

MOLINEUX IS FREED

From the Accusation of Murdering Mrs. Adams.

JURY REACHED A SPEEDY VERDICT

After Deliberating Thirteen Minutes The Conclusion Was That Woman Was Not Poisoned By Mollieux.

New York, Special.—Roland B. Mollieux was set at liberty Tuesday after spending four years in prison and being once condemned to death and twice placed on trial for his life for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. But thirteen minutes after the jury to reach a verdict of acquittal at the close of a trial that has lasted four weeks, the first trial which resulted in Mollieux's conviction and sentence having been prolonged for about three months.

The verdict, which was confidently anticipated, was greeted with an instantly suppressed outbreak of applause, Justice Lambert having delivered a stern admonition that no demonstration would be permitted. Mollieux, who was brought into court as soon as it was known the jury had agreed, was apparently as unconcerned as he has been throughout the trial and gave no evidence of emotion, when the words that established his innocence were pronounced. His aged father, General Mollieux, was deeply affected, and wept with difficulty, responding to the greetings of those present by forward to offer their congratulations.

Immediately after the rendering of the verdict the prisoner was formally discharged from custody and left the court room with his father and counsel. On passing out of the building, they were escorted by a great crowd of people, gathered in anticipation of the verdict. After removing his effects from the Tombs, Mollieux went to his father's home in Brooklyn, where he was again cheered by a large crowd.

More than a thousand men and women, and there were more women than men, crowded the Tombs, the Criminal Court building before the clock this morning and fought for admission to the court room. After the usual preliminaries, Assistant District Attorney Osborne resumed his summing up, which was interrupted by the objection which the court sustained.

"This defendant and Barnett," Mr. Osborne continued, "were friends living near to each other on the same floor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. She received Mollieux to the same lady. She received Mollieux Barnett died and eight days later Mollieux bought for the woman an engagement ring. The wedding was very sudden. Mr. Osborne in his peroration pointed out again the circumstances turning at each mention of a conviction, name to point his finger at the defendant. Mollieux sat unmoved at the arrangement, but attentive to every word of it. Not so with his father. The old gentleman was visibly affected by the words of the prosecuting officer, and Cecil Mollieux, the prisoner's brother, was very nervous.

Judge Lambert in his charge, summed up the admitted facts in the case, the sending of the package from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and its administration to Mrs. Adams. "It is necessary," he said, for the State to prove that the defendant sent this package and that it was received by Cornish and Mollieux. It is for you to say if the necessary evidence has been submitted. One of the most important parts of the prosecution has been to connect this defendant with the address of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and by witnesses produced by the prosecution that the defendant wrote that address. Unless proved that defendant cannot be held of any crime. So you see that the State is unable to prove a fact that the State is compelled to prove."

BAER REPLIES TO MITCHELL

Elaborate Statement From the President of Coal Operators.

Washington, Special.—The reply of President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, to the charges of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, which has been presented to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, was Tuesday given to the public. Mr. Baer makes no reference to Mr. Mitchell as the president of the miners' organization, but refers to him simply as an individual. Taking up the specifications in Mr. Mitchell's charges serially, Mr. Baer first admits that his company owns 37 collieries and that before the strike it employed 26,829 people. Following is a brief summary of the response to Mr. Mitchell's other specifications:

Second. "The demand for 20 per cent. increase in wages is denounced as 'arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust.' The company contends that after making all necessary allowance for different conditions that the rate of wages paid for the mining of anthracite coal is as high as that paid in the bituminous coal fields.

Third. "The company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

Fourth and fifth. Mr. Baer denies that the earnings of the anthracite workers are less than average earnings for other occupations, requiring skill and training, and that earnings are insufficient because of the dangerous character of the work in the anthracite mines.

Sixth. This specification made by Mr. Mitchell is referred to as vague for specific answer, but in a general way it is stated that the anthracite regions are among the most prosperous in the United States.

Seventh. The company pronounces the demand for 20 per cent. in the hours of labor and a reduction of wages for the same hours of labor and this demand is pronounced impracticable. In this connection the following statement is made: "Because of the injury to the mines because of the cost of producing coal has been greatly increased and a temporary advance in price was made by this company, but it will be impracticable to continue such increase when mining operations become normal."

Eighth. Mr. Baer says that his company has no disagreement with any of its employees about the weighing of coal, because the quantity is usually determined by measurement and not by weight.

