The Press and Banner.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1885.

Have we any Personal Security in South Carolina?

In view of the record of crime and with the fact that no man is ever convicted of assault upon the person, no matter how murderous—we are led to inquire if we have any law for the punishment of any crime, except for offences against property?

It seems that so far as personal security is concerned, that we are without restraint, and the only protection which anybody has is his ability to beat down an armed foe who may strike an unexpected blow. In Laurens last week various cases of murder were brought for trial. The first was that of one negro who had killed another. The following is the account as taken from the *News and Courier*:

"The serious business of the term began yesterday when Frank Jamison was arraigned for the murder Larkin Suber a year ago, both parties being colored. Jamison is a Baptist preacher, and was a leader among the blacks during the reconstruction period of negro domination. On this account there was a strong feeling against him in the white sections of the country, and as every layman drawn for the term was a white man it was believed that he would certainly be convicted. The evidence in the possession of the State showed that Jamison had been threatened by the father of a daughter to a certain young negro and had declared his intention to "get even" with Suber for assisting in bringing about the marriage. He encountered Suber, armed with him and stabbed him with fatal result.

"The prisoner as he sat in the dock with remarkable cleanly and religious look, looked very like an angel. He is tall and lean and regular, with features showing decidedly more nobler order of African than the Gullah. His beard was long, double pointed, and but slightly grizzled. He seemed to be about sixty years old. Tied closely about his forehead, with its curious fitting lock on his shoulders, was a large black relict, which had once been white, and a blanket covered his shoulders. He was strikingly reminded an Arab that from a half dozen quarters of the courtroom came the suggestion that he was El Mahdi in proper person, and that he might tell something of the fall of Khartoum.

"A jury was at odds in its room, and when the defence had objected to fourteen of the remaining jurors and the State had accepted one too, the panel became exhausted. A dead lock was the result. After various propositions had been made without profit, the defence put in a plea of manslaughter, which Solicitor Wilson promptly accepted.

"In sentencing the prisoner to two years in the Penitentiary—the least punishment allowable—Judge Cothran, while referring to the causes which impelled capital, if not mercy, took occasion to speak of the evil of our juries in the matter of homicide. He could not account for it, he said, except by considering the demoralizing effect of the war, when the dead were strewn on every field and human life came to have its sacredness.

Jamison, who had been in jail for a year, took his sentence with evident satisfaction. He was generally considered quite lucky."

The next murder case was that of the State against Nathaniel D. Franks. Of this case the *News and Courier* says:

"Dr. T. E. Todd, who made an examination of the body of John Lawson, at the latter's house, testified that he found a shotgun wound in the left shoulder, entering at the back and ranging upward, cutting the left carotid artery and thus causing death."

The next case was against William A. Nelson who was also arraigned for the crime of murder:

"Dr. Benj. E. Mattier: Is a practicing physician. On the night of November 9, 1884, we called to see Chris Little, deceased. Found him lying in the house of Jim Mills's house in this town. Life had been extinct several hours. He must have died instantly upon his shot. He had received a gunshot wound in the middle of the back, below the waist, which ranged upward toward the heart.

"Cross-examined: The dead man must have been standing on an angle when he was shot, with his back a little more exposed than his side. Did not probe for the ball."

We have copied only the testimony of the physicians in the last two cases. The other testimony is unimportant, as the Doctors proved that the negroes were shot in the back. It seems that the idea of killing a negro in selfdefence by shooting him in the back, has had time to give place to other and newer excuses. Except the jurors, all of us know that an unarmed negro, as he runs, is not, as a rule, dangerous to the man from whom he is running.

When white men go *scot-free* for killing anybody, we cannot but commend Judge Cothran's act in reducing the punishment of the negro in the penitentiary to the least time allowable by law. The *News and Courier* says the negro put in "a plea of manslaughter, which Solicitor Dur can *necessarily* accepted." of course if he had been a drunken white man, instead of a negro preacher, his deed would have been no crime at all. How different is Judge Cothran's sentence—and how much more just—than was that of another Judge in which he sent a negro to the penitentiary from this county for throwing a rock at a white man, who had gone into his house and threatened him—the white man not being hit or hurt.

