

DEFENSE OPEN CASE IN THE TRIAL OF ROLAND

Molineux Is Put Upon Stand and Questioned Concern- ing the Poison.

AVERS HE HAD NEVER HAD THE STUFF IN HIS HANDS

On the Day It Was Mailed, He Was Not Near the General Postoffice, at Which It Was Stamped—Tells of Disagreement Between Him and Cornish in Regard to the Management of the Gymnasium of the New York Club.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
New York, Oct. 31.—The defense opened today in the case of Roland B. Molineux, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, the first witness being the accused man.

This marked a departure from the course of Molineux's lawyers at the first trial, when the defense offered no evidence at all.

The crowd which thronged the common court building today was probably the largest ever seen there, and extra policemen were sent from nearby stations to aid in preserving order.

In his opening address, which occupied less than five minutes, former Governor Frank Black declared the accused man innocent of any connection with the crime, and promised to show to the satisfaction of the jury that Molineux never wrote any of the incriminating letters nor the address on the poison package.

When he had finished he called out: "Roland B. Molineux, take the witness stand!"

Molineux on the Stand.

Replying to the first question of his lawyer, Molineux gave his age as 36 years. He said he took a course of chemistry in the Cooper Union. When 16 years old he went to Utah and Mexico. He was co-responsible in a divorce suit and it was thought better that he should leave the city for a while. He returned to New York a year later and got employment in his father's firm, Devoe, Reynolds & Co., painters and colorists.

Subsequently he went to Newark as superintendent of the color factory of Marbis, Herriman & Co. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club for two years, resigning in 1897, when he went to the New York Athletic club. He was a member of the governing board of the Knickerbocker club.

Molineux said he did not approve of Cornish's management of the bath of the gymnasium. He made formal complaint against Cornish because he thought Cornish had spoken disrespectfully about Mr. Webb, president of the New York Athletic club, but the authorities of the Knickerbocker club took no official action on this complaint.

He Spoke to Cornish.

The witness spoke to Cornish directly about the matter once or twice. "Did you speak to Cornish about your feelings?" asked Mr. Black. "He knew I had practically said that if he did not get out of the club, I would."

(Continued on Page Six.)

SIR THOMAS SHOWS A KEEN INTEREST

WILL SPARE NO MONEY IN ORDER TO HAVE SPEEDY CHALLENGER IN THE CUP RACES.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
London, Oct. 31.—Sir Thomas Lipton read with keen interest the Associated Press announcement of the steps taken to build a new defender for the Americas cup and immediately telegraphed his gift to William Fife, the yacht designer. When Sir Thomas went over the names of those comprising the American syndicate he said: "Well this is certainly formidable and it looks like business."

He added jokingly: "The first thing I do today will be to see how my balance stands at the bank."
Regarding the reports that work on the new Shamrock was commenced before the challenge was sent, Sir Thomas said: "I wish to say most emphatically that not a stroke of work was done until the challenge was received in New York. The designs, of course, had been previously drawn up, but the builders only received the order for the yacht's construction the day the New York Yacht club was notified of my intention to try again. Any other course would have been an attempt to take an unfair advantage. I am not in the habit of doing that."

Messrs. Fife and Watson are both likely to go to New York with the challenger.

Redmond Sails for Home.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
New York, Oct. 31.—John E. Redmond, member of parliament, who came over to attend the United Irish league convention in Boston, sailed today on the White Star liner Celtic, accompanied by his wife and son.

Roosevelt Goes on Outing.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Washington, Oct. 31.—The president's party will leave here tonight on an outing of a day or two in Virginia. It is probable that the battlefields of the civil war will be visited.

CAUSED DEATH BY FANATICAL BELIEF

NEW YORK COURT HOLDS CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS FOR MANSLAUGHTER UNDER BOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
New York, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quimby and John C. Lathrop, a Christian Science healer, gave bonds in \$2,000 today for their appearance for trial. They were indicted yesterday at White Plains for manslaughter in the second degree, being charged with having caused the death of Esther Quimby, 7 years of age, by neglecting to provide medical attendance.

SOME OF THE GOOD COIN FROM HELENA

THIS FELLOW IS SAID TO HAVE GOTTEN IN ON THE GREAT NORTHERN TRAIN ROBBERY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
San Angelo, Texas, Oct. 31.—Boone Kilpatrick, a brother of Ben Kilpatrick, who was arrested in St. Louis and sent to the pen for participation in the Great Northern train robbery in 1901, has been arrested at Azona and will be given a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Keating here. He is charged with having passed Helena, Mont., national bank bills here which were stolen during the holdup.

