

POOR DOCUMENT

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVI.

ST. JOHN N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1907.

NO. 47

"TENDERLOIN TATTLE" BLOCKED BY JEROME

Court Refuses to Hear Any Further "Aspersions
on the Dead"

Evelyn Thaw Identifies Note She Wrote Husband on the
Night He Killed Stanford White—Dr. Wagner, a Special-
ist, Declares Defendant Was Insane When He Committed
the Murder—Woman Spectators Barred from the Court
Room.

New York, Feb. 11.—Answering a hypothetical question covering every detail of the testimony up to this time in the Thaw trial yesterday, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw's mother, told the court that Dr. Jerome's question of her life history to the defendant, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Binghamton, N. Y., caused the witness to stand late today in his opinion. Dr. Jerome did not know that the act was witness when he shot and killed Stanford White on the roof of Madison Square Garden. Dr. Wagner stepped aside for later cross examination by District Attorney Jerome, and as each waited for the day it was agreed that the defense would begin with the testimony of other alibiists tomorrow morning.

The taking of Dr. Wagner's opinion of a hypothetical question led to much consideration concerning the authorship of the letters which had been produced as emanating from Harry Thaw during the period of his estrangement with Evelyn Nesbit after their return from Europe, in 1906, followed a day of almost continuous legal skirmishing between Delphin M. Delmas and Mr. Jerome for the day it was agreed that the defense would begin with the testimony of other alibiists tomorrow morning.

Mr. Jerome's opinion of the defense effectively blocked the completion of the direct examination of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, by insisting before she go further competent testimony as to Thaw's unsoundness of mind should be placed before the jury. Mr. Delmas tried to carry forward the young wife's story but the District Attorney took on his side an objection to every question asked. Mrs. Thaw had been recalled as the third witness of the day. One of her predecessors was John D. Lyon, Vice President of the Union Bank of Pittsburgh, who stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Thaw's lawyer, Mr. Gleason, in which he had referred to "The Will" will from the latter's own hands some time prior to April 1, 1906 and had held it in a safe deposit box until late in November last, when he died. Mr. Lyon had no record of it at all.

Mr. Gleason followed Mr. Lyon on the stand and said he had received the will by mail on December 11, 1906, and that absolutely no changes had been made in the instrument since he had received it. It was in his possession. Mr. Jerome admitted the progress of the will from Mr. Lyon to Mr. Gleason without the necessity of bringing the former's secretary as a witness.

Mr. Delmas did not offer the will in evidence, however, owing to the fact that it has not in its entirety been proved as having been legally executed by Thaw.

Famous Note Produced.

When young Mrs. Thaw was called to the stand she was dressed precisely as when she occupied the witness-chair last week. As she was taking her seat Mr. Delmas turned to the district attorney and said: "I demand that Wednesday last that the note which was passed by Mrs. Thaw to her husband at the Cafe Martin the night of the tragedy should be produced. Mr. Jerome has the note in his possession." Mr. Jerome refused to produce it.

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**Jerome Blocks Mrs. Thaw's
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Jerome's Blocking Tactics Succeeded.

After compelling the defense to go into the taking of expert testimony as to Thaw's insanity by his objectors to Mrs. Thaw's testimony, Mr. Jerome next produced the defense testimony of Dr. Wagner as to the results of his visit to the defendant in the Tombs and his tests as to the latter's mental condition. Dr. Wagner was not allowed to go into the conversations he had had with the defendant or the conditions under which he reached from these conversations. He was confined by Mr. Jerome's continued opposition to stating what he actually observed and he declared his observations were closely interlocked with the questions of the defense. The witness did not know if he could separate them. A long argument over the point resulted in Mr. Delmas withdrawing any further questions as to the test, contesting himself with Dr. Dr. Warner to give his opinion of the hypothetical questions covering the evidence in the case. The question was almost record breaking in length, a comprehensive resume of the entire case, including Mrs. Thaw's personal narrative.

