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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | TUESDAY NOVEMBER 19 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH | FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

MRS. BRADLEY TELLS HER STORY

Slayer of Arthur Brown Takes Witness Stand in Her Own Behalf.

GAVE HER AGE AS THIRTY-FIVE

Born in Kansas City, Educated in Denver, Came to Salt Lake City in 1890

Married Life Unhappy—In August 1898, Discovered Brown Loved Her —Afterwards Loved Him.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Bradley all during the morning session was subjected to a legal probe, which revealed to the public all the uncanny details with the man whose life she is accused of taking. She was pale and downcast but in her eyes not a symptom of insanity or "brainstorm" or "dementia Americana" was apparent whatever her mental condition on the day the fatal shot was fired; there was absolutely in her appearance or eyes this morning nothing to indicate anything other than a clear minded woman. Occasionally questions were submitted to her which caused her extreme mental agony, her face would become drawn and bring tears to her eyes; her voice faltered and great difficulty was experienced in hearing her low tones. Nearly every answer was repeated by the stenographer to the jury.

STORY OF HER LIFE.

Judge Powers took the witness from the date of her birth in Kansas City, through the years of her girlhood in Colorado and Utah, up to the time of her marriage with Bradley; compelled her to tell of unhappiness with him, of meeting with Brown and persistent wooing by him. She told the jury of Brown's masterful methods with men and of his appeals to her to have a son by him; of Brown's ecstacy when he saw that son and his declaration that he would make the boy a justice of the United States supreme court. There followed a story of abortions performed by Brown and her subsequent arrest on the charge of adultery, after suffering serious illness as a result of operations performed by Brown. Then came the birth of her second son and a narrative of various meetings between Brown and his wife, their attorneys and friends with herself, and discussions of the relationship existing. She told of Brown's intention of his intention to secure a divorce, if Mrs. Brown did not act, and through it all, whenever the witness mentioned the name of the man whose death brought about her jeopardy, her face would light up and her manner showed clearly that could he return to life she would willingly return to him.

NO SYMPTOM OF INSANITY.

There were no symptoms of insanity in the witness today. Her answers were clear and intelligent but her story of the agony which she has suffered convinced the audience, whatever its effect may be upon the jury, that she would have been less than human to stand the fearful strain without a mental collapse. Judge Powers does not expect to finish her examination today. At the time recess was taken he had only brought her narrative down to 1903. Its effect upon the jury was to command their most eager attention and it can scarcely do less than convince some of them at least that loving the man as she evidently did only temporary insanity would have induced her to end his life.

CALLING MRS. BRADLEY.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Anna Bradley on trial for the killing of former Senator Brown, of Utah, took the witness stand today in her own behalf, and her assumption of that position marked the climax of the already famous case. The fact that her story was to be heard under oath had become generally known and the court room, of limited capacity at best, was crowded long before the incoming of the court. In addition to the crowd of "regulars" in attention there were many whose faces are unfamiliar in court, and these included a much larger percentage of women than has heretofore been seen there. Much interest was manifested when the prisoner entered the court a few minutes before 10 o'clock. She was much agitated and seemed almost devoid of courage and strength as she took her customary seat.

NEWSPAPER WOMAN WITNESS.

Fortunately for her, she was not the first witness called, and she was given time to compose herself while Mrs. Josephine Tighe, a local newspaper woman, related the particulars of a call on Mrs. Bradley in the house of detention, Dec. 10 last, while Mrs. Adams also made a call.

The witness said that when she arrived, Mrs. Bradley was lying on a cot apparently asleep, and she did not arouse until Mrs. Adams was announced.

"Then she suddenly sprang up," said the witness, "and said she would see me immediately. At first her eyes had a dead, fishy appearance but when Mrs. Adams was announced, she became excited and her eyes were bright. She said Mrs. Bradley nervously clutched the bedclothes. Taking all the indications into consideration, the witness said she had reached the conclusion that Mrs. Bradley was insane.

It was 10:15 o'clock when Mrs. Bradley was called and she immediately faced the jury and the audience.

MRS. BRADLEY CALLED.

"I call Mrs. Annie Adams," said Judge Powers and the interest was intensified. He immediately corrected his mistake, announcing that he meant Mrs. Annie Bradley. Then the interest took on another phase of intensity. By the time the first question had been put the witness had gathered herself together and her nervousness had well nigh left her. Her voice was low and indistinct but the tone was firm, so that while the stenographer was at first compelled to repeat her responses to the jury, she soon gained sufficient confidence and strength of voice to enable her to be heard by giving careful attention.

