



## MITCHELL IS SHOT DOWN BY SISTER

Slayer of Holy Roller Creffield Murdered in Seattle.

ESTHER GREETS WITH SMILE

Loiters Behind at Depot for Opportunity to Assassinate Avenger of Her Honor.

PISTOL HIDDEN BY HER CAPE

Another Brother Reaches for Weapon Just Too Late.

BULLET ENTERS HIS HEAD

Family Party Was at Union Station to See George and His Brother Off for Portland on the Afternoon Train.

### PRINCIPALS IN HOLY ROLLER TRAGEDIES.

EDMOND CREFFIELD—Self-proclaimed Joshua and prophet, who organized the cult at Corvallis. MRS. BURGESS E. STARR—George Mitchell's married sister, whose complete submission to Creffield's fanatical practices resulted in the father's conviction of a statutory charge, for which he was sent up for two years in the State Prison. GEORGE MITCHELL—Slayer of Creffield because of the latter's brutal treatment of his sister. ESTHER MITCHELL—George Mitchell's younger sister and one of Creffield's most fanatical followers, who believed she was to be the mother of a second Christ, and who killed her brother at Seattle yesterday. MAUD HURT CREFFIELD—Daughter of O. V. Hurt, of Corvallis, and wife of the Holy Roller prophet, who probably incited Esther Mitchell to kill George. RAMFORD LEVINE—Former Corvallis man and follower of Creffield, said to be reorganizing the Rollers in British Columbia, and who is thought to have supplied Mrs. Creffield with funds. FRANK HURT—Of Corvallis, faithful disciple of Creffield, believed to have known of plan to kill George in event of acquittal.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—(Special.)—Esther Mitchell shot and killed her brother George, the slayer of Frank Edmund Creffield, in the Union depot, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, as George and his brother Perry were on their way to take a Northern Pacific train for Portland.

Mrs. Mitchell was walking behind the two brothers, in company with a third brother, Fred. She had gone to the depot for the purpose of killing her brother, and though she greeted him with a smile and a hearty handshake, she loitered behind to get her opportunity. A revolver purchased the day before by Mrs. Creffield for the assassination was carried concealed under a cape thrown carelessly over Esther Mitchell's left arm.

Fred Mitchell offered to carry the cape and as she handed it to him, the sister raised her revolver and fired. The bullet struck young Mitchell behind the left ear and he died instantly.

### Brother Leaps Too Late.

As the gun was brought up Fred Mitchell inhaled to seize the weapon, but he was too late. He grabbed Esther's arm just after she fired and the girl collapsed in his arms. She stayed there until depot policemen hurried up and placed her under arrest.

Both Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield, who was arrested at 7 o'clock tonight, while on her way back from the cemetery, where "Joshua" Creffield is buried, acknowledged in statements taken before Chief Wappenstein that they had conspired to kill George. Had it been necessary Esther Mitchell was prepared to follow her brother to Portland. It was this insane demand for vengeance that prompted her to refuse to accompany her father on his return to Illinois.

"I killed George because he had killed an innocent man, and because he had ruined my reputation by saying that Creffield seduced me," Esther Mitchell declared, but both her statement and that of Mrs. Creffield indicate that the two had conspired to assassinate.

### Mrs. Creffield Bought Gun.

Mrs. Creffield prompted the shooting,

and she bought the gun with which it was done. It had been agreed between them that the first one seeing George should slay him.

George and Perry Mitchell were to have gone to Portland last night. In fact, George had made all arrangements to meet certain newspapermen upon his arrival. At the last moment, however, L. T. Sander, who testified in George's behalf at the trial, asked George and Perry to spend the night as his guests at South-east Seattle, where a small group of Holy Rollers, including Frank Hurt and wife, reside. They did so.

Today Fred Mitchell saw his sister and he told her that the departure of his brothers had been delayed. He told her they would leave Seattle at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. She took the gun Mrs. Creffield had purchased and went to the depot to meet them.

### Esther Takes Brother's Hand.

Perry Mitchell saw his sister standing near a pillar when he checked his grips. She had been seated near the center of the room watching for the three boys and had arisen when he passed. Perry greeted her and a moment later signalled to George, whom Esther had not seen. He approached and without words the brother and sister shook hands.

Esther offered to accompany the brother



George Mitchell, the murdered man.

ers to their waiting train and the four started down the aisle toward the door. George and Perry Mitchell were in front with Fred and Esther walking a short distance behind. Fred was at the side of Esther, but about two feet distant. She was carrying a cape thrown over her left arm, and beneath it was concealed the revolver.

Fred offered to carry the cape as the group passed down the aisle and reached for it. As he took it from Esther's arm she whipped the revolver into her right hand, raised the gun and fired. George dropped, killed instantly.

### Murderess Collapses After Crime.

Esther fell back as Fred Mitchell reached for her revolver and sat down into his lap with her arms about his neck. Fred had wrested the gun from her, but too late to prevent the killing. By a curious coincidence Officer Hurt, the man who arrested Mitchell when he killed Creffield, was the depot policeman who took Esther into custody for slaying her brother. Hurt turned her over to Officer Mason. To Mason the girl said, answering a question:

"I am George Mitchell's sister and I shot him."

"Why did you do it?" asked Mason. "I will make my statement later on," said the girl calmly. She did not show any emotion.

Mrs. Mitchell was hurried to the police station, while the body of George Mitchell lay on the depot floor awaiting the coroner. About the time Esther had reached the station George's body was carried from the station toward the morgue. Hunt.

## ESTHER MITCHELL, HOLY ROLLER, WHO KILLED HER BROTHER



—Drawn From a Photograph by Harry Murphy.

## ESTHER URGED ON BY MRS. CREFFIELD

Praise of Avenger Put Murder in Heart.

PLOT FORMED AFTER TRIAL

Widow Discusses Plans With Mitchell's Sister.

BUYS HER A REVOLVER

Girl Was Selected to Do the Killing, as Mrs. Creffield Believed She Was Suspected and Would Be Watched.

### ESTHER MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

"I do not regret it. I am glad I did it. I fired once and tried to fire another, but there was such a loud noise made by the crowd I don't know whether I fired again or not. I shot him in the head, and I knew if I hit where I intended to it was sure death."

"I intended to follow him to Portland if I did not shoot him here."

Acting under instructions from Deputy County Attorney John F. Miller, who had prosecuted her brother, Dr. J. B. Loughery made an examination of the girl to test her sanity. His report was that she was sane except on the question of the Holy Rollers' creed.

When Mr. Miller entered the Chief's office to see Esther he asked her if she knew him, and she promptly replied: "Yes, Mr. Miller, I know you."

Reasons for the Killing.

Later, as she was being taken away in a carriage to the County Jail, Miss Mitchell declared to Chief Wappenstein:

"I killed George because he killed an innocent man and because he has ruined my reputation by saying that Creffield seduced me."

Esther was taken to the County Jail in a private carriage, and she asked that the blinds be drawn to shield her from the curious crowd. Police Matron Mrs. Kelly supported her as she emerged from the Chief's office, but the girls stopped and Mrs. Mitchell telephoned from a grocery store at 434 North Broadway to Police Captain Sullivan, saying she would remain there until an officer called. She announced she presumed she was wanted.

Heard of Murder on Street.

When Detective Brown found Mrs. Creffield at the grocery store, she declared she had seen two "plain-clothes men" approaching the house as she left, and thought the night watchman, who she had been to the cemetery to visit "Joshua" Creffield's grave, and on her way back heard the

Mrs. Creffield looked for victim.

Mrs. Creffield had been out once or twice looking for George, and if she had got the chance she would have done it and I would have done the same. The first one that got a chance was to do it.

"I would have done it before if I had got a chance. I took the gun yesterday and my brother Fred walked with me down to the depot, when my father went away. They wanted me to see

George then and I didn't want to, because I couldn't get the gun unwrapped. I had the gun wrapped up and concealed and I refused to see George."

"When I went home I took the gun and placed it under the mattress. Then I took it out about noon today and kept it with me. My brother Fred was up to my room today and said that Perry and George were going to Portland today at 4 o'clock. I went to the depot and saw Perry get his ticket and I followed him."

"At last I saw George and I shook hands with him and I was walking to the door with him. He and Perry were walking in front and Fred and I were walking behind. At that time I had the gun in my coat. I removed it from my bosom where I had it concealed. Fred offered to carry my coat and I told him all right. Then I was walking to the door. George was in front of me."

Just the Chance She Wanted.

"It was just the chance I wanted and I then shot him. My brother Fred grabbed me and I sat down on his lap and put my arms around his neck. I sat there and the officer came."

"I do not regret doing it. I am glad I did it. I fired once and tried to fire another, but there was such a loud noise made by the crowd I don't know whether I fired again or not. I shot him in the head, and I knew if I hit where I intended to it was sure death."

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## SHE EXERCISES WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Mrs. Hartje Denies Writing Letters.

FORGERY USED AGAINST HER

Expert Finds Several Handwritings in Them.

PASSION FOR TOM MADINE

Millionaire Disconcerted by Wife's Change of Testimony—Forged and Mutilated Papers Used to Secure Divorce.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Mary Scott Hartje, who is contesting a suit for divorce brought by her husband, Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, was the starting witness when the case was taken up today, after a week's adjournment to allow counsel for both sides to examine with experts handwriting in the letters that Mrs. Hartje is alleged to have written, and which figure prominently in the case.

Mrs. Hartje threw the ground for her husband into a somewhat disconcerted attitude when she flatly contradicted her testimony of last week and denied that she ever wrote the Wagner letter, known as exhibit No. 4. This letter is one of the "standard" in the case, and formed a large part of the premise from which the handwriting experts for her husband argued that she wrote the famous 40 letters to "Tom" Madine, the coachman co-respondent in the case.

Expert Discovers Forgery.

The sensation thus produced was further heightened when David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was called for Mrs. Hartje and declared on the stand that the torn and mutilated exhibit No. 3, on which the case is, in part, based, was a "forged and mutilated document." He said he had noted three distinct handwritings in the exhibits.

Mr. Hartje's lawyers asked for an adjournment that they might determine their course. An adjournment was refused, but a recess was taken. When the case was resumed at 2 o'clock, Mr. Carvalho went on the stand and reiterated his testimony. Dr. Marshall D. Ewell, the Chicago handwriting expert, corroborated him. Both said the letters they had examined were in the same handwriting as the Wagner letter.

Court adjourned for the day with Mr. Ewell on the stand. Both Mr. Carvalho and Dr. Ewell will be called to the stand again tomorrow and each of the 40 letters will be taken up separately.

What Mrs. Hartje Did Not Write.

Mrs. Hartje was shown exhibit No. 4, a letter addressed to Susie Wagner, a former domestic. When on the stand previously, Mrs. Hartje said she had written the letter. Today she denies its authorship. After an examination of the letter during the week's recess she said

she had come to the conclusion that the handwriting was not hers. "I wrote Susie Wagner a letter," the witness continued, "in which there were many of the same expressions, but the sentence to the effect that I wanted Susie on my side was never written by me."

Mrs. Hartje was then closely questioned as to what she did during the recess, particularly as to the examination of the "standard" letters. During the course of the examination, the witness was extremely nervous.

Written by Different Persons.

Mr. Carvalho said he had examined the letters, and found that some were written by one hand and some by others. "I don't think," said the witness, "that exhibit No. 4, the Wagner letter, was written by the same hand. Concerning exhibit No. 34, an envelope, the witness said, 'the handwriting on that envelope is not the handwriting of the other letters, but a fair resemblance.'"

