

RESUMED

Is the Discussion of the Filipino Question.

MENERY AND STEWART

Would Handle the Brown Man Very Gingerly.

HOUSE IN DISAGREEMENT

To the Senate's Finance Amendments and Conference are Named—Civil Service and Pensions.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Consideration of the financial measure having been concluded, discussion of the Philippines question was resumed in the senate today. Mr. McHenry (Dem., La.) strongly opposed the permanent acquisition of the islands and believed the United States ought to relinquish them as soon as the authority of this country had been asserted. Mr. Stewart took a pronounced position in favor of the admission of the products of any of the island possessions of the United States free of duty. The bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii was read, but beyond that formality nothing was done with it. It was decided that when the senate adjourned today, it be until Monday next.

When Mr. Bacon's resolution declaring the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands was laid before the senate, Mr. McHenry (Dem., La.) addressed the senate thereon, in accordance with previous notice. Mr. McHenry said the question was a difficult one and some alone could solve it. The Philippines, he said, had no conception of liberty guided by law. Order established one day on the islands would be succeeded the next by disorder and anarchy. He deprecated the acquisition of lands whose productions in the very nature of things were similar to our own products. The cotton, he said, and rice as fine as grown in any part of the south could be produced. These products would be brought to this country in competition with those grown here. The growth of cotton in Luzon by the cheap and degraded labor to be had there would interfere with the establishment of cotton mills in the south and New England. He declared it would have been well if Admiral Dewey had sailed away from Manila after his famous victory and left the Philippines and Spaniards to fight out their differences.

"It is the duty of this government, now that we are established on these islands," said Mr. McHenry, "to assert its authority over the Philippines. I believe we ought to vote all the money, men and ships necessary to put down those who dispute the authority of this country. I am opposed to expansion and do not think we ought to have disturbed those people in the place where God made and placed them. My belief is that God himself will solve the problem, by destroying the inferior races."

He said, had been the result in Hawaii, where through disease and other causes the population had dwindled to barely 50,000. He declared that while a few adventures might thrive in the Philippines, with machinery and cheap labor the products of those islands would drive those of our own country from the markets and ruin the farmers of the United States. The sums we are expending would easily reclaim the arid lands of the west and the new useless lands of the Mississippi valley. Through our possession of the Philippines Mr. McHenry felt sure foreign complications would result with France, Austria, Germany and Russia, and we would be forced to seek an alliance with our kinsmen the British across the sea.

In the course of his remarks he adverted to the troops in Kentucky, where, he said, an army had been employed to prevent the lawful sessions of the legislature. The people of that country, he thought, had enough to attend to without seeking troubles abroad.

"I am not willing," he said, "that the Philippines, or any part of them, should become the property of the United States and I am unalterably opposed to their inhabitants becoming citizens of this country."

Mr. McHenry complimented the efforts of the president to establish civil government on the islands. He said in conclusion that he would regard it as extremely fortunate for the islands to be considered a part of the United States, for if the constitution and laws of this country were extended over them the inhabitants would become citizens of the United States and we would have repeated the troubles from which the country had suffered by the entrenchment of the negroes.

Mr. Stewart followed Mr. McHenry with a speech in which he discussed what disposition should be made by congress, not only of the Philippines, but also of the other island possessions of the United States. He said in part:

"The suggestion that the acquisition of territory is imperialism is refuted by the fact that neither Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, nor any of their associates, are regarded as imperialists. The imperialists they advocated were heroes for patriotic, liberty-loving, self-respecting citizens, whose loyalty to the government of the United States is unimpaired by the people of any of the thirteen original states."

"If to assist the people of the Philippines to establish local self-government after the plan adopted by Jefferson, is imperialism, then Jefferson was the pioneer imperialist of the United States. The Philippines will never be dependent colonies. They will be allowed to conduct their own affairs with the assistance of such officers as it may be necessary to appoint to aid them in establishing local self-government."

"No one pretends that the Philippines are fit for statehood, but I repudiate the suggestion that they are not fit for just such government as Jefferson extended to

the Louisiana purchase and Monroe to the acquisition of Florida. There may not be enough Americans in that country to organize a state government without congressional executive action, as in the case of California. But if the same congressional and executive care that was extended to all other acquisitions of territory except California are extended to the Philippines they will progress.

"The president has acted wisely in selecting an eminent jurist in the prime of life to assist the natives of the islands in establishing local self-government after the models which our country so abundantly furnished."

"We want very little legislation for the Philippines. We want their leaders to come here and see how we govern ourselves, to enable them to do likewise. The absurd charge that there is any intention on the part of the administration, or the Republican or the Democratic party, to govern the Philippines or any other territory which we have acquired or may acquire as colonies by the strong arm of the military power, is entirely without foundation."

