

# THE TIME VISITOR.

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RALEIGH, N. C., FRID.

NG, JANUARY 20, 1899.

25 CENTS A MONTH

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Pamlico Contested Election Case Decided

### A. AND N. C. RAILROAD

### Senator Fuller's Resolution Instructing Congressmen on the Expansion Problem Unanimously Tabled in the Senate.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Betts. After reports of committees bills as follows were introduced: By Senator Black, to relieve J. E. Leach, ex-sheriff of Surry county. By Senator Cowper, to provide for the enlargement and increase of depth of Chesapeake canal. By Senator Black, to authorize the commissioners of Moore county to fund the county's indebtedness. By Senator Starbuck, to incorporate the town of Mt. Gilead, in Montgomery county. By Senator Lowe, to protect taxpayers of Wilkes county. By Senator Glenn (by request), to provide a finance commissioner for Stokes county. By Senator Wilson, to incorporate the Greenboro Loan and Trust Company; to amend the law establishing public schools in Littleton. By Senator Williams, to relieve Levi Mason, an old soldier. By Senator Franks, to prohibit the throwing of sawdust in the rivers of Swain, Jackson and Transylvania.

The calendar was then taken up. Senator Fuller's bill to request our United States Senators and Representatives to ratify the treaty of peace, and to labor for local self-government in our newly acquired territory came up on second reading. Senator Travis suggested that our Representatives in Washington probably know how to vote without advice from this body, and moved that the bill be tabled. Without a dissenting vote the bill met this fate; the first to so die at the hands of the Senate.

The next bill was with regard to the furling and unfurling of the State flag, which has been on the calendar almost daily; and it met the fate of Fuller's bill.

The following bills passed final reading: To ask Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount to establish a light house at Cape Beaton, Pamlico Sound; to pay Senator Franks' salary; to take a recess during the debate on the bill to increase the number of commissioners for Edgecombe county; to repeal chapter 5, private laws of 1895; to appoint a commissioner of navigation for the Top Sail Inlet, Beaufort county; to provide for the appointment of a justice of the peace in Beaver Dam township, Washington county; to protect birds in Madison county and fish in No. 11 township, Madison county; to alter the limits of Kelford, in Bertie county; to appoint extra county commissioners for Caswell county; for the relief of C. M. Rogers, late sheriff of Granville county; to repeal chapter 321, laws of 1897 (law which related to special school tax) for the relief of L. B. Taylor; to appoint H. E. Markham justice of the peace; to pay back school vouchers of Surry county; to appoint two extra commissioners for Sampson county. This last bill was opposed by Senator White, who said that the commissioners were not working hard. Senator Robinson said: "I ask the Senator from Sampson (White) if he did not tell me that he would not only vote for this measure as being desirable, but that he would also support the bill for the appointment of five commissioners for Hertford county, and I ask him if he did not vote for the Hertford bill."

Senator White: "I did not."  
Senator Robinson: "The Senator's vote is recorded as voting for the bill."  
Senator White: "That may be so, but I did not vote that way. I am opposed to the bill."  
By permission bills were introduced for the relief of Miss Fannie Alston and Florence Williams, and by Senator Skinner to increase the number of commissioners of Bertie county and to amend chapter 35, laws of 1897, by striking out "none" in line 4 and substituting "now."  
Senator Fuller rose to explain his reasons for introducing his bill as to peace resolutions. He said that he found that the rest of the Senators were too busily engaged to give the matter attention; that he had no particular reason for asking to have his bill passed, except that it was desirable that its subject matter should receive serious consideration.

Senator Smith, President pro tem of the Senate, presided today, as Lieutenant Governor Reynolds left Raleigh yesterday to visit his family.

The Senate adjourned at 12:30.

