

IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Molineux Goes on the Witness Stand.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT OF MURDER

New York Man Breaks His Long Silence—Categorically Denies Authorship of the Famous Barnett and Cornish Letters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Roland B. Molineux took the witness stand today to testify in his own defense against the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. In response to the questions of his counsel, ex-Governor Frank S. Black, he declared his absolute innocence of any part of the famous blue interlaced crease paper letters that had written the Barnett and Cornish letters; that he had never made cyanide of mercury, or that he had ever seen the silver bottle-holder in which the poison was sent, until it was exhibited in court. He admitted having written and signed with his own hand the letter asking for a competent remedy on the famous blue interlaced crease paper identical with that on which the Cornish letters were written, and said he procured the paper at the Waldorf-Astoria. His bitter differences with Cornish, which resulted in his leaving the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, were related by Molineux without any apparent reserve.

Witness Sustained, Unmoved, a Rigorous Cross-Examination by Assistant District Attorney Borne, Answering Readily all Questions as to His Past Life, His Differences with Cornish and Barnett, and His Other Members of the Club Had Made to Discover Any One Who Had a Common Enemy to the Two Named.

State Scores Big Victory.

The feature of the cross-examination was Mr. Osborne's successful effort to place before the jury the essential substance of the testimony given at the first trial by Molineux's hands and Detective Farrell, but excluded by Justice Lambert. This was accomplished by framing a series of questions relative to statements purporting to have been made by the witnesses outside their testimony, but practically covering every essential feature of it, to which frequent and vehement objections were made by Mr. Black. Throughout his examination and cross-examination, Molineux preserved an unruffled and confident demeanor, answering all questions promptly and even smiling occasionally when replying to his own counsel.

Molineux's Course a Surprise.

The announcement that a defense would be made, notwithstanding undertakes at the first trial, and that Molineux himself would face his accusers, drew an immense throng to the courtroom. In the afternoon, so great was the crush that the police reserves were called out to preserve order, and Justice Lambert himself had the utmost difficulty in forcing a passage through the crowd into the court.

In his opening address, which occupied less than five minutes, ex-Governor Frank S. 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 or the address on the poison package. When he had finished, he called out:

"Rolland B. Molineux, take the witness stand."

Replying to the first question of his lawyer, Molineux gave his age as 36 years. He said he was born in chemistry in the town of Union, when 12 years old, and went to Utah and Mexico. He was correspondent in a divorce suit, and it was thought better that he should leave the town 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 Morris Herman & 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.

The Row With Cornish.

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. Weeks, the president of the New York Athletic Club, but the authorities of the Knickerbocker Club took no official action on this complaint. The witness spoke of 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 resign," replied Molineux. "The club thought I was in the right, and just before I resigned I met Cornish on the stairs."

"What did he say?"

"He called me a scoundrel, and said I had not succeeded in getting him out. I replied, 'No, you win.'"

"Had you any feelings of bitter animosity toward him when you left the club?"

"I was very angry."

Mr. Black questioned the defendant as to his movements on December 31, 1898, and Molineux said that he went to Newark, as usual, that day, to attend to business and returned to New York in the evening.

"Did you buy the bottle-holder?" asked Mr. Black.

"No," replied Molineux.

"Did you ever see it?"

"No."

On December 23, he said he went to Columbia College, and he thought it probable that he called at the New York office of the firm, as was his custom to do, almost every day. He was not nearer to the general postoffice that day than Cortlandt street, and he said the poison package was mailed at the general postoffice.

"Did you mail the poison package?"

"No, sir."

"When did you first see the address on the package?"

"I think at the first trial. I never had it in my hands."

The questions of counsel were then directed to the book that was used in coloring. Molineux said that cyanide of mercury had never been used by him.

Mr. Black showed Molineux the Barnett and Cornish letters and the poison package, and asked:

"Did you write that address?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever see it before?"

"Not before this trial was begun."

Denies Writing the Letters.

The whole list of disputed writings was shown one at a time, and Molineux said he had never seen the letters before or the photographic reproductions. He had never used bromo seltzer and had never bought any. The poison bottle was shown and Molineux said it was the first time he had seen it.

Mr. Black then produced the letter written to Dr. Burns, applying for a certain patent medicine and enclosing 25 cents in payment. This letter was written on the blue interlaced crease paper. "Do you recognize this letter?" he was asked.

"I do, I wrote it," Molineux replied.

"It is signed with my name."

"Tell the jury why you wrote that letter."

"I hurt my groin exercising and saw

the advertisement of the salve and wrote for it."

