

HELENA MOB HANGS A BRUTAL RAVISHER

Thirty Masked Men Batter Down the Jail Doors and Lynch James Edward Brady.

Little Hazel Pugsley Made Victim of Degenerate's Crime--Brady Died Denying Guilt.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)
HELENA, Oct. 2.—While the sheriff slept soundly in his apartments adjoining the county jail, a masked mob battered down the massive doors and overpowered the jailer, taking from his custody James Edward Brady, who is charged with assault upon little Hazel Pugsley and hanged him to a telegraph pole on Main street, at the corner of Lawrence street.



James Brady, Alias Lilly, From a Picture Taken While in the Penitentiary.

There was no demonstration on the part of the lynchers, and the job was executed with dispatch that is scarcely paralleled in the annals of Montana's history. At 1:30 a. m. Brady was taken from jail and a half hour later the mellow rays of the moon disclosed his lifeless body swinging from the arm of a telegraph pole. He met death without apparent fear, and protested his innocence to the last.

Thirty Masked Men.

The lynchers were determined, and numbered perhaps 30, all masked, while the miscellaneous crowd that gathered numbered about 200. Before the body was cut down it was viewed by perhaps 1,000 people.

At the jail, when the mob clamored for admittance, no one could be awakened. The huge structure was surrounded and with the aid of a sledge hammer and crowbar the door was beaten in and the jailer, who was attracted to the front of the building by the noise, was met in the vestibule and overpowered.

Brady was identified and hustled out of the building and marched on a trot to the scene of the execution. A rope was thrown around his neck, and the lynchers marched on all sides of him in compact formation.

Struck in the Face.

The father of the girl stepped out from the crowd as the doomed man stood with the noose about his neck and arms tied behind him, and struck his twice in the face. A saloonkeeper named Duffy then identified Brady as the man who was in his saloon with the child.

"Now, then, Brady, your time on earth is short. Have you any confession to make," said the spokesman of the lynchers.

Brady replied that he had asserted a hundred times that he was innocent. During the ordeal Brady never wincod, except to curse occasionally at his executors. He made the following statement, which had no bearing on the crime:

Dying Statement.

"I want you to write to Elmer Larson at Mitchell. He is the man who lived with me last winter, and I owe him some money. Tell him to collect the money due me from the railroad company and send it to my little niece, who is at the state school for the blind at Boulder. Tell him to send it to the superintendent."

When asked if he wanted to make a final prayer, he replied that he did not know how to pray, and asked some one to pray for him. "May the Lord help you, Brady; that is all I can say for you," was the response of one of the lynchers, after some hesitation.

"And that's more than he deserves," responded someone else.

A dozen hands grabbed the rope, which had been thrown over a telephone pole, and the body shot high into the air. It remained rigid for 15 seconds, and the head fell forward and when the coroner arrived a few minutes later life was extinct. An inquest will be held.

None of the lynchers were identified. The affair was the first of its kind that has occurred in Helena for a number of years, and that speedy justice was

meted out to Brady than followed the horse thieves who were executed by the vigilantes in the early history of Montana.

The crime for which Brady paid the penalty is the most diabolical on record.

The Crime.

James Edward Grady, who occupies a slab in the morgue today, was charged with the commission of an awful crime. It was alleged that he took Hazel Pugsley, an innocent little girl, less than six years of age, to an out-of-the-way shack on the car line between Helena and East Helena and attempted a criminal assault on her. The child, since the assault, has been in a state of nervous collapse.

It was not many hours after the act had been committed when Grady was in the hands of Sheriff Jefferson O'Connell, the arrest having been made by Deputy Sheriff William McGahan. The circumstantial evidence accumulated led the officers to believe that there couldn't be the slightest doubt of his being the guilty man.

Hazel Pugsley is an attractive little girl, rather mature for her years. She daily played about the court house grounds, making an especial playmate and companion of the little daughter of Sheriff O'Connell. She lived with her mother in the Big Anne flats, Mrs. Pugsley being employed at Mrs. Gillis' millinery establishment. The child's father is at present residing in Butte.

Girl Was Lured From Home.