"I am aware of the suggestion of an impost duty upon the products of Puerto Rico, which, of course, would be one of the worst forms of colonial policy. This suggestion is pregnant with evil, and if carried out would furnish substantial ground work for the charge of imperialism. It would be like the expectations which imperial Rome made upon her conquered provinces, and it might furnish a parallel, to some extent, of the imperial policy of monarchical countries in recent times. I am glad the president of the United States has not made that mistake. On the contrary his last annual message says: 'Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.'"

"The recommendation of the secretary of war, contained in his last annual report, described in forceful language the injustice of erecting a tariff barrier against the products of Puerto Rico. The colonial policy of greed, with discriminating duties against the products of our own territory, would breed dissatisfaction and discord. It might lead to militarism. It might require a large army to maintain order and force the people of the colonies to submit to such unjust and discriminating policy. It might do more. It might involve vast expenditures to maintain armies of occupation, which would be dangerous to the safety of the republic. If we treat Puerto Rico as we treat Louisiana, Florida and California, the people of that island will learn to love the American flag, and will soon be loyal Americans instead of a sulen and discontented people, suffering from discriminating laws."

"The discussion of the constitutional power of congress in connection with these islands is unprofitable. There is no doubt that congress has power to rob the islands and the people of that island would be miserable than they were under the horrible system of Spanish extortion, which we undertook to abolish. There is no doubt that the people of the United States could amend the constitution and re-establish slavery if they were wicked enough to do so. It would be just as profitable to discriminate against the people of the islands by unequal revenue laws or any other form of extortion which greed may suggest."

"The country has a right to know that imperialism is a fallacious idea. It is intended. What mistakes may have been made in dealing with the Philippines or in failing to fully acquaint them with the policy of our government, the president's message recommending equal laws for Puerto Rico, and the appointment of Judge Taft to commence the work of instructing and aiding the Philippines to establish and maintain local self-government, indicate very clearly that the president has no intention of departing from the teaching of the fathers, or of establishing an empire on the ruins of the republic."

The reading of the senate bill to provide a government for the island of Hawaii was then begun.

The disagreement of the house to the senate amendments to the financial bill was reported and Senators Aldrich, Allison and Jones of Arkansas were appointed conferees.

The appointment of Mr. McMillin (Mich.) as a member of the committee on celebration of the establishment of the District of Columbia was announced. The senate then, at 2:30 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

The Republican caucus of the senate today discussed the order of business in the senate, defining the order of the bill providing a government for Puerto Rico, next after the disposal of the Hawaiian bill. Attention was called to the resolution for seating Senator Quay, but no action was taken upon it, the suggestion being that it be taken up at any time. It was also decided to have Republicans succeed Democrats in a number of appointments in the senate.

The Democratic senators were in caucus some time this afternoon discussing the general lines to be pursued in opposing the policy of the Republicans regarding the island possessions of the United States and legislation in regard to them. The discussion was general in character and further than the determination to continue opposition nothing definite was decided. The committee appointed at the last caucus was directed to confer with the Democrats of the house with a view to unity of action. A committee was appointed to confer with the Republican convention on the subject of the senate patronage.

CRACKS ITS ANNUAL JOKELET

Then the House Falls to Quarrelling About Pension Matters.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The house today indulged in its annual joke by striking from the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill all provision for the civil service commission. This action is taken each year in committee of the whole, where the members do not go on record, and the provision is then invariably restored when the bill gets back in the house, where members have to respond to their names upon a roll call. The vote today to strike out was 2 to 3. Tomorrow the house will reverse this action as usual on an aye and no vote. Most of the time of the house today beyond that occupied in the discussion of the civil service law was devoted to attacks upon the speech made by Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.) on Wednesday in which he furnished some figures of the pension office showing the number of applications

GENERAL FRENCH ENTERS KIMBERLEY

Cronje Supposed to be in Full Retreat Before the Victorious Hosts of Great Britain.

BOER RESISTANCE VERY FEEBLE

Almost Suspiciously So, as if It Were a Boer Plan to Lead the British in Pursuit While Other Boers Cut Their Communications in the Rear and Then Bag Kimberley Plus Roberts.

HOW IT FARES WITH LADYSMITH

Story of the Associated Press Correspondent, Who Succeeds in Getting Out to Durban—Intimations That Something Uncommonly Important is on Foot in Natal—Evacuation of Rensburg, With Severe British Losses, Forced by the Boers in Their Campaign to Cut Roberts' Line.