Two of the disputed writings, letters also asking for patent medicines and signed "H. Cornish," are written on similar paper and are among the writings Molineux said he never wrote or saw. Molineux could not tell where he wrote the Burns letter, nor did he know where he obtained the paper.

Replying to Mr. Black, Molineux said he first knew he was suspected of the death of Mrs. Adams on January 21, 1899, when a reporter told him the police were looking for him. He and his father, General Molineux, with the reporter, went to Captain McCluskey. He gave the police his address and telephone call, and promised to obey any message sent to him. When detectives called upon him in Newark, he took them through the factory, told them to make any researches they wanted to and gave them all the personal measurements they asked for.

"Now Molineux, I ask you again, do you know anything of this crime?" asked Mr. Black.

"Absolutely nothing."

"You are not guilty of this crime?"

"I am absolutely innocent of any part of it."

With this question and answer before the jury, Mr. Black announced the close of the direct examination.

The Cross-Examination.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne conducted the cross-examination. Molineux said he went West when he was 15 years of age because of the divorce suit. He did not know how the suit resulted. Molineux said he had full charge of Herman & Company's color department and told of the chemicals used. He frequently made experiments with colors. He never heard of cyanide of mercury until after Mrs. Adams' death; it was an extremely rare poison. Asked about Mamie Melando, Molineux said she had access to his room in the Newark factory only when she was sent there. When the defendant gave up his residence in Newark he went to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to live.

"Was H. C. Dwyer among your friends there?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes. All the time I was there my room was on the same floor with his."

Molineux did not know Barnett was seriously ill, he said, until he was told he was dead.

"David N. Carvalho is your expert on handwriting, is he not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I have no expert on handwriting."

"Did you not and Mr. Weeks and Mr. Carvalho examine thousands of pieces of writing and try to think of some one who had hostile feelings alike to Barnett and Cornish?"

"I believe Mr. Weeks consulted with several handwriting experts. I have discussed this case and the charge against me in the statement made by Mr. Weeks."

Recess was then taken.

When Molineux took the witness chair at the afternoon session, Mr. Osborne asked him to read the Cornish and Barnett letters.

Molineux said he was not sure he had read them, or that he had seen the photographs of them before last Friday. He had consulted with Mr. Weeks about them, and he had discussed with Mr. Weeks the question as to who could have a feeling against Cornish and Barnett.

"Did you not suggest Harper as being a man?"

"I think Harper's name was mentioned."

"Did you send for Mr. Helios to talk to Mr. Weeks?"

"I did. I thought he might be able to enlighten us as to any enemies there might be in the club. I also wanted him to convince Mr. Weeks that I had no enemies in the club."

Molineux said if he had been able to think of any one with a common hostility to Cornish and Barnett, he would have notified the District Attorney at once. The last time he saw Mamie Melando was in January, 1899. He knew Robert A. Zellar, and saw him last at the Tomb in August, 1899.

"Did you hear Mamie Melando testify at the trial?" asked Mr. Osborne.

An objection to this question was sustained, as was a second objection when Mr. Osborne tried to get a question regarding the statement made by Miss Melando that Molineux had interlaced crease paper in his desk.

Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting all of Mamie Melando's evidence at the last trial before the jury. He asked:

"Did you ever hear Mamie Melando say, outside of the testimony she gave at the last trial, that she found six sheets of blue crease paper in your desk?"

Molineux replied, "No."

Mr. Osborne incorporated in all other questions all the statements made by Miss Melando at the former trial. Justice Lambert permitted ex-Governor Black to have his notes in the minutes that counsel read the questions from the minutes of the last trial.

Molineux denied that President Guild, of the Newark police force, had ever given money to Mamie Melando on behalf of either Molineux or his family.

"Do you claim that you got that blue paper with the interlaced crease at the Waldorf-Astoria?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"No."

Molineux Unwilling to Talk.

Then Mr. Osborne showed him the Burns letter, which Molineux has admitted he wrote, but the prisoner would not admit that he wrote the letter in Newark, although it was postmarked there.

Molineux did not want to admit that he could write verbally, and when Mr. Osborne showed him the word "oblige" written in this manner by him, he still refused to confess that he could write a letter in that style.

Mr. Osborne went back to the trouble at the Knickerbocker Club between Cornish and Molineux. He took the prisoner over the same ground covered this morning, eliciting nothing new except that the first squabble between the two was in 1893, when Molineux said Cornish was not properly supporting his efforts to make a success of the club. Counsel and witness thrashed out again the old troubles at the club, and counsel said:

"Do you know of any one in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club who had such cause to dislike Cornish as you had?"