Judge Powers asked the questions and they were at first directed to developing the history of the defendant, who said that she was 25 years of age, that she was born in Kansas City and educated in Denver; that she had had smallpox and pneumonia and had been badly hurt by a blow on the head while a child.

ARRIVAL IN SALT LAKE.

She went to Salt Lake City in 1890, she said, and had lived there ever since. She had occupied a clerical position in the Salt Lake waterworks for three years and eight months.

"Were you ever married?"

"Yes, sir; I was married to Clarence Bradley a week after I left the waterworks."

Two children, a boy and girl resulted from this union, she said.

She had joined the Salt Lake Woman's club, a literary organization which gave much attention to civic reform, very soon after her wedding and later became secretary and treasurer. She also became a member of the Woman's Press club and the Poet's Round Table.

It was through her connection with these and political organizations that she became acquainted with Senator Brown.

When Judge Powers undertook to develop Mrs. Bradley's connection with politics, Dist. Atty. Baker entered a protest, and the lawyers on both sides repaired to the judge's desk with the purpose of settling the point by a quiet conference. The consultation evidently resulted in a victory for the defense, as Judge Powers was permitted to develop the fact that Mrs. Bradley had taken an active part in political affairs in Utah, where women vote.

RELATIONS WITH HUSBAND.

"Were your relations with your husband happy or unhappy?" she was asked.

"Unhappy," was the reply, spoken in a low tone.

She was divorced from Mr. Bradley, she said, in 1905.

The witness then told of being introduced to Senator Brown by her uncle, and of afterwards coming to know him quite well while she was secretary of the Republican committee. The acquaintance continued to ripen, but when Mrs. Bradley was asked to give a description of this relationship, she fell into tears and appeared for a time quite unable to proceed. When she did open her lips no one heard her except the stenographer, who stood at the desk before her. He interpreted her answer to be:

"The acquaintance grew into very intimate relations."

"Did the acquaintance ripen into affections?" she was next asked.

DISCOVERED BROWN'S LOVE.

"It did. After August, 1898, I discovered he loved me, and afterwards that I loved him."

"Did he at first manifest affection towards you?"

"Yes, many, many times."

"Did he make manifestations of love towards you?"

"Many times."

"Tell the jury how strongly you loved him."

"It was beyond expression."

"Was a child born to you and him?"

"Yes, in February, 1899."

"Tell the jury how you came to enter into these relations."

This inquiry brought out a long narrative which was so mingled with sobs and tears and told in such a low tone of voice that the stenographer was compelled to repeat the story which he did as follows:

SENATOR WAS VERY WRETCHED.

"The senator told me that he was very unhappy, very wretched.

"I had told him that our relationship could only result in grief and sorrow and he replied that he would stay by me all my life. Finally he came to me and said: 'Darling, we are going on together all through life; you can't avoid me and I want you to have a son.' Finally after several months, I consented."

"Consented to what?" asked Mr. Powers.

"To his proposition."

She said the son had been christened in Brown's presence and it had been given the senator's name. He had wanted to get a divorce and marry her she said, but she would not consent to break up his home and had tried to break the relationship but he would not have it so and would frequently come to her saying she was the only bright spot in his life.

"Did you believe in his protestations of affection?"

"I didn't believe it possible for anyone to ask a woman to have a child and not be fond of her."

Mrs. Bradley then told of the birth of her second child and of a criminal operation which she said had been performed in 1901 by Mr. Brown himself, after which she was very ill for two weeks. She declared she had not suggested the operation, but that at that time the intimacy between them had become known and neither of them knew what to do. After this incident she said she was not well for a long time and her doctor had said she could not expect to be well. She had felt that it was very wrong, "but, oh, it is so hard to tell one's feelings." She had cried, she said, when Mr. Brown had made his race for the United States senate, and had been defeated, but he had cheered her with the assurance that whatever happened they would stay together. He had written her as many as five letters a day, she continued, and she then loved him as deeply as it was possible to love.

Relating the incident of the birth of hers and Senator Brown's second son she said Brown was in California and returning to Salt Lake two weeks afterwards, came to see her and the boy, appearing greatly delighted.

THIS IS OUR BELOVED SON.

