

BOROUGH BANK INDICTMENTS

EXPECTED TO-DAY AGAINST TWO AND PERHAPS THREE MEN.

Nine Witnesses Examined—Specimens of Hungry Joe Banking Disclosed—Deponents Agree to Give the Bank Time—Jenkins Trust Company Next.

The Grand Jury that is investigating the affairs of the Borough Bank in Brooklyn examined more witnesses yesterday and at the close of the session Assistant District Attorney Robert M. Elder sent for Chief Clerk Robert E. Walkley, who frames all indictments for the Brooklyn office. Mr. Elder was in conference with the chief clerk for more than an hour. It is expected that indictments will be returned against two and possibly three officials of the Borough Bank.

It is understood that one of the charges will be grand larceny. This charge grows out of the transaction in which it is alleged \$145,000 of the Borough Bank's deposits was used to complete the \$1,000,000 of capital and subscribed surplus of the International Trust Company which that company had to have paid in before it could open for business.

According to the confession which A. D. Campbell, the Borough Bank's cashier, made to the directors of the company he drew a check for the \$145,000 and sent it over to William Gow, the majority stockholder in the bank, to be deposited with the Oriental Bank, Manhattan, which was the depository of the International Trust Company. Campbell in his confession said that he received a telephone message from Gow asking him to draw the cashier's check and informing him that President Maxwell would tell him what it was for. Campbell said that the president told him to go ahead and draw the check.

That was on September 30, the day before the International Trust Company reported to the State Banking Department that it had its capital and subscribed surplus paid in. Later Campbell, acting, as he says, under the orders of one of his superiors, charged this check up against the estate account of Carrie M. McGuire, which amounted to exactly \$145,000. This account had been opened only a day or so before the check was drawn. The money was deposited by Robert L. Cuddihy, one of the directors, who is also a director of the Borough Bank. Mr. Cuddihy, it is said, knew nothing of the charge alleged to have been made against the account.

A few weeks later, when Mr. Cuddihy expressed the intention of drawing the money out to invest in bonds, there was still due the account on this transaction, it is said, something like \$28,000. The rest, according to the story told by directors who heard Campbell's confession, had been paid back as the stock of the International Trust Company was disposed of. The \$28,000 was now covered by a note drawn in favor of the Borough Bank by Frank W. Doolittle, Mr. Gow's private secretary. This note is still among the bank's assets and is covered by the \$200,000 of additional collateral which Mr. Gow and others were compelled to put up.

Another transaction which the Grand Jury is looking into and which may result in a serious charge is a loan of \$250,000 said to have been obtained from the Oriental Bank by officials of the Borough Bank. This note is understood, as signed by the Borough Bank, per H. Maxwell, president. It was dated September 27, and according to the confessions made to the Borough Bank board of directors the money obtained on it also was used as part of the International Trust Company's \$1,000,000 of capital and subscribed surplus.

Directors of the Borough Bank say that the first they knew of this note was when officials of the Oriental Bank came to them for more collateral on the day before the Borough Bank suspended. According to the information which came to the directors of the Borough Bank this note was partly secured by the note of John S. Jenkins and Nelson Burr, vice-presidents of the International Trust Company.

Officers of the Oriental Bank said yesterday that they had no loan outstanding against the Borough Bank or against Gow or Maxwell.

Among the witnesses examined by the Grand Jury yesterday were Henry J. Hys, assistant receiving teller of the Borough Bank, and A. E. Kleiner, his father-in-law. Mr. Kleiner is a Brooklyn contractor and a depositor in the Borough Bank. Mr. Hys was questioned in regard to a withdrawal of \$4,000 which he made on account of his father-in-law on October 24, the day before the Borough Bank closed its doors. He, it is understood, contends that there was nothing irregular in the withdrawal. His father-in-law being obliged to go out of town had left with him a check for \$4,000 representing money which he wanted for his end of the week payroll.