On exhibit No. 35 he found that some of the pieces had been misplaced and that the pencil was applied to it. He believed it to have been written by the same person who wrote the Wagner letter, and that letters 18 and 29 were also in the same handwriting. Exhibit No. 25 was the letter which Edward G. Hartje found in the ashbin in the barn at Augustus Hartje's residence.

Letters Burn With Love.

The letters, on the authority of which the decision of the court rests, were filled with the most loving sentiments, breathing passionate regard in every sentence, assuring the coachman of the writer's undying love, that she had left her husband for him and would never love anyone else. She accused him of growing cold toward her, but said her heart was on fire with love for him and always would be so.

Interpersed with all these loving messages was much practical advice, such as admonishing him to be careful about brushing the horse dust out of his hair, not to neglect his bath, to put talcum powder on his feet and be sure and change his socks daily.

The libellant rested his case on the reading of the letters and the defense is now on.

Letter No. 1 purports to have been written in London, when the Hartjes were about to return from their European trip. It advises Madine to lie low and not let Hartje see him going aboard the boat. After getting safely aboard his directions for the evening are as follows:

"I will wait until I know he is in bed. Then you lie around the door. Just be sitting some place and when you see me follow right after me, but not too close. If there is no one in the hall, just turn right in my door."

There has been much testimony during the trial to show that the Hartjes occupied separate rooms on the Baltic returning from Europe. Another letter speaks of sending Madine some money (this is on board the boat), and says: "Be very careful of this, for dear knows what may happen before you are safe in my arms again. Go to bed early and take good care of yourself. Get down on my knees and pray that we might be aboard this boat tonight."

Gives Practical Advice.

In a third letter is this practical advice: "Do be careful what you eat and don't eat too fast. Keep your body clean and take all the rest you can get. Some day we will have things different. What I have you shall share. I will keep you well and take care of you as I do the children."

In many of the letters there are sentences to show that John Scott, father of Mrs. Hartje, his wife and her sisters all knew of her love for Madine and aided and abetted it, but that the father's advice was that she be careful until the divorce suit was ended as she obtained a settlement from Hartje which would enable her to go away and live with Madine in comfort.

Concluded on Page 4.

## DREYFUS' HONOR CLEARED OF STAIN

French Court Finds Him Innocent.

NO BASIS FOR CONVICTION

Declares Esterhazy Wrote the Darning Letter.

NEW TRIAL UNNECESSARY

After 12 Years' Torture and Persecution, Dreyfus Is Vindicated and Will Return to the Army as Brigadier-General.

### TRAGEDY OF DREYFUS.

September, 1894.—The bordereau discovered in waste paper basket at German Embassy by French spy.

October 18, 1894.—Captain Dreyfus formally accused of writing treasonable bordereau by Major Paul Du Chem.

December 19, 1894.—Captain Dreyfus tried by secret courtmartial and condemned.

January 5, 1895.—Public military degradation on square of military school, Paris, in presence of 8000 troops and crowds of civilian spectators.

March 15, 1895.—Dreyfus lands on Devil's Island.

November 14, 1897.—Major Esterhazy formally denounced by Dreyfus family to the Ministry of War.

January 8, 1898.—Esterhazy acquitted by a courtmartial.

January 13, 1898.—Emil Zola made public accusation of illegal courtmartial proceedings in both Dreyfus and Esterhazy trials.

January 26, 1898.—Zola prosecuted by Minister of War and found guilty.

August 26, 1898.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry commandant in forcing issue which helped condemn Dreyfus, then committed suicide.

September 19, 1898.—Cabinet determined on revision of the Dreyfus case.

June 3, 1899.—Court of Cassation annuls sentence and orders new courtmartial.

July 1, 1899.—Dreyfus lands in France from Devil's Island.

August 1, 1899.—Second courtmartial on Dreyfus begins at Rennes.

September 9, 1899.—Dreyfus found guilty again with extenuating circumstances and sentenced to ten years in prison.

September 20, 1899.—Parliament granted Dreyfus still protesting his innocence.

July 12, 1906.—Court of Cassation annuls sentence and declares him innocent.

PARIS, July 12.—Alfred Dreyfus was today completely acquitted of the charges on which he was condemned as a traitor, dismissed from the army and imprisoned on Devil's Island, and regarding which France has been torn for years by the most bitter political and racial agitation. His vindication was twofold, the Supreme Court first announcing its decision and the Ministry later deciding to present an urgent bill in Parliament restoring Dreyfus to the army, with advanced rank and otherwise giving the government's most ample reparation.

The decision of the court was a foregone conclusion, as exhaustive inquiries had completely demolished the fabric of the accusation against Dreyfus, showing that the real culprit was Major Count Esterhazy. The decision therefore annulled the condemnation of the Rennes courtmartial and ordered that the acquittal be posted and published throughout France.

Tonight the Ministers held a prolonged special session at the palace under President Fallieres and determined on the government's course in carrying out the decision. The text of two bills were formulated, which will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, concerning respectively Dreyfus and Colonel Figueret, with the object of restoring both to the ranks they would have held if they had continuously served in the army. Dreyfus consequently will be nominated a Major, with eventual early promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelship. Figueret will immediately become a Brigadier-General.

Dreyfus' name also will be inscribed on the list for the Legion of Honor, but he will not be directly nominated to the distinction, though probably a decree placing him on the list will shortly appear.

Deputy Breton has given notice of a bill providing for the transference of Emile Zola's remains to the Pantheon with a public ceremony.

COURT ANNOUNCES DECISION.

All Accusations Unfounded and No Cause for New Trial.

PARIS, July 12.—The Supreme Court today announced its decision annulling the condemnation of Dreyfus without a new trial. The effect of the decision is a complete vindication of Dreyfus, entitling him to restoration to his rank in the army as though he had never been accused.

The decision was read by President Judge M. Baillet-Latour, president of the Court of Cassation, immediately on the reassembling of the court at noon. The

Concluded on Page 4.

## HELD AS ACCESSORY IN MURDER OF GEORGE MITCHELL



MRS. MAUDE HURT CREFFIELD.

### CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 88. TODAY'S—Fair and not so warm. North-west winds.

Killing of George Mitchell.

Esther Mitchell shoots her brother George at the Seattle Union depot. Page 1.

Cold-blooded assassination is planned with Mrs. Creffield, widow of Holy Roller chief, as George Mitchell's Page 1.

Mrs. Starr, another sister, receives the news in Portland with a smile. Page 4.

Esther Mitchell's death imbued with the strange teachings of Creffield. Page 6.

Morbid mob at Seattle storms morgue doors to see victim. Page 6.

President Dreyfus declared innocent and will be promoted. Page 1.



## MITCHELL GIRL VERY FANATICAL

Picked by Creffield as His  
Companion Before He Mar-  
ried Maud Hurt.

## SANE ON OTHER SUBJECTS

O. V. Hurt Says He Warned George  
to Leave Seattle as Soon as  
Possible if He Was Ac-  
quitted at Trial.

CORVALLIS, Or., July 12.—(Special).—The feeling of satisfaction felt here over the acquittal of George Mitchell gives place to one of sorrow tonight over the news that the slayer has been slain by the hand of his own sister. The entire population is deeply concerned.

Esther Mitchell left this town for Seattle to join Mrs. Maud Hurt Creffield as soon as the news of the shooting of Creffield was received. On the subject of Holierism she was always the most fanatical of any of Creffield's followers. This was evident in the earlier days of the cult, when she was the most enthusiastic of all who practiced it.

It is well known that it was Esther Mitchell that Creffield originally selected to be his companion, but that the plan was disarranged by her being taken East, after which Creffield married Maud Hurt. Esther Mitchell was the first one to be committed to the Boys' and Girls' Home, having been until that time an inmate for some time of the home of O. V. Hurt.

Esther Mitchell rarely smiles. Then, as now and at all other times, there was a far-away look in her eyes and she had an absorbed air. Little interest was taken in affairs about her. She rarely smiled, and was never gay. In disposition, however, she was kindly and gentle.

"I am not surprised to hear of this terrible affair," said Mr. Hurt tonight. "Esther Mitchell is, as I said in my testimony at Seattle, and have always said, 'off' on this subject. They were all mentally unsound on this religious business, though well-balanced on all other subjects. That a frank notion to avenge Creffield in the same way that he was killed should have seized her or other pronounced followers of the cult is no more than might have been suspected."

## Hurt Had Premonition of Trouble.

"I was with Esther Mitchell and my daughter in Seattle all of Sunday a week ago, and was twice with them when they visited Creffield's grave, but nothing was dropped on either occasion giving any hint of a desire for revenge. But underneath this religious hallucination and controlled by it ran a current of fanaticism that I was familiar with, and which, before I left Seattle, caused me to advise George Mitchell, in case of his acquittal, to leave there at once and come to Portland and there go about his business."

"I felt that something might happen, and in this tragedy of this afternoon my fears are realized. It is a most melancholy affair."

Esther Mitchell was 18 years old last January. While a witness at the Seattle trial, James K. Berry, of this city, was asked by the Mitchell brothers to visit her and ascertain if she would consent to accompany her father and Perry Mitchell to Portland, and there keep house for them.

## Girl Refuses to Go East.

"I made the trip for her, and was kindly and gradually received," said Mr. Berry tonight. "Esther was then with the police matron. When I explained my errand she readily consented to the plan to go to Portland, but stoutly refused to go East. There was nothing in her manner at the time of the interview to lead me to anticipate such trouble as has occurred, although she was angry with her brother for the killing of Creffield, and did not hesitate to say so."

"The fact that she declared after the shooting that she was commanded by Joshua to do it; that she shot her brother in about the same spot that he shot Creffield, show how completely she is under the spell of her religious belief, and in all things connected with religion as crazy as a loon. On all other subjects she is well balanced and intelligent."

## MITCHELL SHOT BY SISTER

(Continued From Page 1.)

dreeds of curious spectators attracted by the shooting thronged the depot, surrounded the jail and fought for admittance at the morgue where Mitchell's body lay. But so far as possible the police kept the crowd away. Chief of Police Wapenstein detailed special squads to drive back the people.

## Bitter Against Frank Hurt.

Perry and Fred Mitchell were brought to the station later, Perry sobbing bitterly, but Fred bearing up under the strain without manifesting emotion. Between his sobs Perry begged that the police relieve Esther of blame, declaring that she was deluded and irresponsible. But he cried for vengeance against Frank Hurt, whom he accused of supplying Esther and Mrs. Creffield with money, and Mrs. Creffield, whom he declared must have inspired the girl.

"Don't blame Esther," he said. "She was not responsible. It's Mrs. Creffield. Esther has been prevailed upon to do this. She thought it was right. When I saw her at the depot she came toward me as though she was glad. She greeted George without saying anything, but in a manner that indicated that she was ready to be reconciled."

"Then she volunteered to walk to the door with us and we started ahead of her with Fred and Esther following. She shot George," he ended with a sob.

Fred Mitchell supplemented the statement with an explanation that he had gone to see Esther this morning to effect a reconciliation. She declared to him again that she felt a deep resentment toward George and did not believe the family had treated her properly in giving family details publicity. But she received

## GROUP OF HOLY ROLLERS, FOLLOWERS OF EDMOND CREFFIELD, AMONG THEM ESTHER MITCHELL



This is an authentic photograph of Edmond Creffield and his followers. Esther Mitchell is the fourth standing from left to right of those standing. A cross mark is placed above her head. Edmond Creffield, the man seated in the front row with the women. Reading from left to right, those seated are: Mrs. Louise Hartley, Miss Olive Sandall, Mrs. Burgess E. Starr, Mrs. Wurtl, Maud Hurt, Creffield, Edmond Creffield, Mrs. O. V. Hurt, Miss Sophie Hartley, Miss Ailie Bray. Those standing, from left to right, are: Sampson Levis, C. E. Brooks, Hattie Starr, Esther Mitchell, Rose Seely, Florence Seely, Mrs. Frank Hurt, Frank Hurt, Edna Seely, Una Baldwin and M. Campbell.

the statement of George and Perry's impending departure with apparent interest.