"He said," she went on, "this is our beloved son, in whom I am well pleased."

Then she told of Mr. Brown's intellectual attainments and said that he completely dominated her. He had been very fond of the oldest boy, had often noticed his resemblance to himself and said of the boy, "I must make him a supreme court judge of the United States."

THEY READ POETRY.

Mrs. Bradley said she had agreed in 1901 that Brown should get a divorce and marry her and when she had warned him that it would cost him his position, he had declared that he cared for nothing but her. She had gone to Grand Junction, Colo., in that year, she said, and notwithstanding the place was 300 miles from Salt Lake the senator came to see her every few days. He then consulted her about everything, including his financial affairs and his law cases. Mrs. Bradley testified. They read Burns, Tennyson and Chaucer together and the witness seemed to find in this phase of their life together another green spot, the memory of which delighted her. She smiled continually as she related it.

While they were at Grand Junction, Mrs. Bradley continued, Mr. Brown had assured her that his arrangements for a divorce were progressing, and that a compromise with Mrs. Brown had been agreed upon. Mrs. Bradley said she had told him to give the wife and his

(Continued on page two.)

"There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. —Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

TRAGIC END OF A TERRORIST GIRL

Selected to Execute an Important Act. Her Courage Failed Her.

AND SHE TOOK POISON.

Was Found in a Dying Condition at St. Petersburg Station of the Tsarskoe-Selo Railroad

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—A well dressed woman, probably 18 years old, was found in a dying condition today at the station of the Tsarskoe-Selo railroad. She confessed to having been selected to execute an important terroristic act, but her courage failed her, she said, and she took poison. The woman has not been identified.

The woman who belonged to the Social Revolutionary party, said she was given a bomb by the terrorist organization but dropped it from a bridge into the river.

Emperor Nicholas left Peterhof for Tsarskoe-Selo Nov. 9, intending to pass the winter there. What was believed to have been a carefully laid plot to assassinate the emperor was frustrated by the vigilance of the royal guards while the imperial party was on its way to Tsarskoe-Selo. Early in the morning of Nov. 9 a guard discovered six men trying to cut the wire of a semaphore signal at Ligiv station at the junction of the railroads to Peterhof and Tsarskoe-Selo. The guards made an attempt to arrest the men, but was fired on and wounded, and the supposed terrorists escaped.

"There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. —Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

TO INVESTIGATE SOUTHERN STATES FACTORIES.

New York, Nov. 19.—Under the direction of the National Civic federation investigators from this city are to be sent through the mills and factories of the southern states the first of January to gather detailed information concerning the pay of employes, the conditions which surround them in working hours, and their mode of life. The inquiry will consume several months.

Southern manufacturers are sparsely represented upon the membership of the executive committee of the welfare department of the federation, and the members of that body hope to get a fuller representation from the south. Although there are 60 members of the executive committee, only four are from the south. They are Lewis W. Parker of Greers, S. C., Thomas F. Parker of Greenville, S. C., D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., and Fillison A. Smyth of Pelzer, S. C.

GOV. POST ARRIVES.

Comes to Report to Washington on Porto Rican Affairs.

New York, Nov. 19.—Gov. Post, of Porto Rico, arrived today from San Juan. He will go at once to Washington. The governor denied the report that he had been summoned to Washington by the president to explain certain charges concerning his administration. He sad:

"I came home to report on the affairs on the island and while in Washing expect to take up these charges. The fact is a short time ago a nasty newspaper article was published in Porto Rico and I am going to Washington to see about it. I cannot say anything about it at this time. I shall go to Washington today."

"The steps that you now take, the ability of the government to back them up and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein, give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our treasury. All that our people need to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion and the whole difficulty disappears.—Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

CASTRO ILL AGAIN.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 15, via Porto of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Nov. 19.—President Castro is again in ill health at Los Teques, and is confined much of the time to his bed. Senora Castro left Caracas last week to nurse her husband. It is said that President Castro will be taken to Macuto, where the climate is warmer, when he is able to make the trip.

WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Maeline G. Kirk of Pasadena, Cal., yesterday filed a bill in the superior court against her former husband, James M. Kirk, asking for an accounting of money received by him from his father's estate. This was filed immediately following the information received by Mrs. Krk that her husband had remarried on October last.

TWO TRAINS COLLIDE.