He, so his friends say, put the check in before the close of banking hours on Thursday, the 24th, and then when he was getting ready to leave for home after the close of banking hours took the cash out on it and entered the transaction as having occurred in the course of the day's business. The bank did not open on the following morning. Directors of the bank say that Kleiner still has a balance in the bank, and that he made deposits on the day before the bank closed.

Other witnesses examined before the Grand Jury were Charles Levi, Thomas F. Martin, Henry Wischmann, Warren T. Diefendorf, ex-Wischmann John J. Fitzgerald, ex-Sheriff William J. Butting, Robert J. Cuddihy, all directors of the company, and a representative of the State Banking Department.

It was learned yesterday that most of the alleged forgeries of notes and checks for small amounts in the Borough Bank were connected in one way or another with the stock speculations of one of the officials.

After the investigation of the Borough Bank has been completed the Grand Jury will take up the Jenkins Trust Company. It is understood that the Attorney-General will hold a conference to-day or to-morrow with District Attorney Jacobs in regard to the affairs of the International Trust Company.

The depositories of the Borough Bank turned out 2,000 strong at the Columbia

THEATRE YESTERDAY MORNING HAD A NOISY TIME.

They agreed to demand their deposits if the bank repays only in the following amounts: Ten per cent. on demand, 15 per cent. after four months, 20 per cent. after eight months, 25 per cent. after a year and the remaining 30 after sixteen months.

TO RESIST RECEIVERSHIP.

Williamsburg Trust Depositors and Directors Employ Counsel.

Committees representing depositors and directors of the Williamsburg Trust Company held a joint meeting in the company's main building at the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge, yesterday, to consider steps to have the action of Attorney-General Jackson in appointing a receiver for the institution checked by the courts. One of the directors of the bank, Joseph Liebmann, a wealthy brewer, expressed a willingness to contribute \$50,000 at once in order to help along the bank. The directors decided to employ William N. Dykeman as their attorney to fight against the receivership.

It was made known at the meeting that what really crippled the bank temporarily just before it closed its doors for lack of ready cash on October 25 was the withdrawal by the city of \$250,000.

ROOSEVELT CURBS APPOINTEES

From Seeking Election as Roosevelt Delegates to National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt has let it be known to Federal office-holders in the South and to some of those in the northern parts of the country that he has a decided objection to his appointees making an effort to have themselves elected as Roosevelt delegates to the Republican national convention.

In the President's opinion, as explained here, he regards it as little short of hypocrisy for men he appointed to office to give the impression that he desires a third term and that they shall be sent to the national convention to vote for his nomination. It is declared that Federal office-holders who are putting up that argument are entirely unauthorized.

The President's objection does not extend to Federal office-holders who may be elected as delegates to the national convention without instructions or under instructions to vote for some candidate other than the national convention. Just why the President has taken this course is something of a mystery and politicians are all at sea as to its significance.

LONGWORTH SAYS HE'S FOR TAFT.

Telegram Indicates That Roosevelt Has Put No Curb on His Sentiments.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—That Congressman Longworth has had no orders from the White House curbing his expressions favorable to the nomination of Secretary Taft was indicated by a telegram he sent tonight to his constituents in the West. The telegram reads: "Give my best compliments to members of the Garfield Club. Wish I were with you. My toast would be: 'The Next President of the United States, a Son of Ohio.'"

COURT HOUSE IN THE PARK.

Aldermen Vote to Run Up a Cheap One—No Horse Show Runway Permit.

The Board of Aldermen voted yesterday for an appropriation of \$40,000 to erect a two and a half story brick building on the site of the old City Hall Park for the temporary accommodation of the additional City Court Justices who will take office on January 1.

Alderman Myers, the Republican leader, fought the resolution. He said that the building would be an eyesore and would block the view of the new Hall of Records, and he ridiculed the idea that it would be only a temporary structure. Once the building was put up, he said, the probability was that it would be allowed to disfigure the park for a generation or two. Besides, it could not be built for \$40,000.