In his hypothetical question Mr. Delmas accused Stanford White of having "Drudded" the Nesbit girl and of having attempted to renew his advances of relations with her. With the statement to her marriage, Mr. Jerome objected to this feature of the question and it was amended to embrace the evidence of record as to the disputed point. It was on the amended question that Dr. Warner gave it as his opinion that Harry K. Thaw did not know, because of defective reason, that his act in killing Stanford White was

ROOSEVELT NOW AFTER THE PRESS

Calls on Postmaster General
to Refuse Mails to Objec-
tionable Thaw Details

ONLY TWO OFFENDERS

New York World and Staid Old
Brooklyn Eagle Published Verbatim
Accounts—British Liberals War on
House of Lords Excites Comment—
Anglican Chapel at Spanish Court.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

New York, Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt has followed the example of Dr. Stockton and registered an official kick against the publication of the details of the Thaw case. The president and Postmaster General Corrydon see if it was not possible to bar from the mails the full disgusting particulars as he phrased it.

No precedents exist for barring from the mails of newspapers because of their general nature. It is Postmaster General Corrydon takes action in line with President Roosevelt's suggestion of today, it will be under the statute forbidding the carrying through the mails of obscene matter.

It is pointed out that the difficulties of thus prohibiting the use of the mails to distribute the post office details would be very great. It would necessitate inspectors in every part of the country going on the work and it would be difficult to determine just what was and what was not fit to publish. It would be difficult to determine the differences of opinion between the newspapermen and inspectors, and it would probably be very difficult to establish any definite understanding just as to what should and what should not be printed.

Warning to Newspapers.

In line with the presidential action the United States district attorney for southern New York today sent a formal notice to all the newspapers of New York as follows:

"Information has been brought to me indicating that some of the newspapers of this city under the guise of reports of the pending Thaw trial, have been sending through the United States mails lewd, lascivious and obscene matter, in violation of section 260 of the revised statutes. I beg to advise you that the mere fact that such matter purports to be an account of a judicial proceeding furnishes no excuse for a violation of the statute in question in regard to the manner in which I propose to try the case before the federal grand jury of the federal grand jury of the eastern district of New York, and it is my desire that you do not commit any criminal prosecution all such violations which may occur."

It is interesting to note that one of the only two papers in the metropolis to publish an unexpurgated account of Evelyn Nesbit's testimony was "The family newspaper of the City of Churches," the Brooklyn Eagle. The other was the World.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, Feb. 11.—An answer to Dr. Jerome's objection that a place of self-incrimination was given to him by Mrs. Thaw, he said: "Did you ever hear of Mrs. Thaw?"

Mr. Delmas replied that these threats had been made and it was competent to prove that Thaw himself uttered them after hearing these threats.

Mr. Fitzgerald held that there was no rule of law which will allow the defendant's own claim that threats were made against his life.

Mr. Delmas declared that if he could show the defendant's statements were the result of insane delusions, he would have the right to show them.

Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection.

Mr. Delmas then asked: "You have heretofore recited some details of Christmas Eve, 1903; whether at the time or subsequently Mr. Thaw made any demands to you as to his being followed by malefactors who set upon him in the streets?"

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1907

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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Ordinary advertisements taking the run of the paper each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 20 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All remittances must be sent to post office and registered letter and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor, The Telegraph, St. John.
All advertisements must, without exception, be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

AUTHORIZED AGENT

The following agent is authorized to can-
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph, viz.: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 13, 1907.

RESTITUTION

Announcement is made that John D. Rockefeller is giving "securities" valued at present at \$32,000,000 to the General Education Board, which sum added to previous gifts will make \$43,000,000 which he has donated for this purpose. It is a staggering sum, and it is to be wisely applied by those to whom the control of it now passes, probably more good will be accomplished than if it had been devoted to any other cause.