One Engineer Killed Outright, the Other Injured.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 19.—Two fast passenger trains on the Vandalia met head-on at Vevay Park, Ill., 53 miles west of this city at 5 o'clock this morning and Engineer Joseph McGlennon of the east bound train was instantly killed. Engineer A. M. Hensel of East St. Louis, of the west bound train and Conductor Kirchner of Indianapolis, were slightly injured. Physicians were sent from Effingham to the relief of the injured and they were brought to this city. The collision was due to a dense fog, which prevailed at the time.

BIG FIRE IN TUCSON.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 18.—Fire early this morning destroyed the [illegible] and machine plant of Gardner Worten Goss company new [illegible] loss $40,000. Insurance $[illegible],000.

BLACK-HAND GIVES WHITE HAND REPLY

Came in Form of Stabbing a Young Italian, Mariano Scardina, to Death.

WAS DRIVEN FROM BUFFALO.

By a Secret Society—Chicago Police Believed He Was Followed By an Enemy.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The Black Hand yesterday gave its answer to the declaration of war from the Mano Blanca, or White Hand—formed to exterminate the Italian blackmailers, who have been terrorizing their countrymen in Chicago.

While a committee of influential Italians was preparing to raise a fund of $50,000 with which to fight and stamp out the blackmailers, Mariano Scardina, a young Italian who left Buffalo a few days ago on account of trouble with a secret society there, was stabbed to death in his father's saloon.

Shortly before the death of Scardina, Max Friend, a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer, received a third warning from the Black Hand that unless he paid $250 within 24 hours he would be killed and his home dynamited. Mr. Friend had received two warnings before, but had disregarded them. Last night he remained at his home with a revolver within reach ready to meet any members of the society who might attempt to carry out their threats.

The murder of Scardina was taken to be the result of a saloon brawl by the police until investigation was made. Then the reticence of witnesses showed that something was behind the stabbing.

Scardina was in his father's saloon with about 20 other Italians. According to information given to the police, he was seated alone by a stove in the saloon when he was stabbed in the heart. As he fell to the floor a free-for-all fight started among those present, and when the police arrived only three or four men were in the saloon.

That the Black Hand or some kindred society had been responsible for the murder occurred to the police when the elder Scardina said his son had been forced to leave Buffalo by a secret society. It was the police theory that Scardina had been followed from Buffalo by an enemy, who had escaped in the melee that followed the murder.

"What is most needed just now is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. —Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

AUREL BATONYI.

Tries to Get Interview With His Wife, Mrs. Burke Roche But Fails.

New York, Nov. 19.—Aurel Batonyi, who, a little more than two years ago, married Mrs. Burke-Roche, daughter of Frank Work, and who was separated from her last summer, was in Newport, R. I., yesterday, according to special dispatches from that place, and endeavored to get an interview with his wife, but failed.

Mr. Batonyi is quoted as saying that he has brought alienation suits against Mr. Work and other relatives of his wife, aggregating $1,500,000.

COUNT SZECHENYI.

Chases Snapshot Artist and Has Him Arrested.

New York, Nov. 19.—Count Szechenyi fiance of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Munson Morris, a wealthy clubman chased F. J. Perrett, a snapshot artist for several blocks and then caused the photographer's arrest, because he annoyed the count and a party of ladies by endeavoring to take flashlight pictures as the party was leaving the horse show. Later in court, Perrett told an interesting story of the difficulties of his profession and the chances he ha dto take. Magistrate Droege inflicted only a small fine, saying he did this in view of the camera man's frankness.

ASPHALTUM IN ROCK.

St. Paul, Nov. 18.—A decision was filed today by Judge Sanford of the United States circuit court of appeals sustaining the judgment of the Colorado circuit court in the case of the American Asphalt & Mining company against W. F. Webb. The court decided that asphaltum, in the fissure of rock, is locatable as a placer claim.

The parties to the suit claimed asphaltum lying on the same ground, the American Asphalt & Mining company on a load claim and Webb on a placer claim.

HARRY WESTMAN KILLED.

Goldfield, Nev., Nov. 18.—Harry Westman an employe of the Round Mountain Sphinx mine at Round Mountain, was caught in the machinery of the engineroom today and instantly killed. Westman was unmarried and came from Salt Lake, where he was well known.

