

TO SAVE HER HUSBAND'S LIFE

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw Runs Through The Story of Her Own From Her Girlhood Days.

WAS FAR FROM A HAPPY ONE.

Tears Came Unbidden to Her Eyes— Assembled Multitude Mourned Its Sympathy With Her.

New York, Feb. 7.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told her story today. To save the life of her husband, charged with murder, she bared to the world the innermost secrets of her soul. It was the same story she told Harry Thaw in Paris in 1903, when he asked her to become his wife—the confession of one who felt there was an insurmountable barrier to her ever becoming the bride of the man she loved, in the big witness chair she appeared over a slip of a girl, and she told the pitiful story of her eventful young life in a frank, girlish way.

When tears came unbidden to her big brown eyes and slowly trickled down her cheeks, she strove in vain to keep them back. She forced the words from trembling lips and by a marvelous display of courage, took her through her staggering ordeal, she shook off a depression which once threatened to become an absolute collapse.

As the young wife unfolded the narrative of her girlhood and told of the early struggles of herself and her mother to keep body and soul together, of how gaunt poverty stood over at the door, and how she finally was able to earn a livelihood by posing for photographers and artists, she won the murmured sympathy of the throng, which filled every available space in the courtroom.

The courtroom was crowded to its utmost capacity this afternoon. Several extra rows of chairs had been put in place. The only place in the courtroom not invaded by the crowd was the judge's bench.

Roger O'Mara, head of the detective force employed by the defense, had a 15 minutes' conference with Mrs. Harry Thaw during the recess. Afterward O'Mara went up town with the Countess of Yarmouth.

Former Judge William K. Olcott, who was the first counsel engaged for Thaw in his defense, appeared during recess, and conferred with Mr. Chervin. He was told that it was understood that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw had made a statement in regard to her relations with White and with Thaw to Judge Olcott when the trouble first came up. Judge Olcott was asked to present the signed statement if it were in existence, or to be ready to testify if he were wanted.

Mr. Delmas was about to renew his argument for the production of the letters of Harry Thaw to an attorney named Longfellow just after the Paris incident, when Mr. Jerome said he would withdraw his objection. He first asked permission to read the letter. It was as follows:

"Mrs. N. insisted sailing New York when her daughter left. I kept Mrs. N. in London three months, cost over \$1,000. Mrs. Nesbit sails tomorrow for New York. She thinks I kidnapped her 15-year-old daughter. Before she sails she will know that I have always done the best I could. The child cannot be with her mother, because she was 15 years old she was ruined by a blackguard. Don't worry, but find out her address. Telephone Mrs. N., but not in your name. Ask her if she saw Mr. Thaw aboard. As soon as she answers hang up the phone."

"On a slip of paper inclosed was written: 'If you cannot read this, don't worry. Please telephone her incog.' and wire me any expenses."

The letter was signed "H. K. T." Mr. Delmas offered another letter written by Mr. Thaw. Mr. Jerome objected on the ground that there was nothing to indicate its date. Mr. Delmas declared that the letter was admissible as tending to show a state of mind, regardless of when it was written.

"Suppose it should have been written yesterday," suggested Justice Fitzgerald. "I think it would be admissible," replied Mr. Delmas.

"That the defendant is now insane," quickly interposed Mr. Jerome.

"That he was insane on the night of June 26, 1906," said Mr. Delmas.

Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection.

"If the claim is that the defendant is now insane, the letters are admissible," remarked Mr. Jerome.

Mrs. Thaw was shown one of the letters and asked: "Was this letter written before or after June 26, 1906?"

Mr. Jerome objected on the ground that Mrs. Thaw was not qualified to express an opinion.

The court sustained the objection.

The subject of letters was then dropped.

In response to questions by Mr. Delmas, Mrs. Thaw described her return from Europe in 1903, which preceded the return of Mr. Thaw. She said that she brought a letter from Thaw to Mr. Longfellow, which she delivered.

She first saw Thaw a month after his return at the hotel where she was stopping. She refused to see him alone, so another man was present at the interview.

The second man, asked Mr. Delmas, "was a member of the community, was he not?"

"Yes."

"What happened at this interview?"

"I sat on a trunk. Mr. Thaw came toward me and I asked the other man not to leave the room. Mr. Thaw said: 'What is the matter? Why don't you want to see me any more?' I told him I had heard certain things about him and did not care to see him. He asked me what I had heard and I said: 'I have been told that you took a girl and put her in a bathtub and poured scalding water on her. I also told him I heard he took morphine.'"