Perry's Account of Killing.

At that time she did not indicate any intention of going to the depot. Later Perry Mitchell dictated this statement to the Chief of Police:

"At the depot I went to check my grip and when I came back I saw Esther standing behind the pillar there, looking around the crowd, seemingly looking for us."

"Looked as if nothing was the matter. I said: 'Why, Esther?' She said: 'Just came down to see you off.' Just then I motioned for George. He came up and spoke to her (she made the remark to the matron that she wanted to see George), and George shook hands with her there. She said: 'I will walk out to the door with you. I and George walked ahead talking. She dropped back and Fred was by her side. Fred said to her: 'Let me carry your coat.' She had a coat over her arm and seemingly had a gun in her hand. And she said: 'All right, and like a flash, shot him down before we had time to even think.'"

## MITCHELL ACCUSES HURT.

Seattle Police Cannot Accede to Demand for Arrest.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—(Special).—Perry Mitchell, at the police station, accused Frank Hurt of being responsible for the crime, in that he had furnished the women with money. He demanded that he be arrested, but Perry Mitchell had only his own suspicions upon which to base his claims. At that, Chief of Police Wapenstein agreed with him that the entire Holy Roller colony should be picked up but that they are living outside his jurisdiction, the police can do nothing.

Fred Mitchell does not believe the Holy Rollers were contemplating an immediate re-establishment of their colony, for his sister Esther told him, after refusing to go East with her father, that she did not intend to return to the Holy Rollers. But he united with his brother in the demand for a general clean-up of the Holy Roller colony here. If there are any affiliated with the sect in town, they will be arrested by the police.

## Esther is Congratulated.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—(Special).—Late tonight the following telegram was received at the County Jail by William H. Upton, dated at Walla Walla:

"Accept thanks and congratulations and assistance if needed. Talk to your lawyer only."

The telegram was given by the jailers to Miss Mitchell. She read it in silence, and handed back the message without comment. Whom Upton may be to East with her father and Perry Mitchell and the two women will not tell.

## CHRONOLOGY OF CREFFIELD AND HOLY ROLLERISM

Holy Rollerism, as taught by "Joshua" Creffield, had its inception at Corvallis, Or., in the Spring of 1903. Creffield held campmeetings and succeeded in getting a group of followers at once.

Previous to this he had been a Salvation Army worker. He was born in Germany and was a deserter from the German army.

On the night of January 4, 1904, his fanatical teachings had gone to such lengths that indignant fathers and husbands of Corvallis women took him out and gave him a coat of tar and feathers. They gave similar treatment to one of his male followers, C. Brooks. The men were warned that they would be killed should they ever return to Corvallis.

The next day Creffield returned covertly and was secreted by the Hurt women under the floor of their home. Here he dispensed with his clothing, proclaimed himself a prophet of God and carried on his revolting orgies in the name of religion.

July 23, 1904, Creffield's hiding-place became known and he was taken out and put in jail.

In the meantime, Esther Mitchell, because of his influence over her, had been sent to the Boys' and Girls' Home. After being kept there a few weeks, she was sent to her father's home in Illinois. She was not permitted to return to Oregon until Creffield was sent to the penitentiary. Other women, including Mrs. O. V. Hurt, Maud Hurt and Maud Hurt, were sent to the insane asylum for a short time because of Creffield's influence over them while he was secreted under the Hurt residence.

Creffield, a few days after his discovery, was brought to Portland and tried on a statutory charge preferred by Burgess E. Starr, husband of Mitchell's elder sister, a Creffield victim.

In August Creffield was found guilty. He refused to have a lawyer and tried to clear himself by reading passages from the Bible. When found guilty he made no effort to secure leniency, simply stating that, like Christ, he was misunderstood.

Soon after Creffield went to prison his wife, Maud Hurt Creffield, whom he married shortly before being tarred, secured a divorce.

There were no further Holy Roller demonstrations, and seemingly the dangerous cult was broken up.

Early in February of 1905, Creffield's sentence was commuted by good behavior, and he left the state prison, going to California. From there he got in correspondence with his former wife, who had remained with her father, O. V. Hurt, at Corvallis. A reconciliation was effected. Creffield returned to the vicinity of Corvallis and got a number of women and one man, Frank Hurt, to go to a lonely spot on the beach in Lincoln County. His purpose was to found a Holy Roller colony. He made particular efforts to secure Esther Mitchell to his keeping, saying she was to be the mother of a second Christ, who was to be born to the world.

Late in April of this year, Mitchell, after being released from the Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland, where he had been confined with an attack of measles, declared to close friends his intention of killing Creffield. He told several persons God had told him to remove the Holy Roller from the earth for ruining his sisters.

About May 1 Mitchell went to Albany in search of Creffield. While there he saw Maud Hurt Creffield, and by following her learned that Creffield was in Seattle. The Holy Roller prophet had gone there supposedly for the purpose of raising funds for the camp on the coast.

May 1, early in the morning, Creffield and Maud Hurt Creffield, whom he had remarried, started down town to do some shopping. As they passed down First avenue Mitchell stepped suddenly behind Creffield and shot him dead.

Esther Mitchell at once denounced the act, and seemed to care nothing as to the fate of her brother. She maintained this attitude throughout his trial.

July 10, after being on trial for 11 days, Mitchell was acquitted by a jury in the Superior Court, after an hour and 25 minutes of deliberation.

## GOOD-BYE TO THE JAILERS

GEORGE MITCHELL WAS IN A  
VERY CHEERY HUMOR.

Sheriff Smith Says That Esther  
Mitchell Had Threatened  
the Murder.

SEATTLE, July 12.—"Good-by, boys; you've been mighty good to me, and I want to thank you for it. Good-by."

It was these words that George Mitchell said farewell to the jailers at the County Courthouse, 20 minutes before he was shot dead by his own sister. He left the jail for the last time, taking his way toward the Union Depot, where he was to meet his death.

For an hour today Mitchell sat in the office of the jail, chatting with Deputy Sheriff Smith and Larson. It was not as a criminal he talked, say the men who had come to know him and had a deep regard for him, but easily and cheerfully.

Mitchell spent today with Louis Sandall, a friend, who lives on Mercer street. About 2 o'clock he came to the jail to get his razor and knife which had been taken from him during his confinement. He sat down and talked with Larson and Smith for almost an hour, telling them that he intended to go to Portland on the train this afternoon, but said little of his plans.

"He did not mention his sister at all," said Smith tonight. "In fact, I think I never heard him say anything about her. He talked on general matters and was particular to thank us for what we did for him."

"Mitchell was a very unusual prisoner. He was quiet and kind, and in the short time he was here we had come to like him very much. In fact there have been few here whom we cared so much for as that boy. I was sorry to say good-by, though I suppose he was glad to go."

"Well, she threatened it," said Sheriff Lou C. Smith today, when the news reached him of Mitchell's murder at the hands of his sister.

Smith said she had been present when Mitchell shot Creffield and if she had had a gun, she would have killed him," said the Sheriff. "I do not remember to whom she made this statement, but in a well-known fact that she has practically said she would kill her brother under provocation. She was evidently so infatuated with Creffield, so crazed by her brother's dog that the chance to kill him was sought and she took it."

"During her stay in this city, from the beginning of the trial until July 6, Mrs. B. E. Starr, sister of George and Esther Mitchell, roomed at the Stevens hotel."

## STORY TOLD BY EYE-WITNESS

Samuel A. Hering, of This City, Describes Shooting of Mitchell.

A frail, slight woman kissed her brother good-by with every indication of affection, and then, as he turned to leave her, drew a revolver from her dress and shot him down at her feet, such is the scene described by eye-witnesses of the killing of George Mitchell by Esther Mitchell, who arrived from Seattle over the Northern Pacific late last night.

These eyewitnesses were at the Union Depot in Seattle waiting to board the train at the time the fatal shot was fired. They say his parting kiss to his sister was the last act of the murdered man. With the report of the revolver he sank to the floor without a sound and not a muscle twitched as he died.

The incident immediately followed the Mitchell woman, who yielded up her revolver without the slightest protest and submitted to the handcuffs that were put on her wrists. Throughout the sensational scene she acted with surprising calmness, but in a few moments the strain she had been under began to tell on her and she showed signs of nervousness.

Samuel A. Hering, general agent for the Fruitgrowers' Express, with offices in the Lumber Exchange building, was within 50 feet of the couple when the shot was fired. Instantly deserting his grips, as did other passengers who were leaving Seattle on the 4:30 train, he rushed to the spot where Mitchell lay dead in a pool of his own blood.

Mitchell's brother, Perry, bent over him in anguish, instantly calling his name and imploring the dead man to speak to him.

"Those who were nearer the two when the woman fired the shot than Mr. Hering," told me that before Esther Mitchell drew the revolver, she kissed her brother, George, who had bought his ticket and was in the act of taking the train for Portland. As he turned, she shot him through the neck and he dropped without a sound. Then she stood over him, still pointing the pistol at him as if determined to finish her ghastly work if he showed any sign of life. No second shot was necessary.

There were about 500 people in the passenger car at the time of the shooting. Women and children screamed and some women fainted. It was the most sensational affair I have ever seen. But Esther Mitchell, the cause of it all, was the coolest person in the station. She showed no signs of agitation and it was not until the police were ready to take her away that she became somewhat nervous.

"So thoroughly had she planned the shooting and so sure was she of the details that she seemed to be agitated by nothing whatever. It seemed the one great object she had in view was to kill her brother, and having accomplished it, she was content."

From information received there, it seems that Mrs. Starr and Esther Mitchell held conversations over the telephone daily. Mrs. Starr's telephone bill for one day often aggregating 25 cents. She was in the habit of calling up Esther Mitchell or Esther would call her up as often as seven and eight times a day. The conversation was chiefly on the outcome of the trial, but neither committed themselves as to what they thought would be the outcome.

"Mrs. Starr left for Pendleton July 6 with her husband, and previous to their departure Esther Mitchell spoke to her over the telephone, asking her for a loan of some money."

"About how much?" asked Mrs. Starr. "Oh, not a great deal," replied Esther Mitchell. "Just enough to tide me over for a few days and then I'll not need any."

"Her sister asked for an explanation of her remark, but she refused to give it," said George. "Perry and I have decided to remain until tomorrow afternoon." That evening Mr. Mitchell left for Mount Vernon, Ill., his home, accompanied by Perry and George to the depot. The two boys also gave up their rooms at the Stevens at the same time as their father did.

It seemed from the crowd at the morgue that the public must have rushed pell-mell from their homes as soon as the news was known, to view the murdered man's body. From 5 until 9 P. M. the public was permitted to stream through, and then the doors were closed in the faces of a crowd that filled the streets.

The same sympathy that was expressed for Mitchell during the trial was shown as the public gazed at his body. The women showed little charity toward Esther Mitchell in their comments.

## STORY KEPT FROM THOMPSON

Fear of Effect on Slayer of Judge G. M. Emory.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Chester Thompson, the slayer of Judge G. M. Emory, is being kept in ignorance of the murder of George Mitchell. His father and brother visited him in his cell, but they refrained from telling him of the event that has aroused the city, with the knowledge that the news might excite him.

Will H. Thompson, father of Chester, and Oscar, were together at the Court-house this afternoon when the news reached them of Mitchell's death. They were on their way to visit Chester in his cell.

