

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

One Prominent Raleigh Citizen Shoots Another.

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY IN RALEIGH

The Affair a Great Sensation Owing to the Prominence of the Parties Involved.

Raleigh, Special.—The greatest social and criminal sensation Raleigh has ever known developed at 4:20 o'clock Saturday afternoon when on Fayetteville street, Ernest Haywood shot and killed Ludlow Skinner. The prominence of both families is marked. Haywood is a grandson of the late State Treasurer John Haywood and son of the late Dr. E. Burke Haywood and one of Raleigh's leading lawyers. Skinner was a grandson of the late Mr. Ludlow, of New York, and a son of Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Skinner, of Raleigh, one of the best known and ablest Baptists in the South.

At least a hundred persons must have seen the shooting, certainly that number saw the victim of Haywood's revolver as he reeled and fell upon his face on the car track in front of the postoffice and Yarborough House and not 40 yards from the court house. One witness said the expression of the dying man's face was piteous beyond all telling and that he will never forget it. A thousand persons gathered almost in a minute. The dead body was taken into a drug store.

Haywood was taken by Deputy Sheriff Separk to Haywood's law office and was there for about two hours, guarded by deputies and in conference with his attorneys, James H. Pou and Argo & Shaffer. Later he was taken to the court house, where Magistrate Marcola had a preliminary hearing taking only Separk's testimony, upon which he committed Haywood to jail without bail for murder. Separk's evidence was that he was in the court house and heard a shot and walked out. He saw another flash and heard a second shot; that Haywood was standing on the sidewalk in front of the postoffice; that Skinner was in the street and made a motion as if to throw his hands towards his pocket, then turned, staggered and fell on his face on the street car track. Separk, as soon as the second shot was fired, ran toward Haywood, called the latter, who said: "All right," took Haywood by the arm; that Haywood asked him to take him to his (Haywood's) office; that on arrival at the office he asked Haywood to give him the pistol, which he did.

One of Haywood's brothers was with him during the hearing. Ernest Haywood was very cool, sat easily in his chair, twirling a bit of paper in his fingers. He had nothing to say, his attorneys said. One of them, Mr. Pou, said they were fully confident of their line of defence.

The body of Skinner was placed in Johnson's drug store. His wife, who is a daughter of the late Major John C. Winder, was sent for. She fainted as his body was placed in a carriage to be taken to his home. At the home Dr. Knox, at the request of Dr. Jordan, the coroner, performed an autopsy. Dr. Jordan says this showed that there was only one wound, this being on median line of left side, about three inches below left nipple. It grazed the heart, passed through the lung and severed the aorta or great artery. It was such a wound as to cause almost instant death. Health Officer Sale gave to Coroner Jordan the pistol which he said was Skinner's.

One witness of the horrible affair said he was a few minutes before it occurred in the lobby of the postoffice and saw Skinner there, reading a letter. He went out on the sidewalk and in a few moments heard the shot, turned and saw Skinner walking rapidly away across the street. Haywood was standing on the sidewalk within a few feet of the postoffice, and he saw the latter raise his pistol and aim at Skinner, who was then only a few feet from the curb of the very wide sidewalk. He then heard Haywood fire, and saw Skinner walk in an irregular way to the edge of the street with high and wavering steps; then suddenly move in a sort of circular stagger and fell on his face. Haywood put his pistol in his pocket, walked south a few steps, then started back when Separk called him.

Ernest Haywood will contend that he shot J. Ludlow Skinner in self-defence. It is currently reported here and elsewhere that Haywood will plead temporary insanity, but this is denied by Haywood's counsel. Haywood will allege that Skinner came up to him and without provocation knocked him down. As he arose both he and Skinner reached for their pistols. He was quicker than Skinner and fired before Skinner could draw his weapon. The first shot, Haywood says, inflicted the mortal wound, and he fired the second because he thought Skinner was coming back to attack him.

Bishop Guilty of Manslaughter.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—The jury in the case of Arthur L. Bishop, the shoe drummer, charged with the killing of Thos. J. Wilson, in this city, agreed upon a verdict at 12:20 o'clock Sunday afternoon. At 3 o'clock the verdict was rendered in the county court house. The jury found Bishop guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was immediately afterward remanded to the county jail, where he will be kept until 8 o'clock Monday morning, when he will be arraigned before Judge Neal to receive his sentence.

