"WEIGH THE FACTS," SAYS GOFF TO THE JURY; "I ADVISE AND INSTRUCT YOU AS TO THE LAW."

"BASE VERDICT ON MERITS OF CASE."

"Without Passion or Prejudice," He Tells Them, "Decide."

The Evening World herewith presents a stenographic, verbatim report of Recorder Goff's charge to the Jury, made by reporters for The Evening World:

Gentlemen of the jury: I will proceed to submit to you this case, to be covered by the rules of law which you must bear in mind. You have listened to the facts in the case very thoroughly and ably presented by both the counsel for the people and the counsel for the defense, and the Court will not under any circumstances comment on the facts in the case or express any views concerning them.

That remains with you and you alone to decide.

I advise you and instruct you upon the rules of law which must apply to the facts in the case, and upon them must rest your consideration of these facts.

After a very exhaustive examination of 546 citizens you were selected as a jury satisfactory to the people and to the defendant; each and every one of you was voluntarily chosen by the defendant as capable and honest men to sit in judgment on the question of his guilt or innocence.

The trial has been unusually long and arduous. For nearly three calendar months without intermission, except a short one made necessary by the illness of one of your number, you have been in session, and during that time ninety-four witnesses have been examined, not taking into account the number of times that these witnesses were recalled, and 212 exhibits or instruments in writing have been admitted in evidence for your consideration and inspection.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

It became apparent upon the opening address of Mr. Osborne, counsel for the prosecution, that the case for the people would rest on what is popularly termed circumstantial evidence. It must be borne in mind that, in such a case, the burden of gathering, collating and welding every detail and circumstance into a solid mass of proof rests upon the prosecution.

And no matter what your opinion may be of its convincing force—of the probative force of the case made out by the prosecution—it must be recognized, and it is but proper that the Court should give expression to that recognition, that the preparation and presentation of the case shows results of an enormous amount of labor, persistent industry and a very high degree of professional skill on the part of the public prosecutor in bringing this case to your consideration.

HEAT OF COUNSEL.

Contentions of counsel, however, even though intemperate, were and are of minor consideration in presence of these supremely important questions to be ascertained and determined by you, and of the necessity of affording to the prosecution full and fair opportunity to prove if it could its charge that, by stealth and cunning, which have made detection almost impossible, a murder had been committed; and to secure to the defendant every fair and reasonable opportunity to meet that charge and to contest, inch by inch—which the defense has done—and to show the weaknesses, if they existed, in the case of the prosecution before you; and to be sure at your hands, without passion or prejudice or distraction of thought, of a fair and impartial trial upon the merits of the case.

RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Before dealing with the particulars of the case I will instruct you on the general rules which you must observe, and by which you must be guided in your consideration of the evidence. And I invite your close attention to those rules, so that in your consultation you may refer to them and be guided upon any question to which they may properly relate.

A presumption of innocence remains with the defendant through the whole of the case until his guilt be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. When his guilt is so proven the presumption of innocence is overthrown.

The defendant is not called upon to establish his innocence. The burden of proving his guilt rests upon the prosecution throughout the case.

He is entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt upon the whole case, and if there be a reasonable doubt upon any material question it must be resolved in his favor.

NOT TO HIS DISCREDIT.

The defendant may take the witness stand in his own behalf, but his failure to avail himself of that privilege must not be taken to his discredit.

[illegible] testimony of each witness must [illegible] and impartially considered and [illegible] by your judgment as to whether [illegible] had motive or interest other [illegible] the truth. [illegible] or interest present [illegible] you to say how [illegible]. If you [illegible]

falsely in any part of the case you are not compelled to reject the whole of his testimony. You may discard the whole of it and any part of it, and you may give credit to any portion of it which commends itself to your belief.

GUILT OR INNOCENCE.

The true issue and the only issue in this trial is the guilt or innocence of this defendant, and you must not compromise the contentions of counsel or allow them to enthuse your mind or distract your attention from that issue which must be determined by you upon the evidence and the evidence alone.