The resolution as adopted asks the Mayor to hold a public hearing before approving. For nearly two hours the Aldermen solemnly debated as to whether or not the management of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden should be allowed to continue the use of the runway for horses which has been stretched over the sidewalk at the Twenty-seventh street entrance.

Alderman Downing, who is a Republican and hails from Brooklyn, denounced the granting of special privileges "to the wealthy class which runs this Horse Show and not the masses of the people." He said that the law of the rights of the common people.

There were 34 votes in favor of the resolution and 10 in the negative. Forty votes were required to pass it, and by the time it comes up again, under the rules, the Horse Show of this year will be only a memory.

REGINALD VANDERBILT TARDY.

Arrest of Chauffeur for Speeding Keeps Him Back From the Horse Show.

Carl Herzinger, a chauffeur, who came here from Germany three days ago to drive Reginald Vanderbilt's car, took Mr. Vanderbilt and a friend to Sherry's early last evening and then started with the footman for the garage. He went up Fifth avenue so fast that Bicycle Policeman Fletcher timed him at over twenty-two miles an hour between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets and then chased him and arrested him at Fifty-third street.

When Fletcher found that Herzinger had no license he made a double charge against him. The footman called up Mr. Vanderbilt and was told to go to him at Sherry's and get \$200 cash bail. The footman did so, and the chauffeur finally got Mr. Vanderbilt and his friend to the Horse Show half an hour late.

TO DANCE UNDERGROUND.

Mysterious Chambers of the Duke of Portland Opened for Spanish Royalists.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The famous underground ballroom at Welbeck Abbey, which was excavated by the fifth Duke of Portland, and which has not been used for many years, will be the scene of a brilliant ball tomorrow night in honor of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria.

The King and Queen are now guests of the Duke, who says that he will make her social debut at the ball. A large number of titled and notable persons will attend.

NEW YORK BANKERS LEAD OFF

TO BUY TO-DAY \$35,000,000 OF THE NEW THREES.

The Money Has Been Raised and Can Be Spared From the Reserves—Certificates Can Pass Between Banks as Money and May Retire Loan Certificates.

The First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., the City Bank and one or two other national banks have raised \$35,000,000 in cash which will be turned over to the United States Treasury to-day to pay for an equivalent amount in the new 3 per cent. certificates. Temporary receipts will be issued to the banks in return and the money, it is understood, will be sent to Western cities by the Government. The banks here have their reserves in such shape that they can spare it.

The banks expect to get the engraved certificates in about two weeks. These certificates, or even the receipts, can pass between the banks as money, and if they are so used a corresponding amount of loan certificates can be retired. It is thought to be probable also that the certificates will to some extent pass from hand to hand as currency outside of the banks.

In some sections of the financial district yesterday there was confusion regarding the certificate plan. There was none, however, in the big national banks, which proceeded with their arrangements in a perfect understanding of the method of issue of the certificates and the purposes to which they may be applied.

All the cases of New York banks it is not probable that much of the purchase money will be left on deposit here or redeposited here. As was stated in the official announcement from Washington, the greatest need for currency is there felt to be in the financial centres of the crop districts, and very likely most of the \$35,000,000 or more paid by New York banks for the certificates will be deposited in the West.

The understanding, however, that practically all of the entire \$100,000,000 which will be paid in in case the entire issue is subscribed will be deposited in banks throughout the country. There is no intention, in other words, of withdrawing from circulation the money paid for the certificates. The deposits of the money paid for the certificates must of course be secured by national banks in the same way as other Government deposits are secured. It is around this point, strangely enough, that much of the confusion in the financial district regarding the certificates centred.

The procedure is simple enough. Banks will give as security for these deposits the same class of securities—that is, municipal, railroad and other bonds approved by the Treasury Department—that they have been giving as security for other deposits. The strange and entirely erroneous idea prevailed in some quarters yesterday that the certificates would themselves secure the deposit of the purchase money paid for them.