The first hint of anything wrong that came to the sheriff's office was when Mrs. Pugsley came home at noon Monday and missed her little girl. She searched for her around the usual haunts of the child and then inquired at the sheriff's office if anyone had seen Hazel. Her anxiety increased with every moment and finally she sought Deputy Sheriff McGahan to see if he could not find the missing child.

A search was then instituted and it was soon learned that she had been seen in the alley back of the jail in the morning in the company of a man, whose description was quite accurately given by a woman living in the neighborhood. They were then traced to the street car barns. Grady, or someone closely answering his description, appeared at the barns and asked how soon a car would leave for Broadwater. This was a little after 10 o'clock. The man was informed that the next car left for East Helena in about 10 minutes. He was then seen to enter a room in company with the child. Something aroused the suspicions of one of the men and he later asked the man who the little girl was. He replied that she was his daughter.

Taken to Deserted Shack.

They boarded the next East Helena car. The motorman observed them care-

fully. He says there is not the least doubt that Grady was the man. When the car reached the stopping place for the Peck concentrator, about half way to East Helena, the fellow alighted from the car and took the little girl to a deserted shack near the road. The motorman saw him enter and remove his coat. When the car came back the fellow emerged from the shack and signaled to the motorman to go on, signifying that he did not care to return to the city. That was the last the motorman saw of

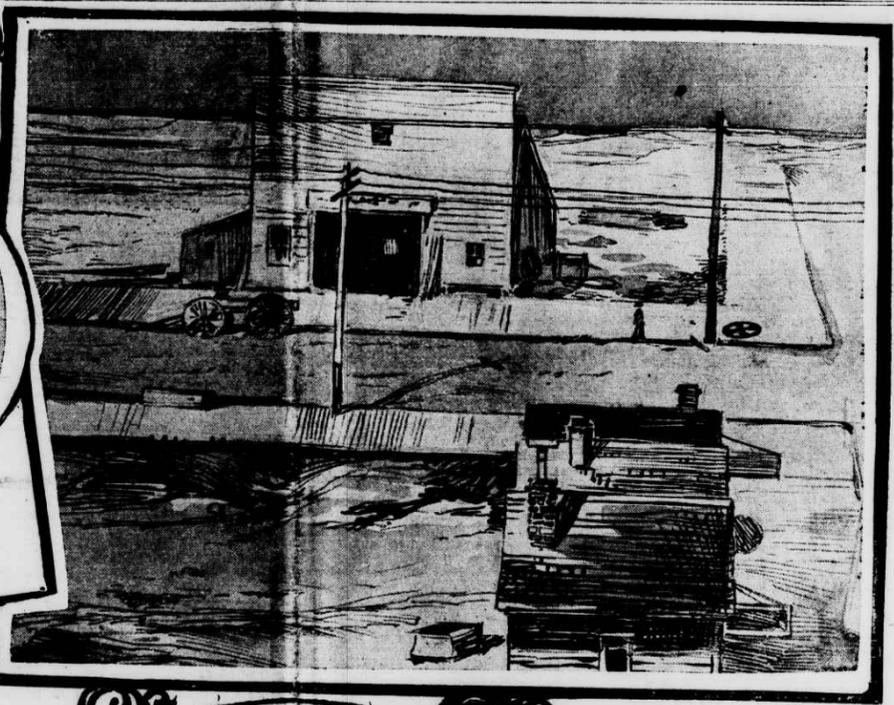
him. The street car crews were changed at noon and it is difficult to trace the exact movements of the two from that time on.

But, from the clearly told story of the child herself, it was in this deserted structure that the crime was committed. She told of his actions in detail. Grady brought the child back to the city in the afternoon and left her about two blocks from the flats, where she re-

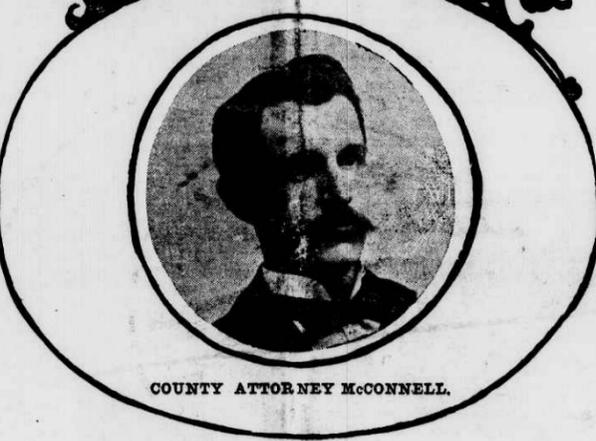
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GRAND JURY CALLED TO INVESTIGATE LYNCHING.

