

PRICE LYNCHED.

The Murderer of Sallie Dean
Hanged at Denton.

A MOB OF MASKED MEN

Executes the Sentence of the
Caroline County Court.

END OF A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Prisoner Learned of the
Gathering Lynchers.

He Begged to Be Allowed to Escape and
Pledged Himself to Surrender After
the Danger Was Past, but Every Ave-
nue Was Found to Be Carefully Closed
—The Jail was Quickly Forced Open
and the Prisoner Taken to a Tree and
Hanged—The Excitement Arose to the
Point of Action When the Reprieve
Was Announced in Denton.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

DENTON, Md., July 2.—Tonight at 11 o'clock
Marshall E. Price, the condemned murderer of
Sallie Dean, was taken from the Denton jail
by a number of masked men and hanged to
a tree.

At 10 o'clock this evening a large number
of persons had gathered, a few at a time,
into the town, and then it was known that
there was to be a lynching. Price was told
of their presence and said to a guard: "For
God's sake let me out. I will hide. I will
not run away." But every avenue of es-
cape was guarded, and the sheriff had been
notified not to attempt to take Price away.

The mob had no difficulty in entering the
jail, where they found the drowsy and
terrified man. He was quickly forced out
of the building, and a short distance from
the jail stands the tree to which he was
hanged.

The Lynching Expected.

This termination was not unexpected.
After a fair and impartial trial had been ac-
crued Price, and after he had been con-
victed of a foul and brutal murder upon
testimony which was deemed conclusive, the
people of Caroline county thought the law
should take its course. When the
lawyers from Baltimore came down
and asked for a new trial and then
after that motion was overruled by the
court and the appeal was taken murmurings
were heard and complaints of the law's delays
were made by people all over the county. This
feeling was intensified this morning when
the reprieve granted by the Governor
arrived. Many misunderstood the nature and
meaning of a reprieve. They thought
that it was in effect some kind of pardon or
a commutation of punishment which would
result finally in the gallows being cheated
and the escape of the murderer. Then there
was talk of the removal of the prisoner to
Baltimore and then the climax was reached.

In point of fact the Governor had to grant
the respite. The case was taken to the Court
of Appeals upon writ of error, and as that
court will not meet until October this pro-
ceeding in error would have had the effect of
prolonging Price's life until after that time,
and if the judgment of the Circuit Court had
been affirmed, another death warrant would
have been necessary.

Receipt of the Respite.

The date of the execution was fixed in the
death warrant for next Friday, July 5, and
work on the gallows had already begun. As
stated yesterday in THE SUN, Price had
asked to be permitted to assist in building it.
This morning Sheriff Berry received Gov-
ernor Brown's order suspending the exe-
cution. When Price was notified of the
Governor's action he expressed no sur-
prise, and seemed to accept it quietly, as he
has all the important events that have oc-
curred since his arrest. Sheriff Berry seemed
very much gratified at being relieved from
the unpleasant duty that awaited him. Price
had been in irons since Friday last, the sheriff
deeming this necessary. Upon the receipt of
the Governor's order the death-watch was
taken off.

The Jail.

The Jail.

The jail from which Price was taken is an insecure old structure in bad repair, and gave but little trouble to the mob when they sought admittance. The room in which the prisoner was confined was on the ground floor, with its entrance, which was guarded by a rather stout wooden door, but a short distance from the front door. The front door had no other protection than a large lock and a wooden bar. The interior of Price's cell was lined with wood and its one window was guarded by a half dozen rusty iron bars which a strong man could pull out of place without much difficulty. After Price had been taken to Baltimore soon after he was convicted of murder he said that he could have gotten out of the jail in an hour if he had tried, but that he preferred to stay where he was, because he thought he was safer there than he would have been outside. The building stands back from the street about a hundred feet and is in the town square, surrounded by high trees.

Price's Crime.

The crime for which Price was convicted and sentenced to be hanged was the murder of Miss Sallie E. Dean, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Jacob Dean, a farmer who lives near the village of Harmony, in Caroline county.

On the morning of Tuesday, March 23, Sallie Dean started to walk to the school-house in Harmony, which was about half a mile from her home. She took a short cut through some fields and came out on the county road, a short distance from her home. When within an eighth of a mile of the school-house she was met by Marshall Price, who knocked her down with a heavy blow on the temple from a stone which he held in his hand. He then dragged her body into a thicket alongside of the road and cut her throat from ear to ear.

The injuries received by Miss Dean were such as only a strong man could deal. Her throat seemed to have been cut with one slash of a razor or a large knife with keen edge. The wound was a great gaping one. The girl's head had apparently been forced back to the ground, while her shoulders were propped up by a piece of wood about six inches thick, which was found under them, and while in this position one heavy hand had forced the child's head back, while another had drawn a keen-edged knife across her throat, severing the jugular veins and carotid arteries and entirely severing the windpipe. A livid bruise extended from the edge of the left eyebrow to the top of her left ear. Price said it was made by a sharp-edged stone, which was shown at the trial. The bruise was sharp, clear-cut and distinct, and formed a straight line an eighth of an inch wide. The side of her face was much swollen, as were her lips, eyes and nose. Her nose had bled profusely. The girl's clothing had been much disarranged, and there were scratches about her legs and arms.