THE LEGISLATURE

House and Senate Vigorously at the Work Assigned Them.

Liquor Bills Considered.

In the Senate Friday the London liquor bill was up for discussion. Mr. White, of Franklin, declared that every Senate speaker except one had declared himself a prohibitionist. "I am not a prohibitionist," said Mr. White, "for I would not establish State prohibition if I could." He pleaded with great power for the London bill and made the most eloquent temperance oration thus far made in the Senate. Those in the lobbies and the galleries listened with absorbed interest. Demeracy had never won a victory in this State except upon moral issues. He was liberally applauded and he was the first Senator in this debate accorded that distinction.

Mr. Lamb, of Cumberland, followed with an argument for the London bill. Seven years ago a man could not be elected to any office in Fayetteville unless he was approved by the liquor men. Today there is not a bar there, all is to have been banished. "You say this London bill is not backed by public sentiment? Why it is supported by the Episcopal Church; a great artillery with its officers in full dress uniform singing 'Rock of Ages.' Then there is the great Baptist navy singing 'Sweet Fields of Eden,' while the grand Methodist infantry is behind this London bill shouting, 'Come Ye That Love the Lord.'"

Mr. Travis, of Halifax, declared that the question was not what was right because prohibition was right and nothing short of prohibition was right.

The London bill did not meet these requirements hence it was itself an acknowledgment that while total prohibition was right yet it was not expedient. No measure was right that discriminated against towns and county, sections and localities. Why should the town having 299 people be denied a vote which is accorded to towns of 300 or more? He argued that it would give the large towns an advantage over the little places in getting Saturday night trade, for the negroes would go where they could get a drink or two. In Halifax there were 12 towns; under this London bill four of these towns could vote on the question while the eight would be forced to adopt prohibition. The petitions for this bill from Halifax had come from the four towns that could vote on the subject. They said let us vote on prohibition, but when you mention allowing the other eight to vote they declare, "No, that would be cowardly." He advocated the substitute which provides that a county shall vote, if it chooses, on whether liquor shall be manufactured and sold in only towns of 500 or 300; then regardless of these towns may hold elections. The only difference between the London bill and the substitute was leaving it to a vote of the people. Unless the sentiment of a county backed any law it would not be enforced. He knew good men who considered the London bill unwise. He quoted Rev. Dr. J. D. Huffham, Prof. Mills of Wake Forest, and ministers of the Gospel who consider the London bill an unwise and unsafe measure. The city saloons were far more attractive, inviting and dangerous than the little shops in the country. Whiskey does more to corrupt morals in the cities than in the country.

Mr. Justice, of McDowell, said with the sixth section eliminated he favored the London bill. He made a powerful speech for the bill. He discussed the measure from the standpoints of morals, practicality and expediency, and emphasized especially—the matter of practicality. The bill established prohibition in the country where prohibition can be enforced, but rightly left the towns, where enforcement depended on public sentiment, to decide it. Mr. Justice, though the last speaker, held the undivided attention of the Senators. He was interrupted by several questions. Senator Woodard asked, "Does the Senator think a State law can make a drunkard sober or a thief honest?" "If you keep liquor from him he will be sober," replied Mr. Justice. "Has that ever been done?" asked Mr. Woodard. "Yes, I believe prohibition in the country really prohibits," declared the speaker. Touching the point of expediency, he declared that it was necessary to deprive the dragon of its sting.

The Senate at 2:20 adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The House Friday had the Watts liquor bill up for consideration.

The Watts bill and amendments came up on third reading and the first amendment voted on was that by Mr. Roberson, of Guilford, prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in towns of less than 500 inhabitants, or the sale of liquor in towns of less than 300. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Benbow's amendment to exempt Yarkin from the operations of the law was lost, ayes 49, noes 59.

Mr. Murphy's amendment to exempt Rowan was next voted on. Mr. Murphy was granted permission to speak and full of fire and eloquence he poured hot shot into those who, he claimed, were attempting to take away the sacred rights of the people. His earnestly spoken sentiments were liberally applauded. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 49 ayes, 60 noes.

