

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
Fair.  
For Raleigh:  
Fair.

# THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:  
Temperature for the  
past 24 hours:  
Maximum, 82.  
Minimum, 66.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905

No. 86

## EVIDENCE IN NALL CASE

### Dr. Taylor Shows Clot on Brain and Many Bruises

### CLOT CLOSE TO BRUISE

### In Dr. Taylor's Opinion Compression on Brain From Clot Caused Death, and if Hole in Heart Was Not Made by Embalmer, That and Fatty Degeneration Contributed

The following is the full text of the evidence as taken by the stenographer at both sessions of the inquest held in the Nall case by Coroner T. M. Jordan:

Lee Alston

(Examination by Solicitor Armistead Jones.)

Q. Where do you live? A. Out here in Rhankatte.

Q. What work are you engaged in? A. I work for the phosphate mill, sir.

Q. Do you know Thos. H. Nall? A. No, sir.

Q. Ever see him? A. Yes, sir; I seen the man they said was him.

Q. When? A. I think it was last Thursday, the 24th of August.

Q. Under what circumstances did you see him? A. Well, sir, Thursday evening—I don't know what time it was—I was working in the burner room upstairs at the phosphate mill. I heard someone hollering down the railroad towards the cotton mill. He said: "Catch that man." Just as I looked on this man passed, running.

Q. How close were you to him? A. Ten or fifteen feet.

Q. Was he saying anything? A. No, sir; not that I heard.

Q. Have anything with him? A. Something in his hand. I could not realize what it was. I thought it was an umbrella. When he run into the road these other two men was after him. I don't know how far he had got in front. I heard these other two men hollering to a man in front with a wagon to stop that man. I heard the man say "whoa." Whether he hollered him or not I don't know.

Q. What direction was he coming from? A. He was going west.

Q. Where did he enter the road. A. The other side of the phosphate mill, coming from the Caraleigh cotton mill.

Q. Go ahead and tell all about it. A. That is all I know about it.

Q. Did you see him after that any time during the evening? A. Yes, I saw him in the evening.

Q. When you saw him running, did you observe any mark on him—was there anything the matter with him? A. No, sir.

Q. Hat off? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any blood on his face or anywhere about his person? A. I did not take particular notice.

Q. Have his coat off? A. I think he was in his shirt sleeves, sir.

Q. I understood you to say you were 10 or 15 feet from him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far behind him were those people? A. About 150 yards behind him.

Q. Did you see him again that evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Under what circumstances did you see him? A. Saw him lying out in front of the office with his hands tied behind him.

Q. How close did you get to him? A. About 100 yards from where he was lying.

Q. Did you go up to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see him after that? A. No, sir.

Q. Who was with him when you saw him in front of the office? A. I don't know; there was four men there.

Q. Can you name those men? A. I don't know anything about them, sir. Never saw them before.

Q. You did not see whether the man was bloody or disfigured? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see them take him off? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did they carry him off? A. A white gentleman come along in a buggy with a mule hitched to it. He come out in front of the office to look at the man. After awhile they put him in the buggy and started towards town and met a carriage the other side of the railroad coming this way

and they taken him out of the buggy and put him in the carriage.

Q. How close were you then? A. I was at the mill and they were at the crossing.

Q. You were not near enough to tell about his condition? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything else about it? A. No, sir; that is all I know.

W. A. Parker

Q. Where do you live? A. Raleigh.

Q. What is your business? A. Accountant.

Q. Where were you last Thursday, the 24th of August? A. Caraleigh phosphate works.

Q. Did you know Thos. H. Nall? A. No.

Q. Did you see a man who was said to be Thos. H. Nall that day? A. I did.

Q. What time of day? A. Three or three-thirty.

Q. In the evening? A. Yes.

Q. State under what circumstances you saw him—how near were you to him? A. I was sitting at my desk and I heard someone say: "Stop that man," two or three times. I was sitting with my back to the window and turned and looked out. I saw them going down the road towards Walnut creek—three men. One was in the lead perhaps 100 yards. Then these two men that were chasing the one in the lead were perhaps 50 yards apart. They slowed down and started to walk. They slowed down as if waiting for someone, and then this man that was in the lead caught up with the wagon and started to get in the wagon, but it seems that he changed his mind and went around to the side and I saw him hit the horse—or mule, whichever it was—and he could not get the mule to go, and he started on up the road.