We are not now speaking so much of the discrimination for or against the white man or the negro, as we are remarking upon and deprecating the present condition of public sentiment which paralyzes the arm of justice and defies the law that should give protection to every citizen. It seems that from the failure of our juries to do their duty that any drunken man may seek his victim and shoot him to death with no other danger or trouble to himself than that which is incident to the force of going into Court for an acquittal. No matter how bloody the murderer's hands may be, a jury can be found that will remove the blood spots, so far as a legal process can do so.

Can there be any doubt that there never was a time in this State when life was as little regarded or when blood was so cheap? But, as sure as there is an overruling Providence, a reaction must take place and this wholesale murder of inoffensive people must stop. If the people of the Democratic party in South Carolina are either unwilling or unable to preserve law and order, the arm of the General Government must intercede. The Congress of the United States must enact such laws as will remove the trial of murderers from our own State courts where the felon's neighbors and relatives may be allowed the privilege of sitting on his case that the assassin may be turned loose on society. It is the duty of the National Government to see that the citizen is protected in every part of its domain, and if the State of South Carolina is incapable, unwilling, or lacking in the moral qualities to insure to the citizen peace and protection to life and property, then there is no other alternative than to have the General Government take charge of all murder cases and transfer them for trial to such places as will give the citizen and the murderer full and equal justice.

The Congress at Washington has of late been wasting much valuable time in discussing the railroad question while the assassin and the murderer has been abroad in the land doing his bloody work without let or hindrance in every quarter of the Nation. Let the law-making power of the Nation give attention to the protection of society, to the preservation of law and order, and to the casting of its shield around the very life of its loyal subjects. The killing of a human being who is loyal to the Nation is an offence against the Nation itself; in one sense it is treason, which the Nation should resent, and which it does resent, if committed by a foreign power, but the government offers no protection to its subjects against our own native born citizens who may carry pistols, and are ready at any moment to shoot a neighbor.

Much has been said of the advantages to be derived from the inauguration of Cleveland as President, and we hope that this matter of protecting the life of the citizen, in all parts of this great Nation, may receive his early and earnest attention. If a foreign Nation should wilfully put an American citizen to death, the act would be sufficient reason to throw the whole country into war, and yet thousands of irresponsible drunken home-born men, with pistols in their pockets, shoot down their victims with impunity.

The Carolina Midland.

It seems that Mayor Courtney, of Charleston, has conceived the sublime idea of building a new railroad from Charleston to Greenville, the cost of which is estimated to be $1,250,000, and to be raised in this way. We quote his own words:

"I am of the opinion that the most prudent course to concentrate all our energies on a scheme 2 and 3 between Orangeburg and Greenville, which can be built and equipped for $1,500,000. If Greenville and Laurens would add their subscription of $250,000 to similar subscriptions in Newberry, Lexington and Orangeburg, and Charleston would do her full share to the capital stock, say of $500,000 there would be no difficulty in making $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. forty year bonds at not exceeding $850 a mile, and in a comparatively short time with some Liberty basin so arranged over the South Carolina Railway, Greenville can be brought within six hours of Charleston."

Which reminds us of the story of the white man who on a certain occasion said to an Indian, when making a division of foods: "I will take the turkey and you can take the crow; or, you can take the crow and I will take the turkey."

In plain English, Charleston proposes to get $750,000 from Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Lexington and Orangeburg, making a total of $875,000, when Charleston would probably raise the balance of the $500,000, and could certainly be depended on to manipulate and put upon the market the $1,000,000 of bonds.

The kindness of Charleston in proposing to sell a million dollars worth of bonds must overcome the country people, and will place the counties interested, under an inexpressible debt of gratitude, and the offer is so extremely liberal that we are encouraged to believe that if we build the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad to Aiken, that the grand old city by the sea may intermarry with the South Carolina Railroad, and help us to secure the favor of connecting with us at Aiken and secure the privilege of forwarding our freight. The liberality of Charleston in railroad matters is unbounded. The city is nothing small about her in such transactions. The gudgeons in the country have sufficient railroads for their own purposes, but to gratify them, Charleston will unselfishly take and sell their bonds on the market.

A petition urging Representative D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, for Commissioner of Agriculture, is being circulated for signatures in the House of Representatives. It is said Senator Butler's recent visit to Albany has brought to the attention of Mr. Cleveland the claims of Representative Aiken. There are several other gentlemen who desire to succeed Commissioner Loring, but at the present writing Mr. Aiken appears to be the leading candidate.

The Jury.