PRESIDENT LOOKS ON WITH INTEREST

CORTEYOU SAYS ROOSEVELT HAS AN EYE ON THE CAMPAIGN AND HOPES FOR SUCCESS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Washington, Oct. 31.—The following brief statement was issued at the White house today:
In answer to inquiries this afternoon regarding the pending campaign, Secretary Cortelyou said: "The president is watching with the keenest interest and the most earnest desire for republican success the various congressional districts and the state canvass in states like New York where governors are to be elected."

FIVE LONG YEARS FOR THE BOODLER

ST. LOUIS JURY DECIDES TO SEND A MEMBER OF THE GANG UP FOR A SUITABLE PERIOD

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
St. Louis, Oct. 31.—Edmund Bersch, a member of the house of delegates, was found guilty of perjury in his testimony before the grand jury as to the \$75,000 boodle fund raised to secure the passage of the suburban franchise bill, and given five years in the pen. The jury debated but a few minutes.

CHANGE IN SCHEDULE MUST DATE FROM NOVEMBER 1

Strike Commissioners So Decide After Having Considered Weighty Matter.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The anthracite strike commission has officially decided that if any change is made in the rate of wages of the men it shall date from tomorrow, November 1.
This announcement was made in the following brief statement given out by Recorder Wright this morning:
"Voted unanimously that if the commission at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations makes any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902."
The recorder stated that this resolution was adopted by the commission in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, and to enable all parties to facilitate their calculations.
The action of the commission in taking this step at this time will save a lot of time. It is believed each side will take a determined stand on the question of when the new rate of wages, if one is made, shall go into effect. The operators in their original proposition to President Roosevelt wanted the commission to fix the date. The miners wanted the prospective new rate to be retroactive and go into effect on the day when the miners returned to work, which was a week ago yesterday, October 23.
What Does Mitchell Think?
President Mitchell, who was here last night, left for Wilkesbarre today before the announcement was made. It is not known here what he thinks of the commission's action.
The program of the commission for today called for an inspection of the Manville colliery at Green Ridge, two miles from this city, and a drive through the nearby territory for the purpose of viewing the habits of the men who toil in the mines. The commissioners expect to complete their inspection of this region this afternoon and go to Wilkesbarre tomorrow morning.
The commissioners left the hotel at 9:20 and drove to the Manville mine, which was inspected at the suggestion of the mine workers' representatives.
The Manville shaft is 460 feet deep. The conditions at this colliery are claimed to be the worst in the Scranton region, the veins averaging less than three feet in thickness and there being barely room enough for miners to stand up. The mine has been in operation 22 years and is built in the old style, that is, the breaker is directly over the shaft instead of being 200 feet away from the mouth of the opening as the law now requires.

DIXON NAILS VICTORY TO G. O. P. BANNER

Republican Nominee For Congress Addresses the Greatest Gathering in the Campaign and Deals Telling Blows to a Disorganized Democracy—Cogent Reasons Why Montana Should Go to the Party Headed by Roosevelt—Comparison of Republican and Democratic Rule and What It Has Done For This State and For the County as a Whole—W. B. Rodgers, of Anaconda, Makes an Able Address on the Issue and Shows How a Vote For the Republican Ticket in Montana Is a Vote For the Republican Administration of the Nation at Large and For Prosperity.

Hon. Joseph M. Dixon received a splendid reception at the Auditorium last night and it was crowded as has not been before in this campaign. Mr. Dixon was at his best and in plain, common language, and in clear short sentences he talked his way into the hearts of the people.

Hon. W. B. Rodgers of Anaconda also spoke and he made a splendid address and advanced the interests of the republican party in the city and state.

Both gentlemen are able and eloquent and it is common talk today that it was the banner meeting and by far the most enthusiastic audience that has yet filled any hall or house in the state. Mr. Dixon proved to the voters of Silver Bow county that he is the man for the place. His presence is commanding and his language is that of a sincere, earnest and capable gentleman.

Former Governor Rickards was chairman, and his introductory speech was a powerful, but brief statement of the republican party.

At the close of Mr. Rodgers' speech, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour the great audience refused to leave the house until Malcolm Gillis, the next state senator from Silver Bow county, came forward and made an address. When Mr. Gillis appeared there were enthusiastic cheers and after he had spoken for a few minutes and announced that he would detain them no longer it was with apparent reluctance that the crowd slowly retired.

Dixon Given an Ovation.

