

SIX MOLINEUX JURORS SURPRISING SIMPLICITY OF QUESTIONS ASKED OF TALESMEN.

The second day of the second trial of Roland B. Molineux yesterday resulted in the seating of six jurors. Molineux was brought into court from the... The prosecution proceeded to examine the... The defense then called the first witness...

Edward H. Young, the sixth talesman examined, testified that he is the manager of the... The prosecution then called the second witness...

Michael J. Butler, of No. 26 East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., the seventh talesman, was satisfied that at no time, in his opinion, was there any danger to the hotel...

John Haupt, qualified as juror No. 2. He is a manufacturer of the saving appliances. "Right in the middle" said the juror for the defense, and even General Molineux smiled.

Eighteen talesmen examined one after another until the jury was seated. The first talesman examined after recess was acceptable to both sides. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Stationers' Guild.

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THOUGHT HOTEL SAFE.

FIREMAN AT CROKER TRIAL TESTIFY THAT HE CONSIDERED PARK AVENUE IN NO DANGER.

After a lapse of ten days to give the defence opportunity to prepare their case, the trial of Chief Croker was resumed at Fire Headquarters yesterday. J. J. Delany, counsel for Chief Croker, asked the privilege of renewing all motions previously made regarding the dismissal of various charges and the testimony of the chief, on the ground that his motion to dismiss, made at the opening of the trial, he again noted and embodied in the record as having been offered at the opening of the defence, Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles S. Wittmann opposed Mr. Delany's motion as counsel to the commissioner, the latter being present only in an advisory capacity.

Captain Kenyon, of Engine Company No. 72, testified, regarding the charge that Chief Croker improperly managed the Park Avenue Hotel fire, that it was with great difficulty that the fire in the 72d street building was extinguished. The fact that the fire did not spread to the hotel, in his opinion, was due to the fact that the fire was extinguished before it reached the hotel. The fire in the hotel was extinguished before it reached the hotel.

In the opinion of Captain Martin N. Coleman, of Hook and Ladder No. 3, the fire was not communicated from the army to the hotel. Captain John I. Andersson, of Engine No. 1, testified that at no time, in his opinion, was there any danger to the hotel. The fire in the hotel was extinguished before it reached the hotel.

Captain Edward S. Root, of Engine Company No. 10, told Mr. Delany that at no time did he consider the hotel in danger. He saw no sparks on the hotel roof. Lieutenant Martin F. Callagy, of Water Tower No. 2, told Mr. Delany that before the tower was connected with the fireboat the fire did not reach the hotel. The fire in the hotel was extinguished before it reached the hotel.

Battalion Chief Keeny testified that one of his companies threw a stream of forty feet, and another company threw a stream of forty feet, and another company threw a stream of forty feet. The fire in the hotel was extinguished before it reached the hotel.

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OFFERS OF BONDS DECLINED.

REPORTS THAT SECRETARY SHAW IS TO MAKE A LARGE PURCHASE DIS-CREDITED AT THE TREASURY.

Washington, Oct. 15.—On September 26 last Secretary Shaw issued a notice to the effect that the department would purchase any of the United States 5 per cent bonds of 1904 at 105 if presented on or before October 15. Under that offer the Secretary has purchased \$5 to the amount of \$25,500.

Some days after this notice was issued the Secretary announced that offers for the sale of government 3s and 4s would be considered by the department, but intimated that the prices must be low if sales were made. Offers under this announcement have been received aggregating as follows: \$3,700,000 4s of 1925 at 128.25, \$200,000 4s of 1907 at 111.50. All of these offers have been rejected.