Mr. King's amendment to make the place of delivery of whiskey the place of sale came up. This is what is known as the anti-jug law. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 53 to 37. Mr. Luther, of Montgomery, moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The motion to lay on the table was lost, 42 to 55. The motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of 52 to 50. The amendment was lost by a

vote of 50 to 56. The text of this bill was published in full in these columns some weeks ago.

A good day's work was done in the Legislature on Monday. The House held a night session and many new bills were introduced. Petitions were presented on the liquor question.

THE REVENUE BILL.

At 11:25 Monday the House went into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the revenue bill. Judge Graham asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee of the whole some remarks to make on the bill. He had been unable to agree fully with the majority of the finance committee on some of the provisions recommended. Mr. Smith, of Gates, was appointed chairman.

Section 4, relating to corporation taxes payable to State Treasurer, was adopted.

Section 5, relating to "tax exemptions repealed" was considered next. This section is designed to repeal all laws exempting from taxation all property liable to taxation except property belonging to the State and municipal corporations, and property held for the benefit of churches, religious societies, charitable, educational or benevolent institutions or orders, and also cemeteries. Provided, That no property whatever held or used for investment, speculation or rent, shall be exempt.

The foregoing was amended by adding the words "unless said rent shall be used exclusive for charitable or benevolent purposes or the interest upon the bonded indebtedness of said religious, charitable or benevolent institutions." That amendment was accepted by the chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Roberson, of Guilford, moved to amend by exempting the property of fair associations. Mr. Gattis moved to amend the amendment by saying this exemption shall not apply to fairs where games of chance and other immoral and fake attractions are allowed. The amended amendment was lost.

Section 6, the inheritance tax provision, was opposed by Messrs. Brittain, of Randolph; King, of Pitt, and White, of Halifax. Judge Graham and Governor Doughton explained the section and it was adopted.

Section 7, providing when heirs, legatees, etc., are discharged from liability was adopted.

Section 8, providing that if tax is not paid at the end of two years after death of decedent, 6 per cent. per annum shall be charged thereon until paid, was adopted.

Section 9, providing for the deduction of tax by executors, etc., was adopted, and the committee at 1:30 rose and made its report to the House.

PASSED THIRD READING.

To authorize commissioners of Henderson county to levy special tax to repair court house. Amended by Hoey to leave the matter of issuing bonds to vote of the people.

To allow the city of Charlotte to fund its floating indebtedness and to levy a special tax to meet same.

To amend and revise the charter of the town of China Grove.

For the better working of the roads of Burke county.

To establish graded schools in Nash county.

To authorize the issue of bonds by Gaston county to improve the public roads.

To incorporate the town of Buie's Creek, in Harnett county.

House bill: To repeal chapter 410, laws 1899, relating to Rutherford dispensary.

Senate bill: To amend chapter 89, laws 1877.

Senate bill: To amend chapter 645, acts 1901, relating to Statesville.

Senate bill: To prevent the depredation of domestic fowls in Forsyth.

The Senate bill to revise the pilotage laws of the port of Wilmington came up. Senator Brown said that he introduced this bill by request, but he did not consider it a local bill, in that it affected all the people who shipped there. He did not expect the bill to pass over the Senator from Brunswick's opposition and he would not resist that Senator, but he thought it ought to pass.

Senator Bellamy made a speech against the bill saying the enemies of the pilots are the lumber trust and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The bill would ruin the pilots and Wilmington.

Mr. Pharr, as a member of the minority of the committee, favored the bill.

Mr. Brown said the bill was favored by many leading business men of Wilmington and shippers through the port. The bill was deferred till next Wednesday.

House bill: To extend limits of Hobbard.

House bill: To restore local self-government to Perquimans.

House bill: To amend the stock law in Ashe county. Mr. Welborn said that he was opposed to the bill and demanded a roll call. This was given and he voted aye.

House bill: To make place of delivery of liquor the place of sale in High Point.

House bill: For stock law election in Alleghany.

House bill: To repeal chapter 647, laws of 1891, affecting stock law in Johnston.

House bill: To restore self-government to Pasquotank.

House bill: To liquidate debt of Madison county.

