IF YOU WOULD VOTE, REGISTER TODAY

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1904

LAST EDITION.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Generally Fair.

The Metals.

Silver, 58⅝c per ounce.
Copper, casting, 12⅝c per pound.
Lead, in ore, $3.20; New York, $4.20.

JUDGE PARKER IN NEW JERSEY

Monster Meetings Addressed by the Democratic Candidate.

POWERFUL SPEECHES MADE

"THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO PRAY."

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Eventually ineffective but temporarily successful, was the attempt made tonight to rout a monster Democratic meeting at the Essex Troop armory, where Judge Parker was the principal speaker. The great building, with a capacity said to be more than two-thirds that of Madison Square garden in New York, was filled. At the first mention of the present administration and the name of President Roosevelt hundreds broke forth with terrific cheering, and for several minutes it appeared as though the Democrats were in the minority. The scene that followed was one of unimaginable confusion. Hisses and cheers were mingled. Words in anger and threats were heard, and the police were powerless to control. Finally the Democrats by sheer force of numbers and their greater volume of sound drowned out their adversaries.

The disturbance occurred before Judge Parker reached the hall.

Rousing Welcome to Parker.

Judge Parker's invasion of New Jersey to make in the present campaign the first speech he has delivered outside of his native state was met wkith a resounding welcome. This started when the candidate boarded a ferry of the Lackawanna railroad at Christopher street, New York, and was continued at the Hoboken station, on a crowded train to Newark and en route to the home of Former Senator James Smith, jr., where the members of his party were guests at dinner. At the Broad street station in Newark several thousand people gathered, and despite extensive police protection passage up Broad street was forced with great difficulty. Led by a squad of police and a military band the party in two carriages was driven to Mr. Smith's home. A big crowd was gathered there, and lines were established by the police to enable the party to reach the house. As Judge Parker mounted the steps there was a tremendous cheering. He several times lifted his hat and shook hands with women who rushed to the steps. After dinner a reception was held at Mr. Smith's home, where many people met the candidate.

Streets Densely Packed.

Judge Parker and Mr. Smith started for the armory at 8:30. The street and park in front of Mr. Smith's house was crowded with people who cheered the candidate as the party drove away and an elaborate display of fireworks was made all along the route to the armory.

The procession of the Parker party, including the escorts of marching clubs, bands, committees of citizens in carriages, and those in charge of the arrangements for the candidate's reception, enjoyed an unimpeded passage to the armory, but there they found the capacity of the building overtaxed. After several attempts to gain an entrance by the main door, a gateway was found beneath the stage.

Phenomenal Demonstration.

Upon the appearance of Judge Parker on the platform at 9:03 o'clock the demonstration was phenomenal. The applause came from every part of the armory and the volume of sound was deafening. Flags were waved, chairs were hammered with hands and feet, some persons whistled, others shouted, and all contributed their full share to the enthusiasm.

After exactly twenty minutes Judge Parker took a hand in quelling the enthusiasm. One minute later he addressed the chairman. In an instant the armory was converted from tumult to absolute silence. Throughout his speech the candidate was well treated, being cheered heartily when he scored a point and listened to attentively at all times. There were no more demonstrations from his political opponents that were worthy of notice.

Powerful Address.

Judge Parker's voice was rather stronger than usual. It penetrated the furthermost sections of the armory.

Judge Parker described the method by which the United States was peopled, beginning with a narrow fringe along the Atlantic coast, and spreading steadily across the continent, speaking the same language and possessing the same ideals.

"It is this expansion," said Judge Parker, "natural, inevitable, almost as silent as the tides of the ocean, which has made the country what it is and in the society that has come of this varied effort the words 'empire' and 'subject' have become meaningless and obsolete.

Picture Not Pleasant.

"Turning for a moment from this picture to that which sets before us the process of expansion even in the great countries of Europe and we find an entirely different ideal. There it has been accomplished by the cruelty of the conqueror, the ambition of the soldier and the rapacity of the tax collector.

"It has gone on, not over virgin lands, but among crowded populations. It has put millions of people under the elbow of the conqueror and has inculcated among those at home the idea that these great masses have been brought into the world to serve a distant master whom they would never see or to provide business or pleasure or profit for a conquering race.

Race For Conquest.