LOOKING FOR DR. F. J. PECK

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Chicago detectives are searching for Dr. Fred J. Peck, an official of the Honduras government, who is said to have disappeared while in Chicago Nov. 5. Dr. Peck was on his way from California to Morgantown, W. Va., to visit his father, and stopped in Chicago on business. His friends have not heard of him since that time.

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JAP SWINDLE FALLS THROUGH

Wily Garland Contractor Put Up Job to Defraud His Men But Fails.

BURNT HOLE IN TROUSERS.

Officer Investigates, Corners Brown Man Who Confesses Plan to Rob —Money Recovered.

(Special to the "News.")

Garland, Utah, Nov. 19.—It now transpires that the Japanese contractor, Toda, who claimed he had been robbed of more than $1,000 on Friday last, was working a "put up job" and stole the money himself. He has now left for parts unknown, and his proposed swindle has fallen through.

Toda, who has been running a gang of men in the beet fields, came into camp Friday night with the story that he had been held up by two men, who, after a struggle on his part, shot him through the leg and took the money and currency from him. In support of his story he showed where the bullet had entered his leg, burning the cloth in his trousers and inflicting a wound in his leg. The matter was reported to Marshal T. L. Snook, who at once began an investigation.

JAP CONFESSES.

The officer soon found that there was nothing to sustain the Jap's story of a holdup, and he cornered him and secured a confession that Toda had cut a hole in his overalls, burnt the edges and inflicted a slight wound in his leg with a pocketknife. The remainder of the money he had after paying some of his store bills was found sewed up in his bedding. This amounted to about $700 and was sufficient to pay what bills he was owing, also the men who had been working for him in the beet fields. The Jap was released and he at once "skipped" by the light of the moon.

PAYS OUT $185,000.

The Sugar company paid out $185,000 to employes and beet raisers and business is brisk hereabouts as a consequence.

COAL IN IRON COUNTY

R. A. Kirker Says Road Will be Built and Mines Operated.

R. A. Kirker, the veteran coal operator, is in the city from Iron county, where he is representing a syndicate composed of California, Pennsylvania and Ohio capitalists interested in developing the fine semi-anthracite coal beds of that region. The investors have secured some 4,000 acres of valuable coal lands containing, as is known now, six great veins, varying from 4 feet 4 inches to 9 feet 2 inches in size. Careful and extended experiment has proven the absolute value of these deposits which are now being uncovered.

These lands were taken up as coal lands at $10 per acre, and then patented. A railroad is to be built by the capitalists, after the coal company is incorporated, 57 miles between Harmony, Iron county, and Lund Station on the San Pedro, which will connect with the Iron properties as well as the coal.

Mr. Kirker entertains only the most encouraging expectations for this project, which he says will shortly broaden out into a very important proposition. With coal selling at $16 per ton in Los Angeles, and $6.50 in Salt Lake, he is confident that when this new coal is on the market, there will be a tumbling in prices, both in this city and in southern California. Mr. Kirker says there is no just reason for coal being held at so high a price in Salt Lake. The capacity of the new mines will be measured only by the number of men who can be secured to work in them.

"The government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation at once to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity."—Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

RETIRED FROM SERVICE

"Steve" Staley Rewarded for Faithful Work on Short Line.

Steve Staley, now a resident of Idaho, was retired from service by the Oregon Short Line Nov. 1 after having railroaded since long "before de wah," as they say in the south. When President Lincoln called for men to defend the flag, Mr. Staley, or "Steve," as he likes to be called, was working in a machine shop at Hamilton, O. He responded to the call, and after four years of valuable service received an honorable discharge. He then came west to Omaha and in the winter of 1867 entered the Union Pacific machine shops, where he remained until 1875. A year later he was promoted to engineer and ran between Evanston and Green River in Wyoming. For six years he sat in a cab and ran trains over every division between Omaha and Ogden. In 1882 he was transferred to the Oregon Short Line and handled throttles until seven years ago, when failing eye-sight forced him to seek less responsible positions. He was given a position as hostler in the yards and after four years' service was put in charge of a pump house at an Idaho station. During his 41 years of service Mr.—"Steve," beg pardon—has never laid off a day, and he retires with a clean record. The offices of the Oregon Short Line in this city have verified his record and are now preparing a pension, which "Steve," good, faithful old "Steve," will receive until he makes the trip over the Great Divide. The amount of the pension has not been decided upon, but it will be sufficient to keep the old fellow in comfort during his last days.