The Sub-Treasury will be entirely free to use as security for circulation. Most of the New York banks will subscribe for them have national bank notes already printed at Washington and will thus be able to secure the new circulation immediately on the approval of their applications. The effect will be the same in the case of many Chicago and other cities. Banks with circulation already printed will not even be obliged to wait for the printing or engraving of the certificates before the circulation can be awarded to them. A temporary receipt will answer all purposes.

Local bankers will also subscribe liberally to the Panama bonds. Individual subscriptions to the certificates were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The subscriptions of the banks were forwarded direct to Washington. It was the understanding here that the certificates would be issued in a few days, so that the beneficial effect of putting in circulation the new national bank notes will soon be felt.

The premium on currency remained unchanged yesterday at the reduced rates prevailing on Monday. Generally money brokers paid from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. for currency and sold between 2 and 2 1/2 per cent. The transfer of money to the interior continued at about the same rate as on previous days of late. A total of \$1,732,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury as follows: New Orleans, \$110,000; San Francisco, \$718,000; St. Louis, \$310,000; Cincinnati, \$50,000; Chicago, \$387,000; Denver, \$120,000; Philadelphia, \$138,000. Additional gold engagements abroad were made by Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., who secured \$1,000,000, and the Guaranty Trust Company, which secured \$500,000.

LONDON MARKET CAUTIOUS.

Severe Blame for President Roosevelt's Attacks on Financial Interests.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The relief measures taken by the United States Treasury in order to keep the stock market in good humor, although an immediate change in the tactics of the gold hoarders is considered doubtful. The fact that the American market is showing better form is considered an indication of returning confidence.

As the day advanced the feeling became less enthusiastic, partly because the withdrawal of \$1,990,000 gold from the Bank of England for the United States emphasized the opinion that the crisis in America had not been relieved by the Government's action as effectively as had been hoped. Rumors were current that attempts were being made to negotiate part of the issue of treasury notes in London. It was also reported that negotiations are going on in Paris for an advance of gold to New York on the same security. It is impossible to obtain confirmation of either rumor.

American rails were dull and weak throughout and closed at the lowest prices of the day. Most of them fell half a point further on the street after the close of the Exchange.

The Globe in the course of an editorial article upon the measures taken by the United States Treasury Department says: "Having shown such readiness to attempt a solution of the financial problem, we can only hope that responsible authority will go a step further and persuade President Roosevelt to refrain from any more indiscriminate denunciations of American finance. All he said may be, and indeed is, perfectly true, but the saying of it made confusion worse confounded. It has given his countrymen a sharp lesson on the singular advantage of a man who can do upon occasion hold his tongue."

EXPELLED HENRY MILLER.

Did Lieut. Tinker, Who Won't Stand for Interlopers When He's On the Beat.

Henry Miller, the actor, with Margaret Anglin, his co-star in "The Great Divide," were taking a spin along Riverside Drive early last evening in Mr. Miller's automobile when Bicycle Policeman Sammon decided that Lester Newton, Miller's chauffeur, was driving too fast.

Miss Anglin left the auto when the arrest was made and hurried down to the theatre to dress for her part, but Mr. Miller remained to see the thing through. He was discussing the matter of bail with his chauffeur, who had been arraigned in the West Sixty-eighth street police station before Lieut. Lonigan, when Lieut. Tinker, who was in the room making up the slate for the men about to take post, broke in and ordered Mr. Miller out of the station house.

Newton protested that Mr. Miller was his employer and an actor. "Well, even if your boss is an actor he can't run this station house," Lieut. Tinker said and he replied, and ringing for the doorman he ordered him to show the actor out. Mr. Miller didn't go without protest. "While you're behind that desk you're boss," he called back, "but if you were out on the sidewalk you couldn't talk to me like that. I'll wait for you outside."

The chauffeur meanwhile had produced the \$100 necessary for Lieut. Tinker to let Mr. Miller decide that it was no use waiting for Lieut. Tinker and high time to be starting for the theatre if he was not again to break the speed law and still arrive in time for the first act.

AVANT, FOOTBALL!

