

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

RECESS GRANTED TO FEDERAL JURY

Unexpected Turn Taken In Long
Hunt for Evidence in
Bank Robbery.

TO ASSEMBLE AGAIN JUNE 16.

His Labors Up to Date Are Repre-
sented By Seven Indictments
On Minor Cases.

Partial Report Is Filed on Bank Case
But It Is Not Made Public With
List of Those Indicted.

The long hunt for evidence, that
would convict a robber of the Utah
National bank vaults of \$106,250, has
ended in a decided climax today, and it
is not in the direction of bringing in
an indictment.

Instead the jury chose another way
of expressing its failure to get results
together with a hope that there is still
some chance to unearth evidence on
which to bring in an indictment. It
did not ask to be discharged as all its
members have done, but it asked
for a recess of a month, in which the
search can go on by the district attorney,
the government agents and detec-
tives in the hope that still more evi-
dence may be brought to light.

The baffling bank problem has cost
the government nearly \$3,000 and what
it has lost Mr. McCormick's bank no
one knows, but the corps of detectives
who have kept at work have had a
constant expense bill running over a
period of nearly five months, and there
is yet no evidence that it is time to
give up the hunt.

JURORS GONE HOME.

There is now no United States grand
jury in session. At 11 o'clock this
morning each juror took up his pos-
sessions, and with small form in face,
and the completion of the first chapter
of what has become the state's most no-
table case of faithful service in trying to
convict a robber.

Not all the indictments have been
given out. The rule of the Federal
court is to give out the names only of
those indicted, who have been placed
under arrest and are in confinement or
out on bail. All of those given out are
in confinement, except the three per-
sons indicted for receiving soldiers'
clothing, and they are out on bail.

GRIGORY CASE.

There is not for the overshadowing
effect of the bank case in public inter-
est of the Grigory case. Grigory would
be a center of keen attention. Grigory
was one of the cleverest counterfeiters
the government has encountered and
has been the search for him and his
band of followers for four years. Grigory
was a member of the history of the
United States secret service.

Detectors who successfully handled
him were through the high-
light of recognition from their department.
His case will become famous in the
annals of crimes against the treasury
department.

The jury of the jury to indict in
the bank case, suggests that the latest
clue which has stirred the jurors
was Friday has "blown up" like so
many predecessors.

CLUES BLOW UP.

First the bank's detectives, then the
reporters on the press had certain pe-
culiarities of excessive joy over the de-
tection of "hot" clues, and one of the
three clues were worked to fruitless
endeavor before the grand jury was called.
The detectives had the pleasure of
finding the same ground with the same
witnesses before them, had their days of
thrills, and finally their days of com-
plaints, and the story of the clues
explains that left the story of the
original point of beginning.

The latest clues concerned the Bing-
ham Junction bank, and catches that
were carried to it from the Utah Na-
tional bank, while the first clues con-
cerned the same bank. The story of the
clues carried to their homes in
Oremville and back again.

The first clues proved totally fruit-
less, and Strong has long since ceased
to be even remotely suspected, while
the good effect of the grand jury's per-
sonal report, if it is given out, will prob-
ably be to designate those against
whom no suspicion rests after a com-
plete investigation of the matter. The
clues were concerned dealing
with the bank's business. Such a re-
port is believed Chairman Houston
made to Judge Marshall this morn-
ing, but the judge retained it in his pos-
session, and it did not become part of
the information made public.

EXTRANEUS MATTER.

The bank case has been made ex-
traneous perhaps as much through the
introduction of extraneous matter into
the case on account of the case itself. The
effort to make it serve the ends of a
private sluttishness, the sluttishness
of the agency of Sam Dowse and
other private sluttishness, and an at-
tempt with political ambitions, have all
been as humors or tragedies of the
case.

From the happy look on each juror's
face as he left the court room this
morning, it was easily apparent that
the month's recess given them is very
welcome. One juror was not present
when Clerk Jerrold Letcher called the
roll. This was Mr. Beal of Ephraim.
The juror was not present on account
of the serious illness at his home in
Ephraim county.