Q. I could not see any more of him then.

Q. How far was he? A. Two hundred yards. He was going from me all the time.

Q. You were not close enough to observe anything about him? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see him after that? A. Yes, saw him when they brought him back.

Q. State what occurred. A. I was in the rear room of the office (it is divided into four rooms) and looked out and saw them bringing him up. One had a stick three or four inches wide.

Q. How were they bringing him? A. A man on each side had him by his arms and he was trying to walk. I could not tell whether he was not able to walk or just stubborn. He looked like a drunken man.

Q. What was he doing with the stick? A. I didn't notice the stick until they brought it back.

Q. Did they bring the man to the phosphate mill? A. Yes, in front of the office.

Q. How near to you? A. They brought him up and leaned him against the office. I looked down where he was. Afterwards I went out where he was.

Q. How did he look? A. He was struggling when they brought him up. I did not understand why he was acting so. He was acting as if drunk. Had his hands tied behind him. If they took him away from the building he could not sit up. They would straighten him up, but he would fall again. He breathed hard. Mr. Rowland told them he would suffocate if they did not take him out of the grass. They just had to hold him up.

Q. Did you notice his head and body? A. His face was bloody.

Q. What part of his face? A. Pretty near all over.

Q. Did you see any signs of blows on the face or head? A. On the left cheek was a bruise swollen a quarter or a half inch; then there was a gash 1½ inches long in his head; I don't remember just

where,—on the right side, perhaps nearer the center.

Q. Any other place on him. A. There were some scratches on his breast.

Q. How about his clothing? A. His shirt was torn open—I don't remember whether it was torn or unbuttoned—and hanging loosely.

Q. Notice his hat? A. I didn't notice it.

Q. Coat on? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did he have on a vest. A. I don't remember noticing.

Q. Pants torn? A. Didn't notice it.

Q. How long did he remain there? A. 20 minutes or half an hour.

Q. What did these men do with him then? A. Took him to the pump and washed the blood off his face.

Q. How did they carry him to the pump? A. I don't remember seeing them take him there. His hands were tied with a leather belt. They got him to the pump and said they were going to pump cold water on his face. Mr. Rowland told them it would kill him he was so hot. I think some one took a handkerchief and washed his face. They grabbed him by the hair and forced him to drink water. I don't know whether he drank or not; they held it to his mouth.

Q. What did they do then? A. Brought him back and put him on the grass in the sunshine. They propped him up. He could sit all right, but he could not hold his head up. The minute they would let him loose he would fall over in the grass. Seemed like a man perfectly helpless. Had no control of himself as far as sitting up was concerned. He tried to break the strap he was tied with. Seemed to have strength in his arms.

Q. What became of him? A. This man—I think I heard him called Smith—drove up and came over there. This insane man knew him and they talked awhile and he consented to take him to the asylum. They met a carriage and transferred him from the buggy to the carriage; that was the last I saw of him.

Q. Did you know these men? A. Attendants? No, sir.

Q. Would you know them now? A. I don't know whether I would or not.

Q. Know anything else about it? A. I don't remember anything now.

Prof. J. R. Chamberlain

Q. Do you live in the city of Raleigh and have charge of what is known as the phosphate works? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you Thursday, on the 24th of the month? A. I was there.

Q. Did you know this man Nall? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see him that day? A. I suppose so.

Q. State exactly in your own way what you saw, said and did and what these other people said and did. A. I came from the factory towards the office and found a crowd at the pump. They were washing the blood off a man's face. The man was tied with his arms behind him. He struggled more or less to get away. I had already heard that a crazy man had gotten away and of course I knew who the prisoner was. His face was pretty nearly washed off when I first saw him. His shirt was open and torn—torn at the side, but the balance of his clothing I thought was all right. He seemed to have a great deal of strength and the attendants were out of breath and their shirts were wet through with perspiration. The first thing I said to them was: "Why don't you go and telephone to Dr. McKee?" and one of them said it would not do any good to telephone—he didn't care. I said: "You are mistaken about that." I thought they needed some help. They seemed to object to my telephoning, or rather I wanted them to telephone. I said I would telephone myself, and I did so. I told Dr. McKee that some of his attendants had captured an escaped inmate and they needed help at once. I went back down-stairs and then the man seemed to be more helpless than he was, and I had a great many different conjectures to pass through my mind. I thought once he was all right, but feigning unconsciousness probably in order to get his hands loose, and directly after that I thought he had fainted away. He could not stand up and when he lay down he would turn over on his back and his arms being behind him he was uncomfortable I suppose, and he would turn over again. They handled him so rough I remember, he was so helpless and could not get away. Later on I thought he had possibly fainted and I thought he would get all right. I saw them take him to the pump and try to get water in him. They jerked his head back. I thought they had him by the hair of his head. They put the water to his mouth, but I don't know whether he drank any or not. I left about that time and went into the top of the mill. We were busy that day. From there I saw them put him in the buggy and saw them transfer him to the asylum carriage.