The effect of the news on them was overwhelming. They were deeply affected, so much so that their agitation was noticed by my friends and remarked upon. Oscar and Maurice then went to visit their brother, but were not then accompanied by the aged father. Meanwhile the news ran like wildfire through the Courthouse, reached the jailers and they talked of

## MORBID MOB AT MORGUE

SEATTLE PEOPLE FIGHT TO SEE  
MITCHELL'S BODY.

Attendants and Police Cannot Keep  
Order Except by Allowing  
Feast to Gloating Eyes.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—(Special).—The same crowd of morbidly curious women that thronged the courtroom during the trial of George Mitchell besieged the morgue when Mitchell's body was carried there. Before the morgue attendants could prepare the form of Creffield's slayer for inspection, a mob was fighting at the doors to gain an entrance.

Neither the morgue attendants nor the police could maintain order, and finally the doors had to be thrown open. For four hours the crowd surged through the undertaking parlors of the Bonney-Watson Company, where Mitchell's body lies, and the public that has festered for weeks on the details of Holy Rollerism crowded and fought for a chance to see the man slain because he killed Creffield.

Within ten minutes after the crime the news of Mitchell's murder had swept over the town. Telephonic inquiries came from Green Lake, Rainier Beach and other distant suburbs to the newspaper offices, even before Mitchell's body had been removed by the coroner.

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## Chance for Slayer to Go Free.

Mitchell, having been acquitted of murder on the grounds of insanity and mental aberration having been shown as a family trait, Mrs. Starr believed they figured Esther would be entitled to the same plea and consideration in the event of a trial for murdering her brother.

To incite Esther to this act would have been no difficult task, it is believed. Throughout the trial she condemned her

brother, and when called as a witness for the defense declined to go into Court as did Mrs. Starr. When she did appear she refrained from making any statements that might aid George. Creffield's strange power dominated her mind completely.

When she was removed from Creffield's clutches and taken to the Boys' and

Girls' Home two years ago, the girl persisted in Holy Roller practices, rolling about the floors and remaining up nights to pray. When forced to go back to bed by the matron, she would submit, but at the first opportunity would get out of bed and begin her insane antics again.

Those who know the facts of the case best say it was Creffield's selection of her to become the mother of a second Christ who, Creffield declared, was sent to the earth, that served more than anything else to take away her reason. Because Esther was kept away from the Holy Roller and his followers she became embittered toward all her relatives excepting Mrs. Starr, who shared her beliefs.

"Threatened by Mrs. Creffield. "George should have been on his guard," said Starr. "He had seen enough of Holierism to know that there might be danger. It hardly occurred to me that his own sister would kill him, but I cannot say that I was a great deal surprised when she told him that she would have killed Mitchell had she been armed, when her husband was shot down. She also said she had been carrying a gun in her dress, what she told him that she hid behind the morning of the tragedy. She added that she was not so sure she would not kill him yet. It was not thought, though, she really meant to carry out the act."

"Do you think from what you have seen of them, that these Holy Rollers are insane?" Starr was asked.

"I can't say that I do," was the reply. "They act 'off' on religion, but when they get together and lay their plans they do not talk like crazy people. I believe they feared George's murder out carefully as to who would stand the best chance of getting acquitted by law for killing George. It had been proved that there was insanity in the Mitchell family. In fact, Esther was shown to have been out of her mind. This was one of the things that got Mitchell off. No doubt, Maud and Esther figured this out between them and acted accordingly."

"It is possible they had the advice of Frank Hurt, Maud's brother, who was at the trial. Frank was a Creffield follower right up to the last, and has never yet renounced Holy Rollerism for good. He would not talk much about the case while he was in Seattle, and was not put on the witness stand at all."

"I would not be surprised," concluded Starr, "if they had the financial aid and advice of Sampson Levis, who is said to be trying to take up Creffield's work in British Columbia. He wrote to Maud, a few days before the trial ended, offering her any assistance in his power. It is said he offered to support her if she would join him, but this she denied at the time. Levis was one of Creffield's worst fanatics, and was run out of Corvallis. He was gained to British Columbia. The two Seely sisters, Corvallis girls and Creffield victims, went to British Columbia about the same time."

## IT SAVED MY LIFE

PRaise FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE

Mrs. Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just in Time.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham: I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words."

"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money on medicines besides, but it all failed to help me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep around the house. A last resort I decided to write you and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful that I feel true recovery. I had no instructions, which you sent me free of all charge, I became regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you I would be in my grave today."

"I sincerely trust that this letter may lead every suffering woman in the country to write you for help as I did."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of an organ, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

For 25 years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction, and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Girls' AM Society two years ago, the girl persisted in Holy Roller practices, rolling about the floors and remaining up nights to pray. When forced to go back to bed by the matron, she would submit, but at the first opportunity would get out of bed and begin her insane antics again.

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## SISTER SMILES AT FATEFUL NEWS

Mrs. B. E. Starr Not Perturbed  
at the Murder of Her  
Brother George.

## MAY HAVE KNOWN OF PLOT

Husband of Woman Believes Holy  
Rollers Laid Careful Plans  
for Avenging Death of  
Edmond Creffield.

Mrs. Burgess E. Starr, George Mitchell's married sister, and one of Creffield's most fanatical followers, heard the heart-rending story of how her sister had shot her brother. As her husband broke the news to her at their home at East Main and Seventh streets last evening, there was a struggle of emotions for mastery—and then fanaticism dominated the natural impulses of a sister. Her lips parted in an odd smile.

That her brother killed the loathsome Creffield because of his pernicious power over her did not seem to add to Mrs. Starr's interest in George Mitchell. Creffield's influence seemed to have had the same effect upon her as on Esther—that of poisoning all natural instincts. She is the woman who deserted her babies in the dead of night, and sent Creffield's summons to the barren camp on the Pacific coast, in Lincoln County. Only yesterday morning, when George was expected in the city, she told her husband not to bring him around the house under any circumstances.

Terrible News to Mr. Starr.

Mr. Starr was expecting George Mitchell on the afternoon train that arrives in Portland at 4:30 o'clock. He was keeping a lookout for him, when he heard the news of the tragedy. It was a severe blow to him, and he feared it would



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## "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH"

### SISTER SHOOTS BROTHER

**Esther Mitchell Shoots Down Her  
Brother in Cold Blood After  
Shaking Hands With Him**

**Mrs. Creffield Is Accessory Before the  
Fact, She Having Provided the Gun  
With Which Deed Was Committed**

Seattle, Wash., July 13.—Esther Mitchell shot and killed her brother, George, the slayer of Franz Edmund Creffield, in the union depot, at 4:20 this afternoon, as George and his brother, Perry, were on their way to take a Northern Pacific train for Portland.

Mrs. Mitchell was walking behind the two brothers, in company with a brother, Fred. She had gone to the depot for the purpose of killing

him the left ear, and he died instantly.

#### Brother Leaps Too Late.

As the gun was brought up Fred Mitchell leaped to seize the weapon, but he was too late. He grabbed Esther's arm just after she fired, and the girl collapsed in his arms. She stayed there until depot policemen hurried up and placed her under arrest.

Both Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield, who was arrested at 7 o'clock last night, while on her way back from the cemetery, where "Joshua" Creffield is buried, acknowledged in statements taken before Chief Wapenstein that they had conspired to kill George. Had it been necessary Esther Mitchell was prepared to follow her brother to Portland. It was this insane demand for vengeance that prompted her to refuse to accompany her father on his return to Illinois.

"I killed George because he had killed an innocent man, and because he had ruined my reputation by saying that Creffield seduced me," Esther Mitchell declared, but both her statement and that of Mrs. Creffield indicate that the two had conspired to assassinate.

#### Mrs. Creffield Bought the Gun.

Mrs. Creffield prompted the shooting and she bought the gun with which it was done. It had been agreed between them that the first one seeing George should slay him.

George and Perry Mitchell were to have gone to Portland last night. In fact, George had made all arrangements to meet certain newspaper men upon his arrival. At the last moment, however, L. T. Sander, who testified in George's behalf at the trial, asked George and Perry to spend the night as his guests at Southeast Seattle, where a small group of Holy Rollers, including Frank Hurt and his wife, reside. They did so.

Today Fred Mitchell saw his sister and he told her that the departure of his brothers had been delayed. He told her that they would leave Seattle at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. She took the gun Mrs. Creffield had purchased, and went to the depot to meet them.

#### Esther Takes Brother's Hand.

Perry Mitchell saw his sister standing near a pillar when he checked his grips. She had been seated near the center of the room watching for the three boys, and had arisen when he passed. Perry greeted her, and a moment later signaled to George, whom Esther had not seen. He approached and without words the brother and sister shook hands.

Esther offered to accompany the brothers to their waiting train, and the four started down the aisle toward the door. George and Perry Mitchell were in front, with Fred and Esther walking a short distance behind. Fred was at the side of Esther, but about two feet distant. She was carrying a cape thrown over her left arm, and beneath it was concealed the revolver.

Fred offered to carry the cape as the group passed down the aisle and reached for it. As he took it from Esther's arm she whipped the revolver into her right hand, raised the gun and fired. George dropped, killed instantly.

#### Mugger Collapses After Crime.

Esther fell back as Fred Mitchell reached for her revolver and sat down into his lap with her arms about his neck. Fred had wrested the gun from her, but too late to prevent the killing.

By a curious coincidence Officer Hart, the man who arrested Mitchell when he killed Creffield, was the depot policeman who took Esther into custody for slaying her brother. Hurt turned her over to Officer Mason. To Mason the girl said, answering a question:

"I am George Mitchell's sister, and I shot him."

"Why did you do it?" asked Mason. "I will make my statement later on," said the girl calmly. She did not show any emotion.

Miss Mitchell was hurried to the police station, while the body of George Mitchell lay on the depot floor, awaiting the coroner. About the time Esther had reached the station George's body was carried from the station toward the morgue. Hundreds of curious spectators, attracted by the shooting, thronged the depot, surrounded the jail and fought for admittance at the morgue where Mitchell's body lay.

But so far as possible the police kept the crowd away. Chief of Police Wapenstein detailed special squads to drive back the people.

#### Bitter Against Frank Hurt.

Perry and Fred Mitchell were brought to the station later. Perry sobbing bitterly, but Fred bearing up under the strain without manifesting emotion. Between his sobs Perry begged the police to relieve Esther of blame, declaring that she was deluded and irresponsible. But he cried for vengeance against Frank Hurt, whom he accused of supplying Esther and Mrs. Creffield with money, and, Mrs. Creffield, whom he declared must have inspired the girl.

"Don't blame Esther," he said. "She was not responsible. It's Mrs. Creffield. Esther had been prevailed upon to do this. She thought it was right. When I saw her at the depot she came toward me as though she was glad. She greeted George without saying anything, but in a manner that indicated that she was ready to be reconciled."

"Then she volunteered to walk to the door with us, and we started ahead of her, with Fred and Esther following. She shot George," he ended with a sob.

Fred Mitchell supplemented the statement with an explanation that he had gone to see Esther that morning to effect a reconciliation. She declared to him again that she felt a deep resentment toward George and did not believe the family had treated her properly in giving family details publicly. But she received the statement of George and Perry's intending departure with apparent interest.

#### Perry's Account of Killing.

At that time she did not indicate any intention of going to the depot. Later Perry Mitchell dictated this statement to the chief of police:

"At the depot I went to check my grip, and when I came back I saw Esther standing behind the pillar there, looking around the crowd, seemingly looking for us."

