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DENIES THE MURDER

W. W. BROWN SAYS HE DID NOT KILL HIS WIFE.

ON THE WITNESS STAND TODAY

Defense Takes Position That Mrs. Brown Cut Her Own Throat—Brown Says She Threatened to Kill Himself.

The court room was crowded today at the trial of W. W. Brown for the murder of his wife. The trial reopened at 9 o'clock before Judge McClernan in the district court, and the defense then began putting in its evidence. Mr. Wines, one of Brown's counsel, made the opening statement for the defendant, and Brown went on the stand and denied the murder.

The defendant also recounted the happenings at the house occupied by him and his family at the time Mrs. Brown met her death. He called God to witness that he did not kill his wife, and told a story supporting the position taken by the defense that Mrs. Brown committed suicide.

Defense Opens.

In his opening statement Mr. Wines said that the defense would show that Brown never uttered one word threatening violence to his wife in his life, but that he thought his wife did not do right at times, in view of the income he earned. He said that it would be shown that Brown occasionally objected to his wife going out at nights.

That he did furnish his wife with money, luxuries and comforts of life such as he was able to provide, and that he occasionally took her to plays; but that she went to plays without his knowledge and consent, and that he reproached her and remonstrated with her in a proper way.

Mr. Wines said that it would be shown that Brown got up and bought raisins at a store on Utah avenue the morning of the 17th of June, when Mrs. Brown was killed, and that when he came back from the store he said to his wife that it was a pretty time to get up, but that nothing occurred to arouse any feeling; also that Brown said something to his wife about where she was the night before, but nothing unpleasant.

Theory of Suicide.

Mr. Wines stated that it would be shown that while Brown was reading the morning paper and Mrs. Brown was making a toilet, and they were talking, Mrs. Brown said, "Well, I'll take the razor and end this trouble," and that once before this occasion Mrs. Brown had attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum.

The attorney stated that it would be shown that when Mrs. Brown went to the cupboard to get the razor and found the empty cases and returning met his wife coming out of the bedroom with her throat cut; that she put both hands on his shoulders and he kissed her and discovered her throat was cut, and that he rushed into the bedroom, found the razor on the floor and in desperation cut his own throat, and then ran out to the dining room and kissed his wife affectionately again.

"We will show that the woman came to her death by her own hands. You will be told that there was no motive for suicide. We will show that suicides kill themselves and go to their graves without any known motive," Mr. Wines said.

Brown on the Stand.

W. W. Brown went on the stand in his own defense after the opening statement and said that he was 44 years old and had known his wife for 25 years, and that they were married after an engagement of two weeks.

"State to the jury what your relations were with your wife?" said Mr. Wines.

"...ell, we got along nicely," said Brown.

Brown's hands twitched nervously, and his answers were made in a dead monotone.

"What shift were you on the 17th day of June?" Mr. Wines asked.

"The afternoon shift," the defendant answered.

"When you got home the night before what did you find?"

"I found three children. My wife was not home. She came in in a few minutes."

"Did you have any conversation with your wife then?"

Wife a Naughty Girl.

"No, sir. I told her she was a naughty girl to be out that late," Brown replied.

The defendant said that his tone was ordinary and that there was no quarrel. The lawyer took up what occurred the next morning.

Brown testified that his wife rose early next morning and got her son George's breakfast, returning to bed. She and Brown occupied the same bed.

"Did you have any talk with her after she returned to bed?" Mr. Wines asked.

"I told her I was going to get up; I was hungry and I wanted something to eat," the prisoner replied.

"What did you do after you got up?"

"Got my breakfast and went and got some raisins at a store that my wife asked me to get. My wife and daughter were up when I got back and I said that that was a pretty time to get up. May went into the bedroom and began making the bed, and I went into the front room and read the paper. I asked my wife where she was the night before and she told me it was none of my business."

"What tone did you use?"

"Just an ordinary one."

"What followed then?"

A Street Walker.

"I told her she would be counted a street walker if she kept it up nights."

"Kept what up?"

"Going out nights."

THE LAW, POLICE AND MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.

The law of New York says—if two or more persons, being out of this state, conspire to commit any act against the peace of this state the commission or attempted commission of which, within this state, would be treason against the state, they are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years.

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"What else did you say?"

"I stepped to the door of the bedroom and told her she would be called as bad as the girls on Galena street if she kept it up. She was sitting on the bed."