The indictment found by the Grand Jury of this County charged the defendant, Roland B. Molineux, with murder in the first degree.

The first count in the indictment charges that on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1898—I simply, gentlemen, give to you the substance of the indictment and the counts—that on the day I have just named the defendant, Roland B. Molineux, contriving and intending wilfully and feloniously to administer to Katherine J. Adams, twenty grains weight of a certain deadly poison called cyanide of mercury with intent that she should take the same, well knowing that the cyanide of mercury was a deadly poison; that the same Katherine J. Adams did take and swallow the said deadly poison so given and administered by the said Ronald B. Molineux, and by means of which she became mortally sick, and of which mortal sickness she did then and there die; and that the said Ronald B. Molineux in the manner and form aforesaid and by the means aforesaid wilfully, feloniously and of his malice of forethought did poison, kill and murder the same Katherine J. Adams against the form of the statute, in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

THE OTHER COUNTS.

The second count charges the killing of Mrs. Adams through a deliberate and meditated design to effect the death of one Harry S. Cornish, and then substantially repeats the language which I have read to you from the first count.

The third count charges an assault of Katharine J. Adams by administering a quantity of poison and then follows substantially the same description, and the fourth count charges that the defendant, with intent to kill Katharine J. Adams, did give and administer to her the same dose of poison referred to, and the fifth count charges that the defendant, with the intent to effect the death of Harry S. Cornish, did give and administer the poison.

The sixth count charges that the defendant feloniously and with malice aforethought did make an assault upon Katharine J. Adams and did give and administer to her the poison.

In criminal pleading it is the province of the pleader to charge the offense in different forms, always keeping in mind the main question, and these various counts in the indictment could all be condensed into the charge which I first read to you—that is, that this defendant, with malice aforethought, did give and administer to Katharine J. Adams a dose of cyanide of mercury, which he knew to be a deadly poison. And the other principal feature of the indictment is that he, with intent to kill Harry S. Cornish, did give and administer this dose of poison to Mrs. Adams.

HOMICIDE DEFINED.

I will invite your attention to the very clear and concise definition given by the statute. Homicide, as defined by the law, is the killing of one human being by the act, procurement or omission of another—the act, procurement or omission of another. Homicide is either murder, manslaughter, excusable or justifiable homicide.

From the evidence in this case I am of opinion that the acts plural charged to have been committed by the defendant would not if committed by him come within the statutory definition either of manslaughter in the first or second degree or of excusable or justifiable homicide.

The learned counsel for the defendant in his argument to you substantially said, and if he is of the same opinion now as he expressed on that point, and unless specially requested by him, I will not charge you as to the degrees as to manslaughter or as to excusable or justifiable homicide.

The Court—Has counsel for the defendant anything to say?

Mr. Weeks—No, sir, nor do we desire murder in the second degree to be charged. It is murder in the first degree or nothing.

The Court—I shall confine myself to murder. Of course I should say in general terms that the selection of defendant's counsel of any particular degree of murder to be charged to you is not binding upon the Court or jury.

MURDER IN THE FIRST.

Murder in the first degree, with which this defendant is charged, is the killing of a human being when committed from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or of another.

I do not charge other subdivisions of that section, gentlemen, which, in my opinion, do not have any application to this case, and my desire is to have the reading of the rules imprinted upon your memory in as brief and concise terms as possible, so that you will not be subject to possible confusion of ideas regarding them.

MURDER IN THE SECOND.

Murder in the second degree is the killing of a human being when committed with a design to effect the death of the person killed or of another, but without deliberation or premeditation.

It is necessary that you should bear in mind very clearly the distinction between the first and second degrees of murder. In the first degree there must be a deliberate and premeditated design to kill, while in the second degree it is sufficient that there be a design to kill without premeditation or deliberation.