And how did John D. Rockefeller get hold of \$43,000,000 and of the hundreds of millions more which he is still to retain? The American Inter-state Commerce Commission, which describes the operations of Standard Oil in its report to Congress, tells how Mr. Rockefeller and his associates amassed the greatest aggregate of private wealth of which the human race has any record. The commission, which employs plain words and facts, spreads out such a record as Mr. Rockefeller will never obliterate, no matter how many millions he may give away. The General Education Board, not being inclined to look a gift horse in the mouth, particularly when the gift horse is a \$32,000,000 animal, has accepted his liberality and the wisdom which has led him to choose education as the cause to be forwarded. But these men, no matter what language they employ in their letter to the Oil Man, must realize that his act is one of restitution rather than of generosity. That it is restitution should be clear from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which declares, to quote the record, that the absolute ruin of all competitors has been the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, a policy systematically and persistently pursued. In general, the oil is in the hands of the company from the time it leaves the well until it reaches the retailer. There are profits at every stage and these profits range high. This explains in part the enormous dividends paid by the company. The "understanding" with the railroads did much to make the production of oil in the United States a practical monopoly. Not only were rebates granted, but secret rate schedules were compiled solely for the benefit of the company, the independents being compelled to pay regular rates. There has been enormous profit in the pipe lines, and here again the two ways came to the assistance of the standard. Independent operators sought to "protect" pipe lines, but the railroads refused to allow them to pass through their Midway.

These extracts from the report are pertinent:

"The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel. It has paid employees of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those competitors, and has paid employees of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors. It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states. The laws of several states concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard."

"Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience."

While there will be general pleasure because of the knowledge that so great a fund is to be used to promote popular education, there will also be general recognition of the fact that Mr. Rockefeller had no moral right to money amassed by the means described in the report. His act then, to repeat, is one of restitution. If by any chance he is seeking a peaceful mind at the close of his life it would seem tolerably clear that the shortest path to it is to hand over the remainder of his wealth or such of it as he, the best judge, may attribute to the unworthy business methods described. Possibly other and even greater benefactions from the Oil King may be expected to follow hereafter.

A MURDER "TRIAL"

Civilization was compelled in the interest of justice to abolish the star chamber system, yet from time to time society must feel some need for a change in the legal system which prolongs the court proceedings in the cases of moral idiots and lepers and projects into the halls of justice the atmosphere and the trappings of the dramatic stage. Last week New York, or some of the more responsible dwellers therein, drove from the stage of the greatest playhouse in the metropolis an alleged opera the effect of which was deemed by normal folk too degrading to be permitted as a public spectacle. That wily-advertised sensation is followed by another which must be carried through act by act in the lime-light, because mur-

der is murder and the law permits a prisoner on trial for his life to interpose between himself and the electric chair all the barriers he and his friends are willing to purchase.

Stanford White was a man of illustrious ancestry and great talent. He had planned many beautiful buildings. The new church built for the congregation of Dr. Parhurst, one of the most striking in a city of much good and much bad architecture, was planned by White. Yet long before the idiotic young man now on trial murdered Stanford White it was the conviction of many New Yorkers who knew something of the inner life of the architect that he had long been courting the death of a dog. Some men who could find no excuse for White living, could find no excuse for Thaw when the murder was done. Thaw, morally, was another White, but lacking the brain. The woman was a doll on the stage bargain counter sold to the highest bidder. Had the murderer been a laboring man without means or friends the quicklime of Sing Sing would have claimed him some weeks ago. Money—and only money—made his case worth a spectacular prolongation, with all the millinery of an insanity defence prepared by cunning lawyers and well-paid alienists.

The trial—the whole watched episode, in fact, has now a lesson, but a very old and very powerful one. All of the principals of the story lived an artificial life, scented and crime-stained. Bad as New York is these folk do not truly represent it. They will represent one of its most rotten phases, that of the debauched rich, and the exposure of their degradation which seems to have been unavoidable may be useful in impressing upon the still same majority the enduring value of the life that is clean and normal and of good report. The result of the trial itself is of small moment. The happier result would be one that would thrust the survivors of the scandal into some sort of silence and retirement from the public gaze and permit the public to forget all of the incidents save the old harsh lesson to be drawn from it and from all such exhibitions of moral garbage.