It is understood that when the jury
convenes witnesses will be called
from New York and possibly from more
remote places. Besides the jurors only
two persons have been in touch with
their investigation. They are U. S.
Att. Booth and Asst. Dist. Atty.
McIntire, and both will continue
their work during the recess granted
by Judge Marshall.

THOSE INDICTED.

In Bank Robbery Case—Partial re-
port has been made that jury has
granted a recess until June 16 at 11
a. m. No indictments.

Indicted—Theros Paulos and Peter
Paulos for stealing letters from the
postoffice box of the Manhattan Coal
company, for appropriating money
from the said box for the purpose
of the said box for the purpose
(Continued on page two.)

EXPLOSION IN TENEMENT HOUSE

Black Hand Criminals Use Dyna-
mite Because Demand for
Money Refused.

HUNDRED LIVES ENDANGERED.

Stairway Torn Away—Plaster and
Beams All Over the House
Were Shaken Down.

New York, May 20.—The refusal of
a wealthy Italian physician to comply
with the demands of Black Hand crim-
inals for money resulted in endanger-
ing the lives of a hundred persons to-
day when a bomb was exploded in the
tenement house at 316 East Eleventh
street.

Four persons were injured and the
other occupants of the house rushed
into the street in a panic, while doors
and beams which had been twisted out
by the explosion tumbled all around
them. The lower part of the house
was almost completely wrecked. None
of the injured was dangerously hurt,
with the exception of Tony Lambro, who
was crushed by falling timbers and
internally injured.

The explosion occurred when most
of the occupants of the house were at
breakfast. The bomb had been placed
in the rear hall under the stairs. The
stairway was almost completely torn
away, every door on the first and sec-
ond floor was ripped off, widows were
shaken down. Lambro was on the stairs
when the explosion occurred. The
others injured were struck by flying
timbers in their apartments.

Dr. Attilio Caccini, who had an of-
fice on the ground floor, told the police
that he had received a number of
threatening letters of the Black Hand
type.

BATTLESHIP FLEET ENCOUNTERS HEAVY SEAS

Los Angeles, May 20.—That the At-
lantic fleet is encountering off the
coast of Oregon the heaviest seas since
it left Hampton Roads, is the news
the United Wireless Telegraph office
in this city received last night from the
flagship. The ships are struggling
against a stormy headwind and mak-
ing slow progress against the tremen-
dous waves. The wireless station at
Cable Bluff, Ore., reported at mid-
night that a heavy sea had been
running all day and that the indica-
tion was that there was a big storm
at sea. The hydrographic bureau on
the Farallone islands sent out wireless
warnings to all vessels of an expected
heavy blow from the northwest.

SPEER RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF DENVER

Denver, May 20.—Robert W. Speer,
candidate of one faction of the local
Democrats and of the Business Men's
league, was re-elected yesterday by a
majority of about 2,500 over Horace Phelps,
Republican. Phelps was supported by
former United States Senator Thomas
M. Patterson and his faction of the
Democrats. The results as to the re-
election of Speer were a decided vic-
tory for the Republicans electing their
auditor and some of the other officers.
The result was a decided victory for
the party of the eight wards in which local
option was an issue.

NEGROES HOLD UP TRAIN. SECURING \$10,000

Mexico City, May 19.—Every occu-
pant of a train which left this city Sat-
urday for Vera Cruz was held up by two negroes
and at the point of a pistol, relieved
of their money and valuables amount-
ing to about \$10,000. The robbers en-
countered the train at night while it
was detained at Apizaco, in the state of
Oaxaca by heavy washouts.

When the negroes had completed
their work they locked the passengers
in and escaped, one of the porters
on the train was arrested for alleged
complicity.

DIAMONDS OF A QUEEN

Two, Said to Have Belonged to Marie
Antoinette, Locked in Safe of Col-
lector of Port Dowry.

New York, May 20.—Locked in the
safe of Collector of the Port Dowry are
two diamonds, weighing 42 carats
each, which in the eighteenth century
adorned the crown of Marie Antoinette,
queen of France. Officials
of the treasury department are in dis-
pute as to the value of the gems, some
placing them at \$20,000, and others de-
claring that the Princess Montgion
is right in her declaration that their
value exceeds this sum. The princess
says she was offered \$50,000 for them.