"Did you tell Thaw who told you those stories?"

"Not at first. Later I told him a friend of Mr. White told me."

"What did Mr. White tell you?"

"He shook his head sadly and said: 'Poor little Evelyn, I see they have been making a fool of you. I told him that Mr. White had taken me to Mrs. Hummel's law office and had shown me papers in a suit in which a girl had made charges against Mr. Thaw.'"

"How long did the interview last?"

"About 10 minutes."

"What did Mr. Thaw do on leaving?"

"He kissed my hand and said he did not care what I did, that I would always be his little angel."

"Did he often call you angel?"

"Nearly always. She met Harry several weeks later on the street. 'He came up to me,' she said, 'and said I was looking badly. I told him I had not been well. He said I should not put rouge on my cheeks as it was not becoming to a girl of my type. I said I had put some on because I was so pale. I then met him upon the street one day, but he only bowed. The next time I saw him was at the Cafe Beauv. He was invited to dine there with another girl and told Mr. Thaw one of the party. I told Mr. Thaw I was going back on the stage. He said I was

Pain

Wears Out the Nerves.

Do you realize that pain is weakening, and exhausts your vitality? Don't you remember how completely worn out you felt after that last attack of headache, neuralgia, backache, periodical or other spell of suffering? Nearly every case of inflammation, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy and insanity is directly due to the weakening influence of pain upon the brain nerves? For this reason every one who suffers from pain of any kind should not fail to get relief as quickly as possible.

You can do this by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills—others do.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for years, and can say they have never failed. I always keep them in my house, in fact I had rather be without sugar than the Pills. Previous to using them I had always suffered with such headache, sometimes being in bed for three and four days. I had tried nearly everything I ever heard of, some would seem to help at first, but after a short time the effect would wear off. It is five years now since I began taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and the results are as good as my first."

MRS. H. MARSHALL, Sopria, Colo. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

looking badly and would pay anything to keep me off the stage. I met him again a few days later with the same girl at the same restaurant. He asked me to tell him all about the stories. I told them all, the story of the girl in the bathtub, of tying a girl to the bedpost and whipping her, and I told him all the stories that friends of Mr. White had told me; that Mr. Thaw took morphine and that it was while he was under the influence of the morphine that he did those awful things.

"He said he understood why these stories had been told me, as White and the men who told them hated him. He asked me if I ever saw him take morphine and I said I had not, and that I had told Mr. White that I never had seen him with a hypodermic syringe."

"After that I saw Mr. Thaw often. One day I found the man who had told me of having been at a hotel one night and hearing screams in a room, he broke in and said he found Mr. Thaw whipping a girl who was tied to a bedpost. I asked him to tell me the story again and he did so. But his story this time was that it was a waiter who saw the incident. It was different than the original story, and that I had told Mr. White that I told you that to please somebody."

Mrs. Thaw said she finally told Mr. Thaw that she could find nothing in the stories that had been told her about him.

"What did Thaw then say to you?"

"He said it was all right. 'You know I never lie to you,' he said."

Mrs. Thaw said she saw Harry Thaw the night of Christmas eve, 1903, at the Madison Square theater.

Mrs. Thaw was here directed to step aside temporarily to allow the testimony of Frederick W. Longfellow, to whom Thaw's letters offered in evidence had been addressed.

Mr. Gleason examined the witness. He showed Mr. Longfellow the letters, and asked if they had been received by him.

Mr. Jerome objected to the testimony unless the defense waived the right of professional privilege as between Mr. Longfellow as counsel and the defendant as a former client of the witness.

"I desire to cross examine this witness," said Mr. Jerome, "and as he was formerly counsel to Thaw, I may."

"I withdraw the question put to my brother," said Mr. Delmas.

"Were you attorney for Thaw when you received this letter?" demanded Mr. Jerome.

"Yes."

"Did you receive it in your professional capacity?"

The witness examined the letter closely.

"I presume the letter came to me in a professional capacity," answered Mr. Longfellow.

"Have you the envelope of this letter?"

"I think not, the envelope probably was destroyed."

"You have made no search?"

"No."

"While there is doubt as to the existence of the envelope of a letter which may come by mail, no other evidence upon the point can be received," ruled Justice Fitzgerald.