If the design to kill be formed, deliberated upon and its execution premeditated, it is murder in the first degree. But if the design be formed without deliberation or premeditation and immediately carried out, it is murder in the second degree.

DESIGNED IN SECRET.

A person who has a fixed purpose to commit a crime generally conceals it. In the accomplishment of his purpose he may, by his own acts, reveal the hidden workings of his mind from the inception of the design to the final act of its accomplishment.

What would consitute a determined or premeditated design? The Court of Appeals is quoted as an authority which must be obeyed, and it is a law which is binding upon courts and juries. The case of the People against Conroy, I quote from the opinion of Judge Johnson:

"If there be sufficient premeditation to form a design to take life, and to put that design into execution by destroying life, there is sufficient premeditation to constitute murder, no matter whether the design is formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow or whether it was contemplated for months. It is enough that the intention precede the act, although that follows immediately."

It is therefore incumbent upon you, gentlemen, to carefully weigh and consider all the facts surrounding the circumstances, the time ample, adopting a plan or method used and judge therefrom whether there was a deliberate or premeditated design to kill. A forcible and flexible design is supplied by supposing the case of a man who procures a revolver, purchases ammunition, loads it and lies in wait to kill his victim; or of a man who procures poison, prepares it, adapts it to the form or substance which is deceptive and administers it or causes it to be administered with the intent to kill.

There the jury may find in the preparation the precautions against detections convincing evidence or deliberation into design to kill.

THE LAW ON THE CRIME.

If the jury be satisfied that murder has been committed by the defendant, it is within its power to determine which of the degrees he is guilty of. If, after a careful consideration of the evidence, they are satisfied that he committed murder in the first degree they should so declare by their verdict.

But if they have a reasonable doubt as to his guilt in that degree they must give him the benefit of it, and proceed to consider the second degree. And if satisfied that he is guilty in that degree render their verdict accordingly.

But the jury know they have the power to find a verdict of guilty in a lesser degree than the one charged and must not use that power either judiciously or arbitrarily. Whatever verdict they find must be in accordance with the proof of the case and with their belief of its force.

FOUR PROPOSITIONS.

Before proceeding to a consideration of any of the testimony, and in order to avoid confusion of ideas, it is necessary that you should have the definite, the sworn knowledge of facts or groups of facts which must be proven to your satisfaction and beyond a reasonable doubt before a verdict of guilty against this defendant can be rendered. These facts are:

First, that the defendant directed and sent to Cornish through the mails a package which he knew to contain a deadly poison.

Second, that he directed and sent the package with the deliberate and premeditated design to cause the death of Cornish.

Third, that Cornish received the package and subsequently gave a portion of its contents to Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

Fourth, that Mrs. Katherine J. Adams drank in a diluted form the portion so given, that it contained poison sufficient to destroy human life, that she died from the effects of such poison and that her death was due to no other cause, that her death was not due to any natural cause.

If these four propositions be proven to your satisfaction by the prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt, you are to render a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against this defendant. But if they be not proven to your satisfaction and beyond a reasonable doubt you are to render a verdict of not guilty in his favor.

GOFF'S HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION.

Here it is quite natural that you will ask the question, which I will put into form for you in order that my instructions will be made more clear:

Assuming that the defendant sent the poison to Cornish with the intent to kill him, there is no evidence that he intended it to be given to Mrs. Adams for the purpose of taking her life. How then can he be held responsible for the death of Mrs. Adams, whom he did not intend to kill, while the man whom he did intend to kill is living?

Now, to that question, which I think I can fairly assume is in the mind of each and every one of you gentlemen, and it is a most important one in this case, I will answer:

That if the defendant sent the poison to Cornish with intent to kill him, and Cornish gave the poison to Mrs. Adams in the manner described and as a result she died of that poison, the defendant is responsible for her death the same as if he had originally sent the poison to her and intended to kill her, and it makes no difference whether Cornish be living or not. The intents of the case are sufficient to constitute the crime.