London, Feb. 17 (4:45 a. m.).—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. General French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retiring enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition. Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport, probably the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 20,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railroad from Modder river to Kimberley and rejoin the latter. General French lost a few men only in action but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided.

Lord Roberts has wrought a genuine preliminary success and the impression is that he has done enough for the present and will need to prepare for another strike. All over England tonight there has been evidence of public joy. In every theatre and public meeting, around the railway stations and in the streets there have been expressions of gladness and jubilation over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delany and Gohler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the Central railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

In the lobbies of the house last night it was rumored that General Buller had again crossed the Tugela. A special dispatch dated two days back and just transmitted from Chieveley says that an important move was then pending there, although contrary indications are found in the fact that the Boers have been temporarily disbanded and the further that their traction engineers are arriving at Durban from the front to be sent to Lord Roberts. More artillery is being sent to Lord Roberts from Cape Town.

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Weimar, dated Tuesday at midnight: "Word has been received here that General French arrived at Kimberley today and dined at the club this evening."

LORD ROBERTS' DISPATCHES

London, Feb. 16.—The war office makes public a dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, saying:

"Jacobabad, Feb. 15.—The following from General French was received this morning: 'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexanderfontein to Oliphantsfontein, and am going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about 25 of all ranks, wounded. Kimberley cheerful and well.'"

General Roberts also telegraphs as follows:

"Jacobabad, Feb. 15.—I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. General French is securing the country north of Kimberley. One of General Kelly-Kenny's brigade of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving towards Bloemfontein."

(11:35 p. m.)—The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts: "Jacobabad, Feb. 16, 7:45 p. m.—Much gratified on arrival here to find admirable hospital arrangements made by the German ambulance corps under Drs. Kaestner and Hildebrandt, who, with their staffs, have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded, as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December. Some were brought in yesterday."

(8:30 p. m.)—The following dispatch from General Roberts fills the gaps in the earlier dispatches:

"Modder River, Feb. 16.—The Sixth division left Waterfall Drift early yesterday morning and marched here, going on the same evening in Roberts' Drift to hold the crossing of the Modder River

and leave General French free to act. Shortly after arriving here the mounted infantry visited Jacobabad and found it full of women and children, with four of our wounded men, doing well. On the way back the mounted infantry were attacked and nine men were wounded. Colonel Henry and Major Hadfield and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobabad, slightly wounded.

"The cavalry division is moving in a northerly direction and has apparently already reached the pressure of Kimberley, as Kerkewich signals that the enemy has abandoned Alexanderfontein and his passage at Dekal and French has advanced as far as Alexanderfontein with a slight loss and is pushing on the posts, his rear being held by mounted infantry. 'Clements, having been pressed by the Boers, has retired to Arundel, to cover Naaupoort.'"

The war office points out that the word "here" in the above dispatch means somewhat on the Modder River other than the Modder River station.

RELATING FRENCH'S ADVANCE

Riet River, Orange Free State, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—General French, in command of the cavalry division and with a strong force of horse artillery, left Modder River Sunday morning for Rensburg, twelve miles east of Eshin, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to the Riet River, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekal and Waterfall Drifts. After some hours shelling, General French drove the Boers away, and crossed the river. Yesterday (Tuesday) the column continued its march to Klip River, where again a short engagement ensued. General French shelling the Boers vigorously, and forcing a passage. The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five laagers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle, and 2,000 sheep. The rapidity of General French's march, and the overwhelming nature of his force, enabled him, in spite of the difficulties of water transportation, to thoroughly outwit and surprise the Boers. The British casualties were slight.

Colonel Hannay, while on his way to Rensburg, encountered 500 Boers with two guns, holding a kopje commanding the valley leading to the drift. The fighting lasted all day long, and the Boers disappeared during the night. Thirteen men reported missing from Hannay's force are reported. They were captured treacherously during the fight. They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left and the commander of the Boer ammunitions that half a company of the British should be permitted to fetch water from a neighboring farm house. The ambulance then retired and the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water supply. The prisoners included an officer.

General French now holds both the Modder and Riet Rivers between the Boers at Magersfontein and their base at Alexanderfontein. Throughout the march the Free State farms were respected but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects.

BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE.