### THE HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. A. M. Simms offered prayer. A memorial was presented from Joseph Turner, as Public Printer twenty-five years ago, asking that his bill be re-aided and any balance found due, with 6 per cent interest.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Davis, of Hyde, to pay J. S. Mann balance of salary due as Shell-Fish Commissioner. By Council, to allow Watauga county to levy special tax. By Allen, of Wayne, to allow the chairman of board of education to administer oaths in certain cases. By Reinhardt, to incorporate the Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railway. (The road to run from Cranberry to Lincolnton.) By Holman, to amend charter of Statesville; also to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in Shelby, Fredrick county. By Hampton, to establish a graded school at Pilot Mountain, Surry county. By Nicholson, of Beaufort, to incorporate the Beaufort and Pamlico Railway. (This road to have \$20,000 capital, its owners to have right to acquire 100,000 acres of land. The road to extend from Dunn's creek, Pamlico river or South creek to a point on the Neuse river in Pamlico or Craven county.) By McLean, to appropriate \$16,500 for each of the years 1899 and 1900 for improvements at the institution for the white blind, including electric light plant, new boiler, new rooms for females, etc. By Brown, of Johnston, to allow clerks of courts, on their own motion, upon petition backed by proper proof, by a matter of an in-

igent child or of some good citizen, to set apart not to exceed \$20, of funds paid in by administrators, executors, etc., for the maintenance of indigent children. By McIntosh, for the relief of A. M. Vannoy, ex-sheriff of Wilkes county. By Williams, of Graham, to amend the road law there, as to the working, out of fines, etc. By Lane, to repeal the charter of Stoneville, Rockingham county. By Carr, of Duplin, to require separate cars or compartments of cars for whites and blacks on railway trains. By Allen, to repeal chapter 217, acts 1895, and chapter 119, acts 1897, so as to abolish the fusion board of directors of the negro normal school at Goldsboro. By Carraway, to change time of holding courts in Lenoir; also resolution of thanks to Rev. J. B. Avirett for his lecture last night on R. E. Lee.

On motion of Winston the House took up the contested election case of W. M. Dees, democrat, against Dudley Paul, republican, from Pamlico county, for a seat in the House. A majority report was submitted, in favor of Dees, and a minority report in Paul's favor. The minority based its claim on the sheriff's failure to read notice to Paul and to the statement that the office of the clerk of the court was not secure. The contestant showed that the report of the vote ordered by Judge Brown showed conclusively that in fact Dees was elected by thirty-two majority. Carr, of Duplin, opened the debate and he and Clarkson, and McLean presented the side of the majority. The reply was given by the minority, saying the law and the facts were in favor of Paul. Leatherwood said there was no politics involved, but it was a question of right. Carter, of Winston, said that the first count was very apt to be correct. Winston, chairman of the Election Committee, said that Dees came here with a certificate signed by even Paul's relatives that he (Dees) was elected. Winston spoke conclusively. He ridiculed the election law and this was applauded.

The vote was then taken on the minority report. Hampton, voting yea, said that under the Supreme court's decision in the case of Broughton against Young, from Wake, a recount could not be had save when made by a duly appointed commissioner and in the presence of the contestant and contestant. The vote was—yeas, 21; nays, 75; so the minority report was lost. That is, Dees was then, on motion, sworn in. He is quite an old man, white-haired. Allen's bill to take charge of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway and the North Carolina Railway was taken up. There were three bills. Allen said, with entire frankness, that the bills were for the purpose of placing these roads in the hands of the Democratic party, and to take their control out of the hands of the Governor. He then told of how the fusionists had grabbed these roads and given the Governor entire control of the board of internal improvements.

A bill was taken up providing that the board of internal improvements, the latter to be composed of nine members. At present the Governor is ex-officio the chairman of the board of internal improvements and has the power to appoint the two other members. There was no further debate and the bill passed. Two other bills along the same line were then taken up and passed.

Bill to prescribe a short form of chattel mortgage and crop lien combined, also reducing fees thereon (Allen's bill) was taken up. Ray offered an amendment exempting Macon. (The proposed fee is 30 to register and 15 to clerk as against old fees, aggregating \$105. The short form of chattel mortgage now in use at 20 and 10 cents can still be used.) Many amendments poured in and Allen explained his bill saying the new form would be found an additional security to landlords, also save tenants about 55 cents.

Governor said the bill was in the interest of poor tenants.  
Ray's amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to the present form of chattel mortgage (for 30 cents) was adopted. Ray's amendment to exempt Macon was adopted. He said he had never seen a crop lien. Clay, Cherokee, Alleghany, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Polk, Jackson, Swain and other counties were exempted and the bill passed.