Lawyers who advise the treasury de-
partment are in a quandary. When the
diamonds were taken from the custody
of G. M. Nelson, attorney for Princess
de Montgion by treasury agents who
had been on their trail for weeks, it
was the contention of the princess that
the customs authorities had no right
to exact duty, as the gems had been
in the country for several years.

The special agents had received a tip
that the diamonds had been brought
here less than six months ago.

Members of the legal department
said that the question of duty de-
pends upon the length of time the
jewels had been in the United States.
When the ill-fated queen of France
lost her crown and head, she was in
possession of a wonderful collection of
jewels. If, as the Princess Montgion
declares, these diamonds were a set-
ting in the crown, they have passed
through many strange adventures,
down the corridor of years.

Princess de Montgion comes of a no-
table Belgian family, whose ancestors
had vast wealth. She is the divorced
wife of the Duke de Avaray, and
daughter of Count Eugene de March de
Argentan, with the title of Montgion,
and a cousin of Prince Joseph de Chi-
mar, who married Clara Ward of De-
troit.

Princess de Montgion became the
bride of Capt. "Jack" Bonville, the
naval officer in the office of the Amer-
ican consul at Paris, on April 26,
1905. With Bonville she came to this
country. The princess is a woman of
wealth in her own country.
Capt. Bonville lost his left arm in
a fight with a lion on July 31, 1904.

SNOW STORM IS A RECORD FOR MAY

Circus Tent Collapses Under Weight of Precipitation and Show is Abandoned—Trees
Broken Down All Over Town—Scene in Parks, City and County Building
Grounds and Tabernacle Square—Fair, Cool with Frost Tonight.

Grown Salt Lake was thoroughly dis-
gusted at the weather this morning
when it was seen hundreds of dollars
worth of damage had been done to
trees and bushes by the heavy snow.
Juvenile Salt Lake was also disgusted
and it had good reason to be angry
for was not the big circus forced to
leave town? Thousands of happy little
hearts were awake early this morning
in anticipation of a great day—one of
pink lemonade, parades, clowning, trapeze
performers, side shows and last, a
grand concert. But when the little
folks glanced out of the windows and
saw the world all cold and covered
with snow, hopes fell and the cold truth
was suspected before newspaper in-
formation bureaus announced that the
circus had been forced to fold its tents,
steal silently away, like the Arabian
in the story books.

BOUGHS SNAP UNDER WEIGHT.

One of the most touching sights in
connection with this morning's storm
was the scene presented at the grounds
of the city and county building. Hun-
dreds of rare and valuable trees and
saplings were swaying under the
weight of the heavy snow and sleet,
some of their branches touching the
ground, and many of them had passed
the tension point, and snapped in
the middle of the trunk. Trees sur-
rounding the square which had reared
their heads upward for perhaps 30
years, in a brief space this morning had
their dignity and beauty forever ruined
by the breaking of mammoth limbs un-
der the heavy load of snow piled upon
them. One tree at the southwest en-
trance to the county building grounds
was split down from the top, every
large branch crashing through the wil-
derness of snow and foliage, leaving
the silvered stump as a reminder
of the beautiful tree which stood there
last evening. An army of men armed
with rakes and poles were at work
early this morning. Many bushes were saved in
this way.

Those falling on east Fourth South
started more than one runaway this
morning, but fortunately the animals
were caught before any damage had
been done.

All outside work about the city was
stopped yesterday afternoon.
Local shepherds have advised that

TENT COLLAPSES.

Tents were pitched before daylight
this morning but when the menagerie
canvases came tumbling down beneath
the weight of snow the management
decided performances would be impos-
sible. Wagons, all covered with can-
vas rolled back to the depot; the cir-
cus train, which the press agent said
was 23 cars long, "skiddooed," or, to
use English, pulled out for Logan. The
circus will return to this city later.

Even the oldest inhabitant with his
ever ready "Oh I've seen wusser 'n
this" had to either remain silent this
morning or join in the grand chorus
of "Isn't this the worst ever?" Rec-
ords at the weather office show that
the United States has never known a
night's storm to have been an unusual
one. It was a combination of rain,
snow, sleet, snow, sleet and more
snow, not to mention hail and more
drizzle. When the weather man said
"Fair tomorrow" yesterday, he should
have been honest and frank. He should
have pronounced the whole sentence.

