

THAW TRIAL CRISIS

Evelyn's Paris Story May not Be Heard by the Public this Time.

JEROME'S MANY OBJECTIONS

The Defendant's Mother Was a Witness for a Few Minutes—Jerome Proposes to Object to Many Frills of Last Year.

New York, Jan. 16.—Adhering strictly to their promise to interpose no other defense than that of insanity in behalf of their client, the attorneys representing Harry K. Thaw at his trial Wednesday continued the examination of witnesses who swore that young Thaw at various times in his life appeared to them as irrational and mentally unsound. Practically all of the testimony was entirely new to the case and to do with acts down to the day of the tragedy itself. Then came the declaration of the ten men who sat on the coroner's jury during the inquiry into Stanford White's death, all of whom declared that the defendant the day following the shooting acted irrationally. His manner and appearance were such as to cause the

mother of the defendant, were on the witness stand and just as the former was about to relate anew the story of her life, as she told it to Thaw in Paris in 1903, District Attorney Jerome arose and suggested that in the interest of public morals, all persons save those immediately interested in the case should be excluded from the courtroom during the recital of what he termed "a horrible tale." The motion included the representatives of newspapers as well as the public generally. Attorney Martin W. Littleton of the defense, joined in it to shield the young woman from hundreds of curious eyes and said that so far as the constitutional right to an open hearing was concerned, he was ready to waive that point in any iron-clad manner the court might suggest.

The district attorney's suggestion was a distinct surprise and called forth the remark from Justice Dowling that it would have come with greater force at the first hearing of the case. When Mr. Jerome arose it was generally believed that he was about to contend against the admissibility of young Mrs. Thaw's testimony on the ground that it could not have had a very serious effect upon the mind of the man who became her husband, inasmuch as the homicide did not occur until three years thereafter. Mr. Jerome had previously objected to Mrs. Thaw detailing conversations she had with Thaw three years prior to the tragedy, but Justice Dowling ruled that the declara-

EVELYN NESBIT THAW IN COURT.



inquest jury to discuss his state of mind after their formal verdict had been rendered.

In the day's testimony there was more delving into the history of the Thaw family, Alfred Lee Thaw of Richmond, Va., a third cousin of the defendant taking the stand and telling of the taint of insanity which had caused his father and brother to die in state asylums. Some of Thaw's alleged eccentricities, revealed for the first time, were related Wednesday by Christopher Baggan, steward of the New York Whist club; by Miss Matilda Stein, a telephone operator, and by Per August Weber, a former butler in the Thaw household. Thaw spent a portion of the afternoon of June 25, 1905, at the Whist club and at that time—a few hours before the tragedy—was pictured by the steward as being highly nervous and frequently exclaiming: "This is awful." He asked the steward to have a valuable package put into the safe. After the shooting, the package was opened and found to contain three cigarettes wrapped in tinfoil. District Attorney Jerome in cross-examining the club steward brought out the fact that Thaw played bridge there with many prominent men. The witness declared he was not supposed to know what Mr. Thaw, Mr. Gates, Mr. Schwab and the others played for, but he was sure nothing but mineral water was ever served at the tables.

The telephone operator told of Thaw putting in 75 calls one morning at Grand hotel and then forgetting all about them. The butler told many details of Thaw's life at home in 1903 and was still under examination when adjournment was taken.

New York, Jan. 18.—A series of surprises brought the Thaw trial near a crisis Friday. Both Evelyn Thaw, the wife, and Mrs. William Thaw, the

mother of the defendant were admissible on general principles and without any reference to the Wood case under which the evidence in dispute was admitted last year, and which Mr. Jerome had been expected to ask a construction of this year.

Then Mr. Jerome attacked the witness in another way and by standing immediately in front of her and objecting to practically every question which Mr. Littleton asked in his preliminary examination as to her early history, cut the young woman's recital from the effective narrative form it assumed last year, into fragments. Many of the objections, based upon the irrelevancy and immateriality were sustained by the court. When these failed, the prosecutor was ever ready with others until the testimony fairly was torn into shreds and had lost entirely the many little touches of human interest which were a part of the narration last year when no objections were offered. Mr. Jerome said his objections were intended to cut out all stories about pet cats, "and a lot of stuff," which had no place in the trial.