(Special to the Inter Mountain.)
Helena, Oct. 2.—Judge Henry C. Smith today called a special grand jury to investigate last night's lynching. The jury will commence its sessions under direction of County Attorney Odell McConnell as soon as it is drawn. An inquest will be held over the body of Brady tonight at Hermann's undertaking rooms.



Scene of the Lynching, in the Haymarket, Helena. Cross Indicates Where Brady Was Hanged.



COUNTY ATTORNEY MCCONNELL.

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A DECADE SINCE MONTANA MEN PULLED OFF A LYNCHING BEE

(Special to Inter Mountain.)
BILLINGS, Oct. 2.—The lynching at Helena this morning is the first occurrence of the kind that has taken place in Montana in a decade. Just a little over ten years ago Billings was stirred from center to circumference by the horrible murder of Joseph Clancy, a South Side saloon man, followed by the lynching of his murderer.

A tramp, a sheepherder named Quint, went into Clancy's saloon on the afternoon of July 23. The tramp showed some money and called for a quart of beer. Clancy was alone in the room. He drew the beer for the man, and when it was placed on the bar, the man who had spoken, said he wouldn't pay for it, and at the same time swept mug and all to the floor. Clancy picked up the beer mallet lying near, but almost instantly he was struck a terrific blow in the face by the tramp. The blow knocked Clancy to the floor, when he was pounced upon by the tramp, who picked up the mallet, weighing about twenty pounds, and struck him in the back of the head, giving Clancy the blow

that caused his death soon after. The assailant then held full sway in the saloon for a time until he was arrested by George A. Berky, who was since sheriff of this county. The murderer was immediately taken to jail.

Clancy was an old and well known resident of the city, and his murder greatly incensed the people. All afternoon there were rumors of lynching, but Sheriff Ramsey had no idea that a mob could succeed in getting a prisoner from behind the jail bars.

Nevertheless, that night a large and determined crowd appeared at the jail about 2 o'clock and soon succeeded in battering down the doors which gave them access to the prisoner. He was taken to the Northern Pacific right-away, near where the Yellowstone valley mills now stand, and was soon strung up to a telegraph pole, where his body was allowed to hang until the next morning at 8 o'clock.

The mob was orderly in every respect, showing that the deed had been carefully planned.

The name of the murderer was never learned.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S FAMOUS NAVAL LOOP

Commander Sharp Testifies Concerning the Movements of the Flagship Brook- lyn at Santiago.

Official Notes of the Famous Naval Battle Differ From Original Reports of the Officers.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 2.—The proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry today began with the usual recall of former witnesses for the correction of their testimony in the official record. After these came Chief Yeoman Backer, who was on the stand yesterday when the proceedings closed. He was put under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner. The formalities of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba. This explanation was made by Captain Lemly, who said the chart had been prepared from data collected since the war with Spain and was much more correct than former charts. Captain Parley on behalf of Admiral Schley, said he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

Evans Makes Explanation.

Admiral Evans appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony of yesterday. Having made these corrections, Admiral Evans rose and formally addressing the court said:

"May it please the court, in connection with one of these questions asked me yesterday, unless Admiral Schley objects, I will withdraw it and stop."

Mr. Rayner: "Could we look at the letter?"

"Certainly," handing it to Mr. Rayner. "It is a matter entirely personal to me, sir. The way the question was put to me yesterday put me in the position of having bragged of destroying the whole Spanish fleet on board the Brooklyn. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn and published in a Washington newspaper of July 25, 1898. I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter and he ascertained it was a woman who had given the information. At the same time I wrote to Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, enclosing the article and there is his reply. I should like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with the testimony as the words are the identical words used in this scurrilous letter published in the newspaper."