Q. See any cuts or marks on his person? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Describe it. A. I saw a mark on the side of the face close to the eye and cheek-bone. asked how it came there and was told it had always been there since they had known him.

Q. Who told you that? A. Some of the attendants—I don't know which

one. I saw a cut in the top of his head.

Q. What was the character of it—how long and deep?

A. It was, I thought, about four inches long,—may not have been. It looked mighty long to me and very deep. One of the attendants pulled it open. I asked them how it got there. They said he did it when he went through a barbed wire fence. The reason I asked the question was, I thought that he had been hit.

Q. Was it to the skull? Pretty close, if not to it. I did not see the hit on the back of the head. I understood there was one there. I did not notice it. I did not see the cut on the top until I was going away. It made me kind of sick and I wanted to get away.

Q. Did you know the name of these attendants? A. No.

Q. Did they say where the wire fence was? They did not tell me and I did not ask them.

Q. Is there a barbed wire fence around there? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Anything else you know about it? A. No, excepting that we talked with the attendants about who he was. I don't remember whether they told his name or not. They said he was a very desperate man. That came out when I was talking with them about telephoning Dr. McKee that a change had taken place in the appearance of the patient and he was trembling all over, and at that time I commenced to question the attendants about the bruises on his head.

Q. What did you think when you saw that tremor come over that man? A. I thought a great many things during the time I saw him. At that particular time I thought he had the appearance to me that he had been hit in the head, as I have always noticed in killing anything that it would tremble when about to die. I thought that the matter was about over with him and I left. I didn't want to stay there any longer.

Henry Morton

Q. Where do you reside? A. Three hundred and twenty-two West Jones.

Q. What is your business? A. Book-keeper.

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## THE MEETING DELAYED

### Because Pres. John Mitchell Failed to Arrive

The Preliminaries Looking to Forthcoming Demand of the United Mine Workers Will Be Arranged Today

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Sept. 7.—President John Mitchell of the Union Mine Workers of America and the three district presidents, Messrs. Fahy, Nynchly and Daley, were to have met at Shamokin this afternoon to arrange for the holding of a convention of anthracite miners in that city to formulate the demands to be made upon the operators at the expiration of the wage agreement next April.

But as Mr. Mitchell failed to arrive in the city the meeting was postponed until tomorrow.

The opinion among the miners' leaders is that the convention will be held on or about December 12th.

It is understood that the demands will not be made known to the public until after they have been put to the officers and an expression is secured from that body as to whether they will be granted or not.

The plan is to have Mr. Mitchell put the demands to Mr. Baer personally and have an informal talk with him. Whether Mr. Baer will consent to this is of course problematical, but men who are close to him are of the opinion that he will refuse to meet Mitchell on the ground that such action on his part would be an implied recognition of the union to which Mr. Baer is well known to be strongly opposed.

## NEW SOUTHERN ACQUISITION

### Takes Over Big Slice of the Tennessee Central Railroad

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 7.—According to what is considered good authority the Illinois Central and the Southern Railway are to take over the Tennessee Central Railroad, dividing the line at Nashville and giving these two roads an entry to the city. It is understood the Tennessee Central is secured under a ninety-nine year lease.

Under the provisions of the deal it is said the Illinois Central gets that portion of the road between Nashville and Hopkinsville, Ky., eighty-five miles, and the Southern is to operate the eastern division of the main line from Hargis Junction, Tenn., 165 miles, as well as forty-seven miles of branch lines.

## A STARTLING INTIMATION

### Have We a Senator Burton Affair in North Carolina?

## FEDERAL GRAND JURY

May Find Indictment That Will Cause a Great Sensation—Editor Deal's Assailants May Lose Their Jobs—Other Special News From Washington

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Special, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—There is much interest at the department of justice in the grand jury investigation now in progress at Greensboro, though no one in authority will discuss the subject in any form. For several days there have been intimations in Washington to the effect that the district attorney has secured evidence, which, if it results in an indictment, will rival that disclosed in the case of Senator Burton of Kansas.