House bill: To bridge across Tow river.

To amend and consolidate charter of Burlington.

To establish graded school at Haw River.

To provide for water-works, sewerage and electric lights at Elizabeth City.

To authorize town of Smithfield to issue bonds.

To provide for making and working public roads in Henderson.

To authorize Whiteville, and Edenton to issue bonds.

To authorize commissioners of Montgomery to issue bonds and levy special tax.

To allow commissioners of Harnett to levy special tax to build stock law fence.

To amend charter of Graham and allow commissioners to issue bonds.

BISHOP GETS FIVE YEARS.

Slayer of Thomas Wilson Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—Judge Neal Monday morning sentenced Arthur L. Bishop to the penitentiary at hard labor for five years for killing Thomas Wilson at the latter's home in this city last October.

Court convened at 8 a. m., in order to allow Judge Neal to leave on the 9 o'clock train for Wentworth to open Rockingham court.

Bishop came into the room in charge of Sheriff Wallace and accompanied by his wife. He took a seat at his usual place, surrounded by his attorneys, Col. H. C. Jones, Mr. T. C. Guthrie and Mr. C. W. Tillett. The prisoner appeared nervous and was not talkative, saying only a few words to his wife during the ten or fifteen minutes before the proceedings began. He passed the time eating a lemon or biting his finger. Across from the prisoner and his counsel were Solicitor J. L. Webb and the attorneys for the prosecution, Messrs. E. T. Cansler and T. L. Kirkpatrick.

When court had been declared open Clerk Russell read the verdict of the jury, and Mr. Cansler prayed judgment. Mr. Tillett then went through the form of asking for a new trial, and made a strong and eloquent plea for mercy for the prisoner. "There is nothing left for us," said he, "but a plea for mercy. I beg your honor to remember that from the time he was 12 years old Bishop has been an industrious and hard-working man, and he has proved a good character. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the city of Petersburg, his home, appeals to your honor in his favor. I beg your honor to remember his father and mother and his wife and child. We have here a paper signed by ten members of the jury, recommending mercy. Another juryman has signified his willingness to have his name attached to this request, making eleven in all. They do not sign this recommendation as a jury, but as individuals who have heard all the proceedings of the trial. They join us in asking that your honor be merciful to the prisoner. We ask you to remember that a year in the penitentiary is almost an age. We beg the mercy of the court."

Col. Jones said he could not trust himself to add anything to Mr. Tillett's beautiful appeal, but he wished to call his honor's attention to the latitude allowed the judge in sentencing a man convicted of manslaughter—imprisonment from four months to twenty years. Col. Jones paid a tribute to the jury for the close attention during their trial and their patience in considering the issues involved. He thought the appeal made by eleven members of the jury should militate strongly in Bishop's favor, and he begged the judge to remember the prisoner's family.

Solicitor Webb said he had nothing to say. "Your honor is a wise judge," he continued, "and whatever you do will be satisfactory to the State of North Carolina." Mr. Guthrie called attention to the surrender of the prisoner in order to show that he did not think himself guilty of any heinous crime.

Judge Neal then read the petition from eleven members of the jury, asking the court to be merciful to Bishop, and said: "I think the verdict of the jury in this case is correct, and never in my life have I seen a jury work harder to reach a just verdict. They paid close attention to all the proceedings, and I was especially struck with the attention paid to the argument. Even the last speaker was closely listened to. In passing sentence in this case I shall be guided by my best judgment, regardless of anything else." Then turning to Clerk Russell Judge Neal said:

"Mr. Clerk make this entry: 'It is the judgment of the court that Arthur L. Bishop be imprisoned at hard labor for five years.'"

Col. Jones gave notice of appeal, and the judge was requested to name the amount of bail in case it was decided to carry the matter to the Supreme Court. The judge said that he did not care to name any amount at this time, but would do so later if necessary. Court then adjourned.

The prisoner received the sentence without showing any emotion. Mrs. Bishop, however, shed tears when the decision of the court was announced.