CHANGE CHECKS APPEAR

Yellow Slips for $1 and $2 Authorized by Clearing House.

Cashier's checks in denominations of $1 and $2 have been issued to facilitate trade. The issue of these [illegible] of merchants who were flooded with the cashier's checks of $5, $10 and $20 denomination and who were put to no small amount of trouble in making "change." The banks will not issue more of this small currency than is absolutely necessary, but the merchants demand a great deal of the "change" to offset the scarcity of silver and gold coin.

Skeptics are still causing some trouble in trade circles by refusing to accept cashier's checks in change, but after some argument on the part of the tradesman, they usually accept them. Bankers declare that the financial condition thoroughout the country is clearing and an expression of one prominent banker is to the effect that conditions will adjust themselves in a very short time, which may be taken to mean that the issue of temporary currency and the clearing house rule regarding withdrawals will be done away with in a few weeks at the most.

LULU GLASER.

She and Klaw & Erlanger are at Outs

New York, Nov. 19.—Miss Lulu Glaser and her managers, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, have agreed to disagree. According to a statement issued from the offices of that firm Miss Glaser's season in "Lois From Berlin" will close in Washington Nov. 30, and at the same time her contract with Klaw & Erlanger will terminate.

It is said that the musical piece in which she is now appearing has prospered, and that "There is absolutely no cause" for the termination of her contract, "except her desire," to have it so.

SECY. TAFT LEAVES FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Vladivostok, Nov. 19.—Secy. Taft and party left Vladivostok at 2 o'clock this afternoon for St. Petersburg. He was escorted to the train by a large party of naval and military officers and rigid precautions for his safety were taken by order of the government.

"The government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation at once to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity."—Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

N. Y. TWELFTH WARD BANK REOPENS TOMORROW

New York, Nov. 19.—The Twelfth Ward bank, one o fthe institutions which suspended payment during the early days of the financial crisis, will re-open tomorrow. The premium on currency which has been maintained at about 3 per cent since the hoarding of money began a few weeks ago has begun to diminish. Loans of currency were made today at rates ranging as low as 1½ per cent. Bankers reported that the premium in a number of interior cities was either much reduced or had disappeared. The action was attributed chiefly to the arrangement for issuing treasury certificates and canal bonds.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

King's Physician Announces His Condition is Satisfactory.

London, Nov. 19.—Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to King Edward's household, made an examination of the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Downing street this morning and an official announcement was subsequently issued to the effect that the patient's condition was satisfacory, but that in view of the coming session of parliament it is necessary that he should have some week's complete change and rest. The premier, therefore, is going abroad almost immediately. He has not been the same man since his wife died last year and his recent acute attack of heart trouble at Bristol was a signal that his political activity has been overtaxing his strength. It would be no surprse to the friends of the premier, who is 71 years old, if much of his parliamentary work during the coming session is delegated to his colleagues in the cabinet and the rumors of his possible retirement next year from the leadership of the Liberal party are revived as in favor of his onslaught on the house of lords. It is not thought likely that he would care to accept a peerage and continue in the leadership.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Hundred Thousand Jews of Chicago Protest Against It.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The prospects of introducing the Bible as a textbook in the Chicago public schools received a double setback yesterday. A protest against any such action was presented at the board rooms on behalf of 100,000 Chicago Jews. This was filed by Rabbis Joseph Stolz and Tobias Schanfarber, who said they represented 225 rabbis and their congregations. Dr. Stolz formerly was a member of the board of education.

Later in commenting on this protest, President Schneider admitted frankly that the committee on school management is not likely to consider the admission of the Bible favorably at its next meeting.

"We are all opposed to the Bible as a textbook," he said. "There is no doubt of that. The Chicago schools lack a system of ethical teaching, but what we need is a standard of morality."

President Schneider left to be inferred that the opposition of the committee extends to a book of Biblical readings submitted by the Chicago Women's Educational union.

THE CROOK SAILS TODAY.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—A large number of army officers and their families will sail for the Philippines today on the transport Crook. Among the number is Capt. Abraham S. Bickham of the quartermaster's department at Manila, who is accompanied by his wife and family.

The transport will not carry any troops, but in their quarters, as well as in the hold, will be large quantities of hay and feed stuffs.

"The steps that you now take, the ability of the government to back them up and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein, give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our treasury. All that our people need to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion and the whole difficulty disappears.—Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

CONFERENCE ON SMELTER MATTER

Meeting of Mine Owners, Farmers, and Citizens Called For Saturday Next.