The day, however, was one of good progress for the defense. The elder Mrs. Thaw, pale and weak from her recent illness, was assisted to the witness chair and repeated a large part of the testimony she gave a year ago. Her appearance and the sincerity of her evidence as she told of her son's strange conduct after meeting Evelyn Nesbit and hearing her story, had a marked effect upon all who listened. On account of her weak condition her examination was interrupted by consent to be resumed some time next week when she will tell of Thaw's infancy. District Attorney Jerome's manner while the mother was on the stand was all deference and it was his suggestion which led to the respite in her ordeal.

TO BLOW UP FLEET

AMERICAN SHIPS OBJECT OF ANARCHISTIC CONSPIRACY.

PLOT IS UNCOVERED AT RIO

Brazilian Police Forewarned, Scatter Leaders—Arch-Conspirator Hurries Into the Interior, With Detectives Close on His Trail.

A Rio Janeiro, January 19 dispatch says: The Brazilian police have discovered an anarchist plot here having as its object the destruction of part of the American fleet now lying in the harbor. The conspiracy, while centering in Rio Janeiro and Petropolis, has ramifications in Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes. An individual named Jean Fedhor, who resided in Petropolis, was the chief conspirator here, although it was understood that the foreign anarchists are deeply involved in the plot.

Fedhor is believed to have fled to Sao Paulo and the police, who know him, have been sent to that place for the purpose of apprehending him. One of the detectives who is well acquainted with Fedhor, having served on the police force at Petropolis for some time, returned from that place today, after having made investigations there and having had a long conference with the chief of police at Rio Janeiro. The latter gave it to be understood later that the Sao Paulo police are on the track of the arch-conspirator and expect to arrest him soon.

In an official note which the chief of police sent to the correspondent of the Associated Press, he says:

"Some time before the arrival of the American fleet at Rio Janeiro, the Brazilian government received word from Washington and Paris that anarchists of different nationalities intended to damage one or several of the ships of the American fleet. The names and addresses of the conspirators were indicated by information which the police here had received previously from France and Germany. The police of this district are working with the police of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes, and I am sure every precaution will be exercised and the most rigorous vigilance observed both on land and at sea to prevent any injury being done."

The chief of police, after having made this official statement, said he did not feel that he should go into any further details with regard to the conspiracy, but he authorized the statement that the plot was organized by Fedhor and he added that the people of the United States could rest easy, as all of the conspirators had taken refuge in the interior.

ARE NOW OUT OF THEIR TOMB.

Rescuers at Last Reach the Imprisoned Nevada Miners.

After having been entombed nearly sixty days in the Alpha shaft of the Garoux mine at Ely, Nevada, A. D. Bailey, P. J. Brown and Fred McDonald have been rescued. At 8:30 o'clock Saturday night Bailey was brought out. Fourteen minutes later McDonald came to the surface, while ten minutes afterwards Brown was brought up. Whistles all over the district blew loudly, while crowds cheered in streets of Ely and every bell in town was ringing.

On the morning of December 4, McDonald, Brown and Bailey and two Greeks were working in the bottom of the three compartments of the shaft eighty-five feet below the pump station, and 1,085 feet below the surface. The cave-in occurred at 9 o'clock. The cable used to haul the cage from the third compartment of the shaft snapped and thousands of tons of rock, debris and timber fell down into the shaft.

At first it was thought that all the men had perished, but twenty-four hours after the cave-in the three men who occupied the pumping station, managed to make themselves heard by tapping upon the six-inch water pipe that was the means of saving the lives of three men.

DEATH OF ISAAC N. HASCALL.

Pioneer Nebraska Man Succumbs to Paralysis.