The test, gentlemen, is the criminal intent at the time the act is done. And if that intent was to destroy the life of a human being by a particular means, and that means afterward caused the death of another person than the one intended, murder is committed the same as if the intended victim had taken the poison intended or adopted the means intended to be applied.

The design to effect the death of some one is essential. There are other provisions of the statute which I have not read, relating to killing by acts of depravity and disregard of human life, or while in the commission of felony, but in either of those cases an intent to take a life is not necessary, though murder may be committed.

There is one great controlling question upon which hinges this whole case.

KEY TO THE CASE.

Did the defendant direct and send the poison package to Cornish?

If he did not, that disposes of all other questions, and he should be acquitted; but if, with criminal intent, he directed and sent the package of poison to Cornish, and Mrs. Adams partook of it and died from its effects, then he should be convicted.

If a man with intent to kill a particular man fires at him and by mistake the bullet strikes and kills another person against whom he has no ill will, he commits murder.

GUILT IS THE SAME.

So if a man puts poison into fruit with the intent that a particular person against whom he may have enmity shall eat it, and another person should eat the fruit and die, against whom he has no enmity and whom he does not intend to kill, the person who placed the poison in that fruit is guilty of murder as if he intended to kill the person who actually did eat it.

And around that controlling question, which I have said the whole case hinged upon, centres all the evidence, all the circumstances, all the subordinate or collateral facts or incidents which may concentrate upon that question or radiate from it. It all turns upon that.

The main propositions advanced by the prosecution are: First, he did send the poison to Cornish, and second, that Mrs. Adams took the poison and died from it.

To prove the first proposition a great mass of testimony has been introduced which may in general be termed circumstantial evidence, and to prove the second direct evidence has been given. Whether either or both of those propositions have been proven is a question which you alone can answer.

Before proceeding further upon this question I wish to say something to you about circumstantial evidence. There has been so much said about it that it is necessary you should have a clear and proper understanding as to the rules of law which govern it. A great deal has been heard by you, weeks and weeks have been taken up here in the introduction of testimony—necessary weeks.

Here the Recorder reviewed the evidence of the quarrels between Cornish and Molineux, and the circumstances of their troubles in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

MRS. MOLINEUX NAMED.

In the Fall of 1897, Molineux presented Barnet to Miss Chesebrough. In the same part of the year Joseph Moore took a note of Blanche Chesebrough at 251 West Seventy-fifth street from the defendant, and written by the defendant.

In October of the same year the defendant, Molineux, said to John D. Adams that Cornish or he would have to leave the club.

AT MRS. BELL'S.

Molineux had lodgings in the club previous to this time. On Oct. 16, it is testified, that from this day to May, 1898, William Williams was with the defendant several times in the house of Mrs. Mary Bell, 251 West Seventy-fifth street.

On Nov. 2, 1897, Miss Chesebrough was living at 251 West Seventy-fifth street, when Rachel Green first entered the employ of Mrs. Bell, and in January, 1898, Miss Chesebrough left the house. She moved to the house of Mrs. Bellinger, in West End avenue.

In December of said year the defendant resigned from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. During the months of December and January the defendant met Cornish on the stairs, some time during the month, and Cornish called the defendant a vile name which it is not necessary for me to repeat. I think you gentlemen remember, and said "you didn't do it, did you?" referring to Molineux's efforts to get him out of the club. Molineux said: "No; just wait."

On Jan. 1, 1898, [illegible] Chesebrough came to live with Mrs. Bellinger on this date. On Jan. 4, 1898, Joseph J. Koch received People's Exhibit 41 Prime, with envelope bearing the postmark Jan. 31, 1.30 P. M., 1899.

The Recorder read the exhibit letters sent to medical companies and accurately described the measurements of the real H. C. Barnet for comparison with those given in the famous diagnosis letter.

HEILES'S PART.