Much has been said not only by our own people but by the people in all parts of the State in reference to the jury which was drawn to try cases at the recent term of the Court of General sessions at Abbeville, while their action has received the unqualified disapproval of all the newspapers whose expressions we have seen. Because of the general remarks on that jury by the people of this county, we have thought proper to copy into the *Press and Banner* some extracts from the law in reference to the qualification of jurors and the mode prescribed for drawing them. In Abbeville county there are, in round numbers, about twenty-five hundred white men who are liable to jury duty, and it may be that our new jury commissioner put into the jury box the names of only such men as he deemed best qualified to discharge the highest and most important trust which is ever imposed upon the citizen, and if he acted to the best of his knowledge and ability, his intentions are not for a moment to be questioned, no matter how widely the citizen may differ from the officer in opinion as to qualification of jurors.

Those persons who may have remarked upon the number of kindred that one of the accused had on the panel, may very well understand how one's kindred are as likely to be drawn on the jury as any one else, provided the jury commissioners shall deem them equally as competent as other citizens, and they should not forget that a fair board of jury commissioners, as ours is, would not be likely to draw as many of any one's kindred next time, for the reason that no juror is expected to serve twice in the same year, and for the still further reason that but few persons have kindred sufficiently numerous to form any considerable part of two or three consecutive juries, but even supposing that any one had sufficient kindred to form two or three juries to try him for any offence, it is not at all probable that with conscientious jury commissioners that the coincidence should occur systematically and regularly.

The intelligence of the jury panel may be accounted for on perfectly legitimate grounds. The jury commissioner is a new officer. This is the first jury that he has drawn, and it may be that he had not read the law which should govern him in reference to the discharge of the duties of his office. But even supposing that he did read the law, it may be that the names of the men that he put in the box from which to draw the jury, were, in his opinion, representative men of the intelligence and competency of the citizens of Abbeville county to act as jurors. If he understood the law, and deliberately drew that jury in accord with his construction of the law, he is not to be blamed for his intentions, though his idea of the proper discharge of his duty may be somewhat different from that of a number of our people.

The people will look with interest to the drawing of jurors in the future, as well as to the men whose names are put in the box from which to draw tales men.

Our Railroad Prospects.

Delegates have been appointed from the various towns along the proposed railroad from Due West to Aiken, to meet with citizens of Charleston in reference to the enterprise. This meeting is to take place on the 2d and 3d of March next.

We think we are safe in saying that all of the delegates who may go to Charleston will meet with a hospitable reception in the grand old city, and they may be furnished a rare collation by its representative men, or "shown around the harbor," but as for their affecting any railroad alliance, that need not seriously enter into the calculation. Charleston has no idea of building a road anywhere, and the the people of Abbeville are not able to build a road further than to Verdery.

The idea that Anderson may trade the Savannah Valley Railroad to Charleston and the South Carolina Railroad does not scare the *Press and Banner*. We only hope, so far as the good of Abbeville is concerned, that she may do so. By trading off the Savannah Valley to the South Carolina Railroad the city of Anderson would be forever denied the competition which the powerful Georgia system can and would furnish, and in that event, if we trade with the Georgia Central, we would have the advantage of a neighboring city, which has, in time past, been the recipient of railroad favors which injured our market. Let Anderson go to Charleston, if she wants to. Our people will not be blind enough "to go further and do worse" than by trading with the Georgia Central.

The building of a road to Verdery, 8½ miles, or to the Savannah Valley, if it connects with the Georgia system, need not effect the great Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago road. It is another project altogether. One that English capitalists are expected to tackle. It is too big a job for us.

As we understand, the greater part of the road has been graded from Aiken to Edgefield. If we are correct in that opinion, then let Charleston and the South Carolina Railroad put the iron on the track, without any help from us.

While Abbeville will anxiously lend any proper encouragement to the building of any new road in this direction, we feel warranted in saying that she will not and cannot vote twenty-five thousand dollars to the building of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago road from Aiken to Due West.

Close Season.

The negroes will soon be busily engaged in making crops, and hence we presume the shooting of them in the back by any citizen will be suspended until the first of November, when the crops shall have been gathered. The fact is, we believe there ought to be a law punishing with fine and imprisonment, any man who shall shoot a negro in the back between the first of March and the first of November in each year. Four months would give sufficient time to enable sporting men to imbue their hands in negro blood.