"What did she say then?"

"She said, 'I'll take the razor and end this trouble,'" Brown answered.

"Did she ever threaten to kill herself before?" Mr. Wines asked.

"Yes, sir. She once threatened to take laudanum, and I took the bottle away from her."

Loved His Wife.

"Mr. Brown, did you love your wife?" Mr. Wines asked impressively.

"I did, with all my heart," the accused answered clearly.

"Did you ever cease to love her?"

"I did not."

"What did you do next after your wife's threat that she would kill herself?"

"I turned and started for the razor in the kitchen."

"What for?"

"I was going to take care of it, so she couldn't get hold of it."

Brown said that he got the razor box from the cupboard and noticed it was light, and threw it on the floor.

"What did you do next?" he was asked.

"I started back and met my wife at the bedroom door with one hand on her throat and the other in the air. She put her hands on my shoulders and I kissed her," Brown replied.

Mrs. Brown pushed him aside, he said, and he went into the bedroom. Blood was all over his wife and himself. He found the razor on the bedroom floor, and picked it up.

"What did you do with the razor?"

"I picked it up and drew it across my throat twice. I wanted to die with her," Brown rejoined.

Brown said he went back to the dining room and kissed his wife as she lay on the lounge, and was afterwards taken away by an officer.

Denies He Killed Her.

"Now, Mr. Brown, I ask you to state if you killed your wife?" said Mr. Wines, raising his voice and looking straight at the prisoner.

"As God is my witness, I did not," Brown replied.

"Did you ever use that razor to cut your wife's throat?" Mr. Wines asked.

"No, sir; I did not," said Brown, and his voice was a perfect monotone.

The defendant denied that he had ever said he would leave kill his wife as not.

Brown's Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination of Brown was brief.

"Did your wife take kindly to four complaints and naggings or not?" was one question asked by Chief Deputy County Attorney Mackel.

"She did not," Brown answered.

"Then, the statement that you got along nicely with her is not correct?"

"All but that."

"Why did you go in the bedroom when your wife came out instead of helping her?" was another question of Mr. Mackel's.

"Well, I see it was all off with her," was the reply of the defendant.

"And all this time you never made a remark or uttered a call?" said Mr. Mackel.

"No," said Brown.

"Why did you throw the razor case on the floor?" the prosecutor asked.

"I saw it was empty and I threw it away. It was empty," the accused answered.

Witnesses Are Recalled.

The first witness when the case opened was Coroner Johnson, who was recalled to the witness stand by the state. Mr. Breen stated that he wished to add something to the state's evidence. The razor found in the house of the Brown's after the slaughter of Mrs. Brown was identified by him and passed around among the jurors.

"What were the Traxler children, Myrtle, George and Jack, doing when they testified at the coroner's inquest?" County Attorney Breen asked.

"They were crying and felt so bad they could hardly talk, especially the girl and the little boy," Mr. Johnson replied. "They talked clearly, however," witness added.

May, the undertaker who prepared the body of Mrs. Brown for the grave, was recalled and asked what training he had had for the business he pursues.

He said that he had studied anatomy at the Chicago College of Embalming.

"Did you notice and cut on the spinal column of Mrs. Brown?" County Attorney Breen asked him.

"Yes, sir," the witness said.

"Describe it."

"The scratch took the same course as the cut in the flesh. It was very fine, and was at the bottom of the cut and across the spinal column," Mr. May answered.

Boy's Testimony Attacked.

The testimony of little Jack Traxler was attacked by the defense this morning. He was called for further cross-examination by Mr. Wines after May left the stand, and an effort was made then to discredit the statement made by him Saturday that he had heard Brown say that he "would as leave kill his wife as not."

The boy admitted that he knew two women named Mrs. Doran and Mrs. Doyme, and then Mr. Wines said:

"I'll ask you, Jack, if you did not talk with them about the case on Saturday and say to them about the case on and say to them, 'But I never heard Brown say he would just as leave kill my mother.'"

"No," the boy answered.

"Did not Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Doyme say, 'Why Jack?' asked the lawyer."

"No," said the boy.

"Don't you remember the woman saying 'Don't you know Jack, that you lied' and did you not say 'I know it?'"

The boy said that he did not remember this matter, but did not deny that it had occurred.

Both women went on the stand and affirmed the propositions involved in the boy's examination, saying that he said he had not heard Brown say that he would as soon kill his mother.