In August of the same year Mamie Melando first saw paper similar to people's exhibits D, G, E and F in the defendant's room in Newark. I presume you will remember that refers to the egg-blue paper with the tri-crescent.

In the Summer of the same year the defendant studied singing with Russell in Newark.

In the same season, June, July and August, Mrs. Bellinger and Miss Chesebrough went away together. Up to that time Miss Chesebrough had occupied the second-story back room.

James J. Hudson testifies that a package came addressed to H. C. Barnet, at Barnet's office in the Produce Exchange, with the colored wrapper, three or four inches long and an inch or two wide. And Hudson saw Barnet open the package, and it contained an inner box with some cotton and pink and red capsules in one of the boxes.

In September of the same year Molineux became engaged to Miss Chesebrough.

In October of the same year Mamie Melando testified that she saw half a dozen sheets of the crescent paper in Molineux's room in the factory. She took three sheets, leaving three sheets. From Oct. 1 to Oct. 5 of the same year Heiles visited Molineux at the New York Athletic Club and had a conversation about Harpster. People's Exhibit 4 Prime.

That is the Jacobs letter which was written at the request of the defendant by Heiles and signed by Charles Jacobs. Remember that Jacobs letter, gentlemen:

"Messrs. Fred. Stearns & Co.,

"Detroit, Mich.

"Gentlemen: We are about to employ one of your former salesmen, Mr. A. J. Harpster in a very responsible position where it will be necessary for him to handle cash, and as he refers us to you we would consider it a great favor if you will give us what information you can about him. You may rest assured that it will be kept strictly confidential. Thanking you in advance for your reply. Yours truly, CHAS. JACOBS & CO."

P. S.—Whenever the opportunity offers to reciprocate please command us.

On May 19—Chas. Jacobs testified that on that day he signed People's Exhibit just read to you at the request of Mr. Heiles.

WENT TO MOLINEUX.

On the same date the letter which has just been read to you was mailed to Stearns & Co. On Oct. 21 Frederick Sterns & Co. received a letter through the mails and on Oct. 25 Heiles received an answer from Frederick Sterns & Co., through Charles Jacobs & Co., and he took it to the defendant, who said, "Just keep it for me awhile," that he could not read it just then, he was too busy.

Oct. 28 Dr. Wendell C. Phillips was called to see Henry C. Barnet at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Oct. 30 Dr. Douglas was called in. On the same day Dr. Douglas found that Barnet was suffering from diphtheria. On Nov. 4 Dr. Ellison, a chemist, analyzed some powder given to him and found that cyanide of mercury was contained therein. And on the same day Dr. Douglas first discovered the cyanide of mercury.

On Nov. 10 Dr. Douglas reported to the Board of Health that Barnet was over his diphtheria and on that day Barnet died. On the same day Dr. Smith was called into consultation and found that Barnet had no evidence of diphtheria except a soreness of the tonsils.

On Nov. 10 Barnet died and on the same day a death certificate was sent to the Board of Health by Dr. Douglas with a diagnosis of the case. On the same day, Nov. 10, the defendant heard of Barnet's death, as shown in his testimony before the Coroner.

MADE CYANIDE OF MERCURY.

On Nov. 15 the defendant told Arthur Louis Russell, of Newark, N. J., that he was about to be married.

On Dec. 10 the defendant wrote to Morris Herrman about the manufacture of enamel. On the same day the firm, who manufactured cyanide of mercury, received Exhibit 1, in consequence of which their salesman called on the defendant at the factory of Morris Herrman & Co., several days after the receipt of this letter, and had a conversation with this defendant about the manufacture of this enamel. Here is the letter:

"Gentlemen: Will you allow one of your salesmen to call on me at the factory of Morris Herrman & Co., Newark, N. J.? I would like to see him in reference to enamel, and can give him a small order."

During the week of Dec. 12, 1898, Mr. Koch first saw the defendant at his place, 1620 Broadway, between 9 and 10.30 in the morning.