CANNOT REACH AN AGREEMENT

Cleveland, O., May 20.—Although no
definite result was announced at the
close of the conference between the
members of the state arbitration board
and President Dupont, of the Traction
company, which continued practically
throughout last night, it is believed that
material progress was made toward a
settlement of the street car strike. The
members of the arbitration board will
today submit a new proposition to the
officers of the Street Railway Men's
union with a view to ending the strug-
gle.

President Dupont has agreed to waive
every point at issue except in the mat-
ter of seniority, which involves the
reinstatement of all the strikers on
their old runs. This is the one ques-
tion that now stands between peace and
continuation of the strike.

Because of the riotous actions of last
night, wherein 18 persons were injured,
some perhaps fatally, the cars early
this morning were fully patrolled.
Busses and other vehicles continued to
ply on the various lines and liberally
were used. Daylight brought with it,

however, courage, and as the police
force was strengthened the people be-
gan to use the cars.

The majority of the violence so far in
the strike has been done during the
night hours and consequently it is be-
lieved by the authorities that, unless
something is done today to reach a
settlement of the dispute, tonight
may witness a repetition of the dyna-
miting outrages.

A patrolman found fully a hundred
big dynamite caps scattered along the
car tracks at Bridge avenue and West
Forty-fifth street at 2 o'clock this
morning. The caps were placed so close
together that they would have com-
pletely wrecked the first cars that
struck them. Fifteen minutes later he
found a bottle of nitro-glycerine lying
in the gutter at Bridge avenue and
West Forty-third street.

Leaders of the Street Railway Men's
union opened their campaign of mail-
ing letters with three-o'clock air meet-
ings. These meetings are to be held for
several nights in all parts of the city
and the public is to be told the strik-
ers' side of the controversy.

CALL ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, May 20.—The com-
ptroller of the currency today issued a
call for the condition of national banks
at the close of business on May 14.

KAISER IN BERLIN.

Berlin, May 20.—Emperor William
returned to Berlin today after an ab-
sence of two months.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