We clip the following from the *Greenville News*:

The *Merchant and Farmer* has a special claim on the good will and kindness of the press and people of this section. It was a stranger in our midst and had his all, without a dollar of insurance. Could we not manage to help this unfortunate brother in some way, gentlemen of the journalistic "fraternity"?

Mr. McLucas certainly deserves sympathy from the "fraternity." We are willing to contribute our mite to the help of this brother.—*Associate Reformed Presbyterian.*

The *Press and Banner* will also contribute to the relief of Mr. McLucas, and do it most cheerfully.

The Birds are Better Protected than the Citizen.

A young man in Columbia shot birds last week within the limits of the city of Columbia. He was fined three dollars by the city council. Two men shot their man in Laurens last Fall. The Circuit Court excused them last week.

Two white men were tried at Laurens Court last week, each charged with murder of a negro. The white men sent the bullets through the victims in the right place—the back—and were acquitted, as a matter of course.

Reduced Rates.

ATLANTA, GA., February 21st, 1885.—At a special call meeting of southern association of general passenger and ticket agents, held at the Kimball house, Atlanta, Georgia, February 21st, 1885, the following lines were represented:

Louisville and Nashville railroad, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, Georgia Pacific, Atlanta and West Point, and Western railway of Alabama, Central railroad of Georgia, Georgia railroad, Richmond and Danville, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Western and Atlantic, South Carolina.

Resolution was offered by Mr. C. P. Atkins and seconded by Mr. L. S. Brown:

Resolved, It is the opinion of this meeting that excursion tickets to New orleans and return for the world's fair, from points 200 miles distant, be made one cent and a quarter per mile, via the Short Line, and from points 600 miles or more, one cent per mile via the Short Line.

Tickets to be limited to ten days availability and sold at the option of the Initial line. The parties concerned are for fifteen and forty day tickets to remain unchanged. That lines availing themselves of these low rates are requested to use in connection therewith a special contract form identical, which by their conditions shall be void if presented later than ten days from date of sale, as stamped thereon; and provided that no ticket under this contract shall be available later than the 31st of May, 1885. That tickets shall be printed essentially for this excursion business. This arrangement should take effect at once.

That the lines from Atlantic coast points may be made fifteen days instead of ten, at discretion of lines interested.

E. W. WEINS, Chairman.
D. C. ALLEN, Sec'y pro tem.

Round trip tickets can be bought at Greenwood via Augusta and Atlanta or via Seneca and Atlanta. The route via Montgomery and Selma, with a delightful view of the Gulf coast, is the shortest, quickest and best route to go. Parties can stop off at any point below Atlanta on South bound trip by notifying the conductor.

A String of Unfortunate Coincidences.

(*Greenville News.*)

Judge Pressly seems to have been fully under the power of his unlucky star during his recent sitting in Abbeville. In the first place the Ferguson feud was had, resulting in a mistrial and evoking the indignant comments of the press everywhere. Then the judge sentenced a negro convicted of petty larceny to a year in the penitentiary, the severity of the sentence calling further indignant comments. In another case a motion for a new trial was based on certain instruction alleged to have been given the jury. The memory of the lawyers in the case and the notes of the official stenographer coincided as to the language of these instructions. But the judge overruled both and rested his decision on his own recollection of his language, which differed materially from the stenographer's notes. He refused the motion for a new trial, and the lawyers are indignantly saying that the stenographer is to blood the brunt of the blunders, Judge Pressly became ill and was compelled to adjourn court.

Opening the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Belton was held last Saturday evening, at which $7,500 was subscribed to the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago railroad as capital stock. Resolutions were passed pledging Belton's support to this enterprise, and appointing Messrs. W. T. Cox, George T. Brown and J. M. Greer a committee to meet and confer with the Charleston chamber of commerce on the third of March.

12 pounds brown sugar for one dollar at Parker & Bird's.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE DEAD BODY OF CHARLIE BROWNLEE.

Evidence Given at a Preliminary Examination, Before R. C. Harkness, Acting Coroner, February 21, 1885.

MARY ELLIS, sworn:

Charlie left my house last night with Zany Dickson; he came to my house at 9 o'clock and left at 11 o'clock with Zany Dickson; don't know as any body had made any threats; he came there sober; I heard no shooting; no body else at my house last night; Zany is in relation of the deceased; as to her general character I know nothing, only that she is an unmarried woman; know that she has some children.

