

CORNISH IS ACCUSED

Molnoux's Lawyer Says He Alone Had Motive for Murder.

MAKES OUT DAMAGING CASE AGAINST HIM

Connects Him with Suspicious Circumstances Used Against Prisoner.

CLEVER CRIMINALS GET CLEVER LAWYERS

Cleverest Obtain District Attorney to Defend Them Free.

OSBORNE LAUGHS AT THE DENUNCIATION

Says Cornish Gave Up All Evidence Which Could Convict Him if Gaily and Otherwise Placed His Life in Danger.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The fate of Roland R. Molnoux will be determined tomorrow if the case goes to the jury in the afternoon, as at present seems certain. The court was crowded to suffocation when at the opening of today's session Mr. Black rose to sum up for the defense. After a brief defense of Molnoux he quickly passed to a scathing denunciation of Harry Cornish, to whose guilt and not to that of Molnoux, he declared, every point in the case pointed.

More than half of Mr. Black's address, which occupied nearly two hours, was devoted to an attempt to show that Cornish's actions were not consistent with his innocence of the crime.

Mr. Osborne based his argument for the prosecution largely on the testimony of the handwriting expert, which he said conclusively showed Molnoux to have been the writer of the poison package address and of the other disputed exhibits.

An hour before the official time of opening the court a crowd of more than 1,000 thronged the corridors of the criminal building and clamored for admission. A special squad of policemen was on duty and the visitors were formed into lines four deep and compelled to show their cards of admission.

At least 70 per cent were women and most of them had come from the jury box from the lawyers' offices. As a consequence before 9:30 every seat was occupied, the reporters' tables were overwhelmed, chairs blocked the aisles and in the passageway between the justice's chamber and the bench were about twenty women.

Contrary to general expectations, the proceedings did not open with the appeal of ex-Governor Black for a dismissal of the charges against the accused. That was the scheduled program, but for some reason or other a change was made and Assistant District Attorney Osborne called out: "Is Mr. Eveal here?" A voice replied that he was and at Mr. Osborne's invitation Mr. Eveal walked to the witness chair.

Further testimony is excluded. Ex-Governor Black protested that the case was closed as far as the taking of testimony was concerned and the counsel for the defense and prosecution had a long whispered conference with Justice Lambert as to the inadvisability of the testimony. Eveal did not testify and the summing up of counsel was begun.

"It was a crime to murder Mrs. Adams," declared Mr. Black, "but for the defense, 'but it would be no less a crime to murder this man upon the evidence in this case. You are asked to believe that no man can get cyanide of mercury unless he approaches it with a mask, and, in fact, the prosecution asks you to believe that it can only be got in Newark. If you want it you can get it. If any of you want cyanide of mercury, get it when you go to lunch. Or, if you have not time, I'll get you enough to poison every man within the sound of my voice and it shall not cost you more than 25 cents."

Coming to the connection of Cornish with the case, Mr. Black declared that he was not arguing for the punishment of anyone, but he felt it his duty to present the whole case to the jury as he himself saw it.

There was a crime and there was a motive," he said, "the motive points to Harry S. Cornish."

Mr. Black recited from the records the story of Cornish's divorce, his meeting with Mrs. Rogers, then separated from her husband, and her late divorce.

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rogers' mother, was a good woman, Mr. Black said. "Do you think she looked with complacency on the conditions that prevailed?"

"There is motive, the great consuming motive for crime in all things. The motive Cornish had against the life of Mrs. Adams compared to the motive Molnoux had against the life of Cornish was as the volcano of Martinique to the lapping of waves against the statue of liberty in our own harbor."

Mr. Black called attention to the evidence given that the purchaser of the bottle holder in which the motive Molnoux said he wanted the holder to match the silver on a woman's toilet table, and from that he argued that the purchaser knew the pattern of Mrs. Rogers' silver. He also reviewed the testimony of Koch, the letter box man, who said the center of the private box were a brown overcoat.

Cornish denied while on the stand that he had any overcoat that winter, but Mr. Black read from the last trial to show that he had one and that it was brown.

Testimony of Mrs. Stephenson. Cornish, who was in court, appeared to be little concerned by Mr. Black's line of argument. Once or twice when his name was mentioned he laughed aloud.

