

# A JUROR THE CAUSE OF A SENSATION.

## The Evidence Begins and Eye-Witnesses Tell the Story of the Killing.

### Some Sensational Scenes in the Courtroom During the Selection of Juror No. 15—Court Proceedings

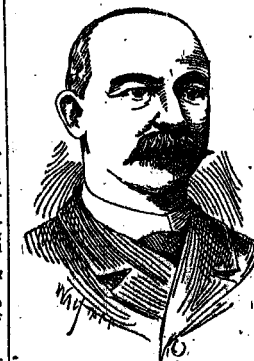
In the trial of Pat Meehan, charged with the murder of Robert McBride, this morning, the sensation was the arraignment of one of the jurors, Mr. Steve Grady, the well-known saloonkeeper and jovial son of Erin.

"S. T. Grady," called Clerk Meyers. Mr. Grady stood in his place in the jury box and in answer to the questions Mr. Grady qualified as a juror.

"We propose to put this juror on trial, your honor," remarked Solicitor Hill. He asked Mr. Grady:

"Mr. Grady, how often have you been to the jail to see Mr. Meehan since he has been in jail?"

"Eight or ten times," was the reply.



PAT MEEHAN,  
Now On Trial in the Superior Court for Killing Robert McBride.

"Are you not an intimate friend of his?" asked Mr. Hill.

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you see Mr. J. H. Robinson, one of the attorneys here for the prosecution, last night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come down Mr. Grady. Mr. Robinson take the stand." And Mr. J. H. Robinson, who is one of the attorneys, went upon the stand.

"Mr. Robinson did you have any conversation with Mr. Grady last night?" asked the solicitor.

"Yes, sir."

"About this case?"

"Yes, sir."

"State to his honor what passed between you."

"I was in Mr. Grady's saloon last night about 8 o'clock and there came up some talk about the Meehan case. I did not know at that time he had been subpoenaed. He said if he was on the jury he would never convict him. He then showed me his subpoena and I asked him if he could qualify—if he was not partial? He replied, 'yes, sir, I am partial. I could not qualify.'"

"Who was in the saloon with you?"

"Mr. R. A. Ferris and Mr. D. C. Goss. There were some other gentlemen there. We were at the show case near the front door when Mr. Grady showed me the subpoena. There was no one else near us at the time."

The attorneys for the defense then questioned Lawyer Robinson.

"Are you not one of the counsel in this case?" asked Judge Dorsey.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you go to Mr. Grady's saloon often?" asked Judge Dorsey.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, why did you go there?" persisted Judge Dorsey.

"I was at the Zonave fair," was the reply, "and went from there to Mr. Grady's saloon to get a drink."

"You told the court that you did not know Mr. Grady's name had been drawn as a juror. Didn't you see the list last night?"

"No, sir."

"And you did not know he was drawn as a juror?"

"No, sir; I did not."

Mr. Robinson was told to come down and Mr. Grady was asked to take the stand.

"Tell the court, Mr. Grady, whether you saw Mr. Robinson last night in your saloon?" questioned Judge Dorsey.

"Well, Mr. Robinson came into my saloon last night and I told him I was subpoenaed as a juror. We had been talking about the Meehan case. I did not tell him I was not qualified as a juror."

asked Solicitor Hill.

"I did so once, but a man changes his mind sometimes, Mr. Hill."

Mr. Grady was told to leave the chair and Judge Clark gave his decision as follows:

"I don't think Mr. Grady is perfectly impartial although he may think so, and from the evidence I think he is disqualified."

Judge Dorsey asked that Attorney Robinson be placed upon the stand again.

"Mr. Robinson, from the time that court adjourned last night until this morning did you have any talk with any one else subpoenaed as a juror besides Mr. Grady?" asked Judge Dorsey.

"No, sir." Except Mr. Brannon, who spoke to me in the court room and told me he was subpoenaed as a juror, and wanted me to get him excused."

"Did you talk with any other man of the fifty whose names are on this list?"

"I don't think I did, unless it was in the courtroom this morning."

"Did you tell Mr. Hill about this talk with Mr. Grady before Mr. Grady was put on this panel?"

"Yes, sir."

