

MRS. BRENNAN TELLS OF TRAGEDY

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greatly, and all of these people are... Mrs. Brennan, after her morning on the stand, said that she was not tired.

MRS. BRENNAN'S STORY

Fair Defendant's Testimony Furnishes Possible Basis for Insanity Defense.

Mrs. Stella Brennan, or trial charged with the murder of her three stepchildren, took the witness chair today and told her story.

"How old are you?" "Twenty-three years." "Are you the wife of Mr. James Brennan?" "Yes, sir."

"Did you ever have any children?" "No, sir." "Did you and Mr. Brennan ever have any trouble over the children?" "No, sir."

"Did you ever strike those children?" "I never beat them." "I will ask you if you killed Elizabeth Brennan?" "I did not."

"I ask you if you indicted any woman upon yourself on that night?" "I did not." "I ask you to tell in your own way the story of that night."

"I went to bed as usual. I went to sleep. I was awakened about 12 o'clock. I went to the window and looked out. I saw a man crouching on the roof. I went to the commode and got the revolver, and then I awakened Tommy and asked him if he didn't hear anything."

"Where did you go on the day before the trial?" "I went to several stores. Tommy was with me. 'Are you in a delicate condition?'" "I am."

"How many times have you been taken to the county jail that you were in a delicate condition?" "I am." "Counsel brought out that the defendant had had mania peculiar to the sex."

"During any of these troubles did you attempt to commit suicide?" "I did not." "How?" "I turned on the gas."

"Did you ever walk in your sleep?" "Once, when I was small." "How old were you?" "Nine years old."

"How did you know that?" "My father told me." "Do you have any sickness at the stomach?" "Yes, sir."

"During the examination, Drs. C. K. Bartlett, W. G. Williams and Clark watched the defendant closely and frequently consulted with Mr. Cary."

"The cross-examination by Mr. Smith: 'You never had any trouble with these children?'" "Yes, sir."

"You knew last November and you know now that it would be wrong to murder a child or any person?" "I have known that all my life."

"You can not remember a time when you did not know it was wrong to murder a child?" "No, sir."

"You know just what happened in the flat on that day, do you not?" "Yes, sir."

"Did that say Window Was Up?" "What part of it isn't true?" "I didn't tell him about the window being up."

husband that he was a widower?" "Yes, sir." "And that he had four children?" "Yes, sir."

"Where were the children living at that time?" "At 55 Tenth Court." "Knew of Children."

"Now, Mrs. Brennan, isn't it a fact that you did not know, until after you married Mr. Brennan, that he had four children?" "No, sir; I had seen them."

"Your husband contested it?" "Yes, sir." "And Elizabeth Brennan testified for your husband and her father at that trial, didn't she?" "Yes, sir."

"Now, you left your husband before that, didn't you?" "Yes, sir." "You went to Grand Rapids, Mich?" "Yes, sir."

"Did he ever go there to get you to come back?" "Yes, sir." "Did you have any conversation with your husband at that time relative to the children's going away?" "No, sir."

"When was the first time you ever left your husband?" "I don't remember." "How many times did you leave him?" "Twice, I think."

"When was the first time?" "I think in August, 1904, I went to my home in Michigan." "He brought you back?" "Yes."

"Did you not then insist that the children be put away?" "No, sir." "When did you leave next?" "On Dec. 10, 1904."

"How did you leave?" "I took all my things, locked up the rooms and went away." "Where were the children?" "In school."

"Did you not at that time, leave the little baby with Mrs. Russell?" "No, sir." "Did you not go back to live with your husband again?" "No, sir."

"I went back to work and did not go back to live with him until I came to Minneapolis." "You lived with him after your divorce?" "No, sir."

"Now after your divorce where did you go?" "I lived at a home for working girls." "Met Him Every Day."

"How soon after your divorce did you meet James Brennan?" "I met him on the street every day." "And he wanted you to come back and live with him?" "Yes."

"And you wouldn't do it?" "No." "And you know where he came to Minneapolis?" "He wrote me a letter."

"He wanted you to come to Minneapolis?" "Yes." "And you did come?" "Yes."

"And you stayed here how long?" "A week before we were married." "Before they were married."

"Did you not live with Mr. Brennan here as his wife before you were married?" "Yes, sir."