"Looked as if nothing was the matter. I said: 'Why, Esther.' She said: 'I just came down to see you off.' Just then I motioned for George. He came up and spoke to her (she made the remark to the matron that she wanted to see George), and George shook hands with her there. She said: 'I will walk out to the door with you. I and George walked on ahead, talking. She dropped back, and Fred was at her side. Fred said to her: 'Let me carry your coat.' She had a coat over her arm, and seemingly had a gun in her hand. And she said: 'All right,' and, like a flash, shot him down, before we had time to even think."

Seattle, July 13.—Careful watch is being kept today over Esther Mitchell, who yesterday afternoon shot and killed her brother, George, and Mrs. Creffield, who, it is believed, was the instigator of the crime, as it is feared they will commit suicide. The police are still looking for Frank Hurt, brother of Mrs. Creffield. Hurt is believed to have had much to do with the plot to kill Mitchell.

Portland, Or., July 13.—Mrs. Burgess Starr, sister of Esther and George Mitchell, who left her babies and husband to follow Creffield, after Creffield's release from prison, where he served a term of two years on account of his intimacy with her, is rejoicing over the crime. She says: "I am glad Esther did it; it is only a just retribution."

She believes Creffield will rise from the grave, open the prison, and set up a kingdom of Holy Rollerism on earth.

Seattle, July 13.—It developed today that the police matron knew Mrs. Creffield and Esther Mitchell carried revolvers, but did not take the precaution to notify the police. Further murders in connection with the case is now feared.

#### Contracts Awarded.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte today awarded half the armor plate contract for the battleships South Carolina and Michigan to the Midvale Steel Company, and gave one-fourth to each of the so-called trust companies, the Carnegie and Bethlehem.

### JUMPS ON THE KAISER

**Says He Should Have Granted  
General Amnesty on the  
Birth of Grandson**

Berlin, July 13.—The national Zeitung, usually regarded as the Kaiser's mouthpiece, severely attacks him personally for not granting general amnesty upon the occasion of the birth of his grandson. It says: "The Kaiser cannot interpret, or wilfully ignores public sentiment."

### BRYAN TALKS PEACE

London, July 13.—Bryan said: "I am much interested in Haldane's speech yesterday. I believe his scheme will mean a general reduction of all armies. I am much opposed to any increase in the armament of America or any other country. What is needed is the application of intelligent principles in the organization of an efficient force."

#### Bryan Talks Peace.

London, July 13.—Bryan and Haldane dined together today, and discussed plans for disarmament by all the nations.

#### Motor Boat Cruise Starts.

New York, July 13.—A large fleet of motor boats of every description is gathering off the Manhattan Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, L. I., to take part in the long ocean cruise of the American Power Boat Association, which will start from Port Washington tomorrow afternoon. The shippers of the craft are today the guest of the Manhattan Bay Yacht Club. Tomorrow the run will be to the Norwalk Yacht Club. On Sunday the boats will reach Thimble Island. On Monday, New London, Conn. On Tuesday, Newport. On Thursday, Block Island, and next Friday, Shelter Island. The cruise will officially end at Shelter Island at sunset on July 21, at the lowering of the committee flag.

#### Blown Up With Dynamite.

Chicago, July 13.—Frank Pappallo, Louis Pappallo and B. Frank, Italian laborers, were killed and three others badly injured this morning by an explosion of dynamite under the shanty in which they lived at a stone quarry. The dynamite shed was 800 feet from the sleeping quarters. It is supposed that ill feeling between foreigners led to the use of dynamite.

The heavy door of the dynamite shed was found pried open, apparently with a crowbar. Frank's body was discovered hanging by the clothing in a tree above the shed.

#### Biggs No Doubt Killed Her.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 13.—The safety deposit in the vault belonging to Biggs was drilled open this morning. Two thousand dollars in bills, Miss Ellison's watch, a deed to lands in Washington state and other currency, making a total in cash of \$3000, was found.

#### No More Bull Beef.

Stockholm, Sweden, July 13.—The quartermaster of the Karlskrona regiment has ordered that American corned beef be eliminated from their supply. It is supposed other regiments will follow the same plan immediately.

#### Hanged a "Nigger."

Newport News, Va., July 13.—Andrew Davenport, a negro, was hanged today for the murder of William Thomas. He denied his guilt to the last.

No Place Worse Than Home. Cleveland, O., July 13.—It is announced that Rockefeller will not return this summer to his home here.

### MORMONS TO FIGHT THE LAW

**Polygamy Owed Short Line  
Bossed by Apostle Eccles  
Against the People**

Salt Lake, July 13.—The Oregon Short Line legal force leaves here to attend a conference and council of the Hariman lines in Chicago Monday, to outline a plan to resist the amendments to the interstate commerce law.

#### Burns and Schreck to Fight.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 13.—Tommy Burns, who claims to be the heavy-weight champion of the world, and a ten-round mill before the Wabash Athletic Club of this city tonight. The meeting will be at catch weights and the men are to receive 60 per cent of the gross receipts. Both men are said to be in fine condition and an interesting battle is expected.

#### Washing Some Dirty Linen.

Chicago, July 13.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, testified in support of his daughter, Alice M. Ellis, today in her suit for divorce from Jerome A. Ellis, a clubman, and head of a railway supply house. Ripley testified he believed the charges that Ellis had lived with Pauline Robson, introducing her as his wife.

#### Rioters Are Cowards.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Workingmen and their sympathizers this morning marched toward the winter palace, carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs. They refused to obey the orders to disperse. The police charged, and two workmen were killed and many hurt. The remainder scattered.

#### Dreyfus Alright.

Paris, July 13.—The chamber passed the Dreyfus reinstatement by a vote of 437 to 42. Picquarts met with opposition from the socialist deputy, striking a nationalist in the heat of debate. The government was finally sustained by a majority of over 300.

#### Drew Their Tread Stabbers.

Paris, July 13.—Paul Camagnac, Jr., and Lieutenant Andre, son of General Andre, fought with swords this morning. Andre was wounded. Andre assumed the responsibility in defense of his father's attack in his memoirs upon Camagnac's father.

#### Barbers Get Spunky.

Ogden, Utah, July 13.—Seventy barbers in this city refuse to obey the orders of the state board to appear for examination as to their ability. The board threatens to close up the shops, and compel every man in this city to shave himself.

#### Must Show Up.

Boston, July 13.—District Attorney Morgan has announced his intention of investigating railroad, gas and electric companies in reference to their attitude toward the statutes.

#### Troops Good Medicine.

Cody, Wyo., July 13.—Trouble among the laborers is settled. A company of state troops marched into the camp of a hundred belligerent workmen, and the rioters surrendered.

#### Girl Killed Aboard.

Sevastopol, Russia, July 13.—It is creditably stated that Choukine's assassin was a girl disguised as a sailor. There have been no arrests.

#### Baptists Meet in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—Delegates to the Baptist Young People's Society commenced today. At 5:30 this morning prayer meetings in Convention hall.

**Dr. J. F. Cook** Moved to 356 Liberty street, where he will meet all old and new patients. For any disease, call on Dr. J. F. Cook. Consultation free.

## CHICAGO STORE

PEOPLES BARGAIN HOUSE

Little Prices and Quick Selling  
is the order for  
**THIS GREAT SALE**

Our idea of doing business is to sell lots of goods. We want to make six sales to our competitors' one. By doing that we can sell our goods cheaper and always have new goods to show our customers. That is the reason we have built up such an enormous business in such a short time. FRESH NEW DRY GOODS offered at prices you never heard of before on the Pacific Coast. Read on:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 90c Wash Crystal Cord Silk, yd. 19c                                      | Ladies' 10c Black Stockings, pair 5c                       |
| 90c Wash India Silks, all colors   | Ladies' 18c Past Black Stockings, pair 10c                 |
| 90c Dress Taffeta Silks, all colors, yard 23c                            | Ladies' 25c White Lace Stockings, pair 15c                 |
| 90c Silk Finished Velveteens, yard 49c                                   | Children's Stockings, 9c, 10c, 15c, and 19c pair.          |
| 90c Silver Gray Panama Dress Goods, yard 39c                             | Best Darning Cotton, ball, 1c                              |
| 90c Silver Gray Panama Dress Goods, yard 35c                             | Best Sans Silk, ball, 2c                                   |
| 90c Silver Gray Panama Dress Goods, yard 30c                             | Ladies' \$3.50 Trimmed Sailor Hats, each \$1.95            |
| 90c White Lisle Dress Goods, yard 18c                                    | Ladies' Sewed Dress Suits, \$4.50, \$6.50 and \$9.90.      |
| 90c 13c and 10c Dimities and Lawns, yard 5c                              | Ladies' 95c White Shirtsuits, 49c                          |
| 90c Best Standard Calico, yard, 4c                                       | Ladies' \$1.50 White Shirtsuits 95c                        |
| 90c Remnants of Dress Goods half price, 50c                              | Ladies' \$1.50 White Pk Dress Skirts, 95c                  |
| 90c Dress Ginghams, yd., 51c   | Ladies' \$6.50 Covert Jackets, Price \$3.45                |
| 90c Black Lace Striped Dress Goods, yard 18c                             | Suits, Jackets, Coats and Millinery all at Special Prices. |
| 90c White Lace Striped Dimities, yard 9c                                 | Ladies' 50c Shopping Bags, price 25c                       |
| 90c Moreon Skirting, all colors, yard 39c                                | Sweil Belts, 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c and up.                    |
| 90c 13c Lace Striped Curtain Swims, yard 41c                             | No. 40 Fancy 15c Neck Ribbons, yard 10c                    |
| Small prices on Skirting and Muslins.                                    | 15c Fine Embroidered Neck Collars, 9c                      |
| 1.00 White Bed Spreads, 69c  | Children's 50c Percale Dresses, 25c                        |
| 90c Bleached Table Damask, yard 25c                                      | Children's 50c Chambray Dress, 49c                         |
| 90c Satin Finish Table Damask, yard 35c                                  | 75c Lace Curtains, pair 43c                                |
| 90c Towels, 4c; 10c Towels, 6 1/2c; 15c Towels, 8 1/2c; 15c Towels, 10c. | \$1.25 Lace Curtains, pair 75c                             |
| 90c Heavy Towels, 11c  | \$1.50 Lace Curtains, pair 95c                             |
| 90c Heavy Towels, 11c  | Ladies' White Undershirts, 49c, 75c and 95c                |
| 90c Heavy Towels, 11c  | Ladies' Corset Covers, 9c, 10c, 15c and 25c                |
| 90c Heavy Towels, 11c  | Ladies' 75c Girdle Corsets, pair 30c                       |

SALEM'S GREATEST GROWING STORE

**McEVoy Bros.** Corner of Commercial and Court Streets

# The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XIX.-No. 3

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1906.

R. F. IRVING, Editor and Proprietor

## ODDS AND ENDS

FOR  
AUGUST.

Our store has many bargains in Odds and Ends, and lots of Staple Goods just the things to look after this month.....

If you need a misses shoe, size 1½ to 2½ see our line for Fifty cents.

All our Spring Wash Fabrics at a big sacrifice in former price.....

Sewing Machines, Trunks,  
Valices, Window Shades,  
Carpets, Linoleum,  
Matting and Rugs,  
Many other articles  
That we are now offering that will pay to investigate.

Call and See

**J. H. HARRIS.**  
Corvallis, Oregon

No Prizes go with our

**Chase & Sanborn High Grade COFFEE**

In fact nothing goes with our coffee but cream, sugar and

**SATISFACTION**

**P. M. ZIEROLF.**

Sole agent for

**Chase & Sanborn High Grade COFFEE**

## New Sporting Goods Store.

A new and complete line consisting of

Bicycles, Guns, Ammunition,  
Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Supplies,  
Knives, Razors, Hammocks, Bicycle Sundries

In fact anything the sportsman need can be found at my store.  
Bicycles and Guns for rent. General Repair Shop.  
All Work Guaranteed.