"But," argued Mr. Delmas, "I have asked the witness to state from memory whether he received the letter previous to June 26, 1906."

"You may answer that," said the judge.

"Yes, two years before," said Mr. Longfellow.

On cross-examination Mr. Jerome drew from the witness that he had refreshed his memory from a letter book in the office.

"Was that a letter having to do with professional relations with clients?"

"Not altogether," said the witness.

Mr. Jerome withdrew objection to a letter which had been shown to the witness for identification.

Another letter was shown for identification and another argument ensued.

Arguments between the counsel up most of the time of the afternoon session. Through the afternoon there was nothing startling and those who were anxious for sensations were in gloom.

Mr. Longfellow was finally allowed to say that the second letter shown him was received in November, 1903.

"Was it received in a professional capacity?" insisted Mr. Jerome.

"While it may have been," said the witness, "it does not follow that I carried out the instructions it contained."

Mr. Longfellow identified four or five letters and fixed their dates as prior to June 26, 1906. Mr. Jerome persisted in asking whether or not the letters came to the witness in his professional capacity. The witness said again that he presumed they did, though he did not carry out the instructions.

Mr. Longfellow communicated their contents to Mrs. Thaw, he said, "and that's all I ever did."

To introduce the letters Mr. Delmas recalled Mrs. Thaw and then proceeded to read the first one. It was quite lengthy, requiring more than 15 minutes in the reading. The letter began: "Dear Long fellow," and said among other things:

"Evelyn has left me six or seven letters and telegrams from the black guard. If they wish to begin a row I am ready for it. I prefer to reach New York so as to go to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and then to Port Huron in time for the wedding on Nov. 28. I would not mind New York in time to meet the Lady Yarmouth, who lands on the 20th. The more row the better."

"Maybe we will be married after the Lady Yarmouth arrives," maybe after the row. Her mother don't count."

The letter then referred to some unmarried woman, whose name was omitted as a "blackguard," and said "Miss N. Thaw referred evidently to Miss Nesbit and her mother when he spoke of them as 'unfortunate' and the 'blackguards who are blackmailing her.'"

"The matter of being married is most secret," the letter continued.

"If the suit for kidnapping is begun it must not be mentioned. We get one staff and I know the kind I want and will secure them when I land."

The letter constantly referred to "that blackguard," and said "Miss N. would give all she possessed if she could have been sent to school by me instead of him. She should never have remained on the stage so long, and if they had listened to me she would not. It resulted in her name being falsely connected with two others besides that blackguard. Poor girl, she was poisoned when she was 15 years old."

"Remember that if I die my property is all to go to my wife, but in the event of her death must not go to her relatives. Her wretched mother must not receive anything. I would provide for her brother, however."

"Poor girl, if I die she may not live to be 21."

The next letter read to the jury, dated Nov. 13, 1903, was also addressed to Mr. Longfellow. It said in part:

"Please send me one to inquire at 202 or 204, or perhaps 206 West Forty-sixth street, if Miss N. is there or where a letter or phone message can reach her. I slept seven and three-quarter hours on the trail, which is a record since she came home. My responsibility is gone, and I know she can thank me for any faith, human or divine, she has. Everything that she had lost is like a glass of water in a river. I am overstrained, you see."

At this point adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT WINS IN HONDURAS LOTTERY CASE.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Apparently the government has won an extraordinary victory as a result of the prosecutions it has instituted against the managers and agents of the Honduras lottery.

Suits have been brought in various places throughout the country, one indictment has been piled upon another, and things have been made so hot for the lottery people that they have thrown up the sponge and have gone out of business. At least they assert that this is so, but to make assurance doubly sure, the government proposes to press some of the indictments to a speedy trial in the hope of breaking up the entire machinery of one of the most dangerous concerns ever known in this country.

For many years the general public has understood that the selling of lottery tickets in this country was stamped out by the decision of the United States supreme court, which prevented the New Orleans lottery making use of the mails to send tickets or prizes. Recently, however, an offshoot of the old New Orleans lottery, generally known as the Honduras lottery company, has established itself in this country, and has succeeded in doing an enormous business, the extent of which was suspected by no outsider until government investigators began their inquiry.

Then the department of justice began to move rapidly and within the last week or two agents of the lottery company have been negotiating for a compromise, promising they will get out of business at once and completely if prosecutions are dropped. The government officers thus far have not been disposed to make much of a compromise, but have been insisting upon fines in various cases which would aggregate not less than \$250,000. This severe penalty staggered even the plutocratic lottery company, but it is understood agents all over have received notices that there will be no more drawings for the present at least.