- JANUARY
- 1 Robbery discovered by Joseph Nelson and A. C. Strong, on opening of safe by experts, combination having refused to work. Mr. McCormick notified by Adams, who was informed of theft by Nelson and Strong.
 - 2 Rodney T. Badger took charge of the bank as cashier.
- FEBRUARY
- 1 Publication of the robbery in all papers, through announcement from President McCormick.
 - 2 Attempts to interview officials resulted in refusals to talk by all except Adams, who made only the statement that at no time did he know the bank's combinations.
 - 3 President McCormick gives out statement pledging his word that the bank robber will be found, if possible and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
 - 4 Experts start to work on the bank's books.
 - 5 W. F. Adams called on Chief Pitt to ask if the police were working on the case.
 - 6 Harry J. Robinson comes into the case as an attorney working for W. F. Adams, and hiring detec-
tives to help him ferret out clues.
- MARCH
- 1 Publication is given to fact that a total of \$106,250 was taken, \$43,000 being named as amount because of subscriptions by directors of difference, leaving the bank to stand this amount of net loss.
 - 2 Samuel Dowse, sleuth, begins to peddle insinuations that thief is known, and has been concealed through use of influence on President McCormick.
 - 3 Director James Chipman issues statement, demanding full investigation.
 - 4 Directors vote a reward of \$10,000 for the discovery of the thief.
 - 5 Grand jury is called to convene April 15, to look into the case.
 - 6 Salt Lake Tribune publishes declaration that thief is known, and insinuations exactly similar to those peddled by Dowse from time of his employment. It pledges its money and word that the facts will come out.
 - 7 Tribune promises to tell the story of the bank robbery on the very next day, coupling the promise with insinuations such as were peddled by Dowse.
- APRIL
- 1 Tribune shows it was only joking by printing a story composed exclusively of well known and fully printed data on the case.
 - 2 Tribune prints a statement from W. F. Adams, throwing insinuations upon Teller Strong, by declar-
ing that Strong had claimed he did not know a combination which he, Adams, had learned since Strong
had known "for two years." The general trend of the statement was assertive of innocence, a let-
ter obtained by request from W. S. McCormick, to the effect that so far as Mr. McCormick knew, he
did not know the combinations, being insinuated.
 - 3 The bank's directors accepted resignations of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Trimmer.
 - 4 Grand jury commences its investigation with the examination of T. B. Cutler, a director of the bank; his
testimony followed by that of other directors and officials.
 - 5 Samuel Dowse appears before the jury, he having posed as an authority on the case, with a definite
claim and theory. He came away very much abashed and was paid off.
 - 6 Frank L. Seifert, manager of the Tribune, is found missing when an attempt is made to serve him with
a subpoena that would enable him to tell the details of the startling conspiracy he had claimed ex-
isted to hush up the name of the bank robber.
 - 7 The investigation of Joseph Nelson, and his business associates, is concluded, and the examination
begins to lead towards the affairs of W. F. Adams.
- MAY
- 1 Frank L. Seifert, who had made desperate efforts to read politics into the bank situation, received a
subpoena and appeared before the grand jury.
 - 2 A dispatch from Washington contained the details of a visit by Mr. Seifert to the treasury depart-
ment and his failure to secure its interference in the bank matter, this dispatch setting forth a fact
which Mr. Seifert denied, that he had been charged in Washington that the thief was known, and was be-
ing concealed by ecclesiastical friends.
 - 3 The jury, after examining all witnesses who were known to the public to be connected with the case,
issued additional orders to all federal officials requesting them to discuss the case less and especially
to tell reporters nothing about it. Reporters were requested to cease publishing names of witnesses,
and the rumor became current that a live clue had been located.
 - 4 Q. B. Kelly, who had received a week's leave of absence to go to California, returned to Salt Lake
and resumed his former position in the Utah National bank.
 - 5 The grand jury appeared before Judge Marshall in the U. S. court and filed a partial report, asking
for a recess for a month to allow time for further developments.

LILLEY'S CHARGES NOT WARRANTED

Such Conclusion of Special Com-
mittee Appointed by Speaker
Cannon to Investigate.

WAS SIMPLY MADE TOOL OF

By Lake Boat Co. in Questioning In-
tegrity and Fairness of Committee
—Findings Against Him.

Washington, May 19.—That Represen-
tative George L. Lilley of Connecticut,
was not warranted in bringing charges
against certain of his colleagues in the
house and accredited members of the
press is the conclusion reached by the
special committee named by Speaker
Cannon to investigate methods em-
ployed by the Electric Boat company of
New Jersey in connection with legisla-
tion before Congress. In an exhaust-
ive report submitted to the house to-
day Chairman Boutwell and his col-
leagues review the testimony brought
out before the committee on hearings
extending over several weeks and de-
clare with entire unanimity that no
member of the house or any accredited
member of the press have been induced
by officers of the Electric Boat company
to act from a corrupt or improper mo-
tive.

Furthermore, the committee finds
that Mr. Lilley allowed himself to be
used as an instrument of the Lake
Boat company in questioning the in-
tegrity and fairness of members of the
investigative committee and general-
ly, Mr. Lilley is charged also with
conducting a competing sub-marine cam-
paign. Mr. Lilley is charged also with
maintaining an attitude of bad faith,
in bringing the charges and conceal-
ing from the committee the identity
of the real parties interested be-
yond the investigation.

WAS MADE A TOOL OF.

The conclusions reached as the unani-
mous act of the committee follow:
First—That house resolution 225, in-
roduced by Mr. Lilley, was an impos-
sible resolution and no evidence could
have been compelled thereunder, and
that this investigation required the
adoption of house resolution 288 of the
committee on rules under which the
inquiry has proceeded.

Second—That Mr. Lilley's resolution
was not introduced in good faith.

Third—That Mr. Lilley had no infor-
mation as to the charges made be-
fore the committee on rules.

Fourth—That Mr. Lilley acted in bad
faith in making his charges before the
committee on rules.