"How long?" "Six or seven days." "Where?" "At two different hotels." "At the time you were married to him you were in good health?" "Yes, sir."

"You are now in good health?" "Yes, sir, except for my wound." "You went to live with Mr. Bryson at 18 and 20 Western avenue shortly after the marriage?" "Yes, sir."

showed that her mind and memory were in perfect condition. The afternoon, before the murder what did you do?" "I worked around the house, washed some windows and did other things."

"Did you wash the little window leading out onto the shed roof?" "Yes, sir." "You remember that as distinctly as the other events of that day?" "Yes, sir."

"You remember of having supper?" "Yes, sir." "What time?" "A little after 5 o'clock."

"Was Mr. Brennan there?" "Yes, sir." "Was Elizabeth and the other children there?" "Yes, sir."

"Did you go downstairs with Mr. Brennan and look out the window and see Elizabeth run up and put her arms around her father?" "I don't remember that."

"Will you swear that Elizabeth didn't run up and put her arms around her father's neck that night?" "No, sir; I can't swear, but I didn't see it."

"You told the children that their father was out of a couple of hours at 12 o'clock?" "I did not." "Did you tell Tommy to keep on his clothes?" "No, sir."

"You remember distinctly that there was no such conversation?" "Yes, sir." "You remember going to bed and taking off your clothes that night?" "Yes, sir."

"Do you remember Elizabeth and Arthur laughing and talking?" "No, sir." "Did you turn down the little light?" "Yes, sir."

"Why did you leave it burning?" "The children were afraid." "Never left it burning before, did you?" "Yes, it was left burning many times."

"Did you pull down all the curtains?" "I don't know whether I or the children did." "The windows had catches in them?" "Yes. Some of them were broken, tho'."

"Not the one on the window over the shed?" "No, sir." "Do you remember whether you or the children went to sleep first?" "No, sir."

"What was your next recollection?" "I heard a noise. I didn't know what it sounded like." "You didn't know people lived down stairs?" "No, sir."

"A Rumbling Noise." "What did the noise sound like?" "It was just a rumbling noise like some one dragging a board over something rough."

"When you went out into this little bedroom did you look at Tommy?" "I just glanced at him." "He had his eyes shut. He asleep?" "He had his eyes shut. He asleep?" "Yes."

"Two overcoats?" "Yes." "Then did you see the other three children asleep in the other bed?" "Yes, sir."

"Were they asleep?" "They looked like it." "Then you knew the noise wasn't made by the children?" "Yes."

"Then you went into the kitchen?" "Yes." "Then what did you do?" "I raised the shades." "What for?" "I could see the shed roof from that window."

"Did you think the sound came from there?" "Yes." "What did you see?" "I saw something that looked like a man."

"Describe him." "Dark Hat and Clothes." "He wore a dark hat and dark clothes."

BAPTISM OF BLOOD FOR RUSSIAN CITIES

Continued From First Page.

wounded, when the remainder surrendered. Lieutenant General Mischechenko, who commanded a Cossack brigade in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, has arrived at Moscow and may have taken over the command of the troops there.

"Clashes in Capital." Minor collisions between the troops and strikers, of whom there are almost fifty thousand, still are taking place constantly in St. Petersburg. Cossack patrols are charging and dispersing workmen whenever they collect.

"Death Menace by Mail." London, Dec. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that letters addressed in the same handwriting to Count Witte, General Treppoff and Interior Minister Durnovo exploded while being carefully opened in the general post office.

"Governor General Doubaiss." Governor General Doubaiss, telegraphing yesterday, reported that 600 persons had been killed or wounded at Moscow.

"The latest news from Moscow says that the first regiment of Don Cossacks, who were sent to the front in a regiment of infantry mutilated and are confined to their barracks."

"I am informed from a good source that 2,000 persons were killed and 10,000 wounded in the fighting at Moscow, making no headway, but they show no signs of exhaustion."

"The locomotive of an incoming express was blown up at Vilna Tuesday night." "Moscow Revolt Broken."

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—Emperor Nicholas issued a decree yesterday, received a report from General Doubaiss, governor general of Moscow, saying that the revolt there has failed, that the letters addressed to him and that whatever defection may have existed among the troops has been overcome by attacks on them with bombs and revolvers to which they have been subjected.