Allen then suggested that the bill be recommitted to the committee on Judiciary in order that it can draft a bill containing all today's amendments. On motion of Holman the fees in Ireland were fixed at 30 cents.

By leave Moore introduced a resolution that a calendar be prepared to contain all bills with unfavorable reports so that these will not come up on general calendar.

The Speaker announced Justice, Carr, of Duplin, and Patterson of Caldwell, as the House branch of the committee to investigate the Governor's evidence and reasons for removal of the railway commissioners Wilsons.

### QUAYS FIGHT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—A prolonged deadlock is expected in the Pennsylvania senatorial contest. Both sides today expressed no hope of any change in today's vote.

There was a lull in the senatorial contest by reason of much pairing and there will be no important developments during the next two or three days. Senator Quay returned to Washington and Wanamaker went to Philadelphia.

### DEATH OF MRS. FLEMING.

Mrs. Nannie McKay Fleming, wife of J. M. Fleming, died at the residence of her husband on corner of Morgan and Harrington streets this morning at five o'clock, aged sixty-one years. Her remains will be interred at the family burying ground near Wake Forest College tomorrow, Saturday, afternoon at one o'clock.

### FAIR AND WARMER.

The weather forecast for Raleigh and vicinity is fair tonight and Saturday, becoming rapidly warmer Saturday afternoon.

The Carolina Mills Co., has contracted for its proposed new raw-stock dye-house and purchased the machinery for same. Another improvement just made was the addition of twenty looms. In the coming spring the company will buy and install 1200 spindles and fifty-six looms additional, together with carding and other machinery to increase same. Mr. F. O. Moring, secretary, gives the manufacturer's Record the above.

## A RATE WAR

### S. A. L. Cuts Cotton Rate From Atlanta to Portsmouth.

### CUT OF 50 PER CENT

### Seaboard Complains That It Has Not Been Getting Its Share of the Traffic, and It Therefore Makes an Open Cut.

The Seaboard Air-Line has given notice that it will reduce rates on cotton from Atlanta to Portsmouth from 49 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds. This is practically a 50 per cent reduction and a big rate war may ensue, in which Raleigh may be one of the hot spots.

The rate to Charleston, Columbia and Brunswick from Atlanta is 35 cents and the lines running to those ports will have to cut their rates or induce the Seaboard to reduce its rate.

Saturday at the August meeting of traffic officers' notice was given that a cut would be made by the Seaboard. When Mr. Capps, the Seaboard's general freight agent, put the roads on notice the officers did not believe that his company would carry out its threat.

They thought that Mr. Capps was bluffing, but on Monday, Vice-President E. St. John sent notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington that the reduction would be made on January 21st. Under the law, a road has to give three days' notice of a reduction in rates and ten days' notice of an advance.

The reason assigned for the cut by the Seaboard is that it has not been getting its share of the cotton from Atlanta and Athens.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "The fact that the Seaboard's contract passed into new hands this week is said to be only a coincidence and not the cause of the cut. It was suggested a week or two ago that the new purchasers of the Seaboard might slash rates and demoralize the situation when they get hold, in order to force some of the stronger companies to buy the system and the Georgia and Alabama, too. The latter road has been accused for months of cutting the rates into and out of the South, and the announcement that the Seaboard would follow suit immediately after its purchase by the Georgia and Alabama syndicate looks significant to some railroad people. There is a general impression that a scheme of this kind could not be carried out, and it may be unjust to the Seaboard's new owners even to imagine that they contemplate such a policy, but the road's competitors will talk.

"One thing to which all agree is that the Seaboard's independent and radical action is evidence that the Southern has not secured control of the property, because the Southern is a stickler for maintaining rates under all circumstances.

"An effort will be made to appease the Seaboard and get it to restore its rates. This can no doubt be done if the manipulations through Charleston are stopped. That seems to be at the root of the trouble and is said to be the Seaboard's grievance."

### BRIEFS.

Mr. J. L. Burns, keeper of the capitol, is very ill with grip.

Regular meeting of Capital City Council, No. 59, J. O. U. A. M., tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. L. M. Ball, who has been visiting her son, Mr. Joseph Ball, at Kingston, returned home yesterday.