CANADIAN CLUBS

Mr. Charles H. McIntyre, formerly of this province, recently re-elected president of the Canadian Club of Boston, writes following concerning the formation of the Canadian Club in St. John:

"I am much gratified to learn that a Canadian Club is about to be organized in St. John. For years it has been my conviction that such a club was needed for the active and impartial discussion of questions relating to the welfare of the Maritime Provinces and Canada generally. It is by means of such organizations as this that a vigilant and responsive public opinion is created. Provincial governments and public men generally need the constant stimulus of an active public opinion in order to promote progressive legislation and develop the resources of the country. The influence of such clubs, while not inimical to party government, will materially tend to make the people less partisan but more sincerely interested in the prosperity of their country."

A DEFINITE PLAN NECESSARY

Next to the fortunate location of the harbor the strongest card in St. John's hand at present is the city's record for independent enterprise in equipping the port for the handling of the winter traffic. For some time to come, no doubt, as has been the case in the past, the people of St. John will have to do a great deal for themselves, since it may be supposed that Parliament will not be disposed to give exceptional treatment to any one of the many ports indicated by the National Transportation Commission. Delegates who are to go to Ottawa during the present session will probably discover that the equipment of this harbor by the government is not considered probable in the immediate future, since the government is not now ready to undertake the immense expenditure necessary to carry out the recommendations made by its transportation commissioners in connection with the Atlantic, Lake and Pacific ports. St. John, then, has to consider what is to be done to meet the demands of the expanding steamship business during the indefinite period which is to elapse between this date and the time when a national free port will go into force. The delegates who go to Ottawa will find it necessary to arm themselves not only with facts bearing upon nationalism, but also to carry with them some definite proposal as to financing the operations of the new port.

STARTING IN TIME

Ontario is going to have a "monster summer carnival of sport and old boys' reunion" in July next. The Telegraph is willing to advertise the event to the extent of directing the attention to the fact that the promoters of the joyous affair believe in starting early. On the first day of this year they began to send out literature to all men, and more especially former residents of Ottawa, of the great good time coming, July 27-August 5. "Already," writes the secretary of the carnival committee, "active preparations are under way, and a programme is being drafted which promises to include every known kind of sport and entertainment both on land and water. Strong committees, composed of the leading citizens of the Capital, are busy working out details, and it is guaranteed that there will not be a dull moment, day or night, for the entire ten days. Already Ottawans are going to bed early so that, when the carnival time comes, they will be ready to stay up night and day to care for their guests, of whom at least 100,000 are expected."

If the Ottawa boomers keep up this gait for the next six months—and they give no indication of being short-winded—the summer carnival will be a memorable success.

It is the early start to which attention is directed now. The last time there was talk of a summer carnival in St. John

even the discussion of it was deferred until so late a date that success was judged impossible and the enterprise fell through.

No one of the attractions here of late years, the exhibitions and the Champlain celebration included, had attracted nearly so many people as would have come had notice of the events been persistently served upon all possible patrons early and often. With the best summer climate yet discovered St. John could well afford to be less modest in advertising its virtues. They forgot that the Press was not set in the grove or campus, but in the thickest of the crowd, and that mighty though the Press may be, it had within itself no perspective right against decay and no power making for its own redemption. The problem of the Press, in the last analysis was the problem of the people. A free Press would stand as the last citadel of the people's rights, and the first hope of the new nation.

The newspapers of Canada are growing steadily along the lines Mr. Macdonald has indicated. More and more they are giving the news impartially and striving to promote public welfare and protect public interests. The Common Good is considered in these days by many journals which years ago were unable to look beyond the needs of a political party. Today only a comparatively few newspapers in the Dominion deliberately serve the interests of party when to do so involves a betrayal of the public. The day of the mere party organ has gone. Blind partisanship has no such hold upon the people as it had years ago. It is still too powerful, but there is a marked change for the better.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL

A striking address on Imperial questions, including the present importance and possible development of the Colonial Conference, was delivered recently by Lord Milner before the Manchester Conservative Club. He pointed out that the conference is an extraordinarily important assembly. While it is sitting, he reminded his audience, it may be said that the people of the Empire are themselves in conclave, for during that brief period "we actually have what our loosely-knit Imperial system so sorely needs a body representative of all the autonomous communities which own allegiance to the crown. The so-called Imperial Parliament, elected only by the people of those islands, is not such a body. Our own ministry, responsible only to that party, is not such a body. No doubt it is only a consultative body, though from its composition it is a potentially weighty one. But people must consult together before they can be expected to act together. It would be an immense step in the direction of all matters of common interest, and I include among matters of common interest any question arising between one state of the Empire and a foreign state."