Inoffensive Fights Ordered Off Columbia Campus.

Although no official action has been taken by the Columbia authorities in regard to the so-called football movement which has been started on Morningside Heights the students think President Butler has prohibited even the kicking of a football on Columbia property. Yesterday morning a number of students were running through a practice game on South Field when a proctor came over from the administration building and told the would-be players that they would have to go elsewhere with their football.

The Delta Tau Delta team, which was defeated by Von Salza on Friday last, has not yet recovered and more than one half of the eleven have been laid up in bed for the last four days. Meanwhile Von Salza has arranged for another game. This time he will play Sigma Chi. Von Salza will of course be assisted by a few of his Beta Theta Pi brethren. Buck Robinson, who was a substitute on the 1905 varsity team, is the mainstay of the Sigma Chi eleven and it is expected that the Beta Thetas will have their hands full in what promises to be the best game of the series.

SHOOTS AT CAPT. MCKITTRICK.

Drunken Teamster Fires Rifle at Gen. Shafter's Son-in-Law and Party in an Auto.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Nov. 19.—A drunken teamster to-day took a shot at Capt. W. H. McKittrick, son-in-law of the late Gen. Shafter. McKittrick was in an automobile with his wife and a chauffeur on his way to his ranch near here. A team of four teams blocked the road, and to avoid the horses McKittrick made a wide detour. As the machine passed one of the teamsters raised a rifle and fired, but his aim was poor and no one was hurt. The man who did the shooting escaped.

RUSHING LUSITANIA'S MAIL.

London Recipients May Be Able to Reply Via the Lusitania.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 19.—If the steamer Lusitania, from New York, arrives at Queens-town before 8 o'clock Thursday evening all her mail will be landed here and sent by special express to England.

Addresses in London will receive their letters early Friday morning, enabling them to send their replies by the Lusitania.

NO STRIKE OF SWITCHMEN.

Union Decides That the Present is Not an Opposite Time to Press Demands.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—There will be no strike of the railroad switchmen. Late this afternoon the Switchmen's Union decided to withdraw its request for higher wages and shorter hours.

CANT SUE AND STOP GRATIS.

If the Buchanans Want to Quit They Must Pay the Bill.

An order filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday disclosed that Martha V. Louise Buchanan and Charles B. Buchanan, who she sued for a divorce a year or so ago, have become reconciled and wish to drop their litigation. Buchanan, however, objects to paying the \$65 which the referee's and stenographer's fees amount to. The order filed yesterday by Justice Seabury directs that only on payment of these fees may an order of discontinuance be filed.

BATTERIES TO PHILIPPINES.

Reported at Fort Leavenworth That Artillery Is to Be Sent to the Islands.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 19.—Confidential telegrams received here say that several batteries of artillery now stationed at this post are to be ordered to the Philippines.

The news comes as a great surprise to officers here.

RECOUNT LAW IS INVALID

QUO WARRANTO SUIT SUFFICES. COURT OF APPEALS HOLDS.

Unanimous Decision That the Law is Unconstitutional in That It Provides Either for a Recanvass or Does Away With a Vested Right of Trial by Jury.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the law passed by the Legislature at the suggestion of Gov. Hughes giving William R. Hearst a recount of the ballots cast at the Mayorality election in 1905. Chief Justice Cullen wrote the opinion on which the law is declared unconstitutional and the other Judges all concurred.

Herman A. Metz, as Comptroller and individually, and others applied for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Supreme Court and Hearst from taking any further proceedings under the recount act.

The Appellate Division denied the writ and the appeal was taken. By to-day's decision the Court of Appeals reverses the Appellate Division and grants the writ. The Court of Appeals, while shutting off Hearst from a recount under the special law passed by the Legislature, holds that the quo warranto proceedings which were started by Mr. Hearst as soon as Attorney-General Jackson assumed office will be sufficient to permit Mr. Hearst to test the title to the office.