Isaac N. Hascall, at one time acting governor of Nebraska and for many years one of the most prominent politicians in the state, died January 18, at St. Joseph's hospital, Omaha, wither he was taken recently following an attack of paralysis. Judge Hascall was seventy-seven years old and had practiced law in Nebraska for forty-two years. He was a member of the Nebraska constitutional convention and cast the deciding vote which made Nebraska a free soil state. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and his father was a presidential elector in the electoral college which named Lincoln for president. Judge Hascall has been continuously identified with republican politics in Nebraska for forty years.

TIME LOCK ON ELECTRIC STOVE.

Clockwork Turns on the Heat During Early Morning Hours.

Electric heating to be regulated by time lock is engrossing the spare time of Prof. Harmon W. Morse of the chemical laboratory in Johns Hopkins university, says the New York Press. He has invented an electric stove with a clockwork mechanism by which the heat may be turned on at any hour without personal attention. The device also operates to turn the heat off at any time required. It is the professor's aim to do away with the necessity for early rising, so far as furnace tending is concerned. He believes that by installing one of his electric stoves in place of a furnace the head of the household may be abed as late as his business permits, secure in the knowledge the house is being kept at the proper temperature without any effort on his part.

Prof. Morse's stove looks like a pair of porcelain tubes. He has not taken anybody save his model maker into his confidence in respect to the insides of those tubes. To outward seeming they are simplicity itself. Nor is there anything complicated about the clock, so far as exterior appearance goes. It is the professor's idea that on a warm evening, for instance, the householder, having read in his morning paper that there will be a fall in temperature after midnight, shall set the time clock at 12 o'clock. When midnight arrives the clockwork turns on the heat and by the time the rattle of sleet against the pane half wakes the householder that worthy will be in position to smile at the icy weather and turn over for his second sleep.

A Match for a Tip.

The waiter smothered an embarrassed grin when the red-faced absent-minded man handed him his tip. After the absent-minded man had gone the waiter looked after him and then at his tip, still with a half grin on his face.

"The tip the man had handed to him was a match—just a common everyday sulphur match of commerce.

"He meant well enough," said the waiter. "He was just thinkin' about something else. The chances are that somebody in his office keeps bothering him for matches and he's got so in the habit of giving matches to people that he hands out a match without thinkin' any more about it than he would about drawing his breath. He felt that he ought to hand me something, and he just made it a match without thinking.

"Why," continued the waiter, "you'd be surprised at the absent-minded people that give us tips. The other fellow, a solemn looking man, gave me a dollar bill—just the amount his dinner came to. He wanted to give me a little piece for myself, and just as he started out he reached back and gave me a handful of cloves that he'd pulled out of the little pocket where he kept his small change. And he wasn't doing it to be kidding, either. He never knew he did it.

"But," says the waiter in a serious tone, "somehow the absent-mindedness hardly ever makes 'em loosen up any more'n they would when they're right at themselves."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Divination.

The palmist gazed into the proffered hand, but hesitated.

"What can you see there?" asked the subject, noting a delay.

"I can see," responded the palmist, "that you're from Pittsburg. Kindly step over to the corner and use the soap and water, and I will try to see something more."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Causes Suspended Animation.

There is reason for believing that lightning often brings about suspended animation rather than somatic death. It frequently causes a temporary paralysis of the respiration and heart beat, which, if left alone, will deepen into death, but intelligently treated will generally result in recovery.

A Bird Worth \$5,000.

At the Cage Bird association's show in the Royal Horticultural hall, London, England, there is an exhibition a king bird of paradise valued by its owner, C. T. Maxwell, at \$5,000.

The bird is extremely rare, is found in New Guinea, and is a wonderful example of brilliant tropical color. Its back and head are of a warm, coppery red, shading from shade to shade, and it has curious little green wing feathers, which spread in flying at right angles to its body, and which reflect the light in a wonderful way. Beneath the copper-colored neck ruffle the bird has a second ruffle of velvety blackness, and even its feet are bright, being colored a light blue.

Korean English.