"No."

The examination was not concluded when the court adjourned at 5:15 o'clock. The adjournment was much against the wish of Justice Lambert. An hour earlier, Mr. Osborne had asked for an adjournment, and Justice Lambert said he would sit until the cross-examination of the defendant was completed. Mr. Jerome said it was impossible to continue, because counsel had been taken somewhat by surprise by the decision of the defense to make the defendant his own first witness. It was not until 11 o'clock Thursday night Mr. Jerome said that Governor Black had told the prosecution of the plans of the defense.

WOUNDED WOMAN NEAR DEATH.

Mrs. Cooper's Letters Express Love for the Man Who Shot Her.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Minnie E. Cooper, who was shot yesterday by Fred Reynolds of Salt Lake, is in a precarious condition. Two doctors have not located the bullet in her head, and have but slight hopes for her recovery. The body of Reynolds, who killed himself after shooting the woman, is held at the morgue awaiting instructions from relatives as to its disposal. Coroner Fildergard decided it was unnecessary to hold an inquest.

Although Mrs. Cooper declared after the shooting that she had not reciprocated the advances of Reynolds, and had refused to marry him, a letter from her to him, dated October 2, which was found in his pocket, contains references to her high regard for him, and a statement that she awaits every mail in the hope of hearing from him. The letter closes with love and best wishes and this sentence: "Do you love your Minnie, if you want it to be so."

Illnesses, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BANK CREDITS TOO GREAT

EX-TREASURY OFFICIAL SOUNDS A NOTE OF WARNING.

Vanderlip Urges a More Conservative Course in Order to Avert Disaster and Humiliation.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.—Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during President McKinley's first Administration, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at an elaborate luncheon given yesterday at the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. He said in part:

"If we are honest with ourselves, we must admit that the edge is off our vision of foreign markets. Our exports of manufactures for the fiscal year just closed are \$300,000,000 less than the point they reached two years ago. Our total exports of domestic goods fell off more than \$100,000,000 in the year. Instead of decreasing imports, we have made some large increases in our purchases of foreign goods, and the total for this fiscal year stands at more than \$200,000,000 above 1898."

"We have had an expansion of \$1,200,000,000 in National deposits since the beginning of 1899, while the basis of gold and legal tenders upon which that increased pyramid is actually slightly smaller than it was at the beginning of the period. Now, in that time the deposits of other banks, state banks, trust companies, savings banks and private banks, probably increased not far from \$3,000,000,000, and there is no likelihood that their gold or legal-tender reserve is materially larger than it is as regards the beginning of 1899. We have in less than four years an increase in the total bank deposits of the country of over \$4,000,000,000, accompanied by no increase in the specie and legal-tender holdings of those banks."

"The principal reason for the expansion of deposits and the accompanying expansion of loans is to be found in the great movement which has been the significant feature in finance for the last few years, the movement to segregate industrial establishments into single great corporate units, and to convert the evidence of ownership into corporate securities, which have entered actively into the stream of financial operations. Another important contributing influence has been the vast expenditure of corporations, railroads particularly, for improvements, betterment and extension of their property."

"It must be admitted, I believe, that we have been converting too great an amount of liquid capital into fixed forms of investment. The cure is, of course, to reduce the expenditures of that character so that they will come within the line of safety. What is the line of safety? It is, in fact, something well within the total income from such investments. If we go beyond it, if we convert into fixed forms of property more than the total income from that property, we have gone beyond the line of safety, and are borrowing from the future to bury temporarily the capital. We have the choice of one of two things—either to practice, with regard to our investments, the policy of the future until we are brought up against a wall. The first course is consistent with continued prosperity. The second course, if persisted in, will bring calamitous conditions and paralysis of the whole constructive investment."

"Another phase of this situation, and one which has aggravated the causes leading to an expansion of loans, and which has cut off from us the relief which we hoped for in the way of a foreign trade balance made tangible by gold imports, has been the rapidity and extent of the advance in the price of the whole general level of prices has advanced, and some of these advances, from the extreme low level of 1897 or 1898 to the high level which has been reached within the last few years, the sharpest in our commercial history."

"The evidence of advancing prices that check exportation are increased importations, the expansion of loans, and the balance in foreign investments and in the purchase of securities. All taken in connection with the fact that any reduction of the specie reserve held by banks must be followed by the raising of rates to again establish the proper relation between reserve and deposit liabilities, would seem at least to point to the conclusion that this is not a favorable time for the expansion of bank credits."