Ninth. Replying to the fourth demand made by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Baer says since the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization into the anthracite fields, business conditions there have been intolerable; that the output of the mines has decreased; that discipline has been destroyed; that strikes have been of almost daily occurrence; that men have worked when and as they please, and that the cost of mining has been greatly increased. He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the condition named by the most company presidents, which excludes the United Mine Workers' organization in the proceedings. He says, however, that when a labor organization limited to anthracite mine workers is created, which shall obey the law, respect the right of every man to work and honestly co-operate with employers, trade agreements may be practicable.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

The Sunny South. Frank A. Vanderlip, speaking at Wilmington, N. C., gave figures of the nation's growth in wealth. Alabama troops called out to protect Jason Bacon, a negro accused of an atrocious assault near Anniston.

At The National Capital. The Newfoundland reciprocity treaty was signed in Washington. Much interest attaches to the forthcoming tests of the submarine boats Adler and Maceas in Long Island Sound.

At The North. More than \$100,000,000 is invested in Philadelphia transient hotels in New York city. Nearly \$15,000,000 more is being put into the construction of new houses of this sort.

County Boards Have No Control. Bennettsville, Special.—The investigation by the special board of education of the charges against E. J. Sawyer, on an appeal from the trustees of the Bennettsville graded school district, has been stopped by a writ of prohibition issued by Judge Knight. The judge gave an exhaustive review of the law and decided that a county board of education has no supervision or control over a graded school district and cannot reverse or modify any action of the board of trustees. He says that even if Sawyer were totally unqualified to teach, his election by the trustees could not be interfered with.

Granite Beds in Chesterfield. Chesterfield, Special.—It will interest many to know that in this county there are extensive granite beds. One of the chief beds is near Evans' mill, on Black creek, 18 miles west here. They are 10 miles from the nearest railroad point. Ruby, when the C. M. & C. road is completed to Jefferson, which it soon will be, they will then be only four miles from the railway. The rock is of different color, some are brown, gray, black and red. These beds are very favorably with the granite of Winnsboro. There is a fine opportunity for some man with capital to secure a bonanza.

Winter Fuel Fighting in Mexico. Mexico City, Special.—The winter fuel fighting season opened Sunday afternoon, the first fighting being attended by a large crowd, including many Americans. The sensational spectacle was the serious horning of Parrao, one of the matadors, by the third bull. Parrao received a deep wound in the abdomen and may die. The fight was not interrupted. Ten horses were dismembered.

Palmetto Cleanings. Progressive business men of Columbia have organized a company for the purpose of operating a line of steamers between there and Georgetown.

Miscellaneous Matters. Roland B. Mollieux, who is being tried in New York on the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, testified in his own defense.

SIGHT IS RESTORED

A Man of 95 Regains His Sight in the Spartanburg Section.

Spartanburg may not be modest in her claims of being a healthy climate, but facts stand for themselves. The writer this afternoon enjoyed a long talk with a resident of this county who was born in October, 1803—he is 99 years of age. His name is Caswell Edward Smith and his home is near the burnt factory on Tyner river in the lower section of this county. He is an ideal representative of the muscle and brawn which have made the vast tracts of woodland bow to the axe and the impervious swamps, lagoons and wild verdant meadows yield to the plough share and grazing, hark and the general cultivation of the soil.

Mr. Smith came to this city about four weeks ago. For sixteen years past he has been totally blind. Doctors told him it was due to old age, but a relative of his, Dr. W. A. Smith, examined him and found that it was a case of cataract of the eyes. He was brought to Spartanburg, and a Heliotherapist performed a successful operation for the cataract, and the old gentleman can now see. Considering his age, and the accompanying infirmities of advanced life, it is wonderful how successful the operation is; and it is a real joy to hear the old man comment on the fact of his seeing, after having been totally blind for 16 years.

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SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Appalachian National Park. (Manufacturers' Record.)

The report of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, upon the proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve, is reproduced as a special feature of this issue of the Manufacturers' Record, together with a number of striking illustrations accompanying the report and republishing through the courtesy of the Agricultural Department. The practical advantages of the establishment of the reserve are set forth clearly in it, and are summarized at its conclusion. President Roosevelt, in transmitting the report, said that with those conclusions he fully agreed, and in addition wrote:

The report of the Secretary presents the final results of an investigation authorized by the last Congress. Its conclusions point unmistakably, in the judgment of the Secretary and in my own, to the creation of a national forest reserve in certain parts of the Southern States. The facts ascertained and here presented deserve the careful consideration of the Congress; they have already received the full attention of the scientist and the lumberman. They afford an economic need of prime importance to the welfare of the South and hence to that of the nation as a whole, and they point to the necessity of protecting through wise use a mountain region whose influence flows far beyond its borders with the waters of the rivers to which it gives rise.