It has promoted the growth of navies, useless and unnecessary for their purpose of protecting commerce, and armies which quarter on the conquered lands have been paid by revenues drawn from scanty or decaying industries. Even in these days of arbitration and peace conferences the rage for conquest, national rivalries and the fear that one might obtain an advantage over another have made conscription almost universal over the whole continent of Europe. They have divided unknown continents into protectorates or spheres of influence which thus far have been almost useless to the holders and harmful to the natives.

"It is that kind of expansion upon which we are invited to look with favor. We are asked to turn from our own mighty but peaceful triumphs, from the spectacle of a continent settled by a homogeneous people attached to liberty, fitted to govern themselves, in order that we may enter upon the beginning of a policy which must inevitably end in the adoption of the other methods which I have so briefly and so imperfectly outlined.

(Continued on Page 3.)

TESTIMONY IN DOLBEER CASE

Dr. Gibney Considered the Unfortunate Girl Sane.

KNEW THE GIRL VERY WELL

MAY BE MURDER INSTEAD OF SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The hearing before Commissioner Robert A. Lee, appointed by the courts of California to take the testimony of New York witnesses in the suit brought in California to set aside the will of Miss Bertha M. Dolbeer, who was killed by falling from the ninth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria last July, was continued here today. Dr. Homer Gibney was the only witness. He testified that he was well acquainted with Miss Dolbeer, also with Miss Warren, her friend, to whom Miss Dolbeer in her will left a large part of her fortune. He said that he had known Miss Dolbeer two years intimately and had had letters from her, although not a regular correspondent. He had been introduced to her in 1902 at the home of a mutual friend in San Francisco. The acquaintance beginning then continued until Miss Dolbeer's death, and the doctor said he considered he knew her very well. He regarded her as perfectly sane and in normal health during all that time.

Girl Perfectly Sane.

Dr. Gibney said that he was not an insanity expert, but was willing to declare that Miss Dolbeer was perfectly sane; that there was absolutely no difference between her demeanor when in New York and when he first saw her. He said she had never been morose, peevish or melancholy.

On cross-examination he admitted that people may be perfectly normal at times and insane at others. He said this might have been true of Miss Dolbeer's case.

Dr. Gibney said Miss Warren never told him that Miss Dolbeer had committed suicide. What she told him was that they had been together in their room talking of going out for a drive, the weather being oppressively hot. They then went into the hallway and walked up and down slowly. At Miss Warren's suggestion, and because they thought it would be cooler, they went back into the room. Miss Warren then went into an adjoining room.

Miss Dolbeer's Death.

A few moments later Miss Warren thought she heard the door slam and went to investigate. Going through the door her dress caught in something and she had to stop to unfasten it. She got out just in time to see Miss Dolbeer vanishing from the window.

Dr. Gibney said he had never formed the impression that Miss Dolbeer committed suicide, had not so reported to the police, and never used the word suicide in connection with the case.

Mr. Reilly then read from the record the direct examination in which the doctor had referred to the case as "suicide."

Dr. Gibney said this must have been a mistake.

MURDERERS OF LARABEE CAUGHT AND PUT TO DEATH

Washington, Nov. 1.—Mr. Pearson, United States minister to Persia, today cabled the state department that he has emphatically reiterated his unequivocal demand for the just and proper punishment of those responsible for the murder of Dr. Larabee, the American missionary. Mr. Pearson also reported that he had just been told by the minister for foreign affairs, who received his information from the crown prince, that six of the accessories to the murder while endeavoring to escape were killed yesterday afternoon by Persian forces and that the remainder of the gang is being pursued actively by the military. By way of retribution for Larabee's mutilation the Persian military commander had two of the ringleaders decapitated and their heads exposed on bayonets.

CHINESE OFFICIALS CHANGED THEIR MIND

Chefoo, Nov. 1, 11 p. m.—The officers and crew of the Ryeshitelni, the Russian torpedo boat destroyer which was cut out of this harbor Aug. 12 last by the Japanese, went on board the German steamer Vorwaerts tonight, bound for Shanghai, where they were to join the Russian cruiser Askold. Before the vessel sailed, however, the Russians suddenly returned on shore, the government at Pekin having at the last moment rescinded the permission which had been granted them to proceed to Shanghai.

CORRAL PRESENTED WITH A SOUVENIR

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—As a souvenir of his visit to this city, Vice President Corral of Mexico has been presented by the citizens' committee, which had the reception in charge, with a handsomely engraved plate of solid gold, bearing an appropriate inscription. The presentation was made at the Palace hotel by Colonel George H. Pippy. Music was furnished by the band of the Ohio and in addition to the members of the committee, Rear Admiral McCalla, Lieutenant Governor Anderson and many prominent citizens were present.