But the conference is short, and it is called only at long intervals, one result being that when a question arises between a colony and a foreign state there is no means of taking the general sense of the Empire upon it. He cited the case of Newfoundland. We needed, he said, to establish the principle of common deliberation about external affairs. That principle involved the problem of mutual insurance, of which he said in part:

"The colonies, I take it, are becoming alive to the duty of developing their means of self-defence. (Cheers) That is in the long run a much better plan than offering money contributions to the Mother Country, however welcome these may be in the absence of anything else. The colonies are sufficiently advanced to be thoroughly and systematically thought out, and so need that of constantly taking counsel together. Look at it from any point of view and the duty of common consultation appears to grow more and more imperative. And the problem is, how the opportunity for common consultation with the other colonies can be kept alive when the Conference is not sitting. The late Colonial Secretary made a suggestion how that might to some extent be done. This suggestion was that there should be a permanent committee, comprising members of the Conference, which would be responsible for the mutual help colonial defense forces may become a burden out of proportion to their utility. (Hear, hear.) 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POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1907

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EVELYN THAW'S RECITAL OF HER LIFE STORY

(Continued from page 3.)
told me the names of the people who were going to be there."

Mr. Jerome secured the names in whisper from the witness.

At this point court adjourned for luncheon.

Mrs. Thaw at the afternoon session said that when she told White of Barrymore's invitation he became angry and said he would send her away to school in New Jersey. Mrs. Thaw continued to detail at some length her relations with Barrymore, which she said resulted in her being sent to school.

"I always go through a quarrel between Mr. Thaw, my mother and myself over Mr. Barrymore. One afternoon in the tower on Madison Square Garden Mr. Barrymore said to me, 'Evelyn, will you marry me?'

Mrs. Thaw always pronounces with long 's'."

"I intend to, Mr. Barrymore," I said, "but not now." Mr. White asked me if I would marry Mr. Barrymore and said, "If kids like you get married, who would ask me to have to? Evelyn, do you know that when I would marry my mother she would ask me if I intended to marry that little pup, Barrymore, saying Mr. White was afraid I would. Mr. White, I have to see me and said I would be foolish to marry Mr. Barrymore, saying we could have nothing to live on would probably mean poverty and disease." He also said Mr. Barrymore was a little bit crazy, that his father was in an asylum and he thought the whole family was touched. He was certain Mr. Barrymore would be crazy in a few years and for that reason said I could not marry him.

"Mrs. Barrymore asked me a second time if I would marry him and again I said, 'I don't know,' and laughed. The upshot of the whole matter was that Mr. White came and said I ought to be sent to school and I was."

At this stage of the trial District Attorney Jerome arose and made a protest against "any further defamation of the dead." Mr. Delmas had asked the wit-