"I wish by no means to present an alarming view of the outlook. What I do wish to do is merely to sound a conservative note, and to point out the danger in the situation tendencies in which are elements of possible danger. On the other hand, let us by no means forget the long list of favorable conditions upon the opposite side of the account. A judicious recognition of the restricting conditions now visible in our financial situation may save us from disaster and humiliation later on—humiliation from which recovery will be slow and painful."

MOODY ON COAL TARIFF.

Defends Statement That Anthracite Is by Act of Inadvertence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 31.—Secretary of the Navy Moody spoke here tonight, the rally being preceded by a parade of the Italian and Syrian Republican clubs. He said:

"In a speech at Madison I stated that under the Dingley law there was practically a duty on anthracite, and that that duty was inadvertently placed in the act. Both statements have been challenged, and I desire to take the occasion to affirm my statements and give the reasons upon which they were based. Anthracite coal, for some time prior to the passage of the Dingley law, was free of duty. That bill left the House, anthracite coal was still upon the free list, but certain changes were made in the Senate which altered the situation materially, and the Senate amendments finally became law."

"Paragraph 538 places upon the free list 'coal, anthracite not specially provided for in this act.' The qualification contained in the latter words was dropped for the first time, and its meaning became clear when we look at paragraph 417, in which a 60-cent duty per ton is imposed upon coal, bituminous and all coals containing less than 32 per cent of fixed carbon."

"It is sufficiently clear that these two paragraphs are to be construed together, and that the only anthracite which is free of duty is that which contains 32 per cent or more of fixed carbon. If this were not clear, it would be made clear by two decisions, affirmed in one case by the district court of the United States. We are thus brought to the inquiry, What part of anthracite does contain as much as 32 per cent of fixed carbon? To my mind that inquiry admits of but one answer. The fact is that there is substantially no anthracite which contains so great a percentage of fixed carbon."

"It is my understanding that the Pennsylvania anthracite and the Michigan bituminous coals are the only anthracite deposits in the world, yet it appears from a report of the United States Geological Survey, recently published, that none of that coal taken in lots contains a great proportion of fixed carbon as 32 per cent. Much of it is considerably below that figure, and some of it runs as low as 70 per cent. The result is that the great majority of the facts concerned show abundantly that while anthracite is nominally on the free list, it is really for all practical purposes upon the dutiable list."

"It is but justice to say that the anthracite miners did not ask for this duty, and, as I view the situation, it was inserted at the request of the owners of mines of bituminous coal of an inferior quality on the Pacific slope."

"I have no hesitation in saying that the imposition of the anthracite duty is a mistake, and that at the first opportunity it should be repealed. The Republican party has a record so full of useful

achievements that it should have no reluctance whatever in acknowledging a mistake now and then."

Stevenson Speaks in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson spoke to two crowded meetings in the 11th Congressional District tonight. He said: "Our party is united, and every Democrat hopeful of victory. New York will on Tuesday next elect Mr. Cole and all of his associates upon the Democratic ticket. The Empire State will return to the Democratic fold."

"It is all important that the next House of Representatives be Democratic. In accomplishing this I know New York will do her full share."

Ex-Governor James H. Budd, of California, Mayor Schmitt, of San Francisco, ex-Representative William Springer, of Illinois, and others also spoke.

EXPLORERS AT VOLCANO.

Soufriere is Likely to Be in Violent Eruption Again Soon.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, E. W. I., Oct. 31.—Henry Powell, curator of the government botanical station here; J. P. Quilton, of the British botanical station in Sierra Leone, West Africa, and W. E. Foster, of the British botanical station at Lagos, West Africa, accompanied by guides, visited the Soufriere volcano October 28 and spent an hour and a half on the summit. The party found the crater actively erupting, emitting volumes of steam and throwing up numerous cones of ashes from the fissure close under the southern wall to a height of 40 feet.

During the last half hour of the explorers' stay, the crater became violent. Mr. Powell, who from his frequent visits is well acquainted with the features of the mountain, is satisfied that the new crater shows no signs of having been in eruption. The old crater has become more funnel-shaped than formerly and is now deepest in its center. Volcanic ejecta almost red hot and smoking profusely have been heaped up around the interior walls of the crater to a height of several hundred feet. The rim of the crater is considerably wider than it was and the depression on the western rim overlooking Morje Rouge, has been much lowered. In the center of the crater is a cauldron of boiling water and close in under the southern wall is located a fissure from which large volumes of steam and ashes are seen to emerge. The steam and ashes follow the trend of the depression under the southeastern wall and gaining the summit of the volcano are blown to the westward, thus giving the appearance of having come from the new crater.