Ex-Governor Black touched lightly on the testimony given by Mrs. Stephenson and argued that extraordinary as it appeared, and fantastic as Mr. Osborne may call it, everything she said was within the bounds of possibility. He reminded the jury that it was in reply to the prosecution and not to any questions from the defense, that Mrs. Stephenson partially identified Cornish as the man whom she saw in the postoffice.

Proceeding to the black said: "Cornish took that dirty little bottle home, but when did he take it?"

He did not take it home when he got it. He waited until he had arranged for five men to identify it in case of need. You are asked to notice that Cornish was willing to let his friend King take a dose of the stuff. Of course, he was, but when he offered it to King the poison was not in the bromo bottle.

"Prof. Witthaus told you the poison was only at the top of the bottle and had not permeated the other stuff below. Cornish got it home just in time. He knew Mrs. Adams was subject to headaches and twelve hours after the bromo reached the

BALFOUR DISLIKES PREJUDICE

Says All Nations Desire Peace, but Can Only Keep It by Fair Feeling.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The annual banquet given by the lord mayor of London was attended this evening by about 1,000 persons. Among those present were members of the cabinet, foreign ambassadors and city dignitaries.

Mr. Balfour, responding to a toast, declared he knew nothing about the "fantastic bargain" invented by the press upon the occasion of the visit of a "great and friendly sovereign to his nearest relatives." Emperor had no political motives in coming to see King Edward.

Dealing with the situation in Somaliland, Mr. Balfour said that waterless wastes and fanatics were always difficult problems to deal with, but that the Somaliland question was not of grave importance in the national existence except as it brought into "high relief" the friendly feelings of Italy toward Great Britain.

The premier congratulated Lord Londondown on the commercial treaty with China and the Japanese alliance. He said he believed the past has been a great instrument of peace, and which is destined to play an even greater part in the progress of the civilization of christendom than it has during the years recently elapsed.

Today for the first time in the history of London the lord mayor's procession traversed the unfashionable thoroughfares of Petticoat lane, in the heart of the ghetto, in recognition of the Jewish ancestry of Sir Marcus Samuel, the new lord mayor.

Jewish London especially celebrated the poorest inhabitants of White Chapel and close by were banquets at the expense of their wealthier co-religionists.

The annual progress of the chief executive of the city through the streets of the metropolis was probably more brilliant than usual. The brightly decorated floats and fifteen bands representing craft regiments, together with the city officials, and the London guild, made up a gaily pageant.

A unique feature was a float representative of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, surrounded by a guard of Japanese and British blue jackets. The procession left the Guild hall at 11, traversed the principal streets of the old city of London to the law courts, where, according to custom, the lord mayor was formally presented to the lord chief justice and was sworn in.

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TALKS OF POSTAL SERVICE

Official Report Urges Holidays and Better Pay for Staff.

RURAL CARRIERS TO PAY MONEY ORDERS

Can Now Give Receipts and Next Year May Hand Over Cash—Maximum Fees Will Also Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The annual report of the assistant postmaster general urges that, in view of the success of the rural free delivery establishment and its future necessities, the recommendation for \$12,555,500 for that purpose is reasonable. The amount is an increase of a little more than \$3,000,000 over the current fiscal year.

To correct the alleged injustice of compelling a postmaster to pay part of his salary for clerk hire, Mr. Wynne urges legislation authorizing the postoffice to make allowances for clerk hire at third class postoffices when it is satisfactorily shown that the postmaster is unable to transact the postoffice business.

The advisability of erecting branch postoffices in cities is endorsed as an economical and efficient feature of the pneumatic tube service will make it necessary to secure permanent sites for stations in large cities.

An effort has been made to equalize the salaries of clerks in first and second class offices by the promotion of low-salaried clerks to the higher positions. At the larger first class offices clerks are not now working in excess of eight hours a day, but it is impracticable to give clerks in smaller offices eight hours continuous service. An effort is being made to reduce their hours to a fair basis.

"A plan is proposed," the report continues, "whereby in the larger cities sub-carriers shall receive at least \$30 a month, and in the smaller \$25 a month. Sub-carriers cannot now count on a fixed income. The rural free delivery system has become a permanent feature of the service and receipts have increased and conditions improved wherever it has been put in operation."