ESSIE ELLIS, sworn:

I saw Charlie last about 11 o'clock last night; Charlie came there sober; he left with Zany Dickson.

ZANY DICKSON, sworn:

I saw the dead man last at 10 o'clock last night; I left Charlie between the cotton house and shuck pen; as we walked along the road we met one man; he asked us who was that and Charlie said it was Charlie Brownlee; I heard a pistol cocked and I run; didn't stop until I got to Mr. J. H. Alewine; I didn't see no pistol nor no knife; Charlie was going to the pound party; I didn't hear no pistol shot, didn't hear no groaning nor no fuss; I went to Charlie's this morning to see if Charlie had got home; I heard the voice, thought it was Mr. John D. Alewine; don't know whether Mr. Alewine is in custom of walking around at night or not; thought he was looking after his chickens; I could not tell whether he was white or black; I am friendly with Charlie's wife; I sent after Charlie to go with me down to Mary Ellis; my children went after Charlie; not the first time I have been out at night with Charlie; I told his wife that I knew man come out in the road last night; I thought I would ask his wife if Charlie got home last night; I didn't see but one man; dogs were barking like they were trying to bite somebody; I asked Monroe Alewine how Charlie was lying; I didn't say to any one that I saw two or three men last night; I don't know what time I left home; I didn't tell any one to-day that I knew one of the men we saw last night.

JOBBIE HUTCHISON, sworn:

I know nothing about the affair whatever; I stopped at Mary Ells' last night about between 7 and 8 o'clock; I don't know whether Charlie or Zany Dickson was at Mary Ellis' last night or not; I didn't see either of them; I know of no difficulty between Charlie and his wife; I know nothing of the deceased having fits.

MAGGIE BROWNLEE, sworn:

I know nothing at all, only that I found him dead; I don't know that anybody had any ill will against Charlie; I know that Charles had one fit last summer, he had been drunk; he come home last night sober. Zany sent her little boy and girl after Charlie. Zany come to my house this morning and asked me where was Charlie; I said that I did not know; I told her she ought to know, she went off with him last night; Zany said she and Charlie met one man last night and he said to him how is that man; I asked him that, and Charlie said it was Charlie Brownlee; Zany said she heard pistol snap; Zany said it was a white man and said she thought it was Mr. John D. Alewine.

J. W. BOWEN, sworn:

I went to Anderson Court House yesterday and Charlie went with me; I know that Charlie did not have any whiskey.

The Doctor's Certificate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE COUNTY, Feb. 21, 1885.

I, J. H. Bell, medical expert in the case of Charlie Brownlee, deceased, do hereby certify that I have examined the body of deceased and ascertained that he came to his death by a blow on the occipital bone, fracturing the same and done by unknown parties.

J. H. BELL, M. D.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

An inquisition indented, taken at John Alewine's in Abbeville County the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1885 before R. C. Harkness acting Coroner for said County upon view of body of Charlie Brownlee, of Abbeville County, then and there biding dead by the oaths of

David Crawford,	W. A. Black,
J. W. Black,	J. H. Black,
W. P. McCarter,	S. B. Knox,
W. V. Young,	Richard Cinkscales,
J. F. Duncan,	W. R. McAdams,
Samuel Shaw,	J. B. Michel,

Acting a lawful jury of inquest who being charged and sworn to inquire for the State of South Carolina, where and by what means the said Charlie Brownlee came to his death upon their oaths do say: That the said Charlie Brownlee was killed by a blow on the head with a club in the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown, against the peace and dignity of the State of South Carolina.

In witness whereof I, Robert C. Harkness, acting Coroner aforesaid, and the jurors aforesaid to this inquisition have interchangeably put our hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

ROBERT C. HARKNESS,
Acting Coroner.
DAVID CRAWFORD,
Foreman.

SECOND INQUEST.

Evidence Given Before James A. Shillito, Coroner of Abbeville County, February 23, 1885.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE COUNTY, Feb. 23, 1885.

