

THAW MURDER TRIAL.

Wife of Prisoner Tells of White's Persecution of Her After Her Betrayal.

New York, Feb. 9.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw today was again the central figure at her husband's trial yesterday. She was through the third day of her direct examination unfinished—when the usual week-end adjournment until Monday morning was taken.

Picking up the threads of her life's story where she had dropped them the evening before, the girl wife of the defendant—always, she felt, telling the story just as she had related it to Harry Thaw from time to time—brought the narrative down to her wedding in Pittsburgh, on April 4, 1905, and their return to New York following a honeymoon trip in the west. She declared that she had called to her on the street once after this and that on another occasion when she passed him in a cab she noticed his cab turn around and follow her in the direction of a doctor's office where she was going to have her throat treated.

Mrs. Thaw had taken up the story at the time of her trip from Europe in October, 1903, following her refusal of Thaw's offer of marriage on the grounds which she related Thursday. On Monday she may be called upon to finish the relation of the events, which, it is claimed, brought on the explosive impulse in the diseased brain of the defendant and caused the killing of Stanford White.

District Attorney Jerome, who had throughout silently listened to the young wife's statements, sent a thrill of excitement through the court room in the day by jumping to his feet and vigorously protesting against "this defamation of the dead."

"Is there no limit," he exclaimed, "to the aspersions that are to be cast upon this man? Your honor knows I cannot, under the law, withdraw any statement; this witness might make against the memory of Stanford White."

In tones bitterly sarcastic, Mr. Jerome spoke of "this tattle of the tenderloin" and declared that the court had the right to limit such testimony "until comfort and decency has been added here to show that this man is, or was, of unsound mind. We don't know whether this defendant ever was insane," he concluded.

The question which called out the vehement protest from the district attorney was whether or not Harry Thaw had at any time told her about "other girls who had met a fate similar to yours at the hands of this man."

"What man?" snapped Mr. Jerome. "Stanford White," replied Mrs. Delmas with the calmness of voice and manner characteristic of him; and then he added still in the same low tone, "Who else?"

Justice Fitzgerald held that the district attorney's suggestion was a good one and he thought the defense should lay broader foundation to show insanity before proceeding along the lines suggested by Mr. Delmas question.

"We will proceed to do so as soon as possible," announced the attorney.

Mrs. Thaw declared today that Stanford White, during the year which followed her experience in the room of the mirrored walls, repeatedly sought to have her visit him alone.

"I told Harry," she said, "that Mr. White had begged me to go with him and scolded, and done everything he could to make me come to see him alone. I refused and he told me I was cruel and that I was as cold as a fish and a human being. I told Mr. White 'I didn't care to trust him.'"

After her return from Europe and during the months she would not see Harry Thaw "because of the dreadful things Mr. White and his friends told me about him," she declared Thaw accused her of improper relations with the architect.

"I told him it was a lie that I had not," she testified, with an emphatic show of feeling.

The defence had Mrs. Thaw tell of another incident which has been cited in her life—her acquaintance with "Jack" Barrymore, the actor. Mr. Barrymore was in the court one day during the early part of the trial, at the instance of the district attorney it was said. Mr. Delmas asked Mrs. Thaw today to tell what she had told Mr. Thaw of her acquaintance with the actor.

She said she had first met Barrymore at a party given by Stanford White, the year following her introduction to the architect.

"I thought him very nice," she frankly said today, "and one day at Mr. White's studio he said, 'Evelyn, will you marry me?' I said, 'I don't know.' He asked me a second time and again I said 'I don't know,' and everybody laughed. Mr. White told me I would be very foolish to marry Mr. Barrymore and my mother said so too, and we all quarrelled and the upshot of the whole thing was that Mr. White said I ought to be sent away to school, and I was, to New Jersey."

After leading the witness to tell in chronological order, of the incidents of her wedding with Thaw in Pittsburgh, Mr. Delmas asked her if she had seen Stanford White after her return to New York from the honeymoon trip.

"I passed Stanford White one day on Fifth avenue. I was in a cab and he saw me and I heard him say: 'Evelyn,' just like that, and Mrs. Thaw raised her voice as if to call someone."

"I went back to our hotel and told Harry and he said: 'That dirty blackguard. He had no right to

BABY'S HAIR.

How to Make It Curl When It Is Inclined to Be Straight.

Straight hair is certainly not becoming to small children, however pretty the color may be, and mamma and nurse may be excused if they resort to fair means so as to induce a natural curl in babyhood.