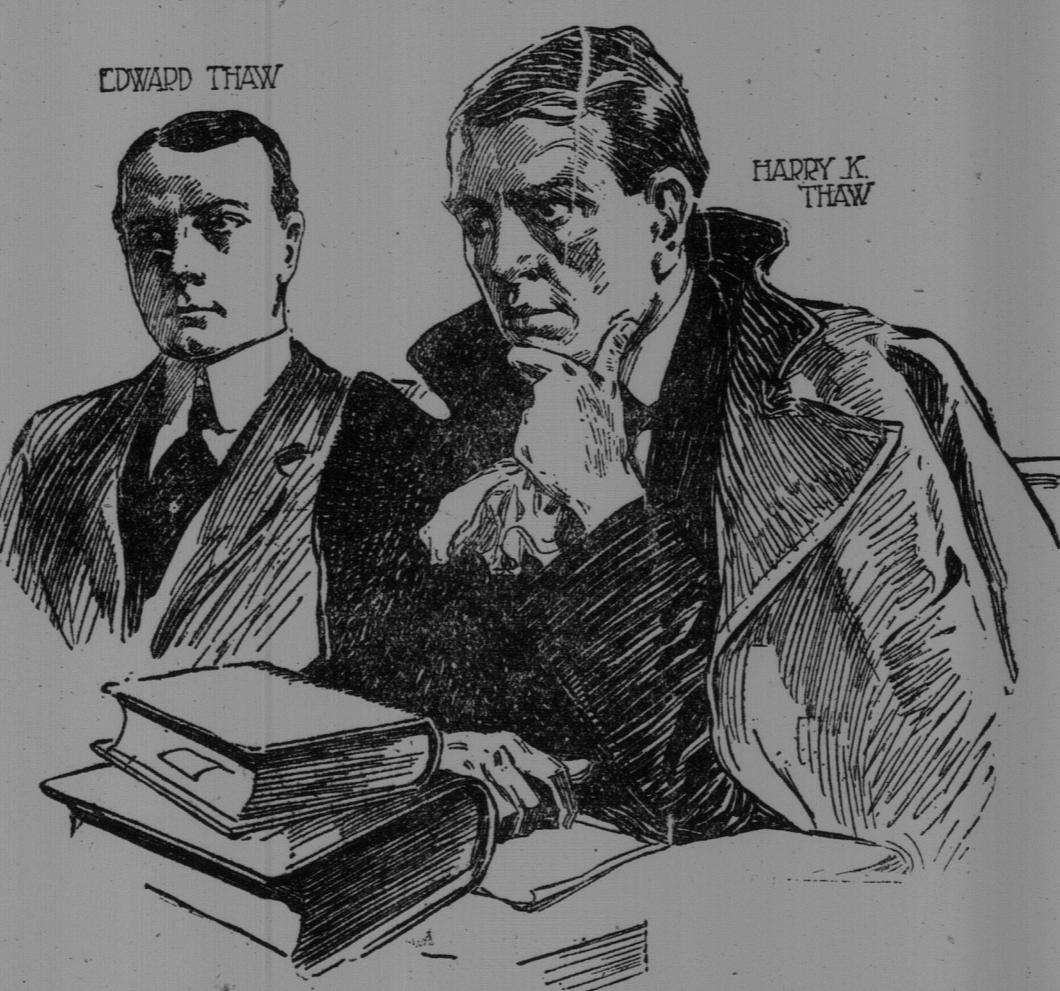
was admissible because the various pages were fastened together with the signature on the last page. Justice Fitzgerald upheld Mr. Jerome's contention that the identification was not sufficient. Delmas then offered only the last page in evidence and Mr. Jerome again objected. Miss Pierce could not positively identify even that page. Justice Fitzgerald ruled that as it was to be used to show the unsound mind of the defendant, it must possibly be admitted that it was in the same condition as when signed. The objection was sustained.

Mr. Delmas then offered in evidence the same page leaving out all interjections. To this Mr. Jerome objected on the ground that the page was not in the handwriting of the deceased. But the court sustained the objection. Mr. Delmas stated that he was not prepared to offer further evidence on the wills then and there would continue with Mrs. Thaw's evidence, reserving the right to offer further

HARRY THAW AND ELDER BROTHER AS THEY APPEAR IN COURT

EDWARD THAW

HARRY K.
THAW



ARTHUR WARREN'S GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF MRS. EVELYN THAW



DELPHIN M. DELMAS

evidence in support of wills. Mrs. Thaw was recalled at 3:25 p. m.

Mr. Delmas then had Mrs. Thaw recalled and asked her again if Mr. Thaw had constantly discussed with her, up to June 25, 1906, the fate of other young girls who had met a similar fate at the hands of that man?

"What man?" interrupted Mr. Jerome. "Why, Mr. White, who else?" said Mr.

"Delmas, I appeal to your honor that this has gone far enough; there are no limits to which the defamatory of the dead may go? The prosecution has no chance to refute one word, and Stanford White is dead."

"Your honor," replied Mr. Delmas, "we contend that in proving the state of this man's mind, we have the right to introduce evidence to show the cause of the fire in this man's life. I have no desire to say one word against the memory of Stanford White; but my duty does not compel me to say. My duty is to the living."