FIRING AT NIGHT.

Two Great Armies Watch Each Other in the Daytime.

Hanchepu, Nov. 1.—Everything was quiet today all along the line. The trenches of the opposing parties are so close there are many small collisions, especially during the night. The Japanese on Oct. 30 and 31 heavily cannonaded the Russian right and center, but the attack did not develop into the expected advance. The Russians shelled a village opposite their right flank on Oct. 31. An immense volume of smoke was seen, followed by the sound of a heavy explosion and it is supposed that one of the Russian shells exploded a magazine or ammunition train inside the Japanese lines.

A Chinese who has just arrived from Yinkow reports that a Japanese transport landed 2,000 men there on Oct. 29 and that another supply ship had brought in a great quantity of rice and stores. A third transport was outside the harbor when the Chinese left.

Captain Skidonenko was killed on Oct. 28. He had just finished a reconnaissance of the Japanese lines and entered the hut in the village of Dalyantan to write his report when a Japanese shell came in at the window and mortally wounded the captain and killed or wounded a number of his men.

KEEPING THEM GUESSING.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee left Indianapolis today and there is some speculation as to his destination. At his hotel word was given out there he had gone to French Lick. Political friends of Mr. Taggart say he went to Chicago.

ONE RUSSIAN MEMBER.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2, 3 a. m.—The government has appointed Admiral Kazanakoff, a member of the admiralty council, one of the international commission on the North sea affair. The name of the second member has not yet been announced.

THEY SAID PARKER WOULDN'T FIGHT.

WITNESS COMES FORWARD TO SAVE

Aged Man Saw Caesar Young Shoot Himself in Hansom.

CONSCIENCE TROUBLED HIM

NAN PATTERSON MAY BE INNOCENT AFTER ALL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—In defense of Nan Patterson, the actress now in Tombs prison charged with having killed Caesar Young, the wealthy bookmaker, in a hansom cab in West Broadway, this city, on June 4 last, Milton W. Hazelton, a prominent business man of Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y., today appeared at District Attorney Jerome's office and declared in an affidavit that he saw Young fire the fatal shot. Hazelton said that another man was with him at the time of the shooting. He does not know the identity of this witness, however, as he was a chance acquaintance, attracted by a Masonic emblem on his watch chain. He declared that his conscience has been troubling him so that he finally had to come forward and tell the story.

Stranger With Him.

Hazelton told Assistant District Attorney Rand that he is 78 years old and lives in Oneonta. For a few weeks previous to the affair of June 4 Hazelton says he was staying with the family of Rev. D. W. Crouch, whose wife is his cousin, at their home in Brooklyn. He says that he came to this city to see Joseph H. Hoadley, president of the International Air Power company, with whose father he had been associated years before in California; that on the day to which he refers, he cannot remember the date, he came from Brooklyn looking for a boiler shop which he thought was somewhere on the lower west side. "Up the street," continued Hazelton, "I met a man from the west who was attracted by the Masonic emblem on my watch chain. He spoke to me and we walked along together. At first I thought that he was a 'bunco steerer,' and was suspicious of him because I thought that he wanted to get to me. But he showed me that he was a Mason in good standing and we went along up the street together.

Witnessed the Shooting.

"I saw the hansom cab coming toward me. In this were a man and a woman sitting partly facing each other. When I first saw them they were about 100 feet away. Their four hands were raised. From their excited faces and positions I saw that they were in a commotion of some kind. My companion saw them at the same time and said to me: 'Look there.' Just then I saw the young woman draw her hands toward her lap and a minute afterward I saw the revolver in his hand and saw and heard it go off. I saw him fall forward into the lap of the woman.

"The hansom did not stop, but drove by us, it being near to us when the shooting occurred."

Hazelton says that as he and the man he was with did not wish to be detained as witnesses they agreed to say nothing about what they had seen.

After making his statement Hazelton was taken under escort to Bleecker street and West Broadway, where the shooting occurred, but was unable to identify the locality.

Hazelton further said that when the stranger he was with introduced himself he gave his name, but not his card and that he had forgotten the name.

After reading of Nan Patterson's arrest he said, he came here and tried to visit her in the Tombs, but was unsuccessful. He then determined to tell his story in court when Miss Patterson was placed on trial.