If there be any official knowledge of such evidence in Washington, those in possession of it are guarding it closely. But, as one of the attaches of the department of justice remarked to day, "if we had such information it wouldn't get to the newspapers."

The question of removing G. W. Samuels and J. E. Hasty, the deputy collectors serving under Collector Harkins of the western North Carolina internal revenue district, who were convicted for the assault upon Editor Deal of Wilkes county, has been placed before Commissioner Yerkes of the internal revenue department.

That official is out of the city and no action has yet been taken, but it is predicted here that both officials will be removed from the government service.

The offense of the two deputies was not officially noticed until they were convicted in the state court and then Collector Harkins forwarded a statement of the affair to the department.

It is understood that he did not make any recommendation in the matter placing the responsibility with the commissioner of internal revenue.

The report that Representative Blackburn came here to secure Assistant District Attorney Price's official head, is not regarded as entirely probable. So far as could be learned Mr. Blackburn did not call at the department of justice during the day. If he had, he would not have found Mr. Moody, and he could not have well taken up Mr. Price's case without first consulting the attorney general.

It is believed that the department would not, under any circumstances, consider the removal of Mr. Price, while this investigation is in progress. At least that was the comment of an authority here to whose attention this matter was called.

Mr. Morgan H. Beach, until recently United States attorney for the District of Columbia, was today appointed as special assistant to Attorney General Moody to conduct the prosecutions in the cases growing out of the cotton crop conspiracy.

The president, the attorney general and the secretary of agriculture realize that as Mr. Beach had handled the cotton cases from the beginning, and was thoroughly conversant with every phase of the situation, it would be best to employ him to conduct the prosecutions.

It is understood that Mr. Beach upon his return from a brief vacation out of the city, will continue his work in the cotton cases without interruption. It was known before he retired from the position of United States attorney for the District of Columbia he had not completed his work in the cotton cases, but that the matter in hand was in such shape that it could probably be worked up if necessary by the present District Attorney, Mr. Baker, or one of his assistants, without prejudice to the government's cause. The material already in possession of the government, it is claimed, is sufficient to insure additional indictments against the cotton conspirators.

Representative Slemph, the boss of Virginia Republicans, wants money to run his campaign, and he also wants speakers. He was in Washington today looking for both and gave out an interview to the effect that the Republicans are going to carry Virginia this fall. Mr. Slemph is not taken seriously in his capacity as a campaign prophet.

Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai cables the state department today as follows:

"The general opinion is that the boycott is practically abandoned here, at least for the present, and the last reports from other parts of China indicate that the situation in respect to the boycott against American goods is much improved."

As Shanghai was the birthplace of the boycott, where it is believed to have been fostered by foreign influence in the effort to stop the growth of

American trade in the orient, this news from Mr. Rodgers is welcomed at the state department. It is believed that Secretary Taft's visit to Canton and Amoy will also result in much benefit, as he is working under special instructions from the president to do what he can to stop the boycott, a report from the secretary on this subject is expected to be made by a cable directly to the president at Oyster Bay, and may be given to the public.

The lighthouse authorities in charge of the fifth district have given notice that William H. Mohler, assistant engineer on the lightship No. 80, stationed on the Cape Lookout shoal on the coast of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation.

Mr. J. P. Medlin and her two sons of Sanford, N. C., are the guests of Mrs. G. N. Perkins of 108 K street.

## THE FEARFUL PENALTY

### A Gorilla Negro in Texas Burned for the Usual Crime

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 7.—A telegram just received from Italy, Texas, says a negro was arrested there at 5 p. m. He confessed that he raped Mrs. Norris, near Howard, last Monday.

A mob of two hundred farmers are preparing to lynch him. The negro's name is Steve Aaron.

The mob has given the negro two hours to live for prayer, then he will be burned. All the farmers in the surrounding neighborhood have been notified to come in and watch the lynching.

## Magnitude of the Tartar Rising

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—All the authorities in the caucassus were taken completely by surprise in the magnitude of the Tartar rising. There is not the least doubt that the rising was long planned, carefully organized and that it is connected with the Secretariat movement the official at Tiflis state that they have unmistakable proof that the revolt has been fanned by the Turkish emissaries and agitators, bearing green standards, and raising in the country the Tartars intend laying a regular siege against Baku and Shushu they have laid many villages in ruins and massacred the inhabitants. Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the uprising the whole of the country will be devastated and the population of the towns and villages massacred. In various parts of the Caucassus bands of peasants have been organized against the Nobles.