Fifth—That Mr. Lilley acted in bad
faith in stating before this committee
that he had made no charge reflecting
upon members of the house before the
committee on rules.

Sixth—That Mr. Lilley allowed him-
self to be used as an instrument of the
Lake Torpedo Boat company in its
rivalry and attack upon a competing
company.

Seventh—That Mr. Lilley's real ob-
ject in introducing his resolution and
making his charges was the same as
the purpose of the propaganda in the
Lake Torpedo Boat company, namely,
the defeat of the clause in the naval
committees bill relating to submarines.

Eighth—That Mr. Lilley acted in bad
faith in concealing from the commit-
tee the real parties in interest who
were behind this investigation and fur-
nishing him with information and evi-
dence.

Ninth—That the charge that the four
battleship proposition was defeated
in the naval committee's bill was false,
that Mr. Lilley, as a member of the
naval committee, knew that the charge
was false, and that he refused to main-
tain the charge before this committee.

Tenth—That Representative Loud
was made the object of anonymous in-
sults without any foundation
in fact.

Eleventh—That Mr. Lilley violated
his obligation as a member of this
house in formulating and making be-
fore this committee the groundless charges
against Representative Loud.

Twelfth—That Mr. Lilley acted in
contempt of this house in destroying
the forged letter from Mr. Edley to
Boutwell instead of delivering it to this
committee.

Thirteenth—That Mr. Lilley violated
his obligations as a member of this
house in permitting his clerk to send
out letters in Mr. Lilley's name reflect-
ing on the honor and integrity of mem-
bers of this house.

Fourteenth—That Mr. Lilley acted in
contempt of this house in not dis-
avowing openly the floor of the house
the letter to Goff, published over his
signature, reflecting upon the honor
and integrity of members of this house.

Fifteenth—That no official of the
navy has been induced by the officers
of the Electric Boat company or any
one else to act in an official capacity
from corrupt or improper motives.

Sixteenth—That Mr. Lilley's charge
of excessive profits in the submarine
contracts was based on fictitious fig-
ures composed by an agent of the Lake
Torpedo Boat company by a perver-
sion of the testimony of Admiral Bowles
in 1902.

Seventeenth—That the charge that an
excessive profit in the submarine con-
tracts was due to special legislation
in favor of one company was false and
Mr. Lilley knew that the charge was
false when he made it.

Eighteenth—That no representative
of the press have been bribed or cor-
rupted by the Electric Boat company.

Nineteenth—That no official of the
Lake Torpedo Boat company or any
one else to act in his official capacity
from corrupt or improper motives.

Twentieth—That no member of this
house has been induced by the officers
of the Electric Boat company or any
one else to act in his official capacity
from corrupt or improper motives.

Twenty-first—That the two attorneys
employed by the Electric Boat company
in the districts of members of the
naval committee and remote from
bureau of said company did not ex-
ercise a corrupting influence upon
either Mr. Lilley or Mr. Loud, in whose
districts they lived.

Twenty-second—That no campaign or
other contributions were made by the
Electric Boat company to any member
of this house or to any campaign com-
mittee or fund of any political party.

Twenty-third—That Mr. Lilley had
sworn repeatedly, including his last ap-
pearance before this committee, that
he had no further suggestions, facts or
sources of information, and that he had
withdrew from the committee nothing
that would tend to sustain his charges.

HENRY SHERMAN BOUTWELL,
FREDERICK C. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. HOWARD,
R. F. BROUSSARD.

PLATT TAKES WITNESS STAND

Senator Testifies in His Own Be-
half in Suit Brought by
Mae Wood.

HE FIRST MET HER IN 1901.

Denies That He Ever at Any Time
Asked Her to Marry
Him.

Came Into Court Leaning on Arms of
Two Attendants—Seemed Feeble,
Walking With Difficulty.

New York, May 20.—Senator T. C.
Platt went on the witness stand today
to give testimony in his own behalf in
the sensational suit brought against
him by Mae C. Wood, the Omaha wom-
an who is suing him for divorce on the
allegation that he entered into a mar-
riage contract with her in 1901. The
senator entered court leaning heavily
on the arms of two attendants. He
seemed very feeble and walked with
difficulty. He was accompanied by his
son, Frank H. Platt, and a stylishly
attired woman.