The party found no lava. The configuration of the mountain has been much altered. The sea is still encroaching upon the land at Wallabout Estate. The Wallabout River is dry at its mouth, but far inland it is running with fair volume in small channels. There was a slight eruption of Soufriere on October 28, when at a quarter past 8 loud growling sounds were heard and a cloud of dark vapor was thrown out. These disturbances have continued and are causing the ground to vibrate at Georgetown, where earth tremors are continually felt.

From the general appearance of the volcano another eruption of a serious nature may be expected. The minister of the St. Vincent visited the Georgetown district October 26. He has advised the Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Leveillé, that it is advisable permanently to locate the people of the disturbed part of the island at North Union, which is at a considerable distance from the volcano.

HILL ENTERS IRON TRADE

Development Begun of an Industry Which Will Be World Rival.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 31.—James J. Hill has begun the development of a steel mill in the iron country, which will rival anything of the sort in the world. He arrived here yesterday to arrange the first definite project in his great enterprise of the American Smelting & Refining Company, which has not been in operation for three years, into an iron and steel mill.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT SMARTLY DRESSED MEN WILL WEAR THIS SEASON ASK BEN SELLING ABOUT IT



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BEN SELLING

LEADING CLOTHIER LEADING HATTER

A WORD with you about the Overcoats in the picture. We think them perfection of the tailor's art. All Hand-Made Smart as can be, and just about HALF the TAILOR'S PRICE \$12.00 to \$30.00 It will be difficult to duplicate these later in the season.

agreement were signed today for a six-month boxing contest between Joe Choynski and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien. In this city, on November 20. The match arranged yesterday between Terry McGovern and Sammy Smith, of this city, was today declared off, the conclusion having been reached that McGovern's superiority would render the bout uninteresting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—After breakfasting at the White House today, President Roosevelt informally received 191 of the mechanics and laborers who have been engaged upon the repairs of the mansion. The President greeted the workmen as they passed, having a pleasant word and smile for each. He thanked them as a body for having facilitated by their work the completion of the repairs to the mansion, thereby enabling him once more to occupy it.

Mineworkers Oppose Peace Plan. PARIS, Oct. 31.—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers today, President Combes announced that the reports received from the mineworkers showed a disposition to open negotiations with the strikers. This is taken to indicate that the companies have advised the government that they prefer to deal directly with their men rather than accept general arbitration.

WASHINGTON Receives Mechanics. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—After breakfasting at the White House today, President Roosevelt informally received 191 of the mechanics and laborers who have been engaged upon the repairs of the mansion. The President greeted the workmen as they passed, having a pleasant word and smile for each. He thanked them as a body for having facilitated by their work the completion of the repairs to the mansion, thereby enabling him once more to occupy it.

ALARM OVER VOLCANO. Mexican City of Tapachuta Fifty-Hour in Darkness. TAPACHUTA, State of Chiapas, Mexico, Oct. 31.—There is considerable alarm here over the eruption of Santa Maria Mountain in Guatemala. For 30 hours the city was almost totally dark. Surrounding coffee plantations have experienced great loss, and across the line in Guatemala many valuable properties have been destroyed. Tacana Volcano, near at hand, shows no signs of breaking out. There has been no loss of life. Thieves have taken advantage of the terror to steal cattle from ranches. On the coast the falling ashes covered the decks of ships in San Benito. Subterranean rumblings have been almost constant here. Telegraphic communication has been re-established with the federal capital, and relief is being felt. Business is distressed. Ashes fell abundantly at Palenque.

CAUGHT BY RUSH OF GAS. Four Men Killed and Three Affected While Working Near Tunnel. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—By a sudden rush of gas supposed to have been sulphuretted hydrogen, four men were killed, and three seriously affected, near the Twenty-fourth street heading of the big tunnel near sewer tonight. The dead: Lawrence Fisher, of Niagara Falls; George Rhodes, colored, of Niagara Falls; Hugo Swanson, of Niagara Falls. William Kitchish, of Tonawanda, was seriously affected; Romano Kovich, Niagara Falls; Sam Finch, colored, Niagara Falls; Michael Mulroy, foreman, Niagara Falls. Kovich not expected to live.

APPROVE BOND'S TREATY Newfoundland Cabinet Sanctions Agreement With America. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 31.—Premier Borden returned here from Washington. In an interview today, the Premier said he had succeeded in negotiating