

SERMON FAVORED LYNCHING

DELAWARE MINISTER QUOTED FROM SCRIPTURE.

Said the Law Was Too Slow—Judges to Blame—George White, a Confessed Slayer, Was Burned at the Stake—500 People Present at the Lynching.

Wilmington, Del., June 25.—Rev. Robert A. Elwood, pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian church, preached a sensational sermon on the probable lynching of White. He took his text from Corinthians 4:13: "Therefore, put away from among ourselves that wicked person."

In referring to a speedy trial for the negro, Rev. Elwood said:

"I call your especial attention to that part of the text found in the constitution in which it says: 'In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial.'"

"On the day of this terrible crime the officers arrested a man supposed to be guilty. He was taken before a magistrate and held without bail. He is in jail and armed guards parading about for his protection, waiting until the middle of September. Is that speedy? Is it even constitutional? Oh, honorable judges, call the court, establish a precedent and the girls of this state, the wives of the homes and the mothers of our friends and our beloved sisters will not be sorry and neither will you.

"And honorable judges," he continued, "if you do not hear and heed these appeals and that prisoner should be taken out and lynched, then let me say to you with a full realization of the responsibility of my words, even as Nathan said to King David of old, after his soldiers had killed Uriah, 'Thou art the man,' so I would say to you: The responsibility for lynching would be yours for delaying the execution of the law.

"Should the murderer of Miss Bishop be lynched? Yes, but only under one condition, and that is this—if his trial shall be delayed until September and then, though he be proven guilty, through some technicality of the law or any undue influence upon either judges or jury, he be not given capital punishment, then the citizens of the state should arise in their might and execute the criminal and thus uphold the majesty of the law."

The Lynching.

All is quiet in this community following the horrible lynching of George White, Helen Bishop's confessed slayer. Of the large mob that overpowered the authorities, stormed the New Castle county workhouse and dragged from a cell the trembling wretch and burned him at the stake, the identity of only one is publicly known. That person is Peter Smith a boy of 12 years, who fell when the workhouse guards fired a volley into the ranks of the attacking mob. The lad, who was shot in the back, is seriously wounded and will probably die.

After the mob had completed its work of vengeance the body of the negro ravisher and murderer was left chained to the stake with the fire burning all around it and the members of the lynching party went home.

A rain which began falling later extinguished the fire, and at daylight the charred body still hung limp in plain sight of passersby.

Public sentiment here, so far as expressed, appears to approve the lynching of White, and it is not believed there will be any arrests.

Negro Confesses.

White's confession was made just before the torch was applied to the pile of oil soaked bushes around him. He is stated to have said:

"I was sent by Mr. Woodward to the cornfield. I saw Mr. Woodward's daughter and intended to assault her, but a couple of men came along, and I did not disturb her. Then I saw the Bishop girl, and I followed her. I seized her and asked her if she had any money she would give me to let her go. She gave me 60 cents. Then I again seized her and she cried, 'Please don't hurt me.' I choked her and accomplished my purpose. Then I asked her if she was going to tell on me. She said she was, I gave her a hack in the throat with my knife and asked again if she was going to inform on me. She said she was, and then I cut her throat twice again and left her. After that I went back to Mr. Woodward and told him there was no water to drink down there, and he sent me somewhere else. I went back at once, but soon left. Then I went back to the house and put on a white hat instead of the cap I wore. You would not do this if I was a white man and did that."

The negro's confession rendered the already incensed crowd even more desperate, and some wanted to tear him limb from limb before they reached the scene of his execution. The negro begged piteously not to be burned. Although his sufferings were terrible, White remained conscious and rational to the last.

While at times during the night

there were at least 5000 people around the workhouse the men who actually took part in the lynching did not number over 500. The leader was a man who said his name was Baker, and that he was from Virginia.

WONDERFUL GOLD FIND.

Quartz Found in British Columbia Goes Over \$100,000 a Ton.

Kaslo, B. C., June 25.—Frank Marquis and George Gilbert came in from the Lardo-Duncan country with reports of a gold find that casts everything before heard of in that belt completely in the shade. They have pieces of quartz that are more than one half ton. These specimens will run in values to the ton up to figures almost incredible. Intense excitement was aroused and the room where the find was on exhibition has been thronged all day. In the fruit can brought down there is about \$100 worth of gold. Parties are being rapidly formed to proceed to the place of the find and giving every assistance to others who may wish to make additional locations. Mr. Marquis, who is a reliable and experienced mining man, states that he has at very lowest estimate over a ton of ore ready to be sacked that will give at least \$100,000.

The property, which is called the Gold Park group, of two claims, is on Poplar creek, a tributary of the Lardo river, about one mile from the Kootenay & Arrowhead railway and about 20 miles from Lardo. The find was made while doing assessment work. Some 20 open cuts have been made, in all of which good ore has been uncovered giving fair values, but nothing like this find was met with. The ore is white quartz and carbonates, carrying big quantities of free gold and chloride of gold.

