

Comegys did tell him about the bats, and that Brooks picked up bats and Williams did run out of his coat.

Comegys testified to having left Millington about 10 o'clock, and that along about Cooper's house he saw one man with a stone in his hand about the size of a duck egg, and saw Williams draw his coat, just as a large wagon drove past, with three men in it. Did not know why Williams had the brick. He left a crowd of fellows at Cooper's.

Charles Brooks, alias "Buck," was with the crowd when Williams found the hat. He found the cuff and put the button in his pocket, and carried the cuff to his room. He saw the dog-cart, but did not know who was in it.

The inquest closed until Thursday, and Williams, Comegys and Manda were brought to Chestertown to await future developments.

Thursday's Inquest.

Though nothing positive had been elicited at the first inquest, the theory of accidental death, which had been entertained by a few, was completely exploded, and it was fully expected that the fearful suspicion of crime would be developed and verified. Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., who had been appointed by the court to assist in the prosecution of the case, State's Attorney Wm. M. Slay being engaged in the trial of cases in the circuit court, conducted the examination of witnesses at the inquest. At the first investigation the murder was located within a compass of a mile, and that some or all of the colored men as shown to have been within that space at the time, must have been more or less actively engaged in the transaction. In the party shown to be on the road and to have left Millington about ten o'clock, were: Fletcher Williams, Moses Brown, Perry Bradshaw, Henry Hurtt, Joshua Baynard, Fris Comegys, Charles Emory and Charles Brooks.

The Evidence.

Howard Simpson, a small colored boy living with William Cacy, was the first witness to cast a ray of light upon the situation. He stated that on Monday morning he took milk to the creamery for Mr. Cacy, and met Henry Hurtt, who looked frightened and nervous. Simpson told him that he looked scared, and asked him what was the matter. Hurtt replied: "If you had seen what I have, you would be scared too." Suspicion had already pointed to Hurtt.

Harrison and Hynson, two men living with Mr. Cochran, near Massey's, were in the milk wagon referred to, and testified that a dog-cart passed them on the public road near Price's lane. In the foot of the cart was a man with his arm hanging down.

Walter Roe repeated his testimony of Monday.

Joshua Baynard, a colored boy about fourteen years of age, was called, and though very much frightened, it was impossible to secure any information of importance from him. No one doubted that he was holding back much that was desirable to be known. He stated that he was with the party which left Millington about ten o'clock, and beyond that, his answers were evasive and unsatisfactory. Some excitement was created at this point by the report that Manda, who had been before the jury, but was discharged without having surrendered his secret, had stated to one Bell, an employee of Mr. Jos. Mallalieu, that he had heard Frisby say the night before in the jail, that Comegys helped hold Dr. Hill's horse, while Brooks and Williams did the killing. In view of this, it was thought better to adjourn the jury to meet in Chestertown on Tuesday.

Baynard's Confession.

Millington had been crowded with persons from an early hour in the morning, and interested and excited people continued to arrive throughout the day, and when the news of Manda's statement became known the greatest excitement prevailed. Officer Thomas M. Britton was at once dispatched to the country in search of Manda, while Officer Amos B. Kelley and his prisoner, Baynard, were in the

waiting room of Mallalieu's hotel. The boy was badly frightened and gave signs of weakness.

A team was standing in waiting to remove Baynard, when Detective Bates was seen to force his way through the crowd, and said to Baynard that the particulars of the murder were known, and he (Baynard) could use his own pleasure in regard to telling what he knew of the matter. This with a number of questions by Officer Kelley prepared the boy for the disclosure which was so soon to follow. Officer Jump, of Centreville, also approached the boy and commenced to question him. The room was crowded and when it became known that Constable Jump was questioning the prisoner, the people became wild with excitement. The crowd became so dense and excited, that it was thought best to take the boy to a private room, which was done.