Before leaving the district attorney's office Hazelton was subpoenaed to appear there again next Friday.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS A FINE BODY OF MEN

London, Nov. 1.—Spanish pilots, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Standard, report that most of the Russian vessels in Spanish ports appear to have more than their usual complement of men, a large proportion apparently being landsmen; but the officers are a fine body of men and many of them are good linguists. The vessels, the correspondent adds, are reported to be tolerably clean.

DR. CHANDLER INVOKES THE LAW

Regular Republican Candidate for Governor of Delaware Declines to Get Off the Ticket at the Behest of Gas Addicks.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1.—Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, candidate for governor of Delaware on the regular Republican ticket, today filed with the clerk of the peace a protest against the name of Preston Lea, the compromise candidate for governor, being placed on the official ballot as the candidate for governor on the Republican ticket. Dr. Chandler was nominated by the regular Republicans. The Union and Addicks Republicans also nominated a candidate for governor but an agreement was reached several weeks ago by which the two factions agreed upon Lea as a compromise candidate. The Union Republican candidate withdrew, but Dr. Chandler refused to get off the ticket.

In the protest Dr. Chandler states that he was nominated at the Republican convention held in Dover, as prescribed by law, and that therefore he is the only legal candidate for governor on the Republican ticket.

"In case Mr. Lea is elected," Dr. Chandler said in an interview, "we will take the matter into court and protest his election on the ground that the election was illegal as he was not the legal candidate."

YOUNG GROOM COMMITS SUICIDE

Ernest E. Bertram, of Ogden, Married Six Days Ago, Is Now Dead From Opium Poisoning.

(Special to The Herald.)

OGDEN, Nov. 1.—Ernest E. Bertram, who six days ago was married to Miss Myra Crites, took poison some time Monday night or this morning, from the effects of which he died at 6 o'clock this evening at his rooms in the Bennett block. Bertram left a letter addressed to his wife in which he stated that he would be dead when she received it. He attributed the cause of his troubles to other persons. No names, however, were mentioned, the missive merely saying that is the two had been left to themselves, instead of having to put up with the interference of others, they would have been very happy.

He also stated that he would leave her a beneficiary certificate in the A. O. U. W., from which she might collect $2,000 in insurance, and that he forgave her for all his wrongs. In another letter to a friend, Harry J. Toller, he asked Toller to see that his wife's interests were protected, and to assist her in collecting the insurance.

Mrs. Bertram lived before her marriage with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lightfoot, 2144 Quincy avenue, in this city. Last Wednesday the bride appeared at the county clerk's office with Bertram, and the two secured a license, the groom giving his age as 37, and the bride as 20. They started keeping house in the Bennett block, but on Sunday had a quarrel. Mrs. Bertram then went back to the Lightfoots and has since remained there. Today Mr. Lightfoot went down to the Bennett block, and inquired of the landlady, Mrs. Malloy, for Bertram.

Mrs. Malloy had not seen him since Monday evening, about 9:15, when he went to his room, and although she had knocked several times during the day on his door she had received no response. Mr. Lightfoot procured a key and entered the room. Bertram was on the bed unconscious and, although three physicians worked over him, he never rallied. It was 3 o'clock when he was discovered and about 6 o'clock when he died. The physicians were convinced that the poison was opium in some form, probably laudanum or morphine, and had been taken a good many hours before the man was discovered. Mrs. Bertram gives no explanation of her husband's act except to say that they had quarreled on Sunday. Mr. Bertram was a contractor, in partnership with Lightfoot, the foster-father of his wife.

He was a member of the A. O. U. W. and was generally regarded as a steady and industrious man. It is not probable that an inquest will be held.

APPROVED IN FRANCE

Signing of Arbitration Treaty With This Country Hailed as Marking a New Era.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The news of the signing of the arbitration treaty between France and the United States in Washington today is received here with the warmest expressions of approval, particularly in governmental circles, where the treaty is regarded, not only as a strong bond between the two countries, but also as an important extension for Foreign Minister Delcasse's series of peace treaties. The initiative was taken over a year ago, when Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the leader of the French arbitration movement, wrote to President Roosevelt expressing the hope that the Anglo-French entente might have as a sequel a Franco-American entente. President Roosevelt expressed his hearty approval, saying that Secretary Hay would take up the question. In the meantime Foreign Minister Delcasse and Ambassador Porter went over the subject here, and Secretary Hay and Ambassador Jusserand opened preliminary negotiations. The French officials were favorable throughout and regretted postponement owing to the question over Spanish ratification. When Ambassador Jusserand was here recently M. Delcasse again conferred with him on the subject. Since the ambassador's return to Washington reports indicated that formed difficulties had been removed and the news of the signing of the treaty brings the realization of what the officials had long desired.