Tonight the entertainment will be given at the blind institution complimentary to the General Assembly.

Rev. W. S. Lacy, of Norfolk, Va., who has been the guest of his brother, Mr. B. R. Lacy, left yesterday for East Orange, N. Y., who has been visiting her brother, Mr. B. R. Lacy, went to Charlotte yesterday on a visit.

### SOUSA COMING WEDNESDAY.

Probably no conductor in America is so well known as John Philip Sousa. He is of a thoroughly musical temperament, and an agreeable and polished gentleman of scholarly tastes and attainments. As to his band, it is one of the best in the world, and easily leads any similar organization in America. While best known by its dashing interpretation of popular selections, the capabilities of the Sousa Band are by no means limited to this class of music. On Sousa's programs you will find Wagnerian selections, a Liszt rhapsody and similar high class music, all artistically played.

The concert of Sousa and his band at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, January 25th, will be a musical treat, and the popularity of the "March King" is sufficient assurance of a grand success. Mr. Sousa is so little known in this matter of concert and so courteous in responding to the wishes of his patrons that a Sousa concert furnishes every element of positive enjoyment. Assisting the great band on the present tour are Miss Maud Rees, soprano; Miss Dorothy Hoyie, alto; and Arthur Pryor, trombone.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 20.—State Department officers have not yet made public the text of the dispatches received from Apia regarding the troubles. Same had resulted in bloodshed, but they declare the messages contain no information of importance, not at all ready known to the public. The administration is anxiously awaiting a cable from Germany repudiating the act of her consuls at Apia in openly violating the tripartite agreement.

The friends of the Hawaiian bill in the House are making a great effort to have it taken up this week or early next. Action is surely expected this week.

Senator McLean's wife is seriously ill and an operation may be necessary. The Senator returned from Columbia today in response to a telegram.

The river in a great fall is nearing completion and will be reported Saturday on Monday.

The navy bill, which will be taken up on Monday, will be taken up for debate on Monday afternoon.

Surgeon-General Gurnea before the war investigated and obtained Miltel's criminal record.

The Nicaragua canal still blocks the way of the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Coffey introduced a bill today asking the President, if compatible, to furnish copies of any communication from any responsible agents of the so-called Philippine Republic.

### THE "NEW YORK" OVERDUE.

By Cable to the Times-Visitor. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The American liner "New York," nine days out from New York has not been sighted off yet. Col. Astor is on board. Anxiety is felt.

### FOR TROOPS.

By Telegraph to the Times-Visitor. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Transporter Scandia and Morgan City will sail for Philippines soon to carry a large food supply.

### ARREST EXPECTED.

By Telegraph to the Times-Visitor. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Expectations are written has reported to the police in the Danish poisoning case. Immediate arrest is expected.

### BURGLARY.

By Telegraph to the Times-Visitor. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 20.—Three burglars broke into the office of the Somerville Best Company this morning, blew open the safe and fatally shot Chief of Police Crow, who attempted to prevent their escape. All escaped without the booty.

### THE "GRANT" SAILS.

By Telegraph to the Times-Visitor. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The United States troopship Grant sailed at ten this morning for Manila.

## Theatrical Attractions.

When you hear the exhilarating sound of Field & Henson's Grand Concert Band next Monday and see the entire company on a parade, you take it as a gentle reminder of the fact that to purchase your ticket for the evening's entertainment, which will, it is boldly claimed, excel anything you ever here in minstrelsy. The program is a successful one, and includes the new first part, "An Evening With the E. K.," the Golden Showers, a Spectacular March, the Grand Old Guard, the Magnificent Daring Diversions and several other popular innovations, terminating with the Date of Dixon City's 100.

### OTIS SKINNER HERE TUESDAY.

Indications are pointing to next Tuesday night as a gala night at the Academy, where Otis Skinner is to present his latest comedy of "Rosemary," with an unusual company of players. The play is from the pen of Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, and when produced in London and New York was pronounced by the ablest critics of both cities to be the best example of romantic comedy of the present decade. It has had tremendous popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Skinner's own performance has been hailed from time to time in the various cities as his masterpiece. There is no doubt but that the occasion will bring forth the largest audience that has ever greeted this cultured and talented actor in our city. If, indeed, it does not prove to be the banner house of the year.