Mr. Rayner: "I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There was nothing wrong in the question itself."

Admiral Evans: "The question was put to me as if I had stated 'I had shot the bow off the Pluton, raked the Theresa, knocked out the Furor,' etc. There is Captain Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place."

Mr. Rayner: "The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commodore Schley."

Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not when Captain Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans: "I withdraw it."

Mr. Rayner: "I am perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time." After some further colloquy the incident closed.

Commander Sharp Testifies.

Lieutenant Commander Alexander M. Sharp, who commanded the converted yacht Vixen during the Spanish war, was the first new witness of the day. He testified that he had first fallen in with the flying squadron on the morning of May 24, off Cienfuegos. He said the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago had been "squally," but not sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen. The vessel had, not, he said, been in urgent need of coal on May 26.

Commander Sharp said that notwithstanding he had been on board the

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A DOUBLE LYNCHING IN OLD KENTUCKY

(By Associated Press.)
SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—Jim Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both colored, were lynched here at 2 o'clock this morning for the alleged murder of Willie Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death on the night of Saturday, Sept. 21 last. The negroes were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad trestle just beyond the depot and within 500 yards of the jail.

The mob's work was done quietly and quickly.

About 1:30 this morning, the mob appeared at the jail and demanded the keys, but the jailer refused to surrender them. The doors were then battered down. The prisoners were removed and a few minutes later were hanging from the trestle.

Hart came to Shelbyville from Indiana, and at the time of his death was employed as a printer on the Shelbyville Ledger. The details are not accurately

known, but it is conceded to be a fact that Fields and Garnett were his murderers.

National Spinners' Union.

(By Associated Press.)
Boston, Oct. 2.—The semi-annual convention of the Spinners' union, a national organization, is in session here. It is stated that an effort will be made by the delegates to take steps for textile operatives to secure a 5 per cent advance in wages similar to that given by Manufacturer Borden of Fall River.

Devastating Floods.

(By Associated Press.)
Barcelona, Oct. 2.—Widespread devastation has been caused by floods in the districts of San Baudillon and Llobregat. Cottages have been swept away and whole villages are inundated. Many families, who have been cut off from escape, are in peril.

QUARTER MILLION LOSS.

(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, Oct. 2.—Statements of the Glucose Sugar Refining company mailed to stockholders last night show a deficit of \$272,672 on the operations for the year ending July 31, after writing off \$639,989 for repairs and new construction and the payments of 7 per cent on the preferred and 6 per cent on common shares.

The company reports in its balance sheet that there is remaining a surplus of \$1,258,968, after providing for the dividends of the year, and a balance of \$1,055,000 in cash.

MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

(By Associated Press.)
Constantinople, Oct. 2.—The brigands who carried off Miss Helen Stone, the American missionary and her companion, Mme. Tsalka, a Bulgarian lady, have fixed October 8 as the limit of time for the payment of the ransom of \$110,000, demanded for Miss Stone's release.

The hiding place of the brigands has not as yet been discovered, and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite secure.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ALTON, ILLINOIS

(By Associated Press.)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—Fire that broke out at 10 a. m. in the plant of the E. O. Standard Milling company on the river front at Alton, Ill., destroyed that and several other buildings, causing a loss estimated at \$400,000.

A high wind blew the sparks broadcast, threatening the destruction of the business section of Alton, and St. Louis was asked for help. A special train carried two engine companies from here, and they, with the local department, finally got the flames under control about 1 o'clock. The heaviest losers are the E. O. Standard Milling company, \$300,000, insured; Rolling Mill company, \$5,000, partially insured; George B. Hayden, machine shop, \$15,000, partially insured; Farmers' Elevator, \$25,000, insurance partial; the Madel hotel, \$5,000, partially insured.

Five bluff line freight cars loaded with wheat, the freight house of the Diamond Jo Steamship line and seven buildings of minor importance were also burned.

The total loss so far is estimated at \$500,000, of which probably \$200,000 was suffered by the E. O. Standard Milling company.

The territory burned includes the block on the river front, from Plaza to State.