Ambassador Porter tonight manifested the heartiest satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the negotiations. He said that the relations between the United States and France were fortunately so cordial that it was hoped that the terms of the treaty might never be invoked. However, he added, the document will be highly beneficial in giving definite treaty form for the long existing friendship of the two governments and peoples.

The public and press strongly approve of the treaty, mainly because of the friendly attitude of France toward the United States, and also as another notable achievement of M. Delcasse, whose recent pacific influences in the Anglo-Russian crisis have emphasized the benefit resulting from the various ententes he has succeeded in establishing.

POPE PIUS HAS GOUT

Complete Rest Advised and Audiences For Next Two Days Cancelled.

Rome, Nov. 1.—Pope Pius, who has been slightly indisposed for the past two days, was today visited by Dr. Lapponi, who found that his holiness was suffering from an attack of gout and rheumatic pains in the legs, the latter caused by sudden changes in the weather. Dr. Lapponi advised complete rest, and the pope reluctantly consented to the cancelling of all audiences that he had fixed for the next two days. He insisted, however, upon celebrating mass, as, this being All Saints' day, he said it would afford him the greatest satisfaction. The only persons who were permitted to attend this religious function were the pope's private secretary, Mgr. Bressin, and his personal valet. The pope's sisters, who are living in Rome, hastened to the vatican when they learned of their brother's illness, and persuaded him, much against his will, to go to bed. When the sisters left they were completely reassured by the statement of Dr. Lapponi that the pope would soon be better.

GUN FOR A PRESENT.

Six-Year-Old Boy Wounds a Little Girl.

Hamilton, Mont., Nov. 1.—While playing with a small calibre rifle today John Tyler, a 6-year-old boy, shot and fatally wounded the 8-year-old daughter of John Marvel. Both families are prominent in this city. The rifle was given the boy as a present some time ago, but his parents did not know he had any bullets, and where he secured them is a mystery. It is said the lad had been to a moving picture show a few nights before at which a train robbery was depicted, and the children were imitating this scene when the shooting occurred. The bullet struck the little girl's neck, severing the jugular vein. The physicians have no hope of her recovery.

GOVERNOR APPOINTED.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Minister Conger at Peking has notified the state department that Chou Fu, governor of the Shantung province, has been appointed viceroy at Nankin, vice Li Hsing Jui, deceased.

TRUSTS TURNED TO ROOSEVELT

Republican Candidate Apparently a Willing Tool.

PARKER WOULD ENFORCE LAW

PLENTY OF MONEY FOR REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—If trust magnates and corporation influence can determine the result of the approaching election, Theodore Roosevelt will be the next president of the United States.

This seems rather strange when it is recalled that only a short year ago the trust managers were almost without exception extremely hostile to Roosevelt, and were scheming to prevent his nomination. Today these men are without exception supporting him with great earnestness. Every one of the great corporations designated as trusts has liberally contributed to the Republican campaign fund, and some of the trust managers are working among lesser lights, striving to increase the fund beyond the figure which they themselves set.

Experienced politicians in the Republican party, with very few exceptions, took the same general view of the situation as the trust magnates one year ago. They argued that Roosevelt was "unsafe," and that if he should be nominated the trusts and, in fact, all big business concerns, would refuse to contribute to the party treasury, and the campaign managers would be without funds to carry on the campaign. After Roosevelt was nominated, these same party managers got their heads together and set about devising a means of placating the corporation captains. Elihu Root, former secretary of war, was chosen for this difficult task, and it was on his recommendation that Mr. Cortelyou was chosen for national chairman.

Root Got the Money.

Regardless of the methods which he and Chairman Cortelyou adopted, it must be admitted that Elihu Root delivered the goods which he went after. Whether he succeeded through threats, which intimidated the trusts into subservience, or through promises which appealed to their cupidity and love of power, is a question upon which opinions differ. The fact remains that the captains of the steel trust, the sugar trust, the oil trust, of grea railroad combinations and of various other corporations where immense capital is placed under the control of a few men, are working for the election of Mr. Roosevelt with an activity which is astounding. Some of the men who are now liberally contributing to the Republican fund were twelve months ago most pronounced advocates of the nomination of Judge Parker by the Democrats, and predicted that if he were nominated he would be elected, as the business interests would not stand for Roosevelt.