Wichita, Saturday, February 17, 1900

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; southerly winds

- ### IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY
- 1. Philippines Debate Resumed
 - Kimberley is Relieved
 - Molnoux Receives Sentence
 - 2. El Reno Free Homes Convention
 - Blackwells Two New Colleges
 - 3. Wichita Livestock Markets
 - Review of the Grain Markets
 - Wall Street Stock Circular
 - 3. Bank Deposits Increase \$600,000
 - Refuses Quantrell Raid Scrip
 - 4. Wood Writes to Mrs. Rainey
 - 5. Weekly Review of Trade
 - Washington Denies Alliance

promptly followed, re-occupying their old position in the Taal Beach hills, whence they have been shelling the British cavalry patrols, but in vain. The British guns returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

London, Feb. 17.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Naaupoort, dated February 15, and delayed in transmission: "Very severe fighting occurred on both our flanks near Rensburg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 4,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire regiment on their hill and with desperate determination charged home, only to experience such a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from our men that the enemy's ranks were so saliently must have been considerable. A patrol of the Ironclad Dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers and gallantly cut its way through without losing a man, but a company of New South Wales mounted infantry was unfortunately annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, were captured. The impressive sanguinary conduct with their foes. Colonel Cunningham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. Out of five colonial officers only one returned to camp."

"A strategic and concentric move back to Arundel has been decided upon. Our guns from Colonel Kop have been safely removed, one Maxim being destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Nine wounded officers and 25 men were brought into the Naaupoort field hospital. Our death roll at present is not known."

London, Feb. 17.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Naaupoort telegraphs Wednesday and describing the evacuation of Rensburg, says: "Two companies of the Wiltshire regiment, in withdrawing from Kloof Camp, lost their way and are missing. Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known and they will probably be relieved tonight. The Boer losses around Rensburg Monday are reported extremely heavy. The Boers, on Tuesday, Thursday, Feb. 15.—An official dispatch from Rensburg says that fighting was resumed on Tuesday (February 15) and that the British had slain killed and wounded and lost eighty captured. The federal forces had no casualties during the fight."

London, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourens Marquis, dated February 15, says: "Heavy fighting has occurred at Rensburg (Rambam) in the Free State not far from Hopotown, Cape Colony. The Boers say they held all their positions, the British finally retiring."

London, Feb. 17.—The Times has the following dispatch from Arundel, dated Wednesday: "Two companies of the Wiltshire, that were on outpost duty, failed to join the force before the retirement from Rensburg and their position was not noted on the parade, they were eventually cut off."

London, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Naaupoort, dated Thursday, says nothing of the return of the Wiltshires.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS AT COLENSO

London, Feb. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of February 15, says: "There are indications of a boom in the market at Colenso. I hear that the Boers rely on their entrenchments and barbed wire entanglements along the principal roads to check Lord Roberts' progress towards the north. The roads to Ladysmith are studded with these formidable barriers. A British scouting column blew up the contents of the magazine at Naaupoort, Zululand, and the Boers are in the hands of the Boers. The magazine contained a large supply of dynamite and ammunition."

Head Lager, near Ladysmith, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—The British from Chieveley have been bombarding the Boer forces at Blaauw Krantz, east of Colenso, since yesterday afternoon, the bombardment continuing through the night. The Boers responded with rifle fire. Particulars are lacking. All is quiet around Ladysmith.

ESHOW NEARLY A BOER SEAPORT

London, Feb. 16.—The Morning Leader says: "It was no vain report which told us of a strong Boer column falling into the hands of a British force. The Boer column which had been working up from Eshowe. This place is unpleasantly close to the sea, and if the Boers should get there they would practically have a port; not a big one, but still a port. Even at Chieveley camp the Boers are hoarding General's munitions."

BUT NEVER AMB THE BLACKS

"The statements of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour in the house of commons regarding the arming of natives in this calamitous war. However great the provocation, we should regard arming the natives as a gross mistake. To put a rifle in the hands of a savage is to invite him to commit atrocities. He has no other conception of warfare."

HOW LADYSMITH FARES

London, Feb. 16.—The Associated Press correspondent at Ladysmith, from which place he escaped February 7, and arrived at Durban, February 14, sends the following, written before he left Ladysmith: "Since the first week of the war, the Boers have been bursting in hundreds a few days previously, are now only occupied by grazing cattle. Further away, on the north side of Spring Kop, the Boer laagers can be seen, evidently bigger than before, showing they have no idea of present of retreating from that position. Much disappointment is felt at the non-appearance of General Buller, as from the severity of the fire, every hour was glowing with hope and excitement at the prospect of immediate relief; but that we are at all in the blue, for everyone capable of abandoning a rifle is confident in our ability to hold the town against any force the Boers are capable of putting in the field. Still, the continued diet of horse and mule flesh is getting somewhat monotonous, although the health of the camp, taking everything into consideration, is better than could be expected. Enteric fever and dysentery have abated. The camp fever is not a very serious one, but it is slightly increased. The scarcity of vegetables is very trying to the troops and they are luxuriating beyond the means of the majority. Eggs are 15 shillings a dozen, a small fowl is 15 shillings 6 pence, pumpkins 12 shillings each, a tin of jam 15 shillings 6 pence, a tin of milk 7 shillings 6 pence, box of sardines 2 shillings, tobacco 50 shillings a pound. A case of whiskey was raffled for £16. The Boers are smuggling tobacco into camp through natives. A local factory is turning out excellent horse sausage and another is making marmalade soup, which is appreciated by the troops, who certainly have increased in strength since those were served up."