To this Mr. Jerome replied: "So far we have not the slightest proof to show that the defendant is ever of unsound mind in his life. If there is evidence of the insanity of the defendant, it should be introduced now before this loose talk of the Tenderloin goes on; then the court has the right to direct in which order it is put in."

"I admit that right in the court," replied Mr. Delmas, "but it was owing to the fact that no objection was made that there has been no legal foundation for the same, and as yet there was no evidence that the defendant is or was insane. Mr. Jerome said there seemed to be 'no end of these Tenderloin tales brought here to smudge the memory of him who is dead.'

"I contend that a court has obtained a verdict, and as yet because I thought we would have some of this sort of testimony in to-morrow, I did not suppose that we were going into the gossip of the Tenderloin for several days. I know you can find it in Mr. Delmas, if you want to, but the court has the right to direct in which order it is put in."

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POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1907

A MASTER OF MEN

By E. P. OPPENHEIM

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued).

There was a short, tense silence. The diamond star upon her bosom rose and fell. Lady Malingourt did not recognize herself in the tea-t. Only she knew that he at any rate had the right to refuse such a wonderful transformation, change which that moment of self-revelation had wrought in her life. But for that she knew that his self-control would not have precipitated the crisis. A sort of glad recklessness possessed her. At least she had come up to him for a moment, something which failed to the brain the greatest cup of life.

"You are so enigmatic," she murmured. "You had better not tempe me to otherwise," he answered. The delight in it carried her away. Their eyes met, and the memory of that moment went with him through life—to be cherished jealously, even when death came.

"Why not?"

"Because I love you. Because you know it! You have filled my life. You have made every else of no account. I love you!"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

No answer. Yet she was in the room, for he could hear her heavy breathing and trace the dim outline of her form upon the sofa. An ugly suspicion seized him. He turned up the gas and looked at himself in the mirror.

Milly's shadow was a manlike one. Of that there was no manner of doubt. Her face was flushed, and her hair untidy. An empty tumbler lay on the ground beside her, the air of the room reeked with whisky. Strone bent over her, his face full of disgust, but with a sort of thrill of admiration. This was the woman to whom he was chained for all days, whom he had pledged himself to love and cherish, the woman who bore his name, and who must rise with him to whatever heights his ambition and genius might lead. There was no place where there never could be any escape. He stood and looked at her with loathing in his eyes. He did not dare to wake her lest the passion which needed but the spark of a jingling word might overmaster him. So he walked restlessly up and down the room. The woman slept.

Frenzily he saw that she had been writing—a proceeding so unusual that he came to a standstill before the paper. An envelope and a letter lay open there; the first words of the letter, easily legible, read: "My dear Beatrice." He glanced at the address. It was to Mr. Richard Mason, Fairbanks, Gaaster. Without any further hesitation he took the letter into his hand and read it.

"Dear Dick,—This time I write you I am out of sorts again, because you asked me something as you didn't ought, for writing these few lines to you if you are still in the same mind. I don't want you to make a mistake. I don't care one brass button for your money. But things have turned out so that I ain't happy now. I never ought to have married Enoch, that's sure. He isn't the same class as you and me. He don't care for me, and he never will. That's why I reckon I'm going to leave you. Now if you want me to go to Ireland with you I'll do it. I'll go home and longer I shall go mad. You ain't to think that it's because I like you better than him, because I don't, and no born woman in her right senses would. What I'm looking at is that if I am away with you he'll be free. That's all. There's no other thing that I can think of, except that for me to do away with myself, and that I durst not. So if you say come I shall be ready—Yours,

"MILLY."

The sheet of paper fluttered from his fingers. He hastened to find her sitting upon watching him.

"You've been reading my letter," she cried, with a little gasp.

"Yes," he answered. "I have read it." She stared at him, heavy-eyed, still dull apprehension. There was a short silence. She struggled into a sitting position. Her degree her memory and consciousness returned.

"I don't care if you have," he declared. "It's in the envelope and post it. It could have been on the way by now. If any hadn't brought it to the way, I'd have that you want it. It'd be good for my shadow and you can go to her."

He tore the letter across and flung it into the fire. She watched it burn idly.