Baynard said as follows: "I left Mr. Rolph's at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and stayed in Millington until about half-past ten o'clock, when, joining a crowd living on our road, I started for home. In the crowd were Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams, Perry Bradshaw, Charles Emory, Frisby Comegys, Henry Hurtt and Moses Brown. When near the edge of town Walter Roe passed us riding on horseback. We hallooed to him, but he did not answer us. Moses Brown left us at Ford's gate. The first team that overtaken us was the two Spear boys in a dog-cart. Next came three carriages, whose occupants I did not know, but at each of the vehicles we hallooed. The next that came was a dog-cart with one man in it driving a sorrel horse. Some of the fellows said, 'hold up,' but he continued on, whereupon Buck Brooks ran up to the cart and struck the man with a stone, while at the same time Perry Bradshaw ran up and caught the horse. The doctor caught sight of the men running after him and cried out, 'don't hurt me.' Fletcher Williams, during the movements of the above two men, was running up with an open penknife, and no sooner had the man been struck than Williams arrived and cut his throat. The three men, Bradshaw, Brooks and Williams, then got together and jammed the doctor in the foot of the cart, placing both feet out of the way of the wheel. I did not know who the man was until I caught up to the cart, and then I recognized it as being the doctor. As soon as the deed was accomplished, the doctor was placed in the cart with his hat on his head. They chirped to the horse and he started off at a good gait. We all continued together until we reached Cooper's house, about fifteen yards off, where Williams and Brooks stopped for a while, but soon came out and caught up with the balance of us. Brooks lives with Mr. Thos. Donahue. After we three got in bed, I heard Brooks and Williams talking over the killing of the doctor, and heard them chuckling over what a good job they had made of it. Sunday morning Williams told me not to tell anything about it, but I knew I hadn't anything to do with it, and therefore thought I had better tell what I knew. If the three men who did the deed had any plot about it, I do not know it, as I did not hear them say a word of doing anything to anybody."

The Murdered Man.

Dr. James Heighe Hill was the son of Mr. Samuel J. Hill, a prominent farmer of near Locust Grove, and was born at the present substantial home of his parents, on May 20, 1862. He was named after Dr. James Heighe, the family physician of his father, and for years one of the most prominent physicians in the county. As a youth, he attended the public school at Locust Grove, and afterward entered the drug store of George M. Beasten, at the same time continuing his studies in the village school. As a child he was fond of experimenting with druggists' materials, and spent much of his time in compounding remedies from wild herbs and plants. After completing his studies at the public school, he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, but the drugs not agreeing with him, he entered the Uni-

versity of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1885, and returned to Kent, and practiced his profession for one year at Sassafras. He then purchased the drug business of Mr. Evans, at Millington, and had conducted the business in connection with his profession for two and a half years.

In 1889 he married Miss Arrelee Bond, daughter of Mr. Benjamin F. Bond, a successful farmer of Patapsco Neck, Baltimore county, about five miles from Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Hill had been married two years and eight months, and a beautiful little girl named Ethel Heighe Hill, which was only six weeks of age at the time of her father's death, was the result of the marriage. The child is remarkably pretty and interesting. Mr. Samuel J. Hill, father of Dr. Hill, came from Odessa, Delaware, in 1857.

The Funeral Services.

The funeral services took place on the following Tuesday after the murder, and as a mark of respect, there was a general suspension of business in Millington. The handsome walnut casket was covered by numerous floral offerings, conspicuous among which was a pillow from the heart-broken wife, containing the words, "My Husband," and a broken column presented by Algonquin Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men, bearing the words, "Our Brother." The services were conducted by Rev. E. E. White, pastor of Millington M. E. Church, of which Dr. Hill was an active member. Rev. R. K. Stevenson, of Smyrna, E. H. Nelson, of Galena, and Addison Weller, of Millington, were also present. The choir of seven voices under the leadership of Mr. Henry Tonkin, of the Millington Academy, sang, "Fade, Fade, Each Earthly Joy." And afterward, the deceased's favorite hymn—"There's a wideness in God's mercy, Like the wideness of the sea," etc.

Rev. E. E. White paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of one who had forcibly impressed all by his untimely end, of the truth of the words, "In the midst of life there is death." After the other exercises, the choir closed with the selection, "Meet Again When Life is O'er." The interment was at Shrewsbury cemetery, near Galena. Mrs. George M. Beasten, of Locust Grove, and Miss Maggie Hill, are sisters of Dr. Hill, and Charles S. Hill, Henry F. Hill, both of Kent, and Walter S. Hill, of New York, are brothers.

The Cause of the Crime.