On Dec. 21 Joseph Farrell saw Molineux on Market street, Newark, N. J., going toward the factory between 2.30 and 2.45 P. M.

On Dec. 21 Emma Miller says that she sold the silver bottle-holder to a man at the store of Hartdegan & Co., Newark, N. J., and the man to whom she sold that silver bottle-holder was not the defendant.

On the same day (Dec. 21) Molineux went on his way from Newark, that is the usual time for his leaving for New York was about 4 or 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. There were two trains.

If he left Newark at 4 he could get to New York at 4.30. If he left at 4.30 he would get to New York at 5. It is only a few minutes' walk from the Cortlandt street ferry to the Sixth avenue station. The defendant's whereabouts would be the same on that day except Friday and Saturday.

HIRING LETTER-BOX.

On Friday he would go over to the office on Pearl street and make up the pay roll, and on Saturday he would leave a little earlier.

On the same day, Dec. 21, about 5.45 or 6 P. M. a man called on Joseph Koch, at 1620 Broadway and rented a letter-box in the name of "H. Cornish," and was assigned box 10. On Dec. 22, Exhibit D, written on egg blue paper with three interlaced crescents was received at the office of Kutnow Bros., 813 Broadway. This is the letter:

"Gents—Please send me a sample of salts to 1620 Broadway and oblige, yours, H. Cornish."

The prosecution contends that the renting of the letter-box on Dec. 21, at 1620 Broadway, by the man under the name of "H. Cornish," and that on the next day exhibit D, which has just been read to you, written on egg-blue paper, with crescents, was received at the office of Kutnow Bros., 813 Broadway. And remember that the letter of request that a sample of salts be sent to the box mentioned in the name of "H. Cornish."

Cornish was downtown from 3 until nearly 6 on that day.

RECEIVING THE POISON.

On Dec. 24 Cornish received a package—the poison package—through the mail. On that day, and after receiving it, Cornish showed it to Patrick J. Finneren in his office, and you will remember what he said when he received it. "I wonder what this can be?"

On the same date Henry A. King saw in Cornish's room a bottle-holder which Cornish had just received by mail, and also the wrapper. On the same day later on in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club George A. Salmon testified Cornish showed him and friends a silver bottle-holder and bottle which he said he has just received by mail.

Henry H. Watherspoon, jr. testifies that between 10 and 12 on the same date, Dec. 21, he saw a bottle-holder and bottle in Cornish's room at the club.

On the same day, Dec. 21, Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., received People's Exhibit 5 Prime for examination. This letter, gentlemen, was received by Frederick Stearns & Co.:

"Gentlemen: Mr. A. A. Harpster has applied to me for a position as collector. He did not refer to you, but he mentioned having been employed by you.

"A line from you will be considered confidential and greatly appreciated.

"Yours truly, H. CORNISH,

"1620 Broadway, N. Y. City."

Both this exhibit and People's Exhibit 5 for identification, the Jacobs letter, were answered. People's Exhibit 6 for identification was sent in answer to Exhibit 4 and Exhibit 7 was sent in answer to Exhibit 5. You remember these letters, gentlemen.

THE VON MOHL LETTER.

On Dec. 24 a letter was received from the Von Mohl Remedy Company at 1620 Broadway addressed to "H. Cornish" and also a sample bottle, People's Exhibit 24 Prime. I think you gentlemen remember the Von Mohl letter, which was received and afterward given to the police.

On Dec. 25 Cornish first spoke to Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers about a present he had received. On Dec. 25 Joseph J. Koch saw People's Exhibit 58 prime for identification in his place of business. That is one of the letters which he received in his place and gave to the Police Department. It was directed to "H. Cornish, 1620 Broadway."

On Dec. 27 Cornish played billiards with Harry A. King in the evening until half-past ten at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. On the same day, later, Cornish took the bottle-holder to the Adams flat, where he resided.