Evidence All In.

Brown's evidence was the last introduced in the case. There was no rebuttal testimony. The jury was charged by Judge McClernan at 20 minutes to 12 o'clock and then a recess was taken 'till half past one this afternoon.

K. OF P. ATTENTION.

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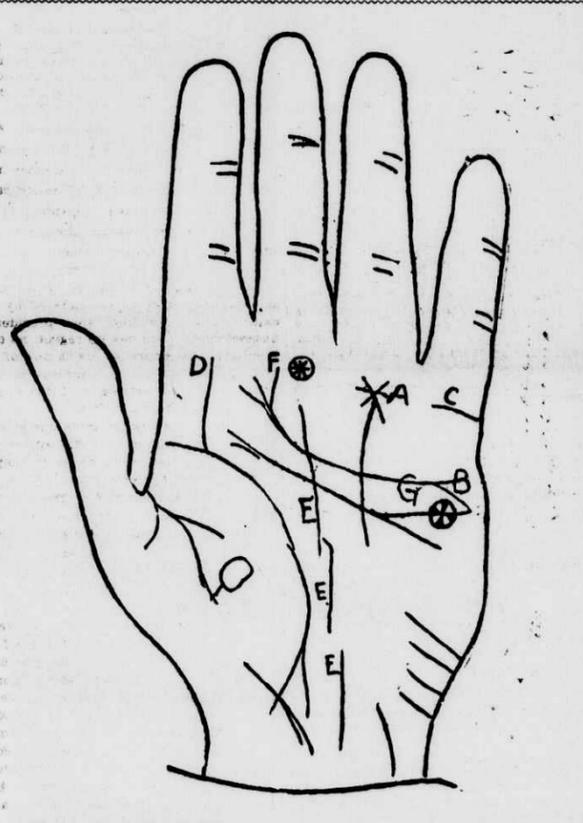


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ASTROLOGER'S DRAWING OF THE PRESIDENT'S PALM.

Key to the Horoscope—(A) Wealth and Honor. (B) Military Advancement. (C) Wedded Happiness. One Love. (D) Ambition and Position. (E, E, E) Losses and Gains in Financial Matters. The Tiny Square Connecting the Two Upper Lines Indicates the Assistance of Friends in Financial Matters. (F) Accident of a Serious if Not Fatal Nature. (G) The Cross Within the Circle, Attempted Assassination. Large Thumb, Rare Strength of Character.

"The assassination of President McKinley was not a surprise to me. I predicted it a year or more ago, and was not alone in my prediction. Several of the best astrologers in the United States exchanged cards with me and corroborated my reading," said a well known Butte astrologer.

"To show you that astrologers have for years known he was to be assassinated, I want to show you a prediction made by a friend of mine, an astrologer now dead," he continued.

"This prediction was made by Dr. L. D. Broughton in 1896, and is as follows: 'Mr. McKinley's horoscope indicates danger of assassination nearly as much as General Garfield's or Abraham Lincoln's. Should he live through the fall of 1897 there is nothing to threaten his life for several years, but he will have a very troublesome period all the time he is president.'

"It will be remembered that President McKinley's mother died December 19, 1897, and this it was that was mistaken, it may be, for danger to himself," explained the astrologer. "The indication of a sudden death at the hands of an enemy is exceedingly strong. It is indicated by the cross at the outer edge of the palm, and is so plain that long before he was considered as a presidential possibility the prediction was made that he would be assassinated."

"All his life shows the controlling power of destiny. He was directed or led by Saturn, the god of fate, through one unusual event after another. The fate, or destiny line shows many breaks, losses, or sorrows until the long-threatened danger of assassination meets him in his full power."

"The star and the sun line on Apollo show fame and honor. The line of the mount of Jupiter and also the star on Saturn show the danger of assassination. The mount of Mars shows military advancement, and the circle on the mount indicates an injury through malice. The strong thumb, showing the aggressive endurance characteristic of the whole nature, aided in fighting the danger of death."

"A rough chart which I arranged showed this to be a dangerous time for the president. I have never cast a chart of the president but indicated this fatality, and it is not strange to me that his time has come. The charts would indicate this to be the case."

THE LAW, POLICE AND MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.

The law of New York says—if two or more persons, being out of this state, conspire to commit any act against the peace of this state the commission or attempted commission of which, within this state, would be treason against the state, they are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years.

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