

Cleveland's Speeches Are Worth Thousands of Votes

The Republicans Alarmed Over the Outlook in New York—President Goes Out to Shoot Birds

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Oct. 31.—Special.—Reports from New York and other points received here today are to the effect that the Republicans are very apprehensive over the result of the election Tuesday. There is much alarm in New York, and from all accounts the tide is turning towards Coler. So great is the fear of the Republicans that they have been forced to call on the president to come to their rescue. The result is that Mr. Roosevelt had the following statement prepared for the press this afternoon:

"Many inquiries have been made at the temporary White house as to the president's view of the outlook. In response to these queries regarding the pending campaign, Secretary Cortelyou said this afternoon:

"The president is watching with the keenest interest and the most earnest desire for Republican success the various congress canvasses and the state canvasses in states like New York and Pennsylvania, where governors are to be elected."

The Republican leaders privately admit that but for the great popularity of President Roosevelt their party would suffer a reverse in the east and west.

One of the oldest and most experienced Republican newspaper men in Washington told me today that while he believed the Republicans would carry the house of representatives by a reduced majority such an event is not at all certain. The situation, he admitted, was most difficult to analyze.

Ex-President Cleveland's Morristown speech was hailed with delight by all kinds of Democrats today. It is said that Cleveland's recent utterances are worth half a million votes to the Democracy in the east and middle western states. It means the return to the party of practically every gold Democrat who has wandered away from the organization during the past eight years. No other incident of the campaign has given the Republicans so

much alarm, for they have profited by this vote in the past four campaigns. Mr. Cleveland's tariff argument is praised on all sides and the entire speech is pronounced a gem by Democrats, regardless of their past factional affiliations. In some quarters, and especially among Republicans, an effort is being made to make it appear that Mr. Cleveland is bidding for another presidential nomination. Little stock is taken in this view, and the ex-president's friends are the most prompt to reply it.

Chairman Griggs who has returned from a visit to New York said today of the situation there:

"I am satisfied Mr. Coler will be elected governor of New York by not less than 25,000 majority. His majority south of the Harlem river will be at the very lowest calculation 95,000, while Odell cannot possibly come down to the river with 75,000. We will elect seventeen out of the thirty-seven congressmen from New York and probably nineteen."

At the instance of Professor Collier Cobb, of the University of North Carolina, Representative John H. Small has requested S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life saving service to forward to him copies of the annual reports of the life saving service for the last twelve years. In the communication received by Mr. Kimball, it was mentioned that the special chapters devoted to geographical subjects were of much benefit in scientific study.

President Roosevelt and a party of friends left here tonight at 9 o'clock in a special train over the Southern Railway for Manassas, Va. The special consisted of a private car and baggage coach. The party included Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Surgeon General P. M. Hixey of the navy and a stenographer. The trip will be made in several hours and the train will be sidetracked near Manassas. The party will spend tomorrow and Sunday near Manassas and Monday morning will leave there for Oyster Bay, passing through Washington without going to the white house.

With the president and his party go a number of fine shotguns as it is well understood that the president will probably try some shooting at partridges tomorrow if the game is found to be plentiful. The president's trip is to give him an outing and to allow him

to thoroughly study the battlefield of Bull Run. Dr. Rixey is a good shot and is familiar with the country to which the party is going. He will act as pilot in showing the president some game. It is thought probable that tomorrow will be spent in shooting birds and Sunday in riding over the battlefield and neighboring places of historic interest.

There is said to be a probability that a genuine sensation in business circles will be caused by the report of the committee which recently investigated the methods of the census bureau and of the division of statistics of the agricultural department in gathering and disseminating cotton and other crop statistics. This report will probably be made public within the next week or ten days and will be immediately followed by a statement from Statistician Hyde of the department of agriculture in which he will explain the alleged discrepancies between his figures and those of the census office. It is understood from a reliable source that the report of the investigating committee will cast serious doubts on the work of the census bureau and that it will be intimated that the fight on Mr. Hyde which is said to have been started by certain speculative interests has at least had the toleration of census officials.

Mr. Hyde's statement on cotton, made up from the reports of the experts who recently visited Texas and other parts of the cotton belt, will probably be forthcoming about the middle of next week. This will be entirely separate and distinct from the other statement referred to.

"There is one item of tariff inequality and injustice that you American newspaper men ought to register your protest against, if none other," said Chairman James M. Griggs, of the Democratic campaign committee, at the headquarters today.

"It is the simple matter of lead pencils," said Judge Griggs. "You may put it in double-lead fashion that pencils which are wielded by Americans without regard to class, including, of course the working man, every woman and child, and every newspaper man, are so protected by the tariff that they have to pay double the price for them that is asked of the foreign user of our pencils."