On Dec. 27 Mrs. Rogers first saw the silver bottleholder, on that night, in her apartments. Cornish showed the bottle-holder and the bottle that it contained to her and her mother. He also showed the address on the package.

MRS. ADAMS'S DEATH.

The next day, Dec. 28, Cornish gave a heaping teaspoonful from the bottle which he had received by mail to Mrs. Adams.

Dr. Hitchcock called at the home of Mrs. Adams about 9.30 A. M. on that day. He found Mrs. Adams on the sofa breathing stertoriously. She had a peculiar pallor, a dark-blue color, a flickering pulse, no vomit. He gave her a hypodermic injection and used artificial respiration.

Later on, in about an hour, Mrs. Adams died while Dr. Hitchcock was working over her. At the same time Dr. Hitchcock saw that Cornish was sick.

Cornish gave Dr. Hitchcock the bottle out of which the bromo-seltzer had been taken, the bottle-holder and the original wrapper. Mrs. Rogers placed the glass and spoon on the top shelf of the china closet in the dining-room and locked the door of the closet, and the glass and spoon were not taken out until Jan. 5, when they were delivered to Detective Cary.

Cornish, later on that day, Dec. 28, saw Mr. McIntyre at the Criminal Court Building between 1 and 1.30 o'clock. Later on Cornish visited the office of John H. Yocum at 28 and 30 Fry street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then Cornish called on Louis H. Coffin at 105 office. He was very pale.

Later on, at about 4.30 A. M., Howard Adams, the son of the deceased woman, saw on the sideboard of the dining-room a spoon, and in a glass was something resembling salts. The glass and spoon were put in the closet and were taken away by Officer Cary three or four days later.

CORNISH ILL IN BED.

Officer John H. Palmer went to Dr. Hitchcock's house and got exhibit A, which is the poison package, the bottle and the bottle-holder, and gave it to Dr. Weston, the Deputy Coroner. About 6 o'clock on the evening of this date Mr. Yocum saw Cornish in bed sick, in Yocum's room at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Henry A. King also saw Cornish sick in bed in Yocum's room in the club-house. Patrick J. Finneran also saw Cornish sick in bed in Yocum's room in the club-house and sat up with him that night and the following night.

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips attended Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He says that Cornish was suffering from an irritant poison. On the same day Dr. Louis A. Coffin treated Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. On that day John F. McIntyre saw and identified the dead body of Mrs. Adams at 61 West Eighty-sixth street. On the same day Andrew Bustanoby, steward of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, compared the defendant's handwriting with Exhibit 13, a fac-simile of the poison package. You remember that.

Then he went to John D. Adams, the secretary of the club, and identified many writings as made by Molineux.

On Dec. 29 the resemblance between Exhibit 12 and the defendant's writing first struck John D. Adams. He had not then seen the original poison package address, Exhibit A. Give me defendant's Exhibit 12. This is a cut from a newspaper which I have just referred to. It is a copy of the address on the poison package.

M'CLUSKY SEES CORNISH.

On Dec. 29, the day following, Capt. McClusky and a stenographer went to see Cornish and took his statement. On the same date Officer Palmer gave Dr. Weston Exhibit A, the poison package address, and also the bottle holder and that small blue bromo seltzer bottle. The bottle was then nearly filled with a whitish powder. On the same day Dr. Weston gave Capt. McClusky the poison address and the bottle holder.

On the same day Dr. Weston performed an autopsy on Mrs. Adams and took the sealed jars containing Mrs. Adams's organs to 254 West Fifty-third street and placed them in a refrigerator there and the refrigerator was sealed. In Dr. Weston's opinion Mrs. Adams's death resulted in poison from hydrocyanic acid, or one of its salts.

TAKEN TO WITTHAUS.

On the same day Weston saw Cornish in Yocum's room. Later on the same day Capt. McClusky gave Detective Cary the bottle-holder, with instructions to find out where it had been purchased, and on the same day Capt. McClusky went with Carey to Cornish's room and took Cornish's statement.