What Wrought the Change?

It would appear that magic had been at work. Today it is noticeable that these men whose time is worth big sums of money are devoting great gobs of time soliciting funds for Mr. Roosevelt's campaign expenses and directing influences here and there to "get busy" for the Republican ticket. When asked for an explanation of their sudden change of position, they answer:

"We are Republicans; our interests are with the party."

"But were you not Republicans when you denounced Roosevelt and said Parker would be elected if nominated?"

"Well, Roosevelt has changed. He understands things better. He is not going to make any trouble."

This is not an imaginary conversation, but was actually had with one of the greatest of trust magnates, who was bitterly opposing Roosevelt a year ago and is today warmly supporting him. It explains the situation as well as might be done in a volume. The corporation influence and money are all with the Republican party.

Trusts Not Helping Parker.

The Democratic campaign fund has not been swelled to the extent of a single dollar of trust money. The story, so persistently circulated by the Republicans, that the Standard Oil people have financed the Democratic campaign, is absolutely without foundation, and hardly needed denial by the Standard Oil itself. On the other hand, through the influence of Senator Aldrich, the Standard Oil magnates have individually contributed to the Roosevelt fund.

Money With Roosevelt.

If the size of the campaign fund is to determine the result of the election, the Democrats stand no show of winning. The Democrats, it is true, are better off than they were in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, but where they have only sufficient money to defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign, the Republican treasury is running over with millions—money enough for expenses, and a goodly balance for the corruption fund. It is said that the Democratic fund has received contributions of $5,000 and $10,000 from a few wealthy Democrats, but that in the main it is made up of small contributions.

Commerce Not With Trusts.

In the present campaign the sentiments of the business and commercial community are not reflected by the attitude of the trusts. The business community, outside of the great combinations, which are influenced by a common interest, is divided nearly on ordinary party lines. For instance, it is found that nearly all of the business men of New York City who have ever been Democrats are now supporting Parker. A goodly percentage of the independent business men are also supporting the Democratic candidate, and added to these are not a few Republicans. The conviction so suddenly reached by the trusts—that Mr. Roosevelt has become "safe"—has not come upon the rest of the business world in the same way. Special interests only have been reached by these influences. The trusts do not control everything, and their attitude does not affect the local situation, except inasmuch as the money they contribute may be made use of to influence the result

What it All Means.

This wonderful change in the attitude of the trusts unquestionably means that Roosevelt, through National Chairman Cortelyou, has sold out to the trusts. He has promised that if the trusts will aid in his election he will see to it in his next administration that the trusts are not damaged by the rigid enforcement of the anti-trust laws. The trusts would not contribute liberally to the Republican campaign fund if they feared that the Republicans, in the event of success would turn on the big corporations as soon as it had a new lease on life. The trusts would not contribute to the Republican fund until they had assurances that they would be protected from on slaught.

But the switching of the trusts is significant of another thing. At the time the trust magnates turned to Parker they believed that they had found in him a man who would be subservient to their will; they believed that Judge Parker, if elected, would not enforce the anti-trust laws, even as rigidly as the Republicans had done in the Northern Securities case.

Parker Could Not be Bought.

But they found they had misjudged their man; they found Judge Parker would not become their tool; they learned that he could not be bought, and when they realized that a Democratic administration, with Parker in the White House, would mean the annihilation of the trusts, they naturally gave up their plan of electing the man from Esopus. Even had the trusts secured no pledges from the Republicans, the firm stand of Judge Parker would have been enough to turn them to Roosevelt; but if this had been the case, they would have contented themselves with very small contributions to the Republican fund. The fact that the contributions have been large confirms the report that satisfactory assurances were received from the man whom they are now supporting.

ROBBERS KILL BANK CASHIER

Attempted Hold-Up of the First National at Cody, Wyo.

ESCAPE OF DESPERADOES

POSSE ON TRAIL AND LYNCHING LIKELY.

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 1.—A bold daylight raid by bandits from the mountain regions was made upon the First National bank at this place this afternoon, Cashier F. O. Middaugh being instantly killed. The outlaws fled without securing money and under a rain of bullets from the aroused citizens who were attracted to the scene by the shooting of Middaugh and the exchange of shots between the robbers and the bank officers.