**M. M. LONG'S**

Ind. Phone 126. Corvallis, Oregon.

## HOME-SEEKERS

If you are looking for some real good bargains in Stock, Grain, Fruit and Poultry Ranches, write for our special list, or come and see us. We take pleasure in giving you all the reliable information you wish, also showing you over the country.

**AMBLER & WATTERS**

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance  
Corvallis and Philomath, Oregon.

## TROOPS MUTINY

FIVE HUNDRED SLAIN IN  
BATTLE BY REBELS.

Sailors Join Soldiers Repulsing Loyalists Who Attempt to Capture Seized Forts—Infantry for Czar but Artillery Deverts to Rebels.

Helsingfors, Finland, July 31.—The most serious outbreak in the Russian empire since the dissolution of the duma occurred today when the garrison at Sveaborg, the fortress which guards the entrance to the harbor of this city, mutinied and seized the fort. The soldiers ashore and the sailors in the fleet are affected. Older troops were called out to quell the mutineers and a fight ensued between the two factions in which the loyalists were defeated with a loss of 500 men. Fighting continues, one of the warships bombarding the fortress.

The mutineers were joined by the artillery and the sailors on most of the ships in the fleet in the harbor. The infantry remained loyal, but the sailors refused to fire on the soldiers, who now control the ships.

When the garrison mutinied this morning the artillerymen ashore were prevailed upon to join the mutineers. The older troops were called out to quell the mutiny, but volleys from the artillery killed or wounded 500. Officers and families are fleeing from the fortress to this city and the soldiers are deserting to the revolutionists.

During the battle between the mutineers and the loyalists the officers of the fleet attempted to bombard the fortress. This attempt was futile on most of the warships, for the sailors promptly mutinied, placing the fleet at the disposal of the insurrectionists.

Privates of the Finnish R. D. Guards, who are of social democratic faith, and proclaimed a general strike and labor agitators have been sent in haste to the provinces and are now working among the people stirring them to an uprising.

Stores have been seized by the mutineers and the fortress is stocked for a lengthy engagement. Their apparent plan is to be prepared for a siege if necessary. Their position is considered practically impregnable so long as the sympathy of the sailors remains with them, and they are safe from serious attack from the harbor.

Sveaborg is entirely in the hands of the mutineers, who now have in their possession every kind of armament.

Horrible scenes occurred during the fierce fighting. The heaviest artillery was used during the conflict.

Colonel Nataroff was bayoneted. He begged for transportation to the hospital, promising forgiveness in exchange. Instead he was stored and thrown into the water with a stone tied around his neck.

New York, July 31.—At least two transcontinental lines promise to inaugurate a novelty within a month which will not only be a boom to actors and actresses but to the general traveling public as well. This novelty will be a theatre car.

Impressed by a hearty reception given stage folk, who on several occasions while crossing the middle west and Rockies have entertained passengers with scenes from various plays, arrangements are being made whereby certain transcontinental trains will carry coaches in which stage, curtains and facilities for actors will be installed.

The players who appear will get minimum rates, or perhaps free passage and certain charges will be made for admission to the theatre car for performances.

Mayfield, Ky., July 31.—The hanging of Allen Matthias, the negro who criminally assaulted Miss Ethel McClain last Wednesday night, took place at 8 o'clock to night in a legal manner in the yard of the county jail. Fully 10,000 people were on the scene, but only a few hundred could see the execution. The fence had been torn down by the enraged citizens, while the trial was going on.

It was only 50 minutes after the time the jury was sworn in that the negro was pronounced dead.

Matthias arrived at 6.40 o'clock to night from Louisville in charge of a deputy sheriff and company of militia from Hopkinsville. The local military met the train and the prisoner was marched to the courthouse. Several attempts were made to get the negro and twice he was in the possession of the mob, but the soldiers finally succeeded in forcing their way with their prisoner into the courthouse, where the negro's trial was at once begun.

There were rumors tonight that another negro in jail from Hickman county, charged with a similar offense, was to be lynched, but it is understood that he was spirited away.

On Thursday last Matthias, brutally outraged a telephone girl while the latter was on her way home. The inhuman brute made good a temporary escape, but was captured near Paducah, taken to that place and later taken to Louisville.

Matthias, when arraigned, was asked if he had anything to say. He replied:

"I want some one to pray for me."

W. S. Fox, a local attorney, was appointed to defend the negro. To the question, "Guilty or not guilty?" Matthias replied "Guilty."

The jury was ordered to its room and, after being out 20 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at death. Matthias was removed to the jail and in a few minutes placed on the scaffold and executed.

It was the most dramatic legal execution that ever occurred in Kentucky, and while supposed to be private, was witnessed by nearly 10,000.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Board of trade men have taken great interest in the Thaw case and in the absence of other excitement have made a book on the outcome of the trial. Liberal odds are given on acquittal, conviction or disagreement of the jury and the sentence in case of conviction. A number of bets were placed to day at the following odds:

Disagreement, 1 to 3.  
Acquittal, 3 to 5.  
Guilty, 2 to 1.  
Death penalty, 10 to 1.  
Life imprisonment, 5 to 1.  
Short imprisonment, 7 to 8.

A number of small bets were registered, which shows that the grain brokers do not care to take much risk on the problem of a man's life and death. The long odds are not inviting and many of the wagers were on short quotations, indicating that a majority are of the opinion that he will be acquitted or that the jury will disagree.

Enterprise, Or., Aug. 1. In spite of the fact that Wallawa county went dry in the June election it is expected that saloons will be opened again soon. By the initiative proceedings under the laws of Oregon the voters of the state passed a law in June giving the power to incorporate cities and towns of amending their own charters. It is now argued by the liquor men that under this law a city or town may amend its charter and grant license to sell liquor and that the saloons may do business under such license without being subject to punishment.

St. Louis, July 31.—A special to the P. S. D. patron from Mound City, Ill., says negroes are gathering there, anticipating an attack on the jail by whites to lynch Sam McDonald, who killed Homer Morris during a picnic near Ulin, Saturday. Threats by whites have caused much excitement, and a bloody clash is probable if the latter attempt to mob McDonald. An attempt at lynching was made when officers brought McDonald to the county jail here from Perks. The mob was foiled by deputies, who placed the negro in a vehicle and drove into the country until the excitement had cooled down.

Galveston's Sea Wall.

makes life now as safe in that city as on the higher uplands. E. W. Goodloe, who resides on Dutton St., in Waco, Tex., needs no sea wall for safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption the past five years and it keeps me well and safe. Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone. Cures chronic Coughs, La Grippe, Croup, Whooping Cough and prevents Pneumonia. Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at Allen & Woodward's drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free."

## PLEADS NOT GUILTY

ESTHER MITCHELL APPEARS  
WORN AND HAGGARD  
BUT SMILING BEFORE  
COURT.

Courtroom Crowded with morbid-Minded Men and Women—Girl Has Portland Friends. Other News.

Seattle, July 21.—Smiling at news just brought here that her two brothers, Fred and Perry Mitchell, would befriend her at her trial, Esther Mitchell stood before Superior Judge Griffin this morning and entered a plea of not guilty to the information which charges her with murder in the first degree for killing her brother, George Mitchell. A few minutes before she was ordered by Prosecuting Attorney Macintosh to enter her plea, her counsel A. E. Clark, of Portland, told her that her brothers would aid her to the best of their ability.

The tired and haggard look on the girl's face was at once replaced by a look of pleasure and still smiling she entered her plea, uttering the words "not guilty" in a sharp, clear voice.

Long before 9:30 o'clock, the time set for her arraignment, the courtroom of department No. 5 was crowded with morbid-minded men and women. A large number of women were present to see the girl who had killed her brother who had taken another's life to protect her virtue. The majority of women spectators were young and a few well-known young women gaily dressed were present to gratify their morbid desires by gazing at the unfortunate murderers.

When Esther Mitchell entered the courtroom a whisper spread through the room. Women craned forward in their seats to catch a glimpse of her form, and men and women not so fortunate as to have obtained a seat pushed and struggled to gain a better view of her. If the girl was aware of the curious eyes focused upon her she did not show it. With a quick step and her eyes fixed vacantly she took her seat. Not once in the hour she sat there did she change her position or show any attention to the crowd that was staring at her.

As soon as Esther Mitchell had entered her plea her lawyer, A. E. Clark, demanded a separate trial for her. The court ordered it granted and it rests with Prosecuting Attorney Macintosh to determine whether Mrs. Creffield or Esther

Mitchell shall first face the jury.

A. E. Clarke, who represented the girl in court, declares that he was retained to defend her by Portland friends of the girl. He refused, however to divulge the name of the persons, saying that he would do it at a later day. Lawyer Clarke declares that Perry and Fred Mitchell will come to Seattle to attend the trial of their sister and will do all they can to save her from suffering the penalty of the law.

Mr. Clarke said: "Perry and Fred Mitchell tell me they have nothing but kindly feelings for their unfortunate sister."

New York, Aug. 1.—Yielding to the persuasion of her son, Harry Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw today dispensed with the services of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, whom she had retained to conduct the defense of the young man on the charge of murdering Stanford White. Following a family council held last night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Carnegie, at Roslyn, L. I., at which Mrs. Harry Thaw was present, Mrs. William Thaw this afternoon sent the following letter to Messrs. Hartbridge & Peabody, No. 149 Broadway, all documents, letters, notes, memoranda, data and all papers you have for me, and a full statement of your account.

After fully considering the question I have decided that my son's position is the right one. Will you therefore kindly deliver to Messrs. Hartbridge & Peabody, No. 149 Broadway, all documents, letters, notes, memoranda, data and all papers you have for me, and a full statement of your account. Thanking you for your courteous attention to my wishes during the past two weeks, I remain, etc.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—Floyd Carmichael, a negro about 22 years old, who was identified by Miss Annie Poole, of Lakewood, a suburb of Atlanta, as the man who assaulted her early today, was shot in front of the Poole residence in sight of his victim this afternoon by a posse which had captured him. After he had been shot there were cries of "burn him," but the county police, arriving at this time, prevented such action.

About 10 o'clock this morning, while returning from a visit to a neighbor, Miss Poole, who is 15 years old, was attacked by the negro and choked until unconscious. When the alarm was given, a posse quickly formed, but it was not until late in the afternoon that the negro was captured and brought into Miss Poole's presence. She identified him, a volley of shots rang out and the negro fell fatally wounded.

Two members of the posse, W. E. Johnson and T. M. Poole, were accidentally hit by stray bullets. Johnson was shot through the arm

Continued on page 4.

# Royal Baking Powder

## Absolutely Pure

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

In baking powder Royal is the standard, the powder of highest reputation; found by the United States Government tests of greatest strength and purity.

It renders the food more healthful and palatable and is most economical in practical use.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy alum powders because they are "cheap." Yet some of the cheapest made powders are sold to consumers at the highest price.

Housekeepers should stop and think. Is it not better to buy the Royal and take no chances—the powder whose goodness and honesty are never questioned?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion by an alum-phosphate or other adulterated powder to save a few pennies?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

# ESTHER MITCHELL MURDERESS IS EXECRATED

Seattle.—Is there another girl on earth as friendless as Esther Mitchell, 18 years old?

Not a soul will say a kind word for her. No lawyer will take her case. Not a newspaper will publish a line in her defense. Not a woman will come forward to cheer her up one particle.

"And," say the men of two states, Washington and Oregon, "it serves her right."