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CHAFFEE IS AT HOME AGAIN

Expresses Confidence in Philippines Future if Superstition Can Be Eradicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The transport Sumner arrived in port this evening from the Philippines, after a stormy and perilous voyage. Shortly after leaving Yokohama the vessel encountered a typhoon. Boats were smashed, portions of the rigging carried away and during the height of the storm a launch was torn from its fastenings and struck Mrs. Chaffee's state room with terrible force, the shock prostrating that woman, who was ill when she boarded the vessel.

On board the transport were General Adna R. Chaffee, the Governor, General Wright of the Philippine commission and Mrs. Wright, General Chaffee's staff, Captain J. R. Lindsay, Lieutenant Roy B. Carper, Major J. L. Phillips, Major William H. Arthur, Judge James H. Blount of the Philippine insular government, Lieutenant Colonel James T. Kerr, and wife and a large number of officers' wives returning home.

General Chaffee has been absent from this country for over three years, during which time duty called him to Cuba, to China and the Philippines.

The general said to a reporter: "When I left Manila everything was progressing in a most satisfactory manner. I could not be more pleased with the situation. Civilization has accomplished wonders and the natives are fast recognizing their rights. They cannot be made to meet them with a more friendly spirit. Of course, some of the provinces are unquiet, but the treatment of our men there is peaceful. The greatest difficulty we expect to meet in the future is the eradication of the superstitions of the people. It is hard to overcome at once fruits which have been cultivated for centuries. I am sure that to this one feature largely attribute the spread of cholera and other pestilential diseases. They cannot be made to submit to or understand the modern modes of treatment, nor can they be made to see the utility of an up-to-date sanitary system. They will not submit to a change in their habits of life. The cause of the trouble is the superstition of the people. The natives are unable to plant their rice, and I look for much suffering in these provinces, but the general situation and it will not be long before most of the needy will be looked after."

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NEW YORK BRIDGE BURNS

Spectacular Blaze Destroys Labor of Years in an Hour.

FLAMES SPANNING RIVER ENDANGER CRAFT

Fire Rages Hundreds of Feet Above Ground and Renders Brigade Powerless to Save New Manhattan-Brooklyn Structure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The new East river bridge in process of construction between New York and Brooklyn was damaged to at least the extent of \$5,000,000 by the fire that raged 25 feet in the air on the summit of the great steel tower in the New York side.

Owing to the enormous height of the tower it was impossible to reach the top by any apparatus, and the flames after devouring all the woodwork seized the timber framework of the two foot-bridges suspended from the main cables, burning away the supports until nearly a million feet of blazing lumber fell with a mighty splash and his into the stream.

The fall of the foot bridge carried away sections of the lighter cables and guys, which trailed in the water rendering it necessary for the police to stop all traffic up and down the river. The Fall River steamer Puritan and several craft had narrow escapes while running the gauntlet of fiery brands that fell in showers from the burning bridge.

The fire started in a tool shed and spread to the great timber framework. Within five minutes after the discovery the whole top of the tower was in a blaze. Then the foot bridges fell, carrying with them many tons of hot rivets, nuts and tools. At the moment the Brooklyn trestle was just below the bridge and a heavy steel beam fell on it, breaking its rivet and sending it drifting, helpless, down the stream. Sound steamers and all other upriver navigation was stopped.

Daniel Brophy and his brother John of Montreal, A. P. McBride and an unidentified man were at work on the tower when the fire started. While they were helping the firemen to haul up the hose the framework on which they stood collapsed and the two Brophys and the unidentified man were buried into the river. McBride saved himself by catching a piece of projecting steelwork.

While the fire was at its height a party of firemen were cut off at the base of the tower, where they were exposed to a shower of brands and red-hot pieces of steel. They were rescued after several had been severely burned.

Brands from the tower set fire to the big storehouse of the Pennsylvania Steel company on the bridge. It was entirely consumed and the contents were buried into the river, together with two hoisting derricks on the platform. It was 11 o'clock before the flames had devoured everything combustible, leaving only the steel tower and the four great eighteen and a half-inch steel cables stretching across the river. These cables were recently completed, save for the steel sheathing, and it is feared that they have been badly damaged by the intense heat. Should it be necessary to replace them the labor of two years would be lost.