"The insurgents still held the quadrangle in which the workmen's council was sitting as a revolutionary committee, but only a few revolutionaries remained there."

"The president of the city is terror-stricken, and that after dark the black troops present a weird and uncanny appearance. As the insurgents were to be strictly confined within the limitations of the law of the land, these instructions have been faithfully followed by the police."

"The windows of the houses are stuffed with mattresses and blankets, and no light is showing. The police carry rifles with bayonets fixed." "Rigid Martial Law."

General Doubaiss is enforcing the most rigid martial law, and no person is allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

"About one-third of the workmen have left the city and are traveling on foot to their villages, some of which are hundreds of miles distant."

"Among the lower classes, which do not sympathize with the desire to overthrow the empire, the feeling is becoming intense, and in many cases strikers have been beaten to death."

"The correspondent predicts that the crushing of the rebellion is likely to be followed by the most horrible atrocities if the 'Black Hundred' are let loose."

"Governor General Doubaiss is known to the public, is directing matters from his headquarters in the Metropolitan hotel, which is barricaded and defended by machine guns."

"The Minneapolis Indoor Baseball League was organized last night with the Lund Lads, Company B, Company A, Henley's Watchmakers, Ahrens, Tony Apex and Holtzermann teams in the city to fight the insurgents allowed the strikers and revolutionists a free hand in neighboring industrial towns, like Perovo and Labertzi."

"COLD CAUSE SORE THROAT. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the worldwide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c."

"MADE \$20,000 PROFIT ON GIFT TO HIS WIFE." Journal Special Service. New York, Dec. 27.—To make a \$20,000 profit on a Christmas present to one's wife is an experienced few have a reason to hope to have. Most men would frankly admit their willingness to yield to temptation if such an opportunity came along.

KING OF LOBBIES DEFENDS HIS ACTS

Continued From First Page.

succeeded by a divided court in defeating the project. Following out this idea developed in Indiana, several states—notably Arkansas—introduced similar measures, all of which were defeated.

"In Every State." "At the capital of every state we have either retained representatives for the companies or are in co-operation with someone who has retained representatives duly influential. It has been found advisable, as the result of experience, to avoid as far as possible any exact public information as to who represents us."

"The known presence of a corporation representative at legislative halls is the signal for renewed vigor in the attacks of blackmailers and cranks, and unfortunately members of the legislative body are frequently deaf to reasoning where a non-voting or corporate interest is at stake."

"Prevention" Thru Lobby. "Prevention is again proved herein to be better than cure. Where it becomes necessary, we have often occasion to employ the columns of the public press in our advocacy of our views; this method has been found to be very efficacious, but it has also been found to be very expensive."

"I have found in my work that in every legislative body in the United States there was as large a proportion of honest men as there is in any body of men, in any walk of life."

"I have found that in my work I have not found it so difficult to defeat blackmailers. A man who is out to blackmail corporate interests is generally well known and his character is thoroughly understood. These men never retain influence for any length of time, and I have found that requests to the honest member of the legislature for help in defeating the blackmailer is always readily and cheerfully granted."

"He Got \$720,560." A statement of money received by Mr. Hamilton shows the total of \$720,560 for the years from 1899 to 1905. He calls attention to an expense of \$85,100 for "retainers and newspaper articles" in 1904 and says a large portion of this expense was occasioned by an attempt to create public sentiment thru the United States in favor of national supervision of insurance.

"New York Life Deals." Concerning the \$235,000 charged against him by the New York Life, Mr. Hamilton says: "I have been charged with the sum of \$235,000 charged against me for those accounts and which has been fully brought out in President McCall's explanation and which appears by his testimony. I was entitled to apply on other accounts. The discharge of obligations incurred or accruing in my department in 1904 and 1905 is represented in the stated payments for the year, and the balance due to me for retainer, for commissions, for percentages and the balance under my special tax arrangement, all of which accounts are included in the total of this gross amount."

"I have, however, no objection as an evidence of good faith during my absence, pending such a settlement of these accounts, to place in the custody of the company \$100,000 which it may hold and which is to be repaid in whole or in part, as may appear upon such future audit."

"Saved Millions." Mr. Hamilton sets forth that the tax measures alone defeated by his work have saved the New York Life over \$2,500,000. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton says that "the injunctions of the president of the New York Life to me were always unmistakably explicit that the contents of his report should be strictly confined within the limitations of the law of the land. These instructions have been faithfully followed by the auditor."