The vein from which this ore was taken is about seven inches wide, widening in places to 10 inches, the whole gangue being impregnated with filigree gold. The vein has been uncovered in places for several hundred feet. The owners came to town to procure supplies, more tools and sacks to sack the ore, and will return at once. A large party is preparing to accompany them. Several parties have already left for the ground.

The country is very heavily timbered and the immediate vicinity is rough and precipitous. Numerous finds have been made on the Lardo and its tributaries of gold quartz carrying gold values, but nothing approaching this has ever been met with.

The strike is about 40 miles from Kaslo and is not far from Tenderfoot and Meadow creeks, where good properties are being now worked. Marquis and Gilbert say that they are in the same mineral belt with the Silver Cup, the Triune and the Ophir Lode groups, all of which carry the same character of ore.

GAINS SQUADRON IS AT KIEL.

Was Given a Most Enthusiastic Reception.

Kiel, June 25.—The United States European squadron, Admiral Cotton in command, has reached its anchorage opposite the yacht clubhouse. The fleet commanded by Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, consisting of eight battleships and six cruisers, saluted the American vessel and the band of the German flagship played "America." Some hundreds of townspeople gathered on the piers and slopes of the narrow bay and gave detached, irregular cheers as the squadron advanced.

Prince Henry sent his navigating officer and the captain of the port down the bay early in the morning to meet the Americans. They met the latter at Oriateau, as the squadron was firing its salute off the fort of Friedrichsrodt.

The flagship Kearsarge swung into her mooring next to the Hohenzollern, followed by the San Francisco, Chicago and Machias, all of the German ships being dressed in the visitors' honor and flying the Stars and Stripes. The commanders of the American ships then called on Prince Henry, who immediately returned their calls. The Stars and Stripes were also raised over the yacht club and on the hotels in the vicinity.

Rear Admiral Cotton and Captain Joseph N. Hemphill, commander of the Kearsarge, and all the other American commanders also called on the eight German admirals and vice admirals stationed on this, the greatest stronghold of German sea power, and afterward received their return calls. Most of the afternoon was spent in calling and receiving calls.

Fatal Quarrel at Butte.

Butte, Mont., June 25.—William Nemo was shot and killed by Mrs. Della Kirk in a lodging house of this city after he had almost choked the woman into insensibility. Mrs. Kirk had strength enough to pull her revolver from beneath the folds of her dress, shoot Nemo and then fall prostrate across his lifeless body. The shooting occurred during a row over Mrs. Kirk's intention to leave Nemo, with whom she had been living for some time. The woman is under arrest.

The world is to have a new intoxicant made from the ti root, which is abundant in the Hawaiian islands.

CONFESS TO HORRIBLE CRIME

MRS. DE LARTIGUE TELLS OF KILLING HER HUSBAND.

The Pomeroy Crime is at Last Brought to Light—Evidence During Her Trial Was too Conclusive and She Told Why the Deed Was Committed—He Was Trying to Kill Her.

Pomeroy, Wash., June 21.—Baffled, foiled, confronted by the accumulated evidence of over 50 witnesses, and enmeshed in a web of circumstantial evidence from which there was no possible avenue of escape, Amanda J. De Lartigue went upon the witness stand Saturday and confessed to the killing of her husband, Henry De Lartigue, on the night of September 23 last; that she killed him, not with a gun, but with an axe, and that she did the deed to save her own life. It was her last card and she played it against great odds. A human life, her own, was the stake. Whether she has won or lost is problematical.

That this course was inevitable for the defense was obvious when Judge Chadwick denied their request to take from the jury the consideration of the question of the guilt of the defendant in the first degree.

The judge had scarcely finished the last sentence of his ruling, when the jury was listening to the words of Attorney Gose:

"Gentlemen of the jury, our defense is this: That on the night of the 23d of September, 1902, in Garfield county, state of Washington, the defendant killed Henry De Lartigue; that she did not kill him with a gun; that she did not kill him in the bedroom or in the house, and that she did not murder him."

A few moments later the death like hush that had fallen upon the courtroom was penetrated by the faltering, tremulous tones of the defendant herself as she told her story of the dark and mysterious crime to the jury, upon whose mercies she had thrown herself, while the vast crowd of spectators, sitting, standing, perched in windows, remained like statues, with necks craned and ears spread to drink in every word of the bloody story that had remained so long locked in the woman's breast. After a few preliminaries as to her birth and childhood, in which it developed that she was 55 years of age, she said:

"I was married to Henry De Lartigue in 1899 and removed from the Grande Ronde to the old Estes ranch on the Deadman. I was living there on the 23rd of September, 1902, and was there on the night of the 23rd of September."