When Mr. Dixon came forward he was given an ovation such as Butte audiences seldom give a speaker. He went into the history of the democratic party in this state, and for many minutes, during which he so closely held the attention of the audience that they did not know the time had gone by, he painted the dark picture of Montana's present condition.

Mr. Dixon said in part:
"For the past three days I have been putting in 18-hour shifts in trying to size up political conditions in Silver Bow and have come to the conclusion that Silver Bow county politics are fearfully and wonderfully made."
"The different brands of democracy here are legion, and it was a positive relief to many of us when a decision of the Montana supreme court was handed down informing us which was the simon-pure article in Silver Bow county."

"I have just returned from campaigning down along the Yellowstone and I found there a funny condition of things. A day or two ahead of my appointments in Eastern Montana I found that Mr. Heinze had preceded us and had been telling to the people of the troubles that so sorely afflict Montana democracy from the standpoint of the Montana Ore Purchasing company; while a day or two behind us came Senator Clark and John M. Evans, telling the troubles of democracy from the point of view of W. A. Clark and his allies."
"It is None of Our Quarrel."
"While the republicans of Montana have neither lot nor part in this great democratic quarrel we do look on with a feeling alike to sympathy at the desperate struggles of the democratic party to save itself from being swallowed raw by these great corporate interests in Silver Bow county. We are in a similar position to that of the man down in St. Louis. It is said that at



Who Will Ably Represent Montana for the Next Two Years in the Lower House of the Federal Congress.

the close of the civil war there was an old union soldier who had been fearfully decimated in one of the bloody battles of the Peninsular campaign in Virginia, who, with his right leg gone at the knee, his left arm amputated at the shoulder, a fearful sabre cut across his face and two fingers of his right hand gone and not being able to earn his living by manual labor, had taken his seat on the sidewalk in St. Louis and was there asking alms of the passerby. When, one day, a man stepped in front of him who from his slouched but and accent of voice proclaimed him a Southerner, he looked at the old veteran a minute and then drew from his pocket a \$20 bill and dropped it in the old man's hand.

"The old soldier from the fullness of his heart, exclaimed, 'Thank you, comrade, thank you!'"

"The other fellow drew back and said: 'Don't comrade me. I fought with Sterling Price, and I want you to distinctly

understand that it's not for the love I have for you but because you are the first blankety blank Yankee I have yet seen that was trimmed up just to suit my taste."

"The republicans of Montana believe that if brothers Clark and Heinze will keep up their present sideshow for about five days longer the democratic party of Montana will be trimmed up about to our taste."

The Great Falls Convention.

After reviewing the action of the Great Falls convention leading up to the nomination of Judge Holloway and himself, he said: "Politics is purely and simply a question of business as applied to governmental affairs. The name of republican or democrat signifies little. The political party which from its past performances and present leadership, promises to give you more markets for your farms and factories and more work, and at better wages, is the political party that we, as

reasonable men; anxious for our own welfare, are going to affiliate with."

"If from your knowledge of past affairs in this country you believe the democratic party promises more of these things to you, then it is your right and duty to vote the democratic ticket. If on the other hand, notwithstanding your former prejudices, away down in your hearts, you honestly believe the policies of the republican party promise more of these things to you, then, gentlemen, it is your duty to vote for the nominees of the republican party."

"I am not going back into ancient history tonight, but I want to recall to your minds one incident that is yet fresh in the minds of every adult person in this hall."

"In 1892—at the close of Harrison's administration, so far as business conditions were concerned, so far as the workingmen of this country working on full time and good wages were concerned, it had at that time struck high twelve.

But men have never yet learned the lesson of letting well enough alone. We always are wanting something better than to the promises of the leaders of the national democracy in the fall elections of that year we voted the republicans out of power and the democratic party in.

And Then the Deluge.

"Within less than three months after the inauguration of that democratic administration you began to see a change in business conditions all over the country. Banks were cracking all over the country from Maine to California, business men were forced into assignments, and in place of the laboring men of the country being employed, thousands of them were tramping the ties to Washington and there demanding that democratic administration bread, and if they couldn't get bread they said they would take soup."

"Samuel Gompers says that during that four years of hell and disaster not less than 3,000 men were without steady employment."

"At the close of that democratic administration, when the leaders of the democracy saw the ruin they had wrought, they said to the people of this country that nothing would again bring peace and prosperity to us except the free coinage of silver. And in the fall elections of that year the voters of Montana again believed what the democratic leaders said, and about four-fifths of them voted for the election of Mr. Bryan for president."

"And when the news came that Bryan was defeated and that William McKinley was elected, the people of Montana, especially in the mining camps of Western Montana, absolutely thought they were ruined. Why, over in the Bitter Root valley a majority of the people honestly thought they would have to pack their blankets and get out of the country."

