

Daily Eagle

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Crawford Grand, E. L. Hartling, Manager. Friday, Dec. 8

Miss St. George Hussey (As the Widow) In the Boaring Three-Act Farce Comedy, THE

Widow Wiggles Surrounded by a Carefully Selected Company. Two and one-half hours of hilarity, music, singing and dancing.

Crawford Grand, E. L. Hartling, Manager. SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, Engagement of

Mr. Walter Walker. "Remember the Name." Assisted by Miss Mildred St. Pierre and a Sterling Company of Players.

"The Nominee." "A Laugh in Every Line." As Produced for 29 Nights in New York and London by Nat Goodwin.

Crawford Grand, E. L. Hartling, Manager. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Jefferson Comedy Co., Presenting

Rip Van Winkle... Introducing Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., and an excellent company.

GERMAN SONG RECITAL. Given by Robert A. Smith, tenor; Nello H. Smith, soprano.

At Reformed Church Friday, Dec. 8. At 8 o'clock p. m. 505 S. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Xmas Photos... Cabinet \$2 to \$8 per Dozen. We have employed Mr. Ernst Lubbers, who will assist us in the operating room.

Baldwin, Photo, 118 East Douglas. Exchange Stables. Exchange stables at Orlando and Stillwater.

SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY. The latest in artistic Picture Frames at Martin's Art Store.

WRITING OF MOLINEUX

Is in the Hands of the Expert Witnesses.

GOFF ROASTS MR. WEEKS State's Attorney's Opening Address Reproduced.

New York, Dec. 7.—During today's proceedings in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, was subjected to a long and severe examination by Mr. Weeks, counsel for the defense.

Mr. Weeks asked Mr. Molineux to identify the handwriting of the defendant in the Harpster letter to Frederick Stearns & Co., signed "H. Cornish," as the same as the handwriting which Molineux had written at Kinsley's dictation.

The letter was read to the jury in part as follows: "Mr. A. Harpster has applied to me for a position. He did not refer me to you, but I asked you for information concerning him."

"If it is apparent," the Recorder answered, "that the circumstances of the one crime are relative to the other, they are admissible. In the prosecution of a case of this kind, the District Attorney must proceed step by step."

"The killing of Barnet," he said, "is another crime." "If it is apparent," the Recorder answered, "that the circumstances of the one crime are relative to the other, they are admissible."

"I am enclosing myself," resumed Molineux, "because I have promised to find a man who hated Barnet. If he does not fit Mr. Weeks' client, I am the one to suffer."

"This crime," said he, "was perpetrated in December, 1898, about a year ago, and every intervening stage of the proceedings has been marked by the same care and deliberation."

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make it case out of the stitches which the criminal has dropped. "We have, then, a man whose mind, at least, was in Newark, who was a chemist or color maker, who knew the bottle holder could be had at Harpster's, whose handwriting was like that in the address of the package. And then the old maxim of Roman law—'qui prolixi'—Who was to profit? Look for a man answering all these points of description and who had a reason for killing Cornish. Not a blaring, glaring hatred, which is seen in all men, but a steady, continuous fire. This poisoner dropped many stitches. This case, which was once a mystery, has become the simplest that I ever saw."

"The doctors who were called to attend Cornish when he had swallowed this poison knew that he had taken cyanide of mercury, because another man who had lived in the club, and whom they had attended, had taken the same thing, and died from it, and his name was H. C. Barnet."

"Barnet lived at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 50 Fifth Avenue, New York, and was a member of the club. He was a chemist or color maker, who knew the bottle holder could be had at Harpster's, whose handwriting was like that in the address of the package. And then the old maxim of Roman law—'qui prolixi'—Who was to profit? Look for a man answering all these points of description and who had a reason for killing Cornish. Not a blaring, glaring hatred, which is seen in all men, but a steady, continuous fire. This poisoner dropped many stitches. This case, which was once a mystery, has become the simplest that I ever saw."

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ROYAL BAKING-POWDER

The Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

remedies, for dead men tell no tales." Mr. Osborne paused before making his next point, which, by the solemnity and emphasis he gave to it, he evidently regarded as the strongest link in the chain about the defendant.

"This poisoner, whoever he may be, wrote a letter to the Marston Remedy Company. He signed the name of H. C. Barnet. He enclosed \$5 with the diagnostic blank forwarded to the Marston Company. This person described himself. He gave something of his history. The man who committed this double crime here identified himself beyond all doubt. See, gentlemen, the last entry. I am increasing my difficulties. I am adding detail to the description of the murderer. He must now fit the additional description. If he is innocent he will not protest. If he is guilty he will protest against this new description."

"I object to these statements about innocence or guilt. They have no relevancy to the question at hand," Mr. Goff. "The jury," interposed Recorder Goff, "will regard no statements made by the District Attorney which is not borne out afterward by the testimony."

Mr. Weeks continued to object. "Take your seat," mildly said the Recorder. Mr. Weeks did not sit down. He continued protesting.

"If you do not sit down," said Recorder Goff, "you stand at his counsel's necessity of compelling you to obey me." Mr. Weeks sat down reluctantly, saying: "We except to Your Honor's ruling."