"What time did you go to bed that night?" "Between 8 and 9 o'clock."

"Was Henry there at the time you went to bed?" "He was not. I had been asleep some time when I was awakened by something. There stood Henry in his night clothes, with a lantern in his hand. He said: 'I am going to sleep with you.' I replied, 'You are not.' He said, 'I will sleep with you or I will kill you,' and with that he struck me. I said, 'If you ever strike me again I will expose you about the mare you stole on the Grande Ronde.'"

"I jumped out of the bed and he after me. I ran out of the kitchen door across the porch and down the sidewalk. He shot at me once. I did not look back for I knew he was after me. When I got further down the walk I heard something fall. I looked around. He was down on one knee getting ready to shoot, and he said: 'You ———, I will kill you.' With that he fired again. He was four or five feet from me. The flash went into my face.

"I had stopped at a poplar tree, the root of which we had used as a chopping block. There was an ax there. I reached and got it and went back and struck him."

"Did you kill him?" "Yes, sir, I did."

"Did you use any gun?" "No."

"Did you use anything in killing him except this ax?" "No, I did not."

"What did you do with the body?"

"I dragged it, or carried it, I don't know how, to a potato hole and buried it. When I went to get a shovel to throw in the dirt I saw his saddle and blanket. I threw them in, too."

"Was it dark?" "Not very dark—starlight."

"Did you see any moon?" "I didn't notice any."

"Do you know what time of night it was?" "No."

The defendant then told how she went back to bed and arose in the morning and washed the blood from the ax and returned the rifle to the house. She also admitted all the subtleties she had made use of subsequent to the killing to conceal the deed, including the letter to her sister, Josephine, the burning of the rawhide rope, the removal of the pistol to her own room and various and conflicting explanations to neighbors and detectives. All this she did for concealment and said the reason she did not disclose the facts sooner was that she was afraid to, as she feared an unfair trial and had no one to advise her.

The woman went into a recital of De Lartigue's alleged cruelty to her. She disclaimed any malice against her husband, but said she could not bring herself to give herself up to the authorities, although she felt justified in the act, and she had pursued all the methods she had of diverting suspicion to conceal a crime of which she felt justified in committing.

A bitter contest is now being waged over the question of whether the deceased was killed by bullets from a firearm in the hands of the defendant or by an ax, as she has stated. The theory of a blunt weapon is the only one consistent with the plea of self defense, for if killed by gun shots, as alleged by the state, De Lartigue was shot from behind, which fact disposes of the idea of self defense.

The defense has demanded that the court order the body of the deceased exhumed, and that the skull be examined by disinterested physicians to determine the exact character of the wounds.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The first annual good roads convention of Lincoln county convened last week and was largely attended.

Committees are working hard to make the celebration of the 3d and 4th of July at Davenport the best ever held in the county.

A frightful runaway accident occurred at Colville recently in which F. S. Hanna, a well known citizen, was crushed to death.

Beginning July 1 a new wage scale goes into effect on the Tacoma Railway & Power company's line, raising the pay 1 cent to 2½ cents per hour.

George C. Israel has been engaged by the saloon interests of Bremerton to fight the order of the city council revoking the licenses of the 10 saloons of that city.

The First National bank of Pullman offered a silver cup for the best herd of beef cattle exhibited at the grange picnic, to be held in Lyle's grove July 2, 3 and 4.

Volle Griffith, an unmarried man 20 years old, was killed recently at Lind by the falling of a swinging scaffold 40 feet high while he was painting a new mill. Both arms and legs and neck were broken.

The charter of the Spokane socialist organization has been revoked by the state organization because Judge W. E. Richardson and his bailiff, M. M. Haines, are members of it.

Grain buyers who have made a careful study of conditions predict that Whitman county will produce from 85 to 90 per cent of as much grain as last year, which was about an average crop.

Washtucna was the scene of a shooting affray Saturday. Thomas Hawkins, living 15 miles east on Cow creek, shot three times at Will Smith at close range, but none of the shots took effect. The cause of the shooting was the marriage of Smith to Hawkins' daughter, Mrs. Lucy Putman, which occurred recently.

Richey & Gilbert of North Yakima have concluded a contract with a Seattle firm to furnish them 3000 barrels of pickles during the coming summer. The firm has already planted 50 acres for the purpose and will load the product in barrels at the Toppenish station. This is the largest farming firm in central Washington. It has about 1200 acres on the reservation planted this year, 100 acres of which are planted to cantaloupes. Melons find a good market in the northwest and this firm makes a specialty of this crop.