"But hardly had McKinley taken the oath of office until you saw a change in business conditions. Again you saw the smoke curling from the great stacks in the manufacturing centers of the East. The railroads began to put on more freight crews. The tonnage of the great transcontinental lines was trebled, and within less than six months after the republican party and William McKinley had taken the reins of government peace and prosperity and happiness were again in full swing all over the great republic. And the men of Montana, who had con-

(Continued on Page Three.)

ANACONDA POLICE THINK STEIN IS HOLDUP

[SPECIAL TO INTER MOUNTAIN.]

Anaconda, Oct. 31.—Some of the Anaconda officers are of the opinion that the man who held up the Northern Pacific train at Mulkey canyon one week ago is the same man who, under the name of Frank Stein, was arrested in Anaconda on August 24, last, for vagrancy and given a floater out of town by Justice of the Peace Quane.

Stein, in company with Ed Smith, the man now in jail in Helena charged with holding up a street car on August 4, last, was arrested by Constable Jake Rentz at Mountain View Park for peddling phony jewelry at the Miners' Union picnic. They were tried in Justice Quaine's court and Smith was sentenced to a term in the county jail while Stein was given a floater.

A few days later Detective Jerry Murphy identified Smith as the man wanted in Helena for holding up a street car several weeks before, and he was taken to Helena, where he now is awaiting trial in the district court. Yesterday Smith told some of the Helena officers that he knew the man who held up the train at Mulkey canyon. That it was a fellow he had traveled with last summer and that this same fellow had planned the holdup long ago.

Of course this throws suspicion on the man named Stein, and furthermore the description of the man who held up the train is a fair description of Stein. Constable Rentz, who arrested Smith and Stein last summer, said this morning that Stein was a man about five feet seven in height, looked considerable older than

Smith, had heavy shoulders for a man of his size and walked with a slight stoop.

Smith and Stein were evidently old pals. After Smith had received his county jail sentence and Stein his floater, the latter said to Smith: "If anything turns up unexpectedly I'll get some money and help you out," evidently meaning that if the Helena authorities succeeded in finding him that he, Stein, would by hook or crook get some money and come to Smith's assistance. Without definitely saying anything, they also talked of some matters in the presence of Constable Rentz, which each seemed to understand. This may have or not been the holding up of an N. P. train.

Stein's whereabouts are at the present time unknown to the local officers. He has not been seen in this vicinity since the

day he left town last August. Constable Rentz is positive that he can identify the man should he be found at any time.

He had the appearance of being an extraordinary tough character. At the time he and Smith were first arrested Officer Powers of the local police force happened to be present when Constable Rentz started for the jail with them. The former advised handcuffing them, saying that they were about as tough-looking customers as he had ever seen. This opinion was shared in by all the officers in the city.

Chief of Police Taylor is of the opinion that if Stein could be found it would be a considerable help to the officers working on the Northern Pacific case, for if Smith is sincere in saying he knew who held up the N. P. train, there is but little doubt that he refers to Stein.

CUBA IS REGARDED AS FOREIGN LAND

DECISION OF NEW YORK JUDGE IS INTERPRETED TO MEAN ISLE WAS NEVER AMERICAN.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
New York, Oct. 31.—A decision which was interpreted as signifying that the island of Cuba was a foreign country, as understood by the United States constitution, from the time of the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards up to the establishment of the new republic, has been handed down by Circuit Judge E. J. Ward B. Thomas of Brooklyn.

The judge holds, therefore, that all crimes committed in Cuba during the military rule of the United States on the island, are subject to the courts of the Republic of Cuba. The law department in Washington will receive a copy of the decision, which is the outcome of the case of Jose Assia, a sailor on the ship Poloma, charged with killing John Orlin while the vessel was cruising in the waters about Hayti last July.

Owing to a rebellion in Hayti at the time, there was no established form of law. The Poloma, however, was registered as a Cuban ship, under the military government of Governor General Wood. In addition, the Paloma sailed under the American flag, and her ownership was vested in Americans residing in New York city.

All these things brought up the question whether the Paloma was or ought to be considered an American or Cuban ship and whether the prisoner was subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of Cuba or the United States. The Paloma was regarded as an extension of Cuban soil, thus complicating the matter.

They Are All Safe.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Toronto, Oct. 31.—All the Lake Ontario fishermen reported missing reached Dalhousie safely during the night. The men were caught in a heavy gale and fears were expressed that they had perished.