DISCUSS RECENT DECISION

Speaker Joseph and Representative Mining Men Call on State Executive

All Phases of Controversy to be Thoroughly Gone Over by Gathering Of Those Interested.

An important conference which was followed by a call for a meeting of mine owners, farmers and citizens generally, to be held on Saturday at 11 o'clock in the Commercial club, was held between Gov. J. C. Cutler and H. S. Joseph this morning. Mr. Joseph, representing the mining and smelting men of this district met with the governor to discuss the recent final decision upon the smelter smoke cases. Judge Marshal of the federal court ruled that no smelter in the valley can smelt ore containing more than 10 per cent sulphur in the charge at whose stacks emit any arsenic. The smelters say this decision is the death-knell of the smelting industry here and so strong and steady have been their objections that citizens have commenced to wonder what the result will be. Mr. Joseph met the governor of the state at 11:45 this morning by appointment and asked him what he thought of a plan to get the farmers and Tintic ore producers together in an open conference. The governor thought this plan a good one and his reply to this effect was made readily.

TALK SPECIAL SESSION.

Mr. Joseph said he had been thinking of calling a special session of the state legislature, hoping to get the grant of rights of eminent domain passed in favor of the smelters. It will be remembered a resolution to this effect was passed by both houses in the last legislature but died upon being vetoed by the governor. Mr. Joseph, evidently wished to find out if the state executive has changed his mind upon the subject. When the speaker of the house broached a special session, Gov. Cutler's reply was again given readily and decisively but this time it was noncommittal, "I have nothing to say, absolutely nothing," he said shortly. Unless Mr. Joseph can find something in this answer to lead him to feel a measure giving smelters rights of eminent domain will be passed by a special session it is not likely the call will be issued.

DEBATE SATURDAY.

But the meeting between farmer and mining magnate will be held as announced and the debate to ensue Saturday morning ought to bring out some interesting information regarding the situation, which at the present time is grave and doubtful. Two big industries of the state are at stake—if the smelter carry out their threat a vast industry will be terminated abruptly and a big source of revenue shut off, while on the other hand, if the smelters are not forced to abide by the law, the farming industry will be ruined. Both are the state's leading industries. Hence the state will be hurt no matter how the pendulum swings so the affairs now under progress are highly important and teeming with significance. Saturday's meeting will be the first step towards devising ways and means to reach some satisfactory conclusion or adjustment of present precarious conditions.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

Speaker Joseph broached the subject with the governor in relation to calling a special session of the legislature to extend the time for paying taxes. Governor Cutler replied that he saw not necessity for taking such action in Utah, and declined to issue a call for a special session.

"There is more currency in the country today than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Since then $55,000,000 in gold has been imported and the government has deposited already $60,000,000. These are facts; and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions." —Extract from President Roosevelt's letter, Nov. 17.

CHARGED WITH BEING BIGAMIST AND HYPNOTIST

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Joseph L. Leslie was charged with being both a bigamist and hypnotist by Mrs. Annie Leslie in Judge Maxwell's court yesterday. The young woman, only 20 years old, protested against testifying as long as her husband was able to look into her eyes. She said she had positive information that Leslie had another wife living when he married her in St. Louis on Sept. 18 of this year. Judge Maxwell continued the case to Nov. 22, that the truth of Mrs. Leslie's story of another Mrs. Leslie, said to be living in Toronto, Ont., might be ascertained.

Leslie, who says he is an actor and 53 years old, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Leslie, after she says he had threatened to cut her throat. Subsequently she says she learned of the other wife. Then she made the bigamy charge.

When the case was called Leslie said he had no need of a lawyer and would defend his own case. He asked [illegible] to be allowed to stand where he might look his wife in the eye while she was testifying, and this bringing forth the protest of the woman.

"He will hypnotize me, the same as he did when he got me to marry him, and I won't be able to tell a straight story," the woman told the court.

Leslie was compelled to step back and then he asked and obtained a continuance.

EMPEROR WILLIM'S TIPS.

London, Nov. 19.—Before leaving Windsor castle for Hish Cliff with Kaiser Wilhelm, it is stated, left no less a sum than $10,000 to be distributed as tips among the servants at the castle. On his previous trip to Windsor in 1895 it was said $2,500 was left.