"The contents of his report, said that the company's funds which he had been permitted by the powers in Albany, because at least fifty men, some of them of considerable prominence, would be involved and probably disgraced for life."

CHINESE WOULD REDRESS WRONGS

Continued From First Page.

It thoroughly understood that not one dollar of any money ever paid to me by the New York Life Insurance company has been used improperly or for improper purposes, or in any way that transgressed either the statutory law or the moral law."

"Irritation Toward Foreigners Grows and There is Talk of Extending Boycott." Peking, Dec. 27.—The most conservative and best informed foreigners agree in expressing apprehension at the constantly growing irritation of the Chinese against foreigners which for months has been spreading thru the country.

"China for the Chinese" summarizes the objects of the movement, among the chief promoters of which are male students educated abroad, and newspapers conducted by Chinese who have been educated in America and Europe. These papers are beginning to gain great influence.

"The anti-American boycott has been followed by a discussion of China's wrongs at the hands of foreigners generally, and a determination to redress them. The hostility first shown against Americans has now extended to all foreigners. The Chinese are pleased at the result of the boycott in producing conciliatory orders from President Roosevelt, but the boycott is no wise ended and it is asserted here, continues seriously to affect American trade in the Canton and Yangtze regions."

"The Chinese are so satisfied with the movement that they are talking of the boycott of permanent members of the national assembly. The newspapers advocate the boycott of Indian opium because of the action of the British assessor of the mixed court at Shanghai in ordering an imprisonment of Chinese women in the municipal jail instead of in the Chinese prison, which is the result of the recent disturbances at Shanghai."

"One result of the present movement is to discourage concession hunting. The government has adopted a policy of Chinese control of railroads, mines and similar enterprises, refuses to grant new concessions, and is trying to regain or annul several concessions previously granted. When many foreigners sympathize with the object of the agitation they realize the danger of inflammatory speeches and articles in the newspapers leading to further outbreaks."

"The Shanghai incident the ministers of the powers have practically decided that the municipal officers exceeded their rights under the treaties and will direct their attention to a different position. There is no doubt that the aggressive spirit of the Chinese has been decidedly increased by the late war and the successful maneuvers of the Chinese northern army in October. Japan's victory has encouraged the Chinese to believe that they could be equally successful."

"Tragic scenes in cities where the government is strong are assured of protection, but the danger of the present situation lies in the possible friction between the powers in cities where the officials are weak or indifferent, leading to further outbreaks."

"Sample Sale Children's Shoes." Tomorrow we will place on two of our bargain tables, 960 pairs of children's sample shoes, bought from a large eastern maker at one-third below regular value. Notice is given that they are divided in two lots as follows:

"About 400 pairs consist of babies' shoes made of kid and patent leather—about 40 different styles—sizes only 3 3/4 and 4; values 60c to 85c; pair..... 49c. The balance consist of some kinds as above, only sizes are 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 8; values 75c to \$1.25; pair..... 69c."

"Home Trade Shoe Store." 219-223 Nicollet.

IRRITATION TOWARD FOREIGNERS

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Outing Flannel Fleece Lined Goods. DEPT. STORE CO. NICOLLET AND SEVENTH STREET.

Suit Department. WOMEN'S—Heavy mixtures and Kersey coats, loose fitting and Empire style; regular price \$10.50, at..... \$4.98.

WOMEN'S—Tight-fitting and Empire back, in heavy Kersey, brown, blue and black; regular price \$20.00, at..... \$12.50.

WOMEN'S—Satin quilted and fur lined coats, river mill collars; regular \$30.00 and \$35.00 values, at..... \$19.50.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SKIRTS—Blue, brown and fancy mixtures, strapped and pleated; regular price \$4.98, at..... \$2.98.

UNDERWEAR REDUCED. 25c WOMEN'S Fleece-lined Vests and Pants..... 19c.

THURSDAY—HOLIDAY GIFTS AT COST. LOT NO. 1—Boxes, Trinkets, Frame Pictures, Work Boxes, etc., values to 30c; sale price..... 19c.

Defective Page. The page contains various small advertisements and notices, including one for a defective page and another for a sample sale of children's shoes.