BESET BY A MOB

Soldiers Return to Their Homes Under Difficulties

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 31.—When company E, eighth regiment, returned to Mahanoy City last evening after being on duty three months the command was met at the depot by a mob of about 1,000 union men. When the soldiers disembarked they were greeted by a chorus of boos, jeers and groans and cries of "Scab."

While the company was forming in line the mob closed in about the men and they were roughly jostled. When the march to the armory was taken up the crowd fell in behind the company and commenced hurling sticks and stones. Several men in the mob struck the soldiers. As Lieutenant H. F. Brickert was marching along beside the company one of the mob called him a vile name. The lieutenant put his sword into its scabbard and grabbing the fellow beat him severely. The mob then closed in around the soldiers and they made their way to the armory only after great difficulty. The situation in the Panther Creek valley is still very grave.

WIRELESS SYSTEM

Important Extension to Be Made on Fruit Ships

New Orleans, Oct. 31.—The United Fruit Company, or fruit trust, has made all the arrangements to put the wireless telegraph system in operation on its fruit vessels in Central America and expects it to save the company many thousands of dollars as there is now no telegraphic system to or between the fruit ports of Central America and the United States. By using the wireless telegraph a fruit vessel can be warned which port to sail for.

The company will establish two stations, one at Bocas Del Toro, Colombia, the other at Port Limon, Costa Rica, about 100 miles apart. The experiments will be conducted over this country by the company itself under charge of Mr. M. Musgrove, who has been laying the telephone wires of the company in Colombia and Costa Rica.

Mr. Musgrove arrived today from New York, where he made the purchase of all the necessary equipments. He will leave for Port Limon tomorrow and expects to make the wireless telegraph system in operation there and at Bocas Del Toro within sixty days. The company has already built three hundred miles of telephone in Costa Rica connecting Port Limon with all the towns and stations with which the United Fruit company does business. It will build about the same mileage in Colombia and will use the wireless telegraph service to inform its vessels where fruit cargoes are awaiting them.

Molineux Takes the Stand as a Witness for Himself

He Endures Rigid Cross-questioning with Remarkable Coolness. Prosecuting Lawyer Tired Out.

New York, Oct. 31.—After almost four years in prison under the charge of murder and the greater part of that time spent in the death house at Sing Sing, Roland B. Molineux took the witness stand in his own behalf today and calmly went through an ordeal which would have shattered the nerve of many a man better prepared for such a siege.

Molineux took the raking examination of the prosecutor, who once sent him to Sing Sing convicted of murder in the first degree, with amazing stolidity. That his mind was perfectly clear on every subject connected with the crime he is charged with committing was shown by the ease with which he slipped out of every bad corner that the prosecutor sought to put him in.

In almost seven hours of cross-examination, during which the entire brains of the district attorney's office was at the service of the prosecutor, Molineux never made a damaging admission and never dodged a question in a way that indicated he had anything to hide. Not once did he lose his temper.

Molineux was serious much of the time. Nevertheless, during the long and trying day he found many things to amuse him and frequently his face lighted into a smile, although at no time did he laugh aloud. He evidently was not fearful of the result of the unusual step taken by his lawyers in putting him on the stand, and the only sign of nervousness he showed at all was his trick of keeping his eyes most of the time on his lawyer, Bartow S. Weeks.

The prisoner stood the strain better than the prosecutor. At 4:30 o'clock the latter was so exhausted that he asked Justice Lambert for an adjournment on the ground that he and the witness were tired out. With a smile Molineux leaned forward: "I am not at all tired," he said. "I am ready to go on."

The justice ordered the case to go on when the witness made this statement and for an hour more it proceeded. Then the prosecutor gave out entirely and District Attorney Jerome came forward with a request for adjournment which the court rather reluctantly granted.

Meantime Molineux was as chipper as ever.

It can scarcely be said that the move in putting Molineux on the stand has hurt his case so far, though it did give the prosecutor opportunities of which he took advantage. Through Molineux he got before the jury all of the first trial testimony of Mamie Beland and detective Joseph Farrel, of Newark, the two witnesses who have so carefully kept out of the court's jurisdiction since the first trial and whose testimony on that occasion Justice Lambert declined to have read into the case several days ago.

Once more, too, the prosecutor got the Barnes letters before the jury and he got one of them into the case in the most effective way possible by showing that the Burns letter (conceded to be Molineux's) on the robin's egg blue creosote paper, and the Barnes letter, known in the trial as exhibit H also written on this paper, are almost identical in text and have the same peculiarities in handwriting which appear to be common to all letters that Molineux wrote.