The Secretary's refusal to buy any of the 4 per cent bonds of 1925 to an amount variously stated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. While there is excellent ground for the belief that the Secretary has recently signified his willingness to accept offers of long 4s at a reasonable price, in his judgment the condition of the money market should appear to require the releasing of several millions by the Treasury, and while it is understood that local bond houses have acted upon that intimation to the extent of arranging for the accumulation of a large quantity of the bonds for turning over to the Secretary if and when he should announce his readiness to receive offers, it is nevertheless believed that, contrary to published statements, there has been no agreement between the Secretary and the holders of bonds to be transferred. It is also believed to be extremely unlikely that the Secretary will buy any of these bonds at present, an opinion which is strengthened by the fact that the Secretary has not yet asked, as compared with 1374 bid, 1384 asked, at Tuesday's close.

REPORT INFLUENCES STOCKS. NOT BELIEVED HERE THAT THE SECRETARY WILL BUY ANY OF THE BONDS AT PRESENT.

One of the most important of the influences contributing to the strength of the stock market yesterday was the report repeated on every side that the Secretary of the Treasury had agreed to purchase a large block of the 4 per cent bonds of 1925 to an amount variously stated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. While there is excellent ground for the belief that the Secretary has recently signified his willingness to accept offers of long 4s at a reasonable price, in his judgment the condition of the money market should appear to require the releasing of several millions by the Treasury, and while it is understood that local bond houses have acted upon that intimation to the extent of arranging for the accumulation of a large quantity of the bonds for turning over to the Secretary if and when he should announce his readiness to receive offers, it is nevertheless believed that, contrary to published statements, there has been no agreement between the Secretary and the holders of bonds to be transferred. It is also believed to be extremely unlikely that the Secretary will buy any of these bonds at present, an opinion which is strengthened by the fact that the Secretary has not yet asked, as compared with 1374 bid, 1384 asked, at Tuesday's close.

THE PIOUS FUND DECISION. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL'S VERDICT.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The State Department today gave out the following statement in regard to a telegram received from J. H. Ralston, United States agent in the Pious Fund case at the Hague: The opinion of the permanent court of arbitration declares that all parts of the judgment in 1875 concerning the disputed points explain and serve to render precise the sense and meaning of the judgment. It is also believed to be extremely unlikely that the Secretary will buy any of these bonds at present, an opinion which is strengthened by the fact that the Secretary has not yet asked, as compared with 1374 bid, 1384 asked, at Tuesday's close.

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ARMY PROGRESS REVIEWED.

"NOTES OF MILITARY INTEREST FOR 1901" ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Stored with complete and interesting information concerning every branch of every army in the world, the complete 1200-page "Notes of Military Interest for 1901," issued by the War Department, is one of the best volumes of its kind ever issued from the War Department. The matter was compiled and arranged by Captain E. A. Edwards, 2d Infantry; Captain J. S. Heron, 2d Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. S. Ferguson, 3d Cavalry; and Second Lieutenant R. S. Clark, 3d Infantry, with the assistance of the military attachés at the various foreign capitals.

The first pages of the volume are devoted to the military budgets of the various countries for 1902, with interesting comments and comparisons. The Secretary of the military establishment is then taken up, and the progress of the military establishment in various countries is dealt with at length. Of special interest, in view of the efforts of the United States army to settle upon a type of field gun, is the chapter on field artillery. It is pointed out that there are only two general types of modern field guns, namely, guns on rigid carriages and guns with rapid recoil on the carriage, and it is stated that neither of these types has yet obtained unanimous preference. The greatest possible rapidity of fire is not obtained with the guns on rigid carriages, but they possess marked advantages in simplicity, strength and lightness of material, and their faults are said to be the failure of the carriage to maintain a steady firing position, and the weight of the carriage of the spade in hard ground. With the recoil carriage guns, the mechanism of which returns the gun to the original firing position, great rapidity of fire is obtained, but the weapon has its disadvantages in the way of complexity of mechanism, increased weight and liability to fatal injury in action. As yet France and Germany are the most successful artists in the art of gunnery, armed with rapid fire field guns. France uses a gun with recoil on the carriage, Germany uses the rigid carriage type, and Russia, Italy, Belgium and Sweden have also adopted guns with rigid carriages. Norway has adopted a gun of the recoil type, and Spain has purchased abroad an assortment of both types. In the new Japanese field gun, the carriage is of the rigid type, but the carriage is of the recoil type. Other countries have not yet made final decisions. Drawings and several pages of reading matter describe the new French field piece, after which the "Lewis" gun, recently tried by the board on ordnance and fortifications at Fort Riley and Sandy Hook, is generally supposed to have been modeled, but care has been taken not to touch on the subject of its adoption. The importance of field howitzers and mortars for high angle firing, and as a part of the field artillery, it is said, is generally recognized abroad. France has a 12-centimeter field howitzer, but it has proved too heavy for field use, and a lighter model of the same calibre will probably be adopted soon. Germany has both a heavy and light field howitzer, but the heavy one is not so successful as the light one. Great Britain uses the 5-inch siege howitzer as a field howitzer. Austria-Hungary and Italy have only the 12-centimeter siege howitzer, which are too heavy for field work. Mexico has a 12-centimeter mountain mortar.