ZANY DICKSON, colored, being duly sworn, says:

That she did not see Charlie Brownlee, but the first person she saw was Mr. John D. Alewine; she saw him first at shuck pen, Friday night on the 20th instant, about 11 o'clock in the night; as we were coming home Charlie Brownlee was with me; Mr. Alewine was standing behind the shuck pen as we passed; by Mr. Alewine says halt, who is that? Charlie walked on and said Charlie Brownlee; I stopped just before I got to the shuck pen; Mr. Alewine came out with rim of pistol in his hand; the noise cracked like the cocking of a pistol; I was about 10 or 15 steps from Alewine; heard no pistol shot; I went over to Bob Ells' with Charlie Brownlee; the reason we went over was Mr. Alewine and Mary Ellis got into a scrape; they sent for me to come over, they had something to tell me; Charlie Brownlee went with me; Charlie came down to water Mr. Bowen's mules and told my children to tell me if I was going down there send him (that is Charlie) word that he was going to the pound supper; after Mr. Alewine came up I went back; the reason I went back the noise of the crack of the pistol frightened me; I ran around the way buggies come from First Creek church; never stopped until I got near to Mr. J. A. Alewine; me and Mr. Alewine was not on good terms; come then on home; did not see him but Charlie; I never saw anybody except Mr. Alewine, Sr.; I looked round for Mr. Alewine and Charlie come on this way; Charlie was coming on and Mr. Alewine was following him; two dogs was with Mr. Alewine; I know it was Mr. Alewine by his voice and build; dogs was following; I went home to Mr. Alewine's house; I will swear it was Mr. Alewine; I lived with Alewine two years; nothing had occurred between Charley and Mr. Alewine to my knowledge; Mr. Alewine did not want me to leave his plantation; told me if I left he would put me in the penitentiary; the reason Charlie did not go to the pound party Jobbie Hutchison was gone; Charlie said as Jobbie was gone he would not go; I stayed at Mamie Ellis'; talked and laughed; I asked Charlie twice to come and less go home; Charlie said all right; all Charlie said was that he would come home next day; the reason I did tell Saturday what I told today, I was skeered and afraid I would [be] injured by Mr. Alewine; since then I have concluded to tell the whole truth; was sleepy the reason I asked Charlie to come and go home; I had no conversation with Mr. Alewine since Charlie was killed; never saw Charlie any more until the next evening they came for me; Mr. J. M. Barton told Mr. J. Alewine and Mr. Wesley Bowen and myself that Charlie was killed; I come up to see Charlie's suit of clothes; I asked Charlie's wife if Charlie had come yet; she said no, I ought to ask you; I told Mr. J. Alewine I hailed [us] at the shuck pen and asked who was that; Maggie come to Mr. J. A. Alewine's house and asked me where I left Charlie; come up to see Charlie's suit of clothes about day light next day; come home that night and went to bed; when I heard walking in the leaves, said to Charlie lets stop; Charlie says come on nobody will bother us; just went step or two farther; heard the pistol crack and I run.

MARY ELLIS, sworn, says:

Charlie Brownlee and Zany Dickson came to my house Friday night; last Friday night about 9 o'clock and stayed until 11 o'clock; Zany asked Charlie to come and lets go Charlie said all right; they stayed a little while and then left; I heard Mr. Alewine's dogs; I was sitting at the window and thought from the barking of the dogs they were at the grove above the cotton house; I asked Charlie if he was going to my friend and he said yes; he asked me what was the difficulty between me and Mr. Alewine; he made no remarks.

MAGGIE BROWNLEE, sworn, says:

I do not know anything about it; I found him dead; Zany Dickson came up here Saturday morning and said where is Charlie; I said I thought he is with you; where he is you was the last one that saw him; she says that me and Charlie started home last night; at the shuck pen at Mr. Alewine's some one halted us; she said it was Mr. John Alewine; Charlie said it was him; she said she broke and ran back and Charlie walked on; I went then to hunt my husband; I found him near Mr. Alewine's about an hour high; I found him lying on his back; never touched him; I went over to Job Hutchison's house; Mr. Alewine, Silas Richey and Mr. Alewine's son went to the body; I left the body and came home; Zany Dickson asked me how he was lying; I told her he was lying on his back.

JOBBIE HUTCHISON, sworn, says:

Friday night I went over to Mary Ellis' about 7 or 8 o'clock; I went from there to Lem Belton's to a pound party and they told me it was put off until Saturday night; got home 15 minutes after 9 o'clock; stayed at Lem Belton's until 11 o'clock; my wife was at Mary Ellis; I went with Maggie Brownlee to the corpse; I did not send for Charlie to come and go with me to the pound party.

LEM BELTON, sworn, says:

Jobbie Hutchison and Rich Clinkscales was at my house Friday night; Jobbie