YALE ENGAGES ENGLISHMAN Makes Prof. Thomson of Cambridge First Silliman Lecturer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—The meeting of the Yale University corporation was held late this afternoon.

Prof. J. J. Thomson of Cambridge university, England, well known as a physicist, was appointed the first Silliman lecturer. This lectureship has an endowment of about \$50,000.

The conditions of the Loomis fellowship in physics were broadened, with the consent of the donor, by throwing it open to the competition of all students in physics in the university whether graduates of Yale or not, provided they have been studying physics in Yale for at least one year.

The presidential committee chosen for the coming year consists of the following members of the corporation: Rev. Charles Ray Palmer and Theodore T. Munger of New Haven, Rev. Dr. Cooper of New Britain, Conn., Mr. Henry F. Dillcock of New York, Mr. Alfred L. Ripley of Boston and Mr. Eli Whitney of New Haven.

The following degrees were voted to members of the senior class who had their diplomas withheld in June because of some scholarship deficiency which has since been made good: Bachelor of arts, Clegg, Easton, Granberry, Hayt, Lyon, Packer, Roberts, Vanderbilt and Wheeler.

Bachelor of philosophy, Bartlett, Hill, Joss and Chiles.

Mr. George C. McCurdy was appointed curator of the anthropological collection in the Peabody museum.

Prof. A. D. Hopkins was appointed special lecturer in entomology in Yale forest school.

Governor Taft of the Philippine islands has notified the Yale university authorities that the brother-in-law of the solicitor general of the islands is enroute for New Haven. He will enter the Yale law school and be the first student from the islands to enter Yale.

FARMERS TO TRY MILLIONAIRE Postponed Trial of St. Louis Man is Resumed in the Court at Columbia, Missouri.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 10.—The postponed trial of Colonel Ed Butler, the millionaire politician of St. Louis, indicted on a charge of attempted bribery, in connection with the adoption of a city garbage contract, was taken up again today before Judge Hockaday.

A venire of forty men, thirty-two of whom are farmers, have been summoned from all parts of the county to appear at the trial.

Promptly after Judge Hockaday convened the court the defense requested that an attachment be issued for Joseph L. Hornsby, president of the St. Louis city council. The attachment was ordered.

The work of securing a jury was then proceeded with.

AIDS STEPMOTHER'S SISTER Boy Kills Man Who Annoyed Her and Will Have to Serve Five Years.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 10.—Roy Kaigs, who killed William S. Hayes, a well known Chicago traveling man, was sentenced today to five years in the penitentiary.

The murder occurred in the parlors of the Knutsford hotel on November 26, 1901, and was the outcome of attentions paid by Hayes to the sister of Kaigs's stepmother.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers and Warmer Tuesday, Wednesday, Fair and Cooler.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour, Day, Hour, Day. 5 a. m. 32, 1 p. m. 37, 8 a. m. 31, 2 p. m. 36, 11 a. m. 31, 3 p. m. 37, 10 a. m. 32, 5 p. m. 37, 11 a. m. 32, 9 p. m. 37, 10 a. m. 33, 7 p. m. 37, 12 m. 35, 6 p. m. 38.

MAKES GOEBEL MURDER CLEAR Convicted Man Gives Full Statement to Judge, Who Will Have Case Reopened.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10.—Henry Yantley, the Campbell county man convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, late governor of Kentucky, and now serving a life sentence, has made a statement concerning that affair.

The statement, or confession, as it is referred to generally here, it is said, was made to Judge James E. Cantrell, who presided at the trial.

One attorney for the prosecution has said such a statement is in existence and that commonwealth's attorney, Franklin, evades questions regarding it by referring the question to Judge Cantrell.

What the statement contains is known to the prosecuting counsel in the Goebel conspiracy case and it will be kept from the public pending corroboration by the parties named in its detail.

The prosecution in the investigation into the alleged conspiracy will be renewed with vigor at the approaching January session of the Franklin county grand jury and more indictments are expected at that time.