Two cowboys who had been seen about Cody for several minutes without masks or disguises of any character, rode up to the bank, and, with sixshooters in each hand, ordered every one within to throw up their hands. Instead of complying with the dedcmands of the outlaws, the bank officials grabbed weapons from beneath the counters and opened a fusilade upon the intruders, who beat a hasty retreat into the street, followed by Cashier Middaugh, who emptied his gun at them at short range.

Cashier Shot Dead.

When Middaugh had ceased firing the smaller of the two robbers wheeled, and, taking deliberate aim at the bank official, sent a bullet through Middaugh's breast, who fell dead in his tracks.

Citizens aroused by the firing seized every weapon in reach and guns were training upon the flying robbers from every point. The outlaws swept the streets with their sixshooters, digging their spurs frantically into the sides of their horses. The sheriff, Jefferson Chapman, at the head of about twenty armed cowboys, quickly left Cody, making a detour in an effort to head off the flight of the two desperadoes, who apparently were making for the mountains on the Montana side. A number of shots were heard shortly after the posse had cut through a field, and as the officers cannot be far behind the fugitives, it is considered very probable that the two outlaws will soon be taken.

Will be Lynched if Caught.

Excitement is at fever height, and a lynching is threatened if the fugitives are apprehended. A reward has been offered for the bandits, dead or alive.

The First National bank was organized four months ago and was supposed to have had considerable money on deposit.

Advices from Red Lodge, Mont., tonight say that a proposed raid on some bank either in Montana or Wyoming had been tipped off to Sheriff Potter of that place, who had warned a number of banks of their danger. The band is said to have consisted of five members and was organized four months ago near Thermopolis, Wyo.

In anticipation of a raid on the Red Lodge banks, shotguns and Winchester rifles had been placed at convenient points throughout the city and the banks converted into veritable arsenals.

One of the posses, led by Sheriff Jeff Champion, overtook the outlaws at dusk twenty miles southwest of Cody, and a battle ensued, in which Champion had a horse shot from under him, but was uninjured. The bandits obtained fresh horses at a ranch nearby and escaped.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Middaugh Alone When the Robbers Entered the Bank.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—A special to the Times from Cody, Wyo., says:

Four heavily armed outlaws from the Hole-in-the-Wall country this afternoon held up and robbed the First National bank of this place and after shooting and killing Cashier Frank Middaugh of the bank had a running fight with cowboys and hunters and escaped into Rattlesnake mountains, where they are tonight being pursued by half a dozen different posses. A battle is imminent. The Hole-in-the-Wall gang are noted as the most desperate outlaws in the west, and the Cody posses are determined to wipe the band out of existence.

Buffalo Bill himself is en route from Omaha in a special car, having with him a party of titled Englishmen and two of his Sioux Indian scouts, and has telegraphed orders for horses to be waiting his party at the depot. He will take the trail in person immediately on his arrival.

Just before the close of the bank this afternoon a party of four roughly dressed men rode up to the First National bank, in the heart of the town, and immediately across the street from the Irma, Buffalo Bill's fine hotel.

Three men dismounted and entered the building, the fourth stayed outside and guarded the horses.

As soon as the outlaws entered the bank one of them covered Cashier Middaugh, who was the only occupant of the room, and demanded the cash from the vault.

Instead of complying, Middaugh grabbed a revolver and made a game fight for life and money, firing several shots even before the outlaw leader could fire at the banker, but Middaugh was excited and his bullets went wild, while the single shot sent from the outlaw's gun passed through the banker's brain and he died instantly.

The shooting attracted the attention of a party of hunters who reached the Irma from the opposite side of the building and as these rushed round the corner of the hotel they took in the whole situation and opened fire on the outlaws' horses.

But the outlaws from the building rushed out and under cover of each other's fire, mounted their horses and rode down the street firing in all directions and escaping into the prairies and from thence to the mountains, seemingly without a scratch.

COL. CODY'S BLOOD UP.

Old Scout Expects to Run the Murderers to Earth.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—A special to the Times from Omaha says:

William F. Cody's private car, filled with Cody's English friends and Indian scouts, guides and Colonel Cody himself, went west tonight on the Burlington flyer. Excitement was at fever heat over the man hunt which the party will have at Cody instead of the bear hunts expected. Colonel Cody will take the trail himself as

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