## HE ADMITS HIS GUILT

### Treasurer of Mutual Life Insurance Company

Says He and Other Officials Participated in Underwriting Syndicates Which Sold Bonds to the Mutual. Other Revelations

New York, Sept. 7.—Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, testifying before the Armstrong insurance commission at the second hearing today, admitted that he as well as other officers and trustees of the Mutual, had participated in underwriting syndicates which sold bonds to that institution.

The trustees named by Mr. Cromwell as having engaged in these transactions were, besides himself, Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company, Geo. G. Haven and A. D. Julliard. All of these men were either members or ex-officio members of the company sub-committee of the finance committee with which all transactions involving the buying and selling of securities originate.

The participations of the Mutual trustees differ from those of the Equitable directors, which have been condemned by the state superintendent of insurance, in that the trustees acted individually, took their underwritings through outside banking houses instead of from the managers of the syndicate and never subscribed until after the Mutual Company had been allotted its participation for the company, it was said, also was a member of syndicates.

Mr. Cromwell believed, he said, that there was absolutely no impropriety in the trustees engaging in these transactions, although it was a fact that the profits derived from the sale of syndicate securities were divided pro rata among the syndicators. He had thought very seriously over the question and had for a long time refrained from going into the syndicates. The attitude of the Mutual Life toward those syndicates, he testified, in no way influenced any of the trustees in regard to their personal investments, and no trustee, he acknowledged, had ever had any direct participation in the underwriting allotted to the company.

From Cromwell's testimony it was also shown that trustees of the Mutual Life are large stockholders in the subsidiary large companies and that the Mutual keeps standing deposits in

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## THE ESTIMATED YIELD IS MADE

### Work of the Cotton Growers' Convention

## NINE AND HALF MILLION

Condition of Crop Given at 73.3 Per Cent.—Secretary Cheatham Says Figures Cannot Be Disproved—Report of Statistics Committee. Other Business Transacted

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 7.—Special. The feature of this morning's session of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association in session at Kenilworth Inn was the report at 12:45 in executive session. The doors of the convention hall were then thrown open to the public and the report read amid applause. The report was extremely bullish.

The estimated yield of the cotton crop of 1905 was placed at 9,588,133 bales, several hundred thousand bales short of the last government report.

The condition of the crop was placed at 73.3. The estimates were made up from 15,015 correspondents.

"These figures will not be disproved," said Secretary Cheatham; "they are correct. I stand by the report forever."

At the opening of the session Mr. Brooke and Mr. Armstrong of Alabama indulged in a lively tilt over the proposed establishment of an official organ by the association. Mr. Armstrong favored the proposition, and in his opening remarks took issue with an address of Mr. Brooke last evening in opposition to the organ. Mr. Brooke's motion that the official organ committee be given more time was adopted.

The committee having in charge the invitation of Waynesville for the association to visit that city made its report. The committee recommended that the invitation of Waynesville be accepted and that the invitation to visit Toxaway be declined. The reason for declining the Toxaway invitation was lack of time. The cotton men will visit Waynesville tomorrow.

Mr. Hyatt of South Carolina moved that the executive committee as a whole pledge its members to raise \$15,000 for the running expenses of the central office and that each committee-man go back home and raise this money within ninety days.

In reply to a question President Jordan said the expense of the central office, including the salaries of the president and secretary, amounted to about \$800 per month. Mr. Hyatt's motion was adopted.

Col. John S. Cunningham of North Carolina spoke on the subject of finance. He referred to the time he was elected president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, at a time when it was being run on wine and sunshine. He said that people must have faith and that it took money to run an organization.

"The people are aroused," said he, "and now they believe in organization. We cannot run our association on wind, we must have money to pay the officers. We must have money to pay our distinguished president, whose name is now known all over the world. North Carolina always does her part, and she always will."

The report of the statistics committee as taken from 15,015 correspondents, placed the matter of yield at 9,588,133 bales and the condition at 73.3. The yield and condition by states:

State	Yield	Condition
Alabama	1,021,639	74
Arkansas	619,456	70
Florida	54,019	69
Georgia	1,361,180	73
Indian Territory	365,522	73
Louisiana	658,832	58
North Carolina	539,964	77
Oklahoma	397,692</	