THE EVACUATION OF RENSBURG

Arundel, Feb. 16 (Wednesday).—General Clements withdrew from Rensburg during the night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel early this morning. The Boers

DEATH

House at Sing Sing Has Molnoux for a Tenant.

SENTENCE TO THE CHAIR

To be Carried Out in the Week of March 26.

HE PROTESTS BITTERLY

Against the Means Used to Secure Conviction—Yellow Journals and Handwriting Experts Heared.

New York, Feb. 15.—Roland B. Molnoux was today sentenced to die in Sing Sing prison during the week of March 25 for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

Mr. Weeks moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence. He read ten grounds for his application for a new trial, basing them chiefly on the legal exceptions taken to the evidence and the rulings of the recorder. As soon as he finished his exceptions Mr. Weeks asked of still another crime with which I am charged, I am absolutely and entirely innocent. All of the witnesses—

"The court—'You are not charged with any other crime.'"

The defendant—"I supposed that I might refer to it, since the district attorney did in his opening and closing argument."

The defendant—"Very well, your honor. All of the evidence produced here does not point in the direction of guilt on my part. I refer especially to the evidence of Miss Miller in regard to the purchase of that silver bottle-holder. She did not sell it to me. Also to the evidence of Mr. Koch, respecting the letter box hired by somebody in the name of Harry Gurnish. It was not hired by me. Also to the evidence given by Mr. Kutnow respecting sample boxes sent around the country by his firm—none of them came to me. Nor did I possess at any time any of the instruments which appear to have been used in this crime, and I never for one moment had a murderous motive. As the theories which the prosecution offers, I do not think it should be convicted upon their suppositions or the guesses they may wish to indulge in. I cannot conceive your honor, how any honest man can believe the testimony of Nicholas Heekman, who convicted me upon an identification which was for sale. Yet how journalists put a price upon my head. It was an invitation to every blackmailer, every perjurer, every rascal, every man without principle but with a price, and to that invitation Mr. Heekman responded. The handwriting experts who have testified against me, your honor, have hands never put pen to paper to address that poison package or to write the disputed letters."

"Your honor will not permit us to make mention of the great injustices which is a matter of history, but experts in handwriting have made mistakes before and they have repeated them here. Your honor, all this is nothing to what is in my heart at present. Above and beyond everything else, I denounce and deplore the action of the district attorney in attempting to vilify and attack the character of the pure and lovely woman who bears my name. It was the act of a blackmailer. I am prepared to bear your sentence. I am not afraid, because I am not guilty."

Recorder Goff's passing sentence re-minded the defendant that his counsel had already presented all the facts to the jury and that the court had but one duty to perform.

Directly after sentence had been pronounced Molnoux was taken back on his way to the Tomb. Almost before he had left the court room Mr. Battle served notice of appeal, upon District Attorney Gardner and upon the chief clerk.

Molnoux was taken to Sing Sing this afternoon by Sheriff O'Neil and a deputy. They rode in the night car, where they were crowded into the car when they heard that Molnoux was there and stood in the hallway to look at him. Molnoux did not seem to care, but his father bitterly rebuked the actions of the passengers.

General Molnoux, when asked today about the fact it was proposed to raise him to deputy assistant he had been on the trial, said, when an inquiry was made regarding his acceptance, "Absolutely, under no circumstances, would I accept such a thing."

Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Roland B. Molnoux is now in a condemned cell in the death house at Sing Sing prison. There having arrived here this afternoon. There was a curious crowd about the station. Molnoux appeared cool and did not seem to notice the crowd. Molnoux was taken all once to the death house, where he took leave of his father, his brother and Lawyer Battle, who had accompanied him from New York. He meditated his wonderful nerve and showed himself such and in parting with his father said, "Good-bye, gentlemen." General Molnoux went up heavily but showed that he was passing through a terrible ordeal.

WHAT THE OLD GENERAL SAYS

Knows He Was Ignorant and Missed Up for His Own Welfare.

New York, Feb. 15.—General Edward Leslie Molnoux, the father of Roland B. Molnoux, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Adams, and today sentenced to death, has issued a statement from his home in Brooklyn to the newspapers of the country to which he says:

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