"I don't know why you've done that," he said wearily. "You know you want to be free. I don't care if I blame you I saw you with her tonight."

"What do you mean?" he asked quickly.

"Just that. I took Mary to the St. James's, and coming back we stopped to watch the people come out of the Carlton. She's very beautiful, Enoch, and she's your sort. How you must curse me, day when you first saw me."

There was a silence. Their eyes met, and the hopeless misery in her face went to his heart like a knife. In that moment he realized how only salvation could come to her. He crossed the room and sat down by her side.

"Mary," he said gently, "let us try and talk like sensible people. I am afraid I haven't been a very good husband to you, and this sort of thing—I touched the decanter—has got to be stopped. Now let me tell you we are in need of a new leaf. What would you like to do?" She drew a little breath which became a sob.

"It's me," she exclaimed passionately. "I'm a beast. I ain't fit to be your wife, Enoch. Let me go my way. I'll never interfere with you again in return I will do what you say."

"Then care for me a little," she cried; "or, if you can't, pretend to. If you only kiss me now and then without me asking, act as though I were flesh and blood—treat me as a woman instead of a ghost, just a little. Enoch? Maybe you won't mean it a bit—I don't care. I'd close my eyes, and think it was all real."

Her voice broke down, her eyes were wet and shining with tears. He kissed her on the lips.

"I've done more than pretend, Milly," he said.

She came close to him almost shyly. A look of incalculable content shone in her face.

"You're real good, Enoch," she murmured. "If only we were back at Bangs-

"Would you like to live there again?" he asked.

"Rather, Enoch, I hate London! I hate it, hate it! Take me back to Bangs-

"If only we could have our little cottage again and I could see after it for you. That's what I'd like. I wouldn't want any servant. I'd do everything my

Mr. Garvan, Assistant to Mr. Jerome, Accusing Thaw of Murder



HARRY K. THAW LISTENING TO ASST. DIST. ATTY. GARVAN

Declaring the State expects to prove that the killing of Mr. White was a cruel murder. Mr. Jerome's assistant made the opening speech for the State, the man on trial listening eagerly to each word spoken by his prosecutor.

was probably primitive. She smiled softly to her self. It was natural that she had been at Sydenham. Here he was surely comfortable, gay, but unnecessary—sophisticated—on her account.

"I am not here to no one," she told him. "They serve us in an hour."

She chose a chair for him, and seated herself where a stray gleam of sunlight touched her hair. She herself, was, usual, perfectly dressed. Her muslin gown was a mirage of spotless simplicity, the roses in her throat, exactly the right pink for her complexion. She drew off her gloves and leaned forward.

"I am ready. What you would not tell Lord Sydenham is that I am grateful to you. I'll try to prove it. My mind's made up. Isn't that precisely why I want you to come to me?"

"You want me to sink my identity—become part of a machine, to pledge myself to support no end of measures through the House—going back to your career-leaving Parliament—going back to your old job."

"Don't try," Strone said coolly. "It wouldn't be any use. I'm sick of politics too much talk—too little progress. Why, it's the work of a lifetime to get the political status passed through the House."

"Following, of course it is difficult," Lord Sydenham answered impatiently. "Isn't that precisely what I want you to come to me?"

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1907

This image is a scan of a historical newspaper page from February 8, 1907. The page is filled with various sections of text and several large, prominent advertisements. At the top left is an advertisement for 'CASTORIA' infants' oil, which includes a handwritten signature that reads 'Castoria Oil - I. H. Marshall'. Below this is another 'CASTORIA' advertisement with a similar handwritten note. To the left of the main column, there's an ad for 'JAPS ERECTING MONUMENTS TO RUSSIAN HEROES'. The central part of the page features a large 'LETTERS TO THE EDITOR' section and a 'WEDDINGS' section. There are also columns for 'ATTORNEY GENERAL NOTIFIES POLICE', 'LOCAL NEWS', and 'OBITUARY'. The right side of the page contains more ads, including one for 'Union Clothing Co.' and 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE'. A large, detailed illustration of a wire fence occupies the lower right portion of the page, showing its construction and how it holds animals like pigs and horses.