Among the elevations of the eastern half of the United States the Southern Appalachians are of paramount interest for geographic, hydrographic and forest reasons, and as a consequence, for economic reasons as well. These great mountains are old in the history of the continent which has grown up about them. The hardwood forests were born on their slopes and have spread thence over the eastern half of the continent. More than once in the remote geological past they have disappeared before the ice on the east, south and west, and before the ice on the north; but here in this Southern Appalachian region they have lived on to the present day.

Under the varying conditions of soil elevation an altitude many of the Appalachian tree species have developed. Hence it is that in this region occur the marvelous variety and richness of plant growth which have led our ablest business men and scientists to seek for its preservation by the government. It is an advantage of science, and for the instruction and pleasure of the people of our own and of future generations. And it is the concentration here of so many valuable species with such favorable conditions of elevation and altitude to assert that of all the continent this region is best suited to the purposes and plans of a national forest reserve in the hardwood region.

At the meeting last Saturday at Asheville, N. C., of the Appalachian National Park Convention it was resolved. That this convention heartily approves the action of Congress in establishing the great national forest reserves in the Western States and Territories and the more recent action of Congress in providing for the creation of a great system of irrigation works in those States. Inasmuch as the forests and the soils which these forests protect in the Southern Appalachian mountain region serve as a natural reservoir for the storage for the water which falls in excess of the needs of the region, this convention asks the cooperation of senators and representatives in Congress in securing the passage of the Appalachian Forest Reserve bill now before Congress, and an extension of these Southern States of the great policy of natural water storage by the government, which has already wisely been inaugurated in the West.

In consideration of the fact of the rapid and steadily increasing rate at which the forests on the slopes of the Southern Appalachians are being destroyed, the growing frequency of the floods carrying away the fertile soils from this region and depositing the same in navigable streams, having recently caused over \$15,000,000 of damage, the convention urges upon Congress the prompt passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives providing for the establishment of the Appalachian National Forest Reserve as the only possible means of overcoming the existing and increasing evils.

Dr. C. P. Ambler, the secretary of the association, gave an interesting sketch of its purposes and explained the status of bills in Congress looking to the establishment of a forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountains. One bill, the Burton bill, has passed the Senate, but with an amendment by Senator Bates of Tennessee, which practically makes the bill of no effect. The House committee on agriculture has rejected this amendment. Dr. Ambler said that the measure did not face friends in the Senate and House; that the country recognizes it as a just one, and that a hearing has been promised to Southern congressmen during the coming short session of Congress. He urged the efforts of friends of the bill should be centered upon the revision or modification of the Bates amendment in the Senate, and upon a hearing of the measure upon the floor of the House of Representatives.

In furtherance of its bill the committee has published a magnificent volume, known as Senate Document No. 24, containing the message of President Roosevelt recommending favorable consideration by Congress and the elaborate report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture.

NEWSY CLEANINGS

Paris is to spend \$8,000,000 on new hospitals. Mountain laurel has been adopted as the State flower in Massachusetts.

There are about 114,500 telegraph offices now open in the world. The new Boxer uprising in Szechuan is causing alarm among the foreigners. The harbor of St. John, N. B., has not been frozen over within the memory of man.

Fifty-thousand persons have visited Robert Burns's cottage at Ayr this year. Herlin has named one of his new streets after the late Professor Virchow. Within four years eighty factories have sprung up in Germany for the manufacture of sand-lime bricks.

Mayor Low's new budget is \$97,110,031, a decrease of \$1,500,000, due to nearly \$4,000,000 reduction in State tax. A newspaper for nervous people, in which all great catastrophes will be soberly treated, is to be published in Vienna.

The number of steamships on the Rhine increased from 467 in 1884 to 1183 in 1902, although there is a railway of 6100 miles. It is officially announced at Antwerp, Belgium, that the new coal fields discovered recently, contain more than 600,000,000 tons of coal of good quality. It is estimated now that the Standard Oil Company has obtained at least 2,000,000 acres throughout the Kentucky oil fields, and has also begun the construction of a pipe line which will cost at least \$4,000,000.

A notable development of the equipment of the University of California College of Medicine, to consist of a great clinical hospital that will cost \$400,000, has been proposed in a report submitted by a committee representing all interested factors in the university administration.

The Minneapolis Times says that automobile racing is one of the most fascinating of sports, and an speed attained is so great that it is a highly dangerous to participants or any other than an almost perfect track. On public highways there is too great an element of peril in the sport, not only to the racers, but to the pedestrians and those who ride in horse drawn vehicles.

General Passenger Department. Schedule Effective January 15, 1903.

Table with columns for route, train name, and departure times. Includes routes like New York to Boston, New York to Philadelphia, and New York to Washington.