The prospect that the senator would
be in court today drew large crowds to
the county building, where the hearing
is in progress.

This prospect was revealed during
yesterday's sensational session of the
hearing, when the court denied the
motion of the defense to dismiss the
suit. Following this decision Miss Wood
continued her testimony with the result
that the statement alleged to have been
signed by J. Martin Miller was put in
evidence. This alleged that Secy. Loeb,
Robert C. Wynne, former first assistant
postmaster general, now consul general
at London, and Senator Platt conspired
to obtain from Miss Wood certain let-
ters which she claimed were written to
her by the senator. Mr. Loeb and
Mr. Wynne denied last night that they
took part in any such action.

In opening his testimony the senator
said he was nearly 75 years old. His
first wife died in 1901. He first met
Miss Wood in 1901.

"Do you remember seeing her at the
Oriental hotel?" was asked.

"I never saw her at the Oriental hotel
in my life."

"Do you remember asking her in the
month of August, 1901, at the Oriental
hotel, to become your wife?"
"I never asked her if it was false."
The senator described his rooms at
the Arlington hotel and said No. 138
was the parlor and there were two bed-
rooms and a bath.

Did you talk to the plaintiff in No-
vember, 1901, about marriage?"
"No."

Did you on Thursday, Nov. 9 ask
her to marry you, the ceremony to take
place on Saturday and say you your-
self would make all arrangements?"
"I did not," replied the senator.

The senator denied emphatically that
he had given Miss Wood a photograph
of himself on which he had written
"To my dear wife."

Miss Wood testified that she was sit-
ting on Platt's knee while he wrote
these words.

Mr. Le Barbier, Miss Wood's counsel,
asked Platt if he ever addressed Miss
Wood in endearing terms.

Platt said: "I may have foolishly
done so sometimes."

Platt said he saw Miss Wood some-
times at his business office at 48 Broad-
way, and that Miss Wood called with-
out an appointment in the Philippines.

"How many times did you see her at
the Fifth avenue hotel?" asked Mr. Le-
barbier.

"I could not say, I saw her there
a good many times."

"Did you call her Katy?"
"I called her Katy in my letters. I
was very much pleased with her and
liked her very much."

"Did she call you by any pet name?"
"Never in my life."

"Why did you call her Katy?"
"Because she was an agreeable woman."

"Did you ever at any time or place
marry the plaintiff in this suit?" asked
Stanchfield, counsel for the sena-
tor.

"I did not."

"Did you ever promise to marry
the plaintiff?"
"I did not."

"Did she ever promise to marry you?"
"Not that I know of."

The senator said that he first learned
that Miss Wood claimed to be his wife
from a Chicago newspaper, he thought
in 1903; he could not remember the
year.

"Did you ever give the plaintiff a
wedding ring?"
"I never gave the plaintiff a wedding
ring in my life."

"Did you ever have a wedding ring
inscribed for her?"
"Never in my life," was the answer.

The lawyer handed the senator the
alleged marriage certificate and the
senator said that he never saw the pa-
per before in his life although he had
seen a photograph of it.

"Did you, on the night of Nov. 9, 1901,
hand that paper to the plaintiff?"
"I never did."

"Do you know where that exhibit
was procured, or who procured it?"
"I do not."

"Is there any handwriting of yours
on that paper?"
The senator looked the paper over
back and front, and answered "There
is not."

All the letters alleged to have been
written by the senator to Miss Wood
were read and he denied that he had
written any of them.

The letter reading:
"The letter is so bright, it almost
reminds me of Odell's election," was
dated 1905, and Mr. Stanchfield asked:
"Odell was elected way back in
1900, was he not?"

"Yes, that was the year he beat me,
and I thought I could not be mis-
taken," said Mr. Stanchfield, which
raised a laugh in the court room, in
which the senator joined.

The senator declared positively that
he had never maintained improper re-
lations with the plaintiff.

"Did you ever call her by a more en-
dearing name than 'Katy'?" asked
Mr. Lebarbier.

"I don't believe I ever did."

"Ever tell her you were miserable?"
"No, I never told her that."

Mr. Le