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THE BAILEY DIVORCE SUIT.

PROCEEDINGS BY CHARLES W. BAILEY CALLS TO MIND A ROMANCE OF THE NORTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—A romance of the Adirondacks, where a hunter's bullet came near costing the lives of a man and a woman, is recalled by the application filed by Charles W. Bailey, vice-president of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, in connection with the divorce suit filed by Mrs. Selma A. Bailey. The application is based on the ground of wilful, malicious desertion. Mrs. Bailey was formerly Mrs. Chauncey Kerr, of New-York City. They have been married not two years, the ceremony having been performed in November, 1900. In connection with the divorce action begun here by Mr. Bailey he has a divorce suit for damages pending in New-York against Mrs. Bailey's brother, E. Holloway Coe, for defamation of character.

In the fall of 1900, while spending an outing in the Adirondacks, Mr. Bailey and the then Mrs. Kerr, were mistaken for deer by a hunter. The bullet from his rifle passed through Mr. Bailey's body and entered the right leg of Mrs. Bailey. Both were seriously wounded, but recovered, though Mrs. Kerr's leg had to be amputated. Subsequently they were married. The domestic accident was believed by their friends to be a happy one until a few months ago. In the spring of this year Mrs. Bailey's mother died abroad, and she crossed the Atlantic to bring the body home. Upon her return to this country Mrs. Bailey is said to have written a letter to Mr. Bailey in which she asserted that he was guilty of improper conduct. Mr. Bailey asserts that the only basis for such an accusation was the fact that she had written an affidavit made by one Violet Walsh. This sworn statement, he says, was made improperly, having been made by a woman who was not qualified to fill in. No such woman as Violet Walsh can be found by Mr. Bailey.

The operation on Mrs. Bailey made necessary by the accident was performed by Dr. W. Gill Wylie, of No. 12 West 107th-st., and the result was a complete recovery. Mrs. Bailey in this city yesterday when she learned that the suit was brought against her. The general impression was that when Mr. Bailey returned from Europe last year she would take action against him.

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URGING A BROADWAY SITE.

EFFORT TO SELL BLOCK NORTHWEST OF THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. FOR POSTOFFICE.

A strenuous effort is to be made to have the proposed new general postoffice building on the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., Broadway and Seventh-ave. The committee appointed to select the site received several suggestions that a suitable site would be the block bounded by the Herald Square Theatre stands. What attention this suggestion received is not known, but many real estate men of this city thought it would not lead the committee to examine the property unless there was a prospect of getting the greater part or the whole of the block for the use within the appropriation for the site. It now appears that the prospect of turning over the whole of this block to the government as a site for a new postoffice is excellent and at a figure which is likely to prove, it is thought, attractive to the committee.