### MOORE CONVICTED

#### His Testimony Given Today.

#### EVIDENCE BRIEF

#### Judge Brown Concluded His Charge to the Jury Shortly Before Five O'Clock.

Court met at 2:30 o'clock a. m. His Honor Geo. H. Brown, Jr., Judge, presiding.

The Moore case was resumed, and the state having rested its case last night, the defense began by the introduction of a witness in behalf of the defendant.

Millard E. Moore, the prisoner, took the stand and gave his evidence without the least apparent concern.

He testified: "I was a convict in the penitentiary; next week I will have been in prison four years for larceny of mules. I am a man of family; my father died since I have been in prison, leaving one little girl, and my mother is about 70 years old. At this railroad camp where I was I had been a trusty, attending to the guards' tents and feeding the dogs. I had access to the tents, where goods were kept, and did pretty much as I pleased. I was on duty at night with Mr. McKernan. I had been informed by the attorney who represented me for the larceny of the mule that Governor Russell had taken off one year of my time. Capt. Bradshaw had also told me the same, and I ought to have been a free man on the 14th day of September, 1898.

The night I left the camp I had done all my work and got to thinking there was some foul play being done me in prison, when the Governor had given me a year of my time, and thinking of my old mother suffering, I made up my mind I would go home, and I got an old pair of pants, some biscuits, and leaving the dogs were afraid of a gun firing, I went in Captain Bradshaw's tent and got my gun and some cartridges, and left the camp, intending to strike the big telegraph road to Fayetteville, and go to my home, a range for my old mother, see my little girl and then go out west and try and make a living. Then I was going to write to the Governor to ask him to forgive me for leaving, when I thought I had a right to be a free man, and come back home if he would do so, and if not, then come back and serve out the balance of my time.

After I had gone some time I ran into a swamp and heard the dogs coming on my trail. I had gotten about three miles from the camp. When I found myself in the swamp, I began to backtrack myself to find the big road. In coming out the dogs caught up with me; the puppies came close to me and I could control them, but the old big dog, "Freemont," a blood hound, knew I could not manage so. I shot my first shot to scare him off, and all the dogs stopped; they were barking, and when I shot they stopped barking. Then a shot was fired at me, and I shot again, went out into a field where there were some small bushes. I could not hear any one or see any one nor did I hear the dogs. When I got up to a fence I saw someone and heard Mr. McGill call out to Shaw, telling him to go back, but Moore was up there and had a gun. Shaw then began to curse me, and answered back to McGill and McKernan to come on, Moore is here. Then the dogs were barking and coming on towards me. I could see Shaw and another man. Shaw could not see me, Shaw had a gun and I knew his reputation for killing convicts, and I did not come out. I moved on; the puppies were close to me. After going a short distance back and got in the swamp again. The dogs again came up and I could see Mr. McKernan. Mr. McGill was calling out. I heard some one shoot and heard them coming. I called to Mr. McKernan to call off the dogs. Some one shot at me again, and I shot to scare off the dogs. When I shot the dogs again became quiet, and I came out of the swamp and got into a little clump of trees. Mr. McKernan was still in the swamp looking for me. I was only 10 or 15 steps away. One of the dogs came up close to me on one side. Then down the fence in a field I saw Shaw and Temple coming toward where I was. McKernan and McGill were coming on me from the other side. I heard guns begin to pop and I fired not to hurt any body but to scare them. Shaw came out in plain sight of me 10 or 15 steps from me and walked up toward me, cursing me and told me to surrender. I told him I would surrender; I did not want to hurt him. I saw I was surrounded, and I might as well give up. Shaw began to walk around me toward my back, and then I heard him cock his gun which he held in his hand and I shot, then Shaw shot me and I shot my second shot, and dropped on my knees and my gun caught in the fence and broke it. The crowd was coming up and I broke and ran back in the swamp. McKernan and his brother came up on

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me when I was knee deep in the marsh, and told me to surrender, and I did, and gave him my gun, and cartridges. They took me out and on the way back to camp I found out Shaw was dead. They did not take me past the dead man, but I heard some one call out kill him, damn him. McGill cursed and abused me and then it was some one asked where is Shaw, and Wilkie said he is dead with 12 buckshot in his heart. This was about a mile and a half from camp.