It has often been noticed that where a little care has been taken to foster an inclination toward wavy hair in earliest youth this has resulted in a becoming growth in later years, and by means of brushing and washing the head in the correct fashion much may be done to encourage a tendency to curl when the child is young.

A baby's hair should always be brushed upward instead of downward, and as each lock is treated it should be given a little twist with the finger, this operation having a particularly good and lasting effect when the hair is damp. Persevered in daily, this will be found to work wonders, even in cases where the natural growth was perfectly straight, although it must be noted that for the first week or two before the hair has become accustomed to the upward trend the effect is hardly pleasing.

One of the best shampoos for a child's hair, especially when long and thick, consists of a well beaten egg made into a froth with hot water and rubbed into the roots of the hair. Borax and ammonia, especially the latter, should be sparingly used, ammonia in particular being inclined to damage the color and shimmer of fair hair, while it frequently causes it to become brittle and split at the ends.

NEGLECTED COLDS THREATEN LIFE.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Don't trifle with a cold," is advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Proper food, good ventilation, and warm clothing are the proper safeguards against colds. If they are maintained through the changeable weather of autumn, winter and spring, the chances of a surprise from ordinary colds will be slight. But the ordinary light cold will become severe if neglected, and a well established ripe cold is to the germs of diphtheria what honey is to the bee. The greatest menace to child life at this season of the year is the neglected cold. Whether it is a child or adult, the cold slighted, the severe pneumonia, the result that can be adopted is to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is safe and sure. The great popularity and immense sale of this preparation has been attained by its remarkable cures of this ailment. A cold never results in pneumonia when it is given. For sale by all dealers.

MAKING SHOES.

An Industry That Illustrates the Spirit of Specialization.

No other industry displays so forcibly the modern spirit of specialization and organization as the shoe business. The last sixty years have witnessed a casting loose from former methods, with the evolution of marvelous labor saving machinery and the perfection of thoroughly organized business systems.

Thus the reader may experience a shock of surprise in learning that that crude and primitive article, the shoe peg, is still in use. Peg mills are scattered throughout the hardwood belt of the northeastern United States. Three small mills in northern New Hampshire annually convert some 3,500 cords of birch wood into 170,000 bushels of pegs.

The white and yellow birch, the only species used, is delivered at the mills in cord wood form. The sticks are peeled of their bark and then sawed transversely into sections of a thickness equal to the length of the pegs to be. From the saws these disks are carried by endless chains to a workman who operates a swiftly revolving bur that gouges out the small knots and other imperfections of the wood. Then the pieces pass between a pair of heavy roller presses, which score the wood in closely parallel lines. Another pair scores at right angles to the first. The tiny interstices between the checked lines will be the points of the pegs.

The splitting machine has the next turn. The essential features of this device are a striated cylinder, which catches in the scorings and thus feeds the disks into the machine, and a long horizontal knife which jigs up and down with lightninglike rapidity, hitting the scored lines with unerring accuracy as the disks are shoved along beneath it. It requires two such machines to complete the work, the first splitting the wood into narrow ribbons and the second cutting in the other direction into the single pegs.

The continuous stream of pegs which issue from the machine passes under the sharp scrutiny of women, who deftly cull out the dark colored heart wood and turn the good pegs aside upon an endless chain to carry them through the finishing processes.

Mistook His Destination.

An editor of a western exchange recently began worrying about how he would get his shirt on over his wings after reaching paradise. An envious contemporary sarcastically observed that his difficulty would likely be in

Stop the Pain but Destroy the Stomach.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Von Stan's Pileapple Tablets are a purely vegetable pepsin preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs, 60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold at Central Pharmacy, A. J. Ryan, 10.

MOTHERS, HERE IT IS!

A friend and comforter, an unceasing aid in every house for the hundred and one ailments that do turn up. Nervine is too valuable to be without. If some thing eaten causes trouble, if it's cramps, indigestion or headache, Nervine cures. For cold on the chest, aching limbs or lame back rub on Nervine and get ease at once. As a family safeguard nothing is known to excel Polson's Nervine. Get the large 25c. bottle from your dealer.



A PRETTY BLOUSE JACKET.

It often happens that one wishes to make her coat at home and no better model can be found for the purpose than the one shown. While being exceedingly smart and general in becoming, it may be developed in a variety of ways. For velvet, plush or imitation fur the coat is just the thing, being closed in double breasted style or left open with revers rolling to the belt. The pelum is necessary according to this season's styles but is of excellent shape and ends neatly at either side of the front. The trimming straps extending over the shoulders need not be unless desired while the sleeves may be in full or shorter length. Broadcloth, cheviot or another of the coatings may serve for the model. The medium size calls for 2 yards of 54-inch material. 7805—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

To the Fredericton Herald:

Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name.....