The only imaginable cause for the killing of Dr. Hill, is traced back to the murder of Thos. Campbell, in McWhorter's saloon, Millington, on December 24, 1891. John and Joseph Potts, colored, living on the suburbs of Millington, contracted for repairs on their house. On December 24, Joe Potts met the carpenter in McWhorter's saloon, and was asked to pay for the work. He refused; a fight ensued, and the negro was worsted. He sought his brother, John, and Thomas Campbell, a negro of Virginia, who had, it is stated, already murdered one victim, and proposed that they raise a gang of negroes and raid the saloon. McWhorter was apprised of the fact and was ready, and after the fight at 10 o'clock, when the attack was made, Campbell was found dead on the floor of the saloon. Doctor Hill made the post mortem examination, and in his report stated that there was nothing to indicate that death had resulted from the wounds received in the fight, and that death might have resulted from heart disease, as he had treated the man for that trouble. This certificate was also signed by Dr. Todd. The negroes became incensed, and when the grand jury failed to present any one for Campbell's death, declared that some one should die, and Dr. Hill became the victim.

Lynchers Reported in Chestertown.

No little excitement prevailed in Chestertown on Thursday night, owing to vague rumors that a band of masked men would make an effort to secure the prisoners from jail and lynch them. Public feeling had become so intense that this was well founded. It is reliably stated, that from two hundred to two hundred and fifty

lynchers were in town, and the extreme illness of the son of Sheriff, no attack was made upon Mr. Vickers and the detective. trouble, remained in the jail a greater portion of the night. that the incensed visitors rendered the Queen Anne's side of Chestertown.

The Prisoners Removed.

The horrors and brutality of the Hill murder continued the subject of conversation on Friday. Nothing startling occurred, however, until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly before that hour a mysterious activity was noticed on the part of State's Attorney Wm. M. Slay, Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., and Detectives Nevins and Bates. Carriages had been engaged from C. H. Davis, and before any but the persons engaged knew of it, the four prisoners, Comegys, Brooks, Williams and Bradshaw, were hurried out of the back door of the jail into the carriages in waiting, and were driven rapidly to the station, where a special train was in readiness.

The prisoners in charge of Sheriff Plummer and Detectives Nevins and Bates, were soon on their way to Baltimore. The officers had reasons to believe that an attempt would be made to lynch the men at night, and no other recourse was left than to remove them to a place of safety. The trip to Baltimore was uneventful, except that a large number of persons congregated at Galena when the party passed through, and one man suggested that the prisoners be "stretched up" there.

Sunday's Developments.

The circumstances surrounding the killing of Dr. Hill continued daily to unfold themselves, and link upon link had been added to the chain of condemning proof which bound Brooks, Williams, Bradshaw and Comegys as the murderers, and a number of others as being witnesses or accessories to the act, and Sunday gave some startling developments of vital importance to the case. Henry Hurtt, one of the boys who held the doctor's horse while he was being pounded with a stone and stabbed, and Charles S. Emory, one of the party who attacked the doctor, made a full confession to Mr. Vickers and Detective Bates. On Sunday morning Hurtt called Sheriff Plummer and told him that he would tell all he knew, if the sheriff would guarantee him protection against Brooks and Williams. The sheriff told him that he should be protected, and Hurtt asked that Mr. Vickers be sent for. Mr. Vickers went to the jail, and Hurtt told the story, corroborating all that had been told of the details up to that time. When this statement had been made, Emory was brought into the room, and told by the boy that he had confessed. This caused him to break down, and he told Mr. Vickers the whole story as he saw the occurrence. In regard to the movements of Moses Brown, the evidence was conflicting, some witnesses swearing that he was and others he was not with the party of men and boys along the Millington road on Saturday night.

Tuesday's Inquest.

The adjourned coroner's inquest met in the jail on Tuesday, for the purpose of examining several new witnesses and rendering a verdict. The first witness called was Steve Cooper. It was expected to be proved by Cooper that Williams stopped at his house and washed the blood from his hands, but nothing of the kind was brought out. Cooper did, however, on Sunday morning ask Charles Emory, after hearing of the murder, "Did you boys attack anyone on Saturday night?" Emory said that some of the boys stopped a man, and that he caught hold of Williams arm and led him off and told him that was enough.

Henry Hurtt, aged 17 years, testified that as they were going from Millington several teams passed them before the dog-cart came along. He did not hear Dr. Hill say anything when he was stopped. Brooks and Williams told him and Joshua Baynard that they would whip them if they told anything about it.

(Continued on Inside.)