I ought to have been turned out of the prison, for on account of good behavior and on petition presented to Governor Russell by Mr. Patterson, who prosecuted me for larceny of the mule, the Governor had taken off one year of my time, and Mr. Patterson had written me that the Governor had done so, and told him to notify me. Captain Bradshaw also told me I would go out in September. I stayed a month after my time was out and following foul play was being done me on October 25th, 1898, being on duty at night and having charge of dogs which had been trained by running me. I made up my mind to go home. I did not take the gun for any other purpose than to scare the dogs if they should be put on my trail. I did not believe they would try to catch me or follow me far. I used the gun to scare the dogs and they stopped. I was shot myself in the shoulder."

### CROSS-EXAMINED.

I fired the first shot on either side to scare the dogs. Other shots were fired after I had fired my last shot. It was half hour after dark when I left camp. Took gun and 8 or 10 cartridges. Got them out of Capt. Bradshaw's tent.

Saw a man named McKernan and I did not surrender. I did not offer to him my gun, he did not come up to me. I told him I would surrender. Had my gun in my hands both bars loaded; don't remember if it was cocked. When Shaw cocked his gun I fired. Shaw fired at me and I fired a second shot. I did not fire at him intending to hit him. I thought Shaw would kill me, for he always killed a convict when ever he got a chance. I did not hear anything more from Shaw after my second shot. I ran into the woods after my gun was broke. I thought that was the time to run when there was shooting all about me. I did not carry the gun to kill any person. I took the gun to scare the dogs. Been in court 50 or 60 times. Last time for larceny of a mule. Sentenced to 5 years. Have shot 8 or 7 men.

### RE-DIRECT.

He said I have been a horse trader. I drank some. Most of my arrests have been for trading doctored horses. I always beat in the cases. I was drunk when I took the mule.

### LAWYER PATTERSON, FOR THE DEFENSE, SWORE:

"I am a resident and practicing lawyer of Robeson county. I prosecuted the defendant in the court before for larceny of a mule. At the time of the Democratic State Convention I was in Raleigh and presented to Gov. Russell a petition for pardon for the prisoner, Governor Russell, upon examination of the papers declined to pardon but assured me he would commute one year of Moore's sentence, made a memorandum of such upon the papers and directed me to so notify Moore and told his private Secretary to make out the necessary papers. And not till after this homicide was such action of the Governor revoked. I made a calculation of the time and Moore should have been discharged September 1st, 1898. He was not legally discharged.

"After this homicide Governor Russell wrote me that because of the killing of Shaw Moore would have to remain his time out and then he would stand trial for the homicide.

The defense closed and the State introduced Mr. Wilkie, who testified that he was in the pursuing party. "I heard Moore say he did not intend to surrender if his gun had not broke. He intended to go home or do worse, and he reckoned he had done worse. Heard Moore say he hated killing Shaw for he liked him." On cross-examination he said "I told Worthington 2 weeks before this killing that I suspected Moore would make his escape. Read a letter from McCombs to Moore."

Mr. Wilkie, a young boy, also swore: "I was with the pursuing party and heard Moore say he did not intend to surrender till he broke his gun. Said he intended to go home or do worse. I had a shot gun and did shoot at Moore. I could not see him, but shot at the flash of his gun. Shot at him once in the field, 20 or 20 steps. I shot at him to stop him. Did not tell any one I tried my damndest to kill Moore."

Mr. McGill testified: "I heard calls on Moore to surrender. He did not surrender. He shot. After he was back toward the camp I took 6 shells away from Moore. He said he would not surrender if his gun had not broke. I am an overseer. The gun belonged to the State. I did not shoot at Moore just before Shaw was killed."

Judge McRae spoke first for the prosecution, and was followed by Messrs. Simms and Snow, who argued eloquently for the prisoner. Solicitor Pou completed his argument shortly after 4 o'clock, and Judge Brown began his charge at 4:30.

### THE JURY RETURNED A VERDICT OF GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. SENTENCE WILL BE PRONOUNCED TOMORROW.