"BLACK BOB" ESCAPES.

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 7.—It was learned here today from railroad men that Robert McManus, known as "Black Bob," said to be the last survivor of the notorious "Black Jack" band of train robbers, escaped from the custody of Sheriff P. C. Bride of Oklahoma when being taken to Guymon, Oklahoma, by jumping through a window of a Pullman car on the Colorado & Southern.

THE HOUSE PASSES RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The house today completed and passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying more than \$33,000,000 with sundry amendments, all of which were suggested by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Burton. Among the important amendments adopted were: For continuing the improvement and for the maintenance of the Chicago

ALIENS IN GERMANY.

Those That Aided Socialists in Last Election Being Expelled.

London, Feb. 8.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says the German government is expelling aliens who aided Socialist candidates in the recent elections. The chief offenders were Russian students with revolutionary proclivities, who made speeches on behalf of the Socialists.

Woman's Nightmare

The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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When You Catch Cold

Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates.

Be Sure You Got Foley's

There are substitutes made to sell on the good name of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of them. You should have confidence in a cough cure that has been sold with universal satisfaction for thirty-five years. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow Package. See that you get it.

Three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00. The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY F. J. HILL DRUG CO.

river, \$200,000, being an increase of \$150,000.

The dispatch in relation to the Calumet, Ill., and Indiana, was amended so as to authorize the secretary of war to order the project, for which \$191,500 is appropriated, to be completed at a cost not to exceed \$170,000, exclusive of the amounts heretofore appropriated.

A survey of the Missouri river was authorized from its mouth to Sioux City.

A bill amending the denatured alcohol bill was passed.

THE INDIAN BILL.

One Providing Appropriation Roughly Handled in Senate.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Indian appropriation bill received rough handling by the senate today. The amendments of the committee, especially those suggested by the specter of the coal lands in the Indian Territory last summer to investigate conditions, were nearly all rejected on points of order.

The provision which allowed full blood Indians of the Indian Territory to sell their surplus lands, which was defeated by a vote of 21 to 22, was defeated in force the provision of law known as the McCumber amendment, prohibiting the alienation of such lands for 25 years.

The defeated provision has been the subject of debate for the greater part of the past two days. After it had been disposed of late today the other committee amendments were defeated on points of order.

The coal land amendment, allowing the surface of the coal lands in Indian Territory to be sold, and which was regarded as of equal importance with that providing for the removal of the restrictions on alienation, was ruled out of the bill on a point of order made by Senator Tillman.

MAKES THE FORMULA PUBLIC.

Simple Mixture That is Said to Break Up a Cold Quickly.

Mix half ounce of the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whisky; shake well and use in teaspoonful doses. A famous throat and lung specialist who established a camp for consumptives in the pine woods of Maine, and whose remarkable cures there have attracted great attention from the medical world, declares that the above formula will heal the lungs and cure any cough that is curable. It will break up a cold in twenty-four hours. The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost.

Inquiry at the prescription department of a leading pharmacy elicited the information that the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine is put up only in half ounce vials for dispensing; each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper, showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put under various names. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

The Oil of Pine (Pure) is also said to be a perfect neutralizing agent for uric acid.

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Many men no doubt hesitate coming to me on account of having been badly treated by other doctors. Perhaps they have become so skeptical as to think there is no cure for them. I want an opportunity to treat just such men. In some cases it makes no difference about the financial part. I will accept pay for my services as benefits are derived, provided I am satisfied the person is sincere and reliable.

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No Pay Unless Cured. Consultation FREE!

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WHY WE CURE where others fail: Our methods are up-to-date. We thoroughly understand our business and apply all our knowledge and skill on every case we undertake. We tell our promises and never accept a case unless we believe we can cure it. We study the peculiar nature of every individual case and treat the causes, not symptoms. We teach our patients how to help get well—what to eat and drink during the course of treatment and what to avoid. We are in fact that we have the most complete and perfectly equipped office in Salt Lake makes our statements rationally reasonable. If you are in doubt, call and see us, a few minutes' talk will cost you nothing and may be the means of restoring you to health. As to terms: Our large practice enables us to cure for less money than the average so-called specialists—and you see the results before you are required to pay. Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Evenings 7 to 8:30. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

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