On Dec. 30, the day following, Capt. McClusky went alone and saw Cornish. Cornish dressed and went down to his office in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. John D. Adams came in with the

(Continued on Third Page.)

PRISONER CONSOLING HIS WIFE.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure Pain in the Stomach and Distress After Eating.

10 cents and 25 cents, Druggists

It Is a Common Mistake to Over-Eat Grape-Nuts.

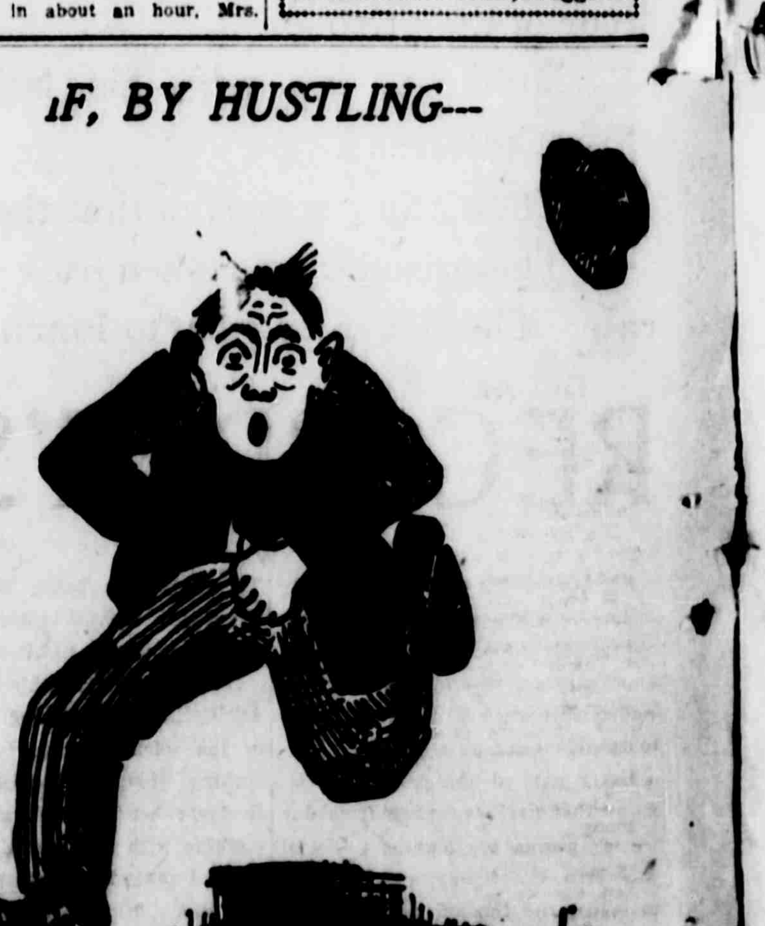
Letters are coming from all over the country saying that the writers have been led to eat double or more than double the allowance of Grape-Nuts because of the fascinating flavor.

The result of overeating this food is the same as in overeating candy, or any other delicacy—the system gets more than it requires and there follows a spleening against it for a time.

Confine your allowance of Grape-Nuts to three heaping teaspoons for the cereal part of your meal, and the food will be a daily delight to you.

If you have been overeating, try Grape-Nuts in the proper quantity, and, our word for it, you will stick to them, and obtain day by day the valuable elements or particles which nature uses to rebuild and nourish the brain and nervous centres all over the body. A definite feeling of strength and reserve power comes with the use of this food. Have the cook dry it in a pan in the oven if it has been exposed to and gathered moisture from the air. [illegible]

IF, BY HUSTLING—



You can see and talk with ten people per day, how long will it take you to talk with three million?

You can reach 3,000,000 people through Sunday World Wants and rest at your ease while your advertisement does its work. Begin to-morrow; use the 3 or 7 time rate, money-saving, for [illegible]