A well known real estate broker has had a talk with most of the owners of property in the block in the last few weeks to obtain from them the right to offer their parcels to the committee. It is said that he has been more or less successful and that practically the whole block has been offered to the committee. Some of the owners have not joined in this movement, but the opinion that they could get better prices for their property in the open market or at private sale here than they could from the government. Should the committee reject the offer it is likely that the owners will be forced to sell to some operator or investor for improvement.

A-RAY CASE TO BE TRIED. MAN WHO SAYS HE WAS PERMANENTLY DISABLED BY IT ASKS FOR \$50,000.

A peculiar ruse for damages is to come before Chief Justice Gaynor, in Long Island City, today. George Durst, of Brooklyn, asks \$50,000 damages from Dr. Samuel Lloyd, of No. 12 West Thirtieth-st., this city, on the ground that he is permanently disabled through the use of the X-ray by Dr. Lloyd.

According to a statement made last night by Dr. Lloyd's attorney, James T. Lewis, at his home, No. 188 St. Nicholas-ave., Durst was referred to Dr. Lloyd at the Post-Graduate Hospital, by Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, of Brooklyn, in June, 1900. It was believed that Lewis was suffering from stone in the kidneys, and a radiograph was made to see if the diagnosis of Dr. Pilcher was correct. The result was negative, the plates showing nothing at all. About ten days later another radiograph was taken, with the same result, or lack of it.

Dr. Lloyd then made a thorough diagnosis and discovered that Durst was suffering from appendicitis. He was operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Pilcher at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, and soon recovered. Some days later Durst returned to the Post-Graduate Hospital and exhibited a mark on his abdomen which he asserted was a burn caused by the X-ray. He did not see Dr. Lloyd, but received a prescription from one of the physicians present.

In May, 1901, he brought suit against Dr. Lloyd. It has been postponed several times. Physicians and lawyers are watching the case with much interest.

OCEANIC BRINGS MANY HOME. MISS SACKVILLE WEST, H. R. BISHOP AND FITZ-HUGH WHITEHOUSE AMONG THEM.

As usual, the big steamship Oceanic, which flew the United States flag, arrived here from San Francisco yesterday after a voyage full of incidents. In the course of the voyage the command, under the command of Captain John G. Whitehouse, was lost one man by accident and another was injured. Her rudder head was twisted off and part of the voyage was made under a jury rig. Gales stove in the bulwark and the midship house. Mate Taylor was struck on the head by a heavy block when the foresail was taken in yesterday morning. The first mate, John G. Whitehouse, was seriously hurt, however, but is recovering.

At last, when fifty-four days out, the Horn was rounded in a southwest gale. Freezing weather set in and froze everything up tight. The crew had to go around with hand spikes and break the ice from the running rigging. This gale quieted and then storm of snow set in from the southeast. With it was another gale, and the ship was driven back to San Francisco. On August 23, in latitude 20 N., longitude 122 W., the weakened rudder broke off in a fresh gale. The ship was then fired by a fresh gale. The next morning a clever piece of work was done by a member of the crew named Quigley. He was ordered to cut away the bowsprit's chair. With the water chinking up under the monkey tier, Quigley managed to secure the chains of the monkey tier. The water chinking up under the monkey tier, Quigley managed to secure the chains of the monkey tier. The water chinking up under the monkey tier, Quigley managed to secure the chains of the monkey tier.

H. R. Bishop, who has brought together a large collection of valuable art objects, including a large number of paintings, and presented them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his wife were on the Oceanic. When asked about the report that he was preparing a book on the collection for private circulation at a cost of \$1,000 a volume, he said that it was premature. He did not care to say anything about the subject.

Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Mrs. Barney and their daughter were also on the steamer. They have been in Europe for three months. Mr. Barney said that much of that time had been spent in France. He thought President Roosevelt had made a wise move in his efforts to solve the anthracite problem. Although Mr. Barney was carrying inland thousands of dollars, and presented them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his wife were on the Oceanic. When asked about the report that he was preparing a book on the collection for private circulation at a cost of \$1,000 a volume, he said that it was premature. He did not care to say anything about the subject.

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