Our translator has handed in the following conundrum: The magistrate of Palk Chyon, Mr. Palk Iwki, asked the dismission for own position and said that he is impossible to suppress the insurgents as he is quite ignorant of any Education, otherwise there are nothing to help the people but trouble. —Korean Daily News.

Jesus Cleanses the Temple

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 26, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 2:13-22. Memory verses 15, 16.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever."—Psalm 83:5.

TIME.—The spring of A. D. 27. Passover was April 11-17.

PLACE.—In the temple at Jerusalem.
PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—Early in the first year of Jesus' ministry. The second of his first two "signs," illustrating his work as Redeemer.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The first sign which Jesus gave was the revelation of his glory at Cana of Galilee related in the first part of the chapter in which our lesson is found. At the close of our last lesson we left Jesus and his five or six disciples on the way from Bethabara to Galilee. The disciples had as yet but slight acquaintance with Jesus, his character, his powers and his mission. They believed in him, but they needed a deeper foundation for their faith and a fuller knowledge of his work.

Everything about this miracle must have been a strange and wondrous revelation of Jesus to them, as a light from within, or as the sunlight shining through dull stained-glass windows reveals the true nature of the picture wrought in them, and they are ablaze with royal colors such as are the exquisite lamp shades of Favrite glass, that require the electric bulb within to bring out their lovely hues. Jesus was a prince in disguise, and he threw off his outward guise and appeared in his own royal glory.

What Did This Miracle Reveal to the Disciples Concerning the True Nature of Jesus?—(1) It revealed the miraculous powers residing in him which would enable him to do the work the Messiah was to do.

(2) It made known to them that he was sent from God as his son with divine credentials worthy of his origin and his mission.

The Second "Sign." The Cleansing of the Temple.—Not long after the "sign" at the wedding, a strange, almost discordant, note was heard in that anthem of love and joy and hope. That experience did not express the whole of life, nor the whole of the mission of Jesus. The new "sign" was as illuminating and marvelous and unexpected as was the first. It was the act of a hero, a patriot, a reformer, and a king.

(3) "And the Jews' passover," the great annual religious feast of the Jews to which all good Jews were expected to come. Sometimes, according to Josephus, as many as 2,000,000 visitors were present. "Jesus went up" from Capernaum (v. 12) "to Jerusalem." Jesus was particular to attend these great feasts, for however much they were often perverted and misused by some, they were divinely appointed services.

Jesus' Heroic Act of Patriotic Reform.—When Jesus entered the temple, and saw this desecration of his Father's house—which he had seen many a time during his youth—his soul flamed with indignation. What he saw was contrary to all law, Jewish, Roman and Divine, and what he did was patriotic toward all three kingdoms under which he lived.

(5) He alone, unaided, unknown, "made a scourge of small cords," ropes made of rushes like a Roman flagellum or scourge with several lashes, and "drove them all out of the temple," the court, "the sheep and the oxen," and those who trafficked in them. He did not strike the men, most probably not even the animals, and such a scourge would not hurt them. The owners would naturally follow their cattle without the gates. "Poured out the changers' money." Upon the marble pavement, thus stopping their traffic.

(6) "And said unto them that sold doves." The doves, being in cages, could not be driven out:

"Take these things hence."

The boldness of the act may well have given a hush to the noisy crowd, and the voice of Jesus rang out: "Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise."

How Was It Possible for Jesus to Succeed in This?—Why did this great burly crowd of drovers, and soldiers, and elders in authority yield to the single voice of an unknown young man?

Because they knew that they were in the wrong. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Because they knew that God was on his side, and "one with God is a majority."

Because Jesus embodied in himself, as a prophet, the moral sentiment of the nation. "All the true friends of law, who must have been long grieved by this disorder, would defend the righteousness of his action, thus rendering resistance impossible."

What This "Sign" Revealed as to the Nature of Jesus and His Kingdom.—Let no mistake be made concerning what is meant by a Christian spirit. Let us not, as is too often done, take one side of the character of Christ in forming an estimate of the whole.