Esther Mitchell killed her brother. He had just been acquitted on a charge of murder himself; he dared take the life of "Joshua" Creffield, head of the sect of Holy Rollers. This religious pervert, this fanatic, this arch-conspirator against family and home, had a peculiar fascination over women. He took wives away from husbands, mothers away from babies, sweethearts away from lovers, daughters away from fathers, sisters away from brothers.

Creffield took Esther Mitchell away from her father and her brothers. He told her that she was to be the mother of the second Christ. And she believed. She left her home; she sat at the right hand of Creffield at the wild goings-on of the Holy Rollers. She forgot everything.

The brother begged her to come home. She refused. He knew the fate of other girls like herself who had joined the Holy Rollers. So he saved her from that fate. He killed Creffield, the man who said he was immortal.

And Esther Mitchell killed her brother in the very self-same way because he killed the man whom she took to be the personification of God upon earth, says a correspondent of the New York World. In cold truth, on the other hand, Satan could have learned much from Creffield. And, for this very reason, the girl who killed her brother because he killed the man she believed to be divine has not a friend on earth.

Once a Salvationist.

Once upon a time Franz Edmund Creffield was a Salvation Army officer. Three years ago he dropped that and started a sect of his own. He gathered about him a little company of followers on Kiger island, in the Columbia river, Oregon. Most of them came from the town of Corvallis and the little hamlets in the neighborhood. Esther Mitchell was then a girl, just 15. She became one of his first converts. Her sister, Mrs. Burgess Starr, also forsook her husband for the man Creffield. Maud Hurt was his third convert, or rather victim. She married him.

"I am to be the father of the second Christ!" he proclaimed, and they believed him.

More and more the women flocked to Creffield. Then the law took a hand and he was sent to the penitentiary for a second term. Most of his victims went insane after that and, one by one, were sent to asylums and re-rents. A few recovered. Nothing daunted, after serving his term Creffield started in again. Once more Mrs. Starr and Esther Mitchell, now a beautiful girl of 18, came at his bidding. They ran away from their homes to do it.

And George Mitchell, a farmer boy of 20, made up his mind that he would save them if he could. Other men who had suffered in the same way went with him to find Creffield. They were armed and they meant to kill.

George Mitchell was the first to run down the man. He heard that this self-styled "Joshua" was in Seattle. He came here; he found him in the heart of the town.

There was just one shot. Creffield fell dead with a bullet through the middle of his brain. The whole state was aflame with joy at the deed. Citizens who had suffered at Creffield's hands hailed young Mitchell as their deliverer. Corvallis raised a handsome fund to defend the young man.

**Honorably Acquitted.**

The boy was put on trial. His technical defense was emotional insanity. But his attorneys did not attempt to disguise the fact that this plea was simply a legal loophole. To the 12 jurors was told the whole sad story of the Holy Rollers. They needed no more. George Mitchell was honorably acquitted. It could not have been otherwise.

George Mitchell was hailed as a hero when he was formally discharged from custody. He was offered a position in Portland, and there he made up his mind to go. The three brothers and Esther were gathered at the station here in Seattle.

"I want to make up with George," said the girl to her brother Perry. He called her brother. The girl shook hands with the man who had protected her and said: "I came down to see you off."

**Shot Down by Sister.**

She had a coat on her arm and asked Perry to hold it for her. It concealed a revolver. She raised it, fired and George Mitchell fell over dead. The sister calmly took her seat on a bench and waited for the police to come and arrest her.

"I tried to shoot him in the same place that he shot Mr. Creffield," she said, quite calmly. "I knew that if he could kill Joshua I could kill George by hitting him in the same spot."

After the shooting Esther Mitchell was perfectly calm. She said that the killing had been entirely right. She contended that as long as the law would not punish her brother for killing "a holy man" she had a perfect right to do so.

"Some one had to do it," she said, with a smile, "and I was the best person."

Outside the county jail a crowd was clamoring for her life. There were

The two had it all planned between them. Mrs. Creffield wished Esther success when they parted, the girl to go to the railway station to kill her brother, the woman to go to the cemetery to pray over her husband's grave. She called upon his spirit to make the girl's aim certain.

**The Holy Rollers.**

This sect of the Holy Rollers has set these two states of the North Pacific coast by the ears. Creffield founded it in September, 1903. He taught some of Ruskin's theories about plain living and high thinking, and many women became his followers. But all this high-sounding talk was only a mask for what was to come. Soon Creffield was revealed in his true colors.

"I am Creffield no longer," he announced, "but the apostle Joshua reincarnated. I am Christ's equal; I am another Christ."

When he had things as he wanted them, he ordered the women to leave their families and follow him. Many of them did so. His followers were taught that to obtain atonement for their sins they must roll at his feet.

The women were taught that it was



even cries of "Lynch her, lynch her!"

But this friendless girl sat cool and collected and made this statement, though she was notified that it might be used against her.

"I am not insane. Before I killed my brother Mrs. Creffield and I talked it over. We knew the law would punish us, and after my arrest I told the chief of police everything. Mr. Creffield was a holy man. My brother was of the world and was defiled. It was only right that George Mitchell should be punished for what he did. The law set him free. I know my brother escaped punishment by saying he was insane. But I will not do such a thing. I will tell them I am sane. He told them he was insane and got free, but he didn't enjoy his liberty long, did he?"

**Has Not a Friend in Seattle.**

"Hang her!" is the terse verdict of the men and women of Seattle. She has not a friend in all the town. Not even the hysterical women who enjoy visiting a wife-murderer or a man who has killed his mother will go near the girl.

"Not for any amount," said one of the representative lawyers of Seattle, when asked if he would defend the girl.

Creffield's widow is in the county jail. She frankly admits that she induced Esther Mitchell to kill her brother.

sinful to wear anything save a light wrapper. They were forbidden to sit on chairs or lie on beds. They slept on the floor and sat on the floor. Men, women and children slept in one large room together. Sacrificial fires became a part of the religion. Dogs and cats were burned alive as a sacrifice to God. On one occasion a woman was caught trying to make a living sacrifice of a child.

Once indignant citizens tarred and feathered Creffield and one Brooks, a male follower. Brooks disappeared. The women took in Creffield and cleaned him. He went to Portland. There Burgess Starr had him arrested and he had to do two years. Then his women followers were declared insane, one after the other, and were sent to asylums. But when Creffield came out it was the same story all over again.

And so followed the man's death at the hands of the brother of the girl he had wronged.

To-day Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield, who was Maud Hurt, both glory in their deed. They think it a martyrdom for their religion. They rejoice that they have not a friend in the world, for they do not care for friends.

"They may do what they want with me," says Esther Mitchell, the friendless, "for I have only done my duty."

ters find their grave upon its surface and the flowers which dip their heads into the streams turn into petrified images of themselves, counterfeiting nature in stone, even to their slender petals.

"The fall from the top of the cliff into the valley is, in some cases, abrupt and steep and in others gradual in the latter a succession of basins has been formed descending the slopes in ever-diminishing size, as the waters in their descent have overflowed from one rim to another. Stalactites depend from the top of the cliff, and formations like gigantic beehives glimmer in the sun. Seen from a distance the very waters appear to have been caught and turned to rock as they flowed and noiseless waterfalls of stone take the place of the liquid element."

**Big Game.**

"I haven't noticed any mosquito netting around," remarked the visitor who was making his first trip to Swampville-on-the-Sound.

"No," answered Mr. Summering, proudly, "we use mouse-traps."—*Litt.*

## SURPRISED OLD MAN HYNES.

President's Message Unlike Anything He Had Ever Heard.

"Davy," said the old man Hynes to his young nephew the other morning, "they say the president has sent a special message to congress, and it's in the papers this morning. I've lost my glasses and wish you'd read it to your poor old uncle."

Davy was just ready to go out and play ball with the boys, but being a dutiful lad he turned back and picked up the paper and began:

"During the past year 22,326 new applications for army and navy pensions have been filed, and it has been discovered that kerosene will answer for piano polish if rubbed on with a red woolen rag. It also cleanses and preserves from the ravages of insects."

"Lord save me, but I never heard a president's message start out that way before!" gasped the old man.

"But they can start most any old way, can't they?" replied Davy, and he went on to read:

"During the year 3,264,657 acres of the public domain have been given over to the railroads, and you will save money by patronizing Brown's shoe-store. Great bargains in shop-worn goods. Come to the red front store."

"By gum, Davy, but does the message read that way!" exclaimed the old man.

"You can read for yourself and see."

"I never heard of a president puffing a shoemaker before, but maybe I'm getting behind the age. Go on."

"There are 17,422 survivors of the Mexican war, all of whom are on the pension rolls, and Parker & Taylor have just received another lot of those colored shirts at 75 cents. They are the equal of any one dollar shirt bought elsewhere."

"Hold on, Davy—Stop right there! You needn't read another word of that special message. I've had enough."

## WAS GOOD FOR STOCKHOLDERS

Lynching Bee Enabled Telegraph Company to Pay Dividend.

One would scarcely think a lynching would be the means of enabling a struggling telegraph company to declare a dividend, yet this is what happened in North Carolina recently. Without a doubt it is the only case of the kind on record.

A party of North Carolinians organized themselves into a company and built a telegraph line between two small towns in the eastern part of the state. They kept it with difficulty in operation for several years, barely being able to pay expenses. The company was about to abandon the line in despair when suddenly one night a party of men descended upon a town at one end of the line and forcibly took from the lock-up a prisoner who had made himself unpopular in the neighborhood. His dead body was found dangling from the limb of a tree next day.

The affair caused a sensation. Newspaper men flocked thither by the score, and the state authorities became fully aroused. For three days the lone telegraph wire was kept humming with messages. At the end of this period the stockholders were astounded and filled with joy by the announcement that so prosperous had the affairs of the company become that a dividend was at hand.

On the impulse of the moment they were about to draw up resolutions of thanks in memory of the gentleman who had so considerably come to their rescue by allowing himself to be hanged, but after the first wave of enthusiasm sober second thought prevailed and it was agreed that this would not be a dignified proceeding.

**Quieted Him.**

She was going away for the summer and of course she wanted a new parasol.

"And as to the handle," she mused, "I want something nobby. Do you think the head of a bird would suit me?"

The big husband looked up from his paper and grinned.

"Most assuredly, my dear," he chuckled, "if the bird is a parrot."

She flushed deeply.

"Is that so?" she retorted, sharply. "Well, sir, I am going to get you a cane for a birthday present and I shall make sure that the handle suits you in every particular."

"Ah, indeed? What kind of a bird or beast will it represent?"

"Neither bird nor beast. It will represent a lobster."

**African Cobra.**

The deadliest of snakes is said to be the mamba, an African cobra. It flies at everybody and everything; it goes out of its way to quarrel; it will even come down from a tree to solicit an interview. Over in India there is the great king cobra, or Hamadryad, a size larger, quite as fierce—it has been known to chase a man on horseback; he had to ride for his life—but his poison is a degree less virulent. The difference, however, may be considered negligible, and ceases to interest the patient after a few minutes. Among the Australian vipers, the pit vipers of America and the great West African vipers there are species of evil reputations, and the most alarming feature is that the aggressive snakes are all desperately poisonous.

**Paupers Were Well Fed.**

In the records of St. Thomas hospital, London, is an entry of the year 1670, to the effect that "in consideration of the hote tyote of the yere, the poor be allowed 'every one a daye three pynnts of Bere for two monthes'—a quart at dinner and a pint at supper—and at the end of two monthes return to 'three oide ordinary allowance, wyche is one quart'."

The food at this ancient workhouse was to be dealt with as libberly as the drink. The almsmen and the best, without bones and in special without the marmite, and none other to be bought."