No.....

To.....

No.....

Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....

CAUTION.—Be careful to send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure your neck with mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

You can not make sweet butter in a mil, unclear churn. The stomach serves as a churn in which to agitate, ork up and disintegrate our food as it is being digested. If it is weak, it cannot do this and the result will be opid, sluggish liver and bad, impure blood.

The ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are just such a best serve to correct and cure all such derangements. It is made up without a drop of alcohol in its composition; chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol. Now this glycerine is of itself a valuable medicine, instead of a deleterious agent like alcohol, especially in the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, and the various forms of indigestion.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of it: "In dyspepsia, it serves an excellent purpose. It is one of the best manufactured products of the recent time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs."

Cruelty to Goldfish.

It may not be generally known that there is cruelty in the keeping of goldfish. Half of such captives die from sheer want of rest. As fish have eyes so formed that they cannot endure the light, in a glass vessel they are in an entirely wrong place, as is evident from the way in which they dash about and go around and around until fairly worn out.

SHAKE HANDS WITH ASTHMA.

Awfully distressing is asthma. But worse if possible when combined with Bronchitis. Relieved quicker by Catarrhoid than anything else—cured so thoroughly by "Catarrhoid" that it doesn't return. Catarrhoid's healing vapor is breathed right into the lungs, destroying the cause of Asthma and succeeds in the most chronic cases. Try it. Two sizes, 25c. and \$1.00 at all dealers.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock noon of the 14th day of February, 1907, for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of

the Commissioners, for the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway, viz:—

(1) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the City of Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 50 miles.

(2) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners about eight miles west of Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly to the boundary between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, a distance of about 62 miles.

(3) District "B."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the Quebec Bridge, easterly for a distance of about 150 miles.

(4) District "B."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners about 150 miles west of the Quebec Bridge westerly to a point known as Weymontachene, a distance of about 45 miles.

(5) Districts "C" and "D."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners about eight miles west of the Abitibi River crossing easterly for a distance of about 150 miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners at Ottawa; also in the offices of the District Engineers concerned, viz:—Guy C. Dunn, N. St. John, N. B.; A. E. Doucet, Quebec, P. Q.; and S. R. Poulin, North Bay, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate, and on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners. A separate tender must be submitted for each section.

Tenders shall not be in any way entitled to rely upon the classification or any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioners, and before submitting any tender, bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles, drawings and specifications, and read and understand the conditions, and inform themselves as to the quantity and quality of materials, and character of workmanship required; and are understood to accept and agree to be bound by the terms and conditions contained in the form of contract, specification, etc., annexed to the form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as follows:—

For Section No. 1, District "A," \$75,000.

For Section No. 2, District "A," \$90,000.

For Section No. 3, District "B," \$225,000.

For Section No. 4, District "B," \$75,000.

For Section No. 5, Districts "C" and "D," \$225,000.

Any person whose tender is accepted shall, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, furnish such additional approved security as may be required by the Commissioners; sign the contract, specifications and other documents required to be signed by the said Commissioners; and, in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute a contract with the said Commissioners, and to furnish the additional approved security within ten days after the acceptance of the tender, the said cheque shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure, and all contract rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited. The cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada as part of the security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

Attention is called to the following clauses in the form of contract:—

"All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final."

"This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labour, and which are or shall be applicable to such works." (The schedule of Minimum wages determined upon by said Department will form part of the contract.)

"The contractor shall, in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufactured or produced in Canada, provided the same can be obtained as cheaply and upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price."

"The contractor shall conform to the fire regulations adopted by the Commissioners; and also to the laws and regulations respecting fires in the different Provinces wherein the work is being performed."

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Jan. 5th, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid for it. Jan. 11,—d61.

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OTTAWA, Ont.
Architectural Competition for Departmental and Justice Buildings.

Competitive drawings are invited for Departmental and Justice Buildings to be erected for the Dominion Government at Ottawa, Ont. The author of the best design will be awarded a premium of \$8,000 the second best \$4,000, the third best \$1,000 and the fourth best \$1,000. Drawings will be received not later than April 15th, 1907, and are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. This competition is open to Canadian architects who have been resident in Canada for one year or more. Conditions of competition stating requirements of buildings and maps showing site, etc., may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 12, 1906.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from this Department. Dec. 18—d31.

DENTISTRY.

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THE HERALD OFFICE

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