During the recent storm at Yakima lightning played a queer prank at the home of W. E. Thompson, on the Cowchee. A bolt entered the rear of the house, tearing off a window casing as it passed in and breaking out all the glass in the window. An iron bedstead in which two men were sleeping was struck, bending the large frame out of place in many places. The bolt was divided by one of the posts, one folk passing to a cupboard and shattering it and then passing through the floor in the room. The other bolt glanced to the chimney and followed it down to the first floor to the stove, and passed out through the floor by one of the stove legs. The occupants of the bed were unharmed.

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge.

New York, June 25.—Archibald Morrison, a silk salesman, committed suicide in a novel way from the Brooklyn bridge. He climbed the platform railing south of the Brooklyn tower, jumped on top of a train bound for Brooklyn, fell off the last car, struck the third rail, was flung across the track, fell through the ties and landed on Front street, more than 100 feet below, a mangled corpse.

She Drank Deadly Acid.

Scranton, Pa., June 23.—Jennie Brennan drank carbolic acid here and will die and Ernest Schlich shot himself in the heart. They were lovers, but another woman sought to hold Schlich to an alleged engagement to her. Friends had noticed the actions of the couple and when they came in sight Miss Brennan drained a bottle of acid. As she did so Schlich started to run and fired three shots at the crowd that followed. Finally he stopped and shot himself.

TELEGRAPH NEWS SUMMARY

CULLED FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

A Review of Happenings in Both Eastern and Western Hemispheres During the Past Week—National, Historical, Political and Personal Events Tersely Told.

Great Britain has practically cut off diplomatic relations with Serbia.

The United States government has adopted an attitude similar to that of England toward the new Servian dynasty.

Baron Ludovic Monchem, Belgian minister to the United States, has sailed for Europe. He is returning home on a vacation.

Bob Fitzsimmons has announced his engagement to Miss Julia May Gifford, prima donna in the "Johnnie Comes Marching Home" company.

The state bank of Oakley was robbed recently. The safe was blown open, and is a complete wreck. The robbers got between \$4000 and \$5000.

George Marvin, said to be from Chicago, is in jail at Noblesville, Ind., in a dying condition, as a result of an alleged attempt to blow up a safe.

The Dutch representative at Belgrade has been instructed to assume the same attitude as Great Britain to the provisional government of Serbia.

According to a dispatch from Tangier, El Metnesh, the Moorish war minister, has lost 6000 men in a battle fought with the rebels at Amniedinna.

Several riots arising out of collisions between clericals and anti-clericals are reported from several towns in the provinces of France in connection with religious processions.

Assistant Secretary Armstrong of the treasury department has issued a circular letter carrying into effect, beginning July 1, the pure food act approved March 3, 1903.

Fourteen men were killed and 13 injured by an explosion recently in the lyddite factory at the Woolwich arsenal near London. Several of the victims were literally blown to pieces. The building was completely wrecked. Governor Cummins of Iowa, upon receipt of advices that a crisis was approaching in the street railway strike at Dubuque, has issued orders mobilizing three additional companies of militia at that point.

A treaty with Cuba continuing the present postal arrangements between that republic and the United States, has been signed by the president and Postmaster General Payne and then transmitted to the state department for the signature of Secretary Hay.

The death of Admiral De Solier is reported in a dispatch from Buenos Ayres. It occurred suddenly while he was on a yachting trip. A wave swept the deck, carrying the body overboard, but after a three hours' struggle it was recovered and landed at Montevideo.

The entry of C. S. Titus, the champion amateur oarsman of America, has been rejected by the American-Henley committee at Philadelphia. The rejection is made under rule 10, under which no reason need be given. Titus is a member of the Atlanta Boat club of New York.

The Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, cardinal and archbishop of Westminster, is dead. Cardinal Vaughan was born April 15, 1832. He became archbishop of Westminster in 1892. He had been ill more than three months. Late in March it was thought he could not survive more than a few days.

Secretary Root has issued an order assigning Major General S. B. M. Young as chief of staff, with Major General Corbin and Brigadier General W. H. Carter as the other general staff officers. Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss is to become president of the war college. The order will take effect August 15.

Lightning struck a house stored with 3000 pounds of dynamite at the new mines now being operated near Seneca, 12 miles from Cambridge, Ohio, during a storm, and killed six men and injured a score of others, besides ruining the mine shaft and breaking nearly all the windows in Seneca, a mining town of 300 people, half a mile from the mine. The men killed and wounded were carpenters.

Madame Morello, trainer of wild animals, was recently nearly killed by a 6-year-old leopard which she was training in one of the cages of an animal show at Coney Island. The animal leaped on her back from above, and before it could be driven off had torn and scratched the woman almost fatally. Madame Morello was finally rescued by men who fought the beast off with a pitchfork.

News has been received that the famine in Kwang Si is growing worse by degrees. The starving population is estimated at 200,000 and daily numbers of deaths occur from starvation. The Chinese are considering an official subscription list.

Willful (compressing of the waist makes woeful want (of breath).