**Grand Duke's Defiance.**

The grand dukes of Russia must be long-lived. In 1237, the rebellious peasants addressed an ultimatum to the landed gentry: "If you want peace, give us the tenth of your goods," which brought forth the reply: "When we are dead you may have the whole."

## IOWA STATE NEWS

Events of Recent Occurrence Throughout the Commonwealth.

### IOWA VETERANS IN BIG PARADE.

Had Over Two Thousand Men in Line at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—Iowa had 2,058 veterans in line for the G. A. R. parade, and they made a magnificent showing. Crocker Post 12 of Des Moines, uniformed with white caps and gloves and double-breasted G. A. R. coats had the place of honor at the head of the Iowa division as the escort of Department Commander Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids. Major Pearson was aide to Commander Clark.

The Iretan band was the musical escort of the Iowa division, marching ahead of Crocker post. The Iowa division has 354 posts, most of her veterans marched in other groups than posts. Five posts appeared in a body.

The active management of the department devolved on Gen. H. M. Evers, former adjutant general of Des Moines. Commander Clark marched on foot with Assistant Adjutant General George H. Newman.

Conspicuous in the line was an Iowa standard made of huge cards and ranged in the letters I-O-W-A. All members wore corn-colored ribbon badges, with Iowa in red.

**HAS A REIGN OF CRIME.**

Reported That Crime Was Prevalent Recently at Buxton.

Oskaloosa.—Reports from Buxton have reached Oskaloosa officers that two people were almost murdered there recently and that there has been a general reign of fighting and lawlessness. No reports were made to Mahaska county officers until those liable for persecution had escaped. No names could be learned and when the sheriff's office sought information the Buxton officials displayed unusual ignorance. Great mystery surrounds the affairs.

According to the reports a colored woman was shot in the mouth, the bullet plowing open the cheek and finally going out near the ear. She is still living. It is said she "batted into" a quarrel between a black man and his company at a dance and he shot her on the street afterward.

A couple of colored fellows got into a wrangle and one of them was so badly stabbed that his recovery is doubtful. On several nights it is claimed that fights have occurred in which participants were badly pounded up and brutally kicked.

**WOULD END LIFE WITH ACID.**

Young Farmer Attempts Suicide While Temporarily Insane.

Chariton.—Andrew Gookin, a prosperous young farmer of Liberty township, attempted to end his life by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid. He was undoubtedly insane when he committed the deed. His wife says that she had noticed signs of mental aberration for a week and had kept his razor and gun hidden for fear he might attempt to end his life in that manner. He seemed possessed of the idea that his friends had all forsaken him and that no one cared for him.

He took the acid while at the barn and was found there a short time afterward by his wife, who called him, and getting no response, feared that something was wrong and went in search of him. His condition is extremely critical but it is thought he will recover.

**BOLT STRIKES BANKER.**

B. A. Lamason of Ankeny Killed by Lightning in Storm.

Des Moines.—B. A. Lamason, cashier, fifty-three years of age, cashier of the bank of Ankeny, was struck by lightning during an electrical storm and almost instantly killed.

Lamason was in his barn when the bolt came. Art Hall, a livestockman, saw and felt the shock and rushed to the barn. He was barely in time to save the unconscious banker from the burning building. Lamason died a short time after. The barn was destroyed.

Mr. Lamason was one of the best known and most popular residents of Polk county. He was an Odd Fellow and also prominent in the Congregational church.

**YOUNG GIRL SHOTS HERSELF.**

Sioux City Girl Was Despondent Over Chum's Death.

Sioux City.—Grief-stricken over the death of Josephine Shacklette, her playmate, whose lifeless body she helped carry to its last resting place, Lillie Newman, a seventeen-year-old girl, shot herself immediately on her return from her parents with a bad wound in her shoulder. She refused to talk on the subject, but it is believed she was despondent over the death of her friend as they had been inseparable for years.

**Alone in House With Mad Dog.**

Washington.—Alone in the house with a puppy, which had gone suddenly mad, was the experience of Allie Mueller, a little girl of this city. The animal frothed at the mouth and an about the rooms making every effort to bite the girl, who climbed upon a table. Police at last came to the rescue. The child was unharmed, but very badly frightened.

**Dies From Eating Fly Poison.**

Iowa Falls.—Fly poison killed the sixteen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morris of this city. She had been left in the dining room and had evidently climbed on the table and stuck her fingers in some fly poison that had been set on the back of the table near the wall supposedly.

**Drowning at Sioux Rapids.**

Sioux Rapids.—Glen Jacoby, a young unmarried man about 21 years old, was drowned here in the Little Sioux river while swimming. He was a brother of E. C. Jacoby, the photographer. The river is high and muddy from the recent rains and the body has not yet been recovered.

**M. J. Wade Will Not Run.**

Iowa City.—In a public statement ex-Congressman Martin J. Wade of this city announces that he will not be the democratic nominee for congress in the second district.

**Child Kicked by a Horse.**

Washington.—While playing in the barnyard, little Harlan O'Laughlin, aged two and one-half years, was kicked in the forehead by a vicious horse. He will recover.

**Date of M. E. Conference.**

Richmond, Ind.—According to official announcement Iowa Methodist conference will be held as follows: Iowa at Grinnell, September 5, Bishop Goodsell; Des Moines at Des Moines, September 12, Bishop Cranston; Northwest German at Girard, September 27, Bishop Cranston; Northwest Iowa at Fort Dodge, September 19, Bishop Cranston.

**Strange Death of Young Girl.**

Cambridge.—A Miss Jones, employed in Major Donahue's family near Iowa Center, dropped dead as she left her bedroom. She was apparently in the best of health and was intending to leave for a visit with her parents in Illinois when stricken. It is supposed heart trouble was the cause of her death. She was 18 years old.

**Switzerland's Silk Production.**

Few people probably suspect the extent to which Switzerland figures among the silk-producing countries of the world, which, so far as Europe is concerned, have always been supposed to be France and Italy. But Switzerland exports annually silk to the value of about \$20,000,000, nearly all going to European countries.

**Even at this stage of the game there are men who deny that George Washington ever owned a hatchet.**

## BOYISH MIND WAS WORKING.

Youngster on His First Sail Over the "Raging Main."

None of us ever quite forget those days—when our years were few—of dreaming about life on the raging main, when the imagination reveled in pirates and plunder from state galleons and valorous deeds done on storm-swept decks, says a writer in the New York Times. Recollection of this period is, at any rate, sufficiently vivid, so that the remark of a small boy could contribute magnificently to the "gayety of nations," among the passengers on one of the excursion steamers running from Manhattan across the harbor to Coney Island.

The steamer made her way across the bay, dodging tugs and ferryboats—fortunately meeting no pirate craft. The passengers, escaping gladly from the city's heat, nibbled their sandwiches and enjoyed the breeze. The waiters moved about the deck with their trays. The boy, just from the inland town, where his life so far had been spent, sat rapt and wide-eyed. If one could but know fully the "mental content" from which sprang his words at last!

"Ma!" he cried, hoarsely, "tell me which one of 'em is the skipper!"

Washington, D. C., August 20th.—A determined effort will be made at the next session of congress to prevent another appropriation for the free distribution of common garden seeds. Congress now expends \$242,000 a year in giving away the commonest varieties of peas, beans, turnip, squash and pumpkin seeds. They are divided into 40,000,000 packets so that the packets cost about half a cent each. But as a large part of the appropriation is expended in clerk hire, packing the seed, etc., the actual value of the seed in a packet is much less than half a cent. These packets are put up in packages of five packets, the total cost of the packages being about two cents each, and they are purchasable anywhere at five cents. Each member of congress gets 12,000 such packages, which he distributes to the voters of his district.

The farmers say that these packages contain so little seed as to be of no value to them, while the total appropriation, if expended in sending out really rare and valuable seed, or in maintaining a national agricultural college, or divided among the state agricultural colleges, would be of immense value to the farming interests. They therefore protest against the waste of public money. The seedsmen claim that as congress has already expended \$5,000,000 in giving away turnip and watermelon seed, it is time it should give away sows, ares, or hoes and give the seed trade a rest. Those who believe that congress should cut off this perquisite of its members now used for political purposes, are writing their senators and representatives, urging them to abolish the free seed distribution, and the National Grange, many state and local granges, horticultural, agricultural and other societies are adopting resolutions condemning it. Mr. William Wolff Smith, of Washington, D. C., has been selected to represent the opposition to the congressional free seed distribution, and is personally answering all inquiries concerning the same.

**"PEN AND INK" BET WAS EASY.**

Colonel "Ike" Hill Quite Ready to Increase the Amount.

Col. "Ike" Hill, assistant sergeant-at-arms for the Democrats in the house of representatives, has violent political prejudices and at election time is wont to back them with money.

He got into a political discussion in the lobby of the Hoffman house in New York a short time ago and made an assertion that was disputed by a man in the gathering.

Col. "Ike" reached down into his pocket, pulled out a roll of money and peeled off five \$100 bills.

"I will just bet you \$500 I am right," he said.

"I'll take you," said the other. "Wait until I get a pen and ink."

A cold look came into Col. "Ike's" eyes.

"What do you want a pen and ink for?" he asked.

"Why, I want to write a check for \$500 to cover your bet."

Col. "Ike" put his money back in his pocket.

"Bring me a pen and ink, too," he said, "for if this is going to be a check bet I'll make it \$5,000."—Saturday Evening Post.

**Facts About Alaska.**

Alaska is an interesting region. In area she is twice as large as Texas, with California thrown in, but her resident white population numbers only about 30,000, though in summer she has from 10,000 to 20,000 more whites. In fur, fish and minerals she is rich. Since her annexation she has furnished \$50,000,000 of furs, \$60,000,000 of fish and \$70,000,000 of minerals, chiefly gold and silver. Her output of gold, which was \$9,000,000 in 1904, was \$16,000,000 in 1905, and will be fully \$26,000,000 in 1906.—Leslie's Weekly.

**Rice Eaters.**

In China and its dependencies, with a population of 400,000,000, or 25 per cent of the total population of the world, rice is the principal food supply. The same may be said also of India, with its population of 275,000,000, and Japan, with its 40,000,000. In addition to these it is a chief article of diet with other peoples of Asia and Africa, whose population is estimated at 100,000,000. The total reaches \$15,000,000, or 50 per cent of the total population of the earth.—Boston Globe.

**Switzerland's Silk Production.**

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## Petrifying Waters Have Covered Ancient City

Hierapolis is a strange ruined city of Asia Minor. It was founded about 200 B. C. and a large part of the place has been buried by the petrifying water of hot springs. The country round Hierapolis is to-day infested with brigands. A traveler who visited the place under an armed guard of Turkish soldiers says: "The temperature of the springs is that of a very warm bath and while hot there is not a trace of that petrifying element which renders the waters so remarkable after they have cooled and causes them to turn to stone every object they encounter after very slight immersion. The swimming bath itself is about 50 to 60 feet in length, and in many places from 12 to 15 feet deep, and is to-day almost as it was in Roman times. The opportunity to take a natural hot bath was not lost upon the writer. The floor and sides and steps are of white marble, and the depth

varies to suit the convenience of the swimmer. Some great upheaval has brought down the marble columns which once decorated the sides of the bath and they lie across it in picturesque disorder, some almost intact, others broken into many fragments.

"One of the columns has so fallen across the bath that its base is exposed, while its slanting top shines gleaming white beneath the water at a depth of some ten feet. On this column one can lie with one's head out of water and it is not possible to imagine a bath enjoyable under more ideal conditions. The water flows out of the basin in many