When found, a small dead cedar bush and some dead branches hid the body. The head was thrown back. The right arm was thrown backward over her head, while the left was across her breast. One leg was drawn up, while the other was stretched out.

Miss Dean was a bright, pleasant-faced girl, rather large and well developed for her age, and had light brown hair.

Detecting the Murderer.

Detectives Gault and Stobold, of the Baltimore detective force, were detailed to work up the case, and in a little more than a week after it had occurred fastened the crime upon Marshall B. Price, who kept a blacksmith shop at Harmony. Price was brought to Baltimore for safe-keeping, it being thought that he would be lynched if he remained in Denton jail, to which he had been taken after his arrest. On his way to Baltimore he made a voluntary confession to the detectives, according to their statements under oath at the trial in Denton, in which he said that he had committed the crime. On his arrival in Baltimore he said he wished to have a talk with

Marshal Frey, and on being taken before him made a confession, in which he denied being the principal in the crime and implicated a young farmer named Grant Corkran, who lived but a short distance from the scene of the murder.

The confession was submitted as evidence against him at the trial. In that so-called confession Price told a shocking story of the details of the crime of which he said Corkran was the principal and he a witness. He added that Corkran had used his razor and they had quarreled over the body.

A day or two later, after Price had been locked up in jail, he made a confession to a reporter of THE SUN, which was substantially the same as that made to Marshal Frey.

Corkran Arrested.

On the strength of the confession made to Marshal Frey, Detectives Gault and Stobold returned to Harmony and arrested Corkran, who confronted Price in the central police station in Baltimore and denounced him as a liar. This occurred on Sunday, April 7. The only thing against Corkran was Price's word, and he was dismissed from custody after spending several days in jail. He insisted that he knew nothing of the matter. Corkran was present and testified at the trial, and was in the courtroom when sentence of death was passed on Price. Price later made a confession to Sheriff Berry, of Caroline county, in which he declared that Corkran had nothing to do with the crime and that he had laid it on him in the hope that he (Price) would get off with a lighter sentence, and also because Corkran had gotten the better of him in a trade. Price afterward denied that he had ever made such a confession.

The Trial of Price.

The trial was held in Denton, before Judges Wickes and Stump, beginning on April 23, and lasted several days. It attracted widespread attention and drew great crowds to Denton every day that it lasted. The evidence against Price was so strong that the counsel for the defense did not put a single witness on the stand, contenting themselves with severely cross-examining the witnesses for the State, without, however, being able to shake their testimony. The case was tried before the court without a jury, and Price was sentenced to be hanged, the sentence being delivered by Judge Wickes. Price was then taken to Baltimore for safe-keeping, and Governor Brown fixed the date for his hanging as July 5. Some weeks ago, when the feeling against him had apparently died out, Price was returned to Denton. The people were perfectly willing that he should be hanged by the State on the day fixed. The agitation for a new trial and the news that a reprieve had been granted aroused them again, and fearing that Price might escape what they considered a just punishment for his crime, they took the law into their own hands.

When the motion for a new trial was made recently there was a sensational scene in the Denton court when an affidavit was filed by Mr. M. F. Taylor, a lawyer from Baltimore, asking for a new trial upon grounds which Mr. Kussum considered a reflection upon him as counsel for the defense.

A Parallel Case.

On May 28 last a lynching which had many features in common with that of the Price lynching occurred. Jacob Henson, a young colored man, was taken from the jail at Ellicott City and hanged by a mob. He had been sentenced to be hanged on June 7 for the murder of Daniel F. Shea. Several experts in insanity had been to see Henson and it was known that an effort was being made to secure a pardon for him. The mob thought that a pardon might possibly be secured for Henson on the ground of insanity and took measures to prevent his escape from the gallows.

What Governor Brown Says.

Governor Brown said: "It is a great misfortune that the law was not allowed to take its course. This lynching gives further evidence of the wisdom of my recommendation made to the last General Assembly, that prisoners under death sentence should be confined to the jail or penitentiary of Baltimore city, and executions should take place at one of these institutions by the respective sheriffs of the respective counties. Lynchings there could not occur, as the prisoners would have the advantage of the police force of the city to protect them against mobs or chances of escape."

The Governor said, also: "I granted the reprieve in Price's case because the case was sent to the Court of Appeals for a hearing on a bill of exceptions."

In answer to the question, "Have you been called on for assistance by the sheriff of Caroline county?" he replied, "I have not."