If the Barnes letter in question were in evidence this testimony would certainly be damaging in the extreme to the case of the defendant, but it is not in evidence and when Justice Lambert charges the jury he will undoubtedly instruct it to disregard these strong points which the prosecutor over the protest of ex-Governor Black, succeeded in bringing out today.

Mr. Black began the day by his address to the jury. It was a record breaker for brevity. Then Molineux took the stand and went on to tell in answer to questions that he was arrested February 27, 1899, and had been in prison ever since. He is now 26 years old, he said, was born in Brooklyn, has two brothers, was educated at the Brooklyn high school, but also studied at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn. He took two courses in chemistry at Cooper Union in 1883 or 1884 when he was 17 years old. In answer to more questions put to him very rapidly by Mr. Black, Molineux said that after he finished his course at Cooper Union he went into business with his father. Later he went into a similar business in Newark where he remained until December 1898. With some reluctance he admitted that he spent a year out west because he was named as correspondent in a divorce suit, and his father wanted him to go. He was 15 years of age, at that time. The

women in court gasped for breath when Molineux made this statement. Molineux told of his troubles with Cornish which ended in his resigning from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Molineux said that although his father was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club he (Roland Molineux) thought so little of his troubles with Cornish that he never spoke to his father about them.

Continuing, the defendant denied buying the silver bottle holder and declared that he did not know Koch, the letter-box man, who had sworn that between December 12 and December 17 of that year Molineux went to his place and dickered with him for a private letter-box. He denied any knowledge of the poison package and said he did not know what cyanide of mercury was until he heard all about it on his first trial. He admitted having an account at the Tiffany's.

The Burns letter on the robin's egg blue creosote paper was shown to him and he admitted he had written it.

This is the letter the defense conceded early in the trial. Molineux explained writing it by saying that he had strained his groin and seeing the advertisement "Little Giant Salve," sent for some to try it. Mr. Black showed by a score or more questions that Molineux was a man who went to many places and wrote many letters in a day and that he usually wrote on the paper nearest at hand. He declared that he had no recollection of where he wrote the Burns letter, but judged from the postmark that it was some where in Newark. He told how he had placed himself in the hands of the police when he heard that he was wanted. The last question was:

"Mr. Molineux, are you absolutely innocent of the charge of murder that now stands against you?"

"Absolutely and entirely," was the answer.

The prosecutor then began.

He took up the divorce in which Molineux as a boy of fifteen figured. He brought out the fact that a charge was made that Molineux and the husband of the woman in the case had conspired to ruin the woman. Molineux admitted that the man in the case was his warm friend. He knew a divorce had been granted, but did not know whether the husband or the wife had obtained it.

The prosecutor tried in vain to make the witness admit some knowledge of cyanide of mercury and took him carefully over all his acts after his name was first mentioned in connection with the murder of Mrs. Adams. The first trial testimony of Detective Farrell was also brought out in the same way.

Strike Commission Takes Another Day in the Mines

They Ride Around Town in a Trolley Car to See How the Miners Live—A Good One on Two Commissioners

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—With the same diligence with which the members of the anthracite strike commission conducted their researches on Thursday they continued their investigations today. They went deep into the mines. They asked all conceivable questions of nearly every one they saw there. They made mental notes of a vast number of matters and then they took a trolley ride about Scranton and suburbs and had their first look at the miners' homes.

Before the party broke up for the day this afternoon a member of the commission let drop the interesting information that the commission will return to Scranton by the middle of next week and begin the taking of testimony here.

At 5 o'clock tomorrow morning the commission will take a train for Wilkesbarre, where during the morning they will visit the Prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company, which is said to be one of the largest and the finest in the region.

They will make a thorough inspection of the mine and breaker there. In the afternoon the commission will take trolley cars for Ashley and Sugar Notch, so that they will be able to get a view of the homes of the miners in that vicinity. In the evening they will come back to this city and will spend Sunday here.

Sunday morning Bishop Spalding will preach at St. Peter's cathedral here and all the other members will attend the services to hear him. During the day the commission will visit the Moses Taylor Hospital in this city. Their movements Monday have not yet been decided but it is likely that they will visit the Hazleton region.

There were a number of interesting developments during the day. One was the laugh during the morning at the expense of Judge Gray. The latter and Bishop Spalding had become fatigued with the long stay in the mine and came to the head of the shaft to await the others. While they were in the engine house a number of slate pickers employed about the breaker came in. The two commissioners began to ask searching questions of them, how much they earned, how old they were, and the number of hours they worked each

day. Finally Judge Gray divided fifty cents among the boys and they went out.

