, \$1.15 "
- Men's Plow Shoes, 75c. up "
- " Heavy Shoes, 99c. "
- " Medium Shoes, \$1.15 "
- " Dongola, Pat. Tip, \$1.35 "
- " Boots, all prices "
- Infant's Shoes, 15c. up.

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