"According to this description, furnished by the murderer himself," continued Mr. Osborne, "what sort of man must I now look for? I must find a man who was thirty-one years of age, for so many years ago," said Mr. Osborne, "now look at the difficulty of my new position. I must find this man, and he must not answer a part, but the whole of my description of him. I have built in great detail. At all points this man must answer."

"But again I must find a man who was able to mail letters at the General Post Office by 5 o'clock in the afternoon," Mr. Osborne said that Harpster had not gone into an analysis of handwriting. He would now illustrate by a blackboard the unconscious characteristics in the handwriting of the man who had written the Harpster letter, the Cornish and the Harpster letters.

A court officer brought out a blackboard and began to place it on an easel in front of the witness stand. Mr. Weeks jumped to his feet. He said: "Your Honor, I object at this time to any such demonstration in advance of placing the exhibits in evidence."

The Recorder sustained the objection, and the blackboard was taken away. "I shall have to do the best I can. I shall mail letters in the air. I want to say one thing before I enter the question of handwriting. It is this: even if Cornish and Stearns and carried on a long correspondence about Harpster, but the poisoner did not know that."

"That boiled no good to Harpster. Why? Harpster, as collector for Stearns, had been discharged. He was employed now as a collector for Halliwell & Co.

"Who was Harpster? An employe in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. When you know, when Harpster and Cornish were there together. Who was the man who knew that? A man who had been there at the same time.

"Barnet, a club man, handsome, a favorite with the ladies; Cornish, rugged, but honest, an athletic director; Harpster, a brawny collector. These men whose lives and social affiliations were as different as they could be. There was only one link which bound them together—the Knickerbocker Athletic Club."

"I care not," he said, "whether Barnet died or not, for the purpose of my argument. His poisoning by cyanide of mercury showed that the guilty person intended to dispose of Cornish and Barnet in the same manner."

"On the very day that the bottle holder was used at Harpster's store, in Newark, a letter box was wired in the name of H. C. Cornish at No. 129 Broadway, and letters were written to other patent medicine firms.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I ask you, in whose name were these other letters written? You know already. I do not have to tell you. It was Henry C. Barnet."

Mr. Osborne told how numerous letters were sent to various remedy concerns, directing that the answers be sent to Heckman's place, on Forty-second street. He said the State would show that these letters were not signed by Barnet himself, but by another.

"Why do I say that the Harpster and the Cornish letters were all written by the same hand? You know, gentlemen. First, the use of the name of the writer's enemy second, writing for remedies; third, writing for Cuticura; fourth, the use of the United States mails. These same elements appear in each of the sets of letters. The same mind must have conceived the plan of writing both. Why did he use the names of his enemies? That is told in the death of the man. Barnet could not rise from his grave and say, 'I did not send for the

remedies, for dead men tell no tales." Mr. Osborne paused before making his next point, which, by the solemnity and emphasis he gave to it, he evidently regarded as the strongest link in the chain about the defendant.

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eral charges of the bill, tomorrow will submit a resolution asking that the rules be reported for the immediate consideration of this measure. The terms of this special rule are partially agreed upon and provide that the debate will begin next Monday, with a final vote at the close of the week. The unanimous approval given to the bill came after two hours of discussion and the adoption of two amendments approved by the framers of the bill. The main amendment was proposed by the framers of the bill to clear up some ambiguity of the present rule. It is to be a new section, number 9, and is as follows:

"Section 9.—That section 19 of an act approved July 12, 1882, entitled 'An Act to Enable National Banking Associations to Extend Their Corporate Existence,' be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 19.—That upon a deposit of bonds as described in sections 510 and 512 of the revised statutes, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersealed, as provided by law, not exceeding the par value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any association exceed the amount at such time paid in of its capital stock; and the provisions of sections 511 and 512 of the revised statutes are hereby repealed."

Another amendment is section 4 of the bill, inserting the word 'redemption' before 'fund,' to make more plain where redeemed notes and certificates are to be held.

Mr. Warren (Ill) offered an amendment relating to that feature known as the 'impounding of the gold,' but he was satisfied from explanation given that the amendment was not essential, and it was withdrawn. There were some other suggestions and tentative amendments, but none of them were pressed, and a resolution of approval was then unanimously adopted. Mr. Overstreet and his associates who framed the bill were warmly congratulated on having been able to accomplish such complete unanimity and approval, which is regarded as giving assurance that the bill will be passed before the Christmas recess.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, chairman of the Indianapolis monetary commission, speaking today of the financial bill before congress, said: "The bills prepared by the Republicans of the senate finance committee and by the caucus committee of the Republicans of the house have so much that is comprehensive of the needs for eliminating all doubts as to gold being the standard and unit of value of our monetary system, that it is wise to encourage the passage of these bills by the respective houses and remove all suggestions for additions or changes until the conferees of the two houses take up the subject. The bills are splendid expressions of the purpose to fulfill the pledge for gold standard legislation and should greatly encourage the people to believe that all proper revision of our monetary laws is possible of accomplishment. Both bills contain provisions for the gold reserves and their maintenance. The gold reserve provided by the senate is ample for maintaining the interchangeability of all government monies and the change in denominations of paper currencies are safe and important aids to its feasible and entire accomplishment. If such full interchangeability can be concluded it would perfect the establishment of a gold standard beyond risk of change except by the deliberate action of the law-making branch of the government."

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