Shortly after the other members of the party came to the surface the boys reappeared, as if they were looking for more cash contributions. Judge Gray asked them what they had done with the money that he had given them. One of them answered that they had spent it for cigarettes. Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding looked shocked while the other members of the party laughed. Judge Gray administered a severe lecture to the boys on the evils of cigarette smoking. Bishop Spalding then divided some more money among the boys after putting them on their honor that they would spend it for apples. Another feature was the rebuke that General Wilson administered to a secretary of a mine workers' local who accompanied the party. General Wilson was asking some questions while in the Manville mine about the details of the business. The secretary of the local several times interrupted Mr. Nichols, while he was seeking to reply and once contradicted him point blank. General Wilson is somewhat peppery at times. He informed the secretary of the local that the questions that were being asked were asked of Mr. Nichols and he alone was expected to answer them. Nothing more was heard from the secretary of the local.

After dinner the commission started out to make an inspection of the homes of the miners by trolley car. The first run was made to Taylor for the purpose of showing the commission a community almost wholly occupied by people engaged in mining. A large number of women were seen who were carrying away husks from an adjacent field of corn. It was explained that these women were either Slavs or Poles, and that they used the husks for bedding. At Taylor a number of homes of miners were pointed out. Some indicated poverty, others thrift.

THE PRESIDENCY

A Paper by Roosevelt Eulogized in England

London, November 1.—The Spectator eulogizes Mr. Roosevelt's article on the presidency of the United States, which was published here by the Morning Post Thursday. It says it is marked by great clearness and good sense. The Spectator fixes attention especially on Mr. Roosevelt's striking passage comparing the powers of the president of the United States with those of the British prime minister.

The Journal comes to the conclusion

that the prime minister's position in certain ways is more powerful than that of the president, but the former's office is insecure and on the whole, "the greatest office of power in the Anglo-Saxon world is that of president of the United States. Though his powers are limited he has security of tenure and originating authority, of which nobody can deprive him."

RECORDS SMASHED

Fast Pacing at Trotting on the Memphis Track

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Supplementary events that were pulled off today on the Memphis trotting track were productive of more sensational features than any day's racing of the meeting. Crescus, the trotting champion, 2:02½, started to lower the two mile record. George H. Ketcham, his owner, drove the magnificent trotter the distance in 4:17 flat, lowering by 19½ seconds the world's two mile record of 4:27-2-5 established by the American trained horse Caid, at Vienna, Austria, two years ago. The American record of 4:28½ made last week on the Memphis track by Onward Silver, was also sent glimmering.

A remarkable feature of the trial was that Crescus finished as strong as he started, unblown and showing not the slightest evidence of fatigue.

Prince Albert, driven by Mack Demarest and paced by two runners, stepped the mile in 2:00 flat, lowering the world's record for gelding pacers, of 2:00½, established by himself on the local track last season, and winning the great distinction of being the third harness horse that has worked a mile in two minutes. It is freely prophesied here by horsemen of note that the gelding will next season equal or better the mark of 1:59½ established by Star Pointer and Dan Patchen.

Scott McCoy drove Mabel Onward and The Monk, hitched to wagon against the team trotting record of 2:12¾. The effort was a failure, the oval being circled in 2:13½. The Monk and Louis Jefferson, hitched to pole and driven by C. K. G. Billings, were also sent to lower this mark and made the mile in 2:12½, established a world's record for the distance with an amateur up.

Prison for Anarchists

Pateron, N. J., Oct. 31.—Judge Scott this morning sentenced Wm. McQueen, the English anarchist, and Rudolph Grossman, a New York anarchist, both convicted of rioting June 18 last, during the silk strike here, to five years' hard labor in the state prison.

Counsel for the accused applied for a writ of error which was granted. This will act as a stay and keep the men out of prison until the Supreme court reviews the case and gives a decision. The men furnished \$5,000 bail pending action by the higher court.

BEGIN NOVEMBER 1

Date When Change in Wages Goes into Effect

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 by the commission through Recorder Wright in the following brief statement, given out by him at 9 o'clock 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 Nov. 1, 1902."

The recorder of the commission stated that this resolution was adopted by the commission because it felt that it was important to make its investigations deliberately and that it might be well, in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, to inform the operators and the miners that should the investigation and the deliberations following it warrant any change whatever, either in the way of increase or reduction of wages, such change should be from a certain date, thus enabling all parties to facilitate their calculations.