Mardi Gras Festivities.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Thousands of visitors from all sections of the country were here attracted by the Mardi Gras festivities. The event of today was the arrival of King Priscus and his attendants, which was announced by a salute of forty-five guns from the battleship Alabama, followed by a military parade through the principal streets of the city. The parade was composed of sailors and marines from the battleships with a band of artillerymen from Forts Barrancas, McRae and Pickens, and sailors and marines from the navy yard.

BAIL WAS REFUSED.

Col. Tillman's Application is Turned Down By the Judge.

HE WAS SENT BACK TO THE JAIL.

The Arguments Advanced Did Not Convince the Chief Justice That He Could Grant Bail.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—At 4:50 o'clock Thursday afternoon Chief Justice Pope refused the application for bail of James H. Tillman, charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales and now confined in the Richland county jail.

The hearing was resumed in the supreme court room, having been adjourned from Newberry on the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock and continued until nearly 5 with an intermission from 1:35 until 2:40 p. m.

The prosecution was represented by Solicitor J. W. Thurmond, ex-Attorney General G. D. Bellinger and Judge Andrew Crawford.

The defense was represented by Congressman-elect G. W. Croft of Aiken and ex-Solicitor P. H. Nelson of Columbia. Ex-Judge O. W. Buchanan, Messrs. C. L. Blease of Newberry and G. R. Rembert of Richland, of counsel for the defense, were also present but not actively participating. During most of the day about 100 spectators were in the room, the number at times increasing. Mr. B. R. Tillman, Jr., a son of Senator Tillman, was a spectator.

At the opening Col. Croft read a waiver of his legal right to be present by the defendant, Col. Tillman, who did not in person appear.

The reading of the affidavits consumed one hour and a half. Mr. Crawford reading those of the prosecution and Mr. Nelson those of the defense.

In rendering his opinion the Chief Justice stated that it was not customary to assign reasons for refusing the application on *habeas corpus* proceedings.

Destructive Hotel Fire.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Special.—Fire early Friday morning destroyed the Clifton Hotel, cremated nine of the guests and caused injuries to 42 persons, who were scorched or forced to jump to the frozen street from the second and third story windows. After an all-day search in the debris, four bodies have been recovered. It is now believed that five more bodies remain in the ruins of the hotel, which is said to have been a flimsy structure and filled with delegates to the State Young Men's Christian Association convention and the district convention of the Knights of Pythias. The hotel register was destroyed, thus making it difficult to ascertain the number of missing persons. Forty men have been working in the rubbish all day and will continue to dig for the remains of the burned persons all night. The loss is \$60,000. The dead are: W. A. Mowry, What Cheer, Iowa; E. Young, Minneapolis; two unidentified men, bodies recovered; five bodies still in debris. Nearly all those injured were Iowa people. While their injuries are severe in many cases no one was fatally hurt.

A Big Organization.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—The Union Rice & Irrigation Company, with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000, was incorporated here. The capital stock is divided into shares of \$5 each and the list of its incorporators includes about 75 persons, nearly all of whom reside at New Orleans, Baton Rouge and other Louisiana cities and towns. The objects of the company are numerous and include growing and dealing in rice, oats, grain of all kinds, and the manufacturing of the same into various articles. Also the constructing and operating of irrigation plants.

Three Negroes Killed.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—A premature explosion at Stewart's granite quarry, two miles south of this city, Friday morning, caused the death of three negro workmen and the injury of several others. The force of the explosion was so great that it shook every house in Columbia although the city is on a bluff, a hundred feet above the quarry.

Resolution Tabled.

Washington, Special.—The resolution which passed the Senate providing that Rear Admiral Schley be given the pay and allowances of a rear admiral on the active list was called up in the House committee on naval affairs. The resolution was tabled. Messrs. Mudd, Tate, of Georgia, and Rixey, of Virginia, voted against tabling the resolution.

Desparado Shot.

New Orleans, Special.—After holding a half-hundred policemen at bay for several hours, during which scores of shots were exchanged, Lafayette Sims, a desperate negro, was killed by the police early Friday in a negro boarding house situated on South Rampart street. The room in which he was besieged had to be set on fire and the fire department called out before Sims could be drigen from his post. As he attempted to escape, still carrying his gun, he was shot down. The body was taken to the morgue without any demonstration from a mob of several thousand negroes who crowded the vicinity of the tragedy.