In its opinion the court says: It is unfortunate that the election in New York was so close as to leave doubts in many minds as to the accuracy of the result declared on the whole question, however, can be tried and determined in the quo warranto suit now pending, and in that suit everything that is authorized or directed by the statute before us, opening the books, recount and the like, can be had, and it is not apparent why a determination cannot be speedily reached in that action as by the proceedings authorized by this statute.

It is also unfortunate that dilatory objections to the prosecution of that suit have apparently met with some success in the courts, but it would be far more unfortunate if, moved by any considerations of expediency or by the entirely natural desire of the electors of the city of New York to learn whether the result of the election of Mayor was honestly and accurately declared, we should only shut our eyes to plain constitutional provisions but uphold the validity of a practice which might lead to infinite mischief in the future.

In declaring the law unconstitutional the court says:

The constitutionality of the statute before us has been attacked on many grounds. Some of the objections presented to it are frivolous and need no consideration.

There are some others which raise questions fairly debatable and might be difficult to answer. All of these, however, we do not intend to review, as we think the statute so clearly contravenes the Constitution in one or two respects as to render it unquestionably invalid.

The proceeding authorized by the statute either is, as its title indicates, a recanvass of the votes cast for the office of Mayor or is a judicial hearing and determination of the title of the respective candidates at that election to the office of Mayor.

Elaborate discussion is to be found in the briefs of the opposing counsel and in the opinions of the learned Judges of the courts below as to which of these two is the real character of the proceeding. Neither at this point, nor indeed at all, is it necessary to determine which is the true character of the proceeding.

If it is a recanvass it contravenes section 2, Article II, of the Constitution, which provides: "All laws creating, regulating or effecting a judicial election or determining the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections shall secure equal representation of the political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes."

On the other hand, it is a judicial determination of the title to office it contravenes section 2, Article I, of the Constitution, which provides: "The trial by jury in all criminal cases shall have heretofore shall remain inviolate forever."

That the courts by whom the recanvass is to be made are not bipartisan bodies is apparent, and that the statute provides for determination by a jury of the disputed issues of fact is equally clear.

The Hearst recount law provides for a recanvass of the votes by the Supreme Court, and upon this point the Court of Appeals says:

A canvass having been concluded under the statutory provisions for its conduct existing at the time the Legislature has no power to create a new tribunal with power to recanvass the election and to award possession of the office to another claimant. If such were its object the Legislature might, except for the bipartisan provision first found in the Constitution of 1805, equally conduct the recanvass and make the determination it seeks.

The result of such a doctrine would be applicable. Where the result of an election had been adverse to the party to which a majority of its members belonged the Legislature might by a subsequent statute authorize a recanvass of the election of the Governor, of the Judges of the courts, of the State officers and of the Presidential electors, who in this State are elected by the people.

We hold that no such power exists. Of course the Legislature may alter the form of judicial proceedings to try the title to office, making it as summary as possible, provided it retains the right of trial by jury, but we are speaking of a mere recanvass as distinguished from judicial proceedings.

WOULD HONOR MISS VANDERBILT.

Pope Desires to See Her and Count Szechenyi at the Vatican.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Globe's correspondent at Rome learns that the Pope has written to Archbishop Farley expressing a desire to receive Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and the Count Szechenyi before they are married.

It is stated in Vatican circles that the Pope is sanguine of receiving Miss Vanderbilt into the Church of Rome. Should the couple visit the Vatican Miss Vanderbilt undoubtedly would be honored as if she were a royal princess.

The Globe's correspondent is informed that the Pope would probably confer on the couple the titles of Count and Countess of the Holy Roman Empire.

FROM JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

He Owns No Government Bonds—That \$100,000,000 Story a Canard.

John D. Rockefeller authorizes the following statement: "I am informed that there have appeared in several newspapers recently reports that I possess one hundred million dollars of United States Government bonds which I have offered to loan or sell for the purpose of helping the situation or of aiding additional circulation by the banks.

"I do not own at the present time, nor have I owned at any time during the recent crisis, any United States Government bonds whatever."