"You say you told Mr. Hill and his associates before Mr. Grady was put on this panel?"

"Yes, sir."

Judge Dorsey made the point that the state's attorneys knew of the defect which existed in the panel; that they withheld the information when they had it in their possession—when they could have notified the defendant and the defendant could have governed his conduct accordingly. He said that the defendant's position and conduct was necessarily affected by the action of the state's attorneys and that the state had no right to raise an objection, for whatever defect there was in the panel was caused by the action of the state's attorneys.

Judge Dorsey asked the court to restore the status quo, when the panel was put on the defendant, and he thought the way to do it was to set the whole panel aside. Judge Clark declined to do this.

Solicitor Hill started to make a statement about the matter when Judge Clark told him he need not interpose.

"But I am going to interpose to present my point," said Judge Dorsey.

"All right sir, you can do so," was the reply of the judge, and then he disposed of the matter by telling the clerk to call the next juror.

In the next panel, after six men stood aside for cause, Mr. John Zimmerman was called.

Solicitor Hill asked him if, from having seen the prime committed, or having heard any of the testimony, he had formed any opinion of the case?

"I have."

"Cause," announced the solicitor.

"Mr. Juror," asked the court, "did you see the crime committed?"

"No, sir."

"Have you heard any of the testimony?"

"No, sir, only what I have seen in the newspapers."

"Then answer the question. Ask the question again, Mr. Hill."

The solicitor did so and received an affirmative reply.

Attorneys for both sides insisted that the prisoner should stand aside, but Judge Clark wanted to know what the juror meant and found that the gentleman had an opinion about the case.

"Is that opinion a fixed one, or is it one that is likely to be changed by the evidence?" asked the court.

"It might be changed by the evidence."

Judge Dorsey insisted that under the ruling of the judge in the Grady case that Mr. Zimmerman ought to stand aside because he said he was prejudiced, for the judge had ruled that Mr. Grady should stand aside for that reason.

"What Mr. Grady said did not have any weight with me at all. It was the relations which existed between the two," remarked Judge Clark.

Judge Dorsey argued that it was unfair to put Mr. Zimmerman on the defendant if his mind was made up against the prisoner, and he asked the court to have the juror stand aside for cause. This was overruled by the judge, and Judge Dorsey asked to put the juror on trial and this was allowed.

Solicitor Hill said that they did not admit the defendant's right to ask the juror any questions, but they were willing to let the juror stand aside for cause.

"Mr. Hill, I propose to let this juror go on trial, and I shall not be affected by any agreement between counsel," said Judge Dorsey.

After some discussion between Judge Clark and Attorney Reed, Judge Dorsey stated that the defendant submitted that as the counsel for the state had agreed to let the juror be set aside for cause, that he should be set aside and not be put upon the defendant.

"Then let the juror stand aside for cause," ruled the judge.

Mr. Thomas O. R. Lanier, a merchant, answered all the questions satisfactorily and was accepted as the twelfth juror.

The jury was then brought into the courtroom, and Solicitor Hill administered the oath and opened the case by reading the indictment charging Patrick H. Meehan with murdering Robert McBride on the 14th day of August, 1903. To this charge the defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Messrs. E. B. Thomas, C. S. Bead, J. B. Porter, J. B. Jordan, O. T. Lynden, T. D. Longlas, Jeff. Arnold, Andrew Wells, Thomas E. Hall, E. M. Patterson, Dr. Al-ley, J. A. Ambrosio, L. R. Howell, Harry Bright, Edgar Sneed, Dr. R. D. B. Davis, Tom Jones, Wesley Thornton, G. W. Rainey, Barryman Thompson, W. C. Mc-

Wright was called by the state as witness and was sworn by the solicitor.

The prosecuting attorneys stated that they wanted Mr. McBride, who was prosecutor, to remain in the courtroom.

After the state's attorneys had been sworn Solicitor Hill stated that the state relative to keeping witnesses out of the courtroom he applied and that the court call their witnesses.

Judge Dorsey stated that the defendant had a right to examine witnesses and that they could call their witnesses, and would not be called.

W. C. McWright, a juror, then testified that he was present in the courtroom on the 14th day of August, 1903, and saw Patrick H. Meehan shoot and kill Robert McBride.

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