The action of the commission in taking this step at this time will give the commissioners a lot of time. It is known that each side to the controversy would 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.

Buggy Trace Battle

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 29.—In Anderson county yesterday two negroes were caught in the act of robbing a farmer and rather than to go to jail they offered to accept any punishment the farmers might inflict. The men were taken into a field and stripped to the waist. There is no whipping post law in South Carolina, but this did not interfere with the plans for a lashing.

Each man was given a buggy trace and they fought each other until the blood began to flow. Finally after desperate fighting the referee lifted his hand as a signal to stop. The negroes were in bad shape when the fight ceased and they went off to bed. No arrests were made.

Casey on Friendly Terms with Colombian General

Stories of Unwarranted Acts by the Admiral Discredited—He Exchanged Salutes with the Bogota

Washington, Oct. 31.—A cablegram was received at the state department today from Rear Admiral Casey, dated last night at Panama, in which he reports all quiet on the isthmus.

An admiral speaks of the arrival at Panama of the newly acquired Colombian government gunboat Bogota, saying that she hoisted the American flag and that he returned the salute in return. He adds that his relations with all parties are extremely friendly. This statement contradicts flatly the report that the admiral adopted a course toward the Bogota which aroused the resentment of the local government officials.

The following is the text of Admiral Casey's telegram:

Panama, Oct. 30, 1902. Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.

Three cars of ammunition came over yesterday. Balance remaining at Col. will come later. My relations with Perdomo most friendly. Bogota saluted my flag on arrival; returned gun for gun.

(Signed) CASEY.

The complaints made in Panama and by the Colombian minister here that Admiral Casey had been guilty of an unwarranted act in boarding the Colombian gunboat Bogota, when she entered Panama harbor last Saturday and demanding her papers, caused the navy department to send an inquiry by telegram to Admiral Casey as to whether these complaints were justified. Admiral Casey's response was received by the department today. It was in the form of a cipher telegram, which the navy department, after some hesitation decided to give in part, at least, to the press. It is not known positively that any portion of the message was suppressed.

Admiral Casey's statement about the ammunition was to show that he was not interfering with Colombian war supplies across the isthmus. General Perdomo, with whom he says he is on most friendly terms, is a member of the Colombian cabinet and its principal representative on the isthmus, where

Large Cigar Plant

Norfolk, Oct. 31.—The American Tobacco Company will build a large plant here. It will have a capacity for two thousand girl operatives and 2,000 colored stevedores. The plant will consist of three brick buildings, four stories high of masonry construction at a cost of \$125,000. There will be a cigar factory where the new machines for cigar making will be employed, also stemmy and a large warehouse. The work will begin within two weeks and be finished in ninety days.

Continuous Performance

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31.—Felipe Galicia, consul at San Francisco for Bolivia and Guatemala, has received from the president of Guatemala the following cablegram relative to the eruption of the volcano of Santa Maria:

"It is true the volcano is in eruption, but without any damage."

A report from the superintendent of the Ocosingo railroad states that the volcano has been in continuous eruption since October 24 and ashes to the depth of twelve inches have fallen at the terminus of the line. News from points further inland is anxiously awaited.

War on Alcoholic Medicine

New Orleans, Oct. 31.—The prohibition counties of Texas have determined to bar all patent medicines that contain any appreciable amount of alcohol. They base this decision on the recent finding of the state revenue department that certain widely advertised medicine is really an intoxicant and subject to a tax as such. The agent is now overwhelmed with demands from the prohibition counties to sample all patent medicines and announce which contain alcohol.

Guessing at Gannon's Plans

Baltimore, Oct. 31.—The resignation of Mr. Frank S. Gannon as third vice president of the Southern Railway has caused speculation in railroad circles as to the future of Mr. Gannon. A report was current today that he would take an important position with the Gould interests and might come to Baltimore as the operating head of the Western Maryland Railroad. The position of general manager of the Wash-bash is also associated with Mr. Gannon's future.

Three Held for Shooting

Greenville, N. C., Oct. 31.—Special.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Allen for shooting Hardee circus day, was held today. Allen was bound over to one thousand dollars. The testimony of Hardee was taken at his bedside. As a result Joseph Allen, brother of the defendant, and Buck Forbes were held in five hundred dollars bond, to appear next Saturday. Hardee swore that they also shot him. More developments are anticipated. Hardee's almost certain recovery is indicated.

Voters Indifferent

New Orleans, Oct. 31.—The Democratic candidates for Congress in Mississippi confess that they have failed in their efforts to arouse the Democratic voters of the state and that less than one fifth of the registered vote will be polled. The highest estimate of