UNION TEDDY BEARS.

One Factory at Least Will Make Only an Orthodox Toy.

It has been decided by the Teddy Bear Makers' Union, which has been recently organized to demand the closed shop in the trade in anticipation of the Christmas trade. The first strike for the closed shop was ordered in Michigan's factory in Brownsville and one or two branch shops of the firm in Manhattan. The union reported yesterday that the strike was won and henceforth this firm will only make union Teddy bears.

INDICTED FOR WRECKING BANK.

President and Cashier Charged With Embezzling \$200,000.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 19.—President J. W. Cabaniss and Cashier C. M. Orr were this afternoon indicted on the charge of embezzling \$200,000 of the funds of the Exchange Bank.

The Exchange Bank, the oldest in Macon, closed about six weeks ago after an examination that followed rumors of wrong doing on the part of the officers. Receivers found that the capital and surplus of over \$600,000 had been dissipated.

Cabaniss is a brother of ex-Congressman Cabaniss and of H. H. Cabaniss of Atlanta, formerly one of the owners of the Atlanta Journal.

CHARGED WITH BRIBING JUROR.

Former Ohio State Senator Indicted in Connection With Standard Oil Case.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Senator Thomas McConica for alleged bribery in connection with the Standard Oil trial last June.

Byron Williamson was indicted several months ago for a like offense. It is alleged that an attempt was made to bribe Juror Charles Thompson and that McConica was back of it. Thompson was to get \$500 if he voted for acquittal, it is alleged.

McConica has been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in numerous cases and was acting in an advisory capacity during the trial last June.

WHAT \$3 WILL DO

Toward Running an Election in Suffolk County, L. I.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—H. H. Schilling, treasurer of the Fourth election district of East Hampton, Suffolk county, filed with the Secretary of State a statement showing how \$5 was spent in his district. He says:

MRS. BRADLEY'S LIFE STORY

GIVES A SIMPLE RECITAL OF HER RELATIONS WITH BROWN.

As Times Tears Smothered Her Words, at Others She Smiled, Recalling Happy Memories—Narrative Halted Short of the Killing Owing to Her Weakness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The climax in interest of the trial of Anna M. Bradley for the murder of ex-Senator Arthur Brown of Utah was reached to-day when Mrs. Bradley went on the witness stand for three and a half hours told the story of her relations with the man she shot down in his room at the Raleigh Hotel last December.

It was a stirring narrative, dramatic and effective, but told in whispered tones so low at times that her answers had to be read to the jury. The narrative halted, just short of the story of the circumstances of the killing. The defendant in her weakened physical condition could hardly have pursued the story to its ending. That was reserved for to-morrow.

The court room was filled to-day. Women contended with men for seats and won a majority of the prizes. There was an interval of fifteen minutes after the court met before Mrs. Bradley was called. Mrs. Josephine Tighe, a writer for a New York newspaper, told on the witness stand of Mrs. Bradley's actions a few nights after the shooting. She described how Mrs. Bradley started up wildly when the matron of the prison mentioned that Mrs. Anna Adams was in town, and then wept piteously.

Judge Powers, Mrs. Bradley's counsel, made an error in directing the bailiff to call her, which had a visible effect of depression upon the prisoner. "Call Mrs. Anna Adams," he said. There was an oppressive silence of a minute or two. Then Judge Powers realized his mistake and corrected himself.

"I mean Mrs. Anna Bradley," he said, and the frail looking little woman in black rose slowly, removed a shabby black cloak and walked slowly to the witness chair. She had to be assisted by a court officer, who placed his arm back of her shoulders to support her. Once seated, she raised her eyes. As they met those of the crowd in the court room a sickly smile overpread her features and she grew so pale that for a time it was believed that she would collapse.

The questions of Judge Powers were intended to dispel Mrs. Bradley's nervousness. For the first fifteen minutes of the examination she was led to tell of the early history of her life. She was born in Kansas City, moved to Denver when a child and attended school, but completed her education later in life solely by her own effort.