

CZOLGOSZ IS SENTENCED

Doomed to Die in the Week Beginning October 28.

LAST MEETING WITH FAMILY

Pathetic Scene in the Assassin's Cell When Father Met His Wretched Son—“Woe Unto the Day of Your Birth!” the Aged Parent Exclaimed—Czolgosz Declared He Alone Was Guilty.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was sentenced to die in the electric chair in Auburn State Prison in the week beginning on October 28, 1901. Before sentence was passed the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper and his words were repeated to the court by his counsel.

“There was no one else but me,” the prisoner said in a whisper. “No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought anything about it until a couple of days before I committed the crime.”

Czolgosz sat down. He was fairly calm. His cheeks were a trifle pale and his outstretched hand trembled. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced about at the field of heads which crowded together in efforts to get a look at him. Every eye was cold. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously, and then he fixed his gaze on the floor in front of him.

At this point former Justice Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him goodby. Czolgosz replied faintly, letting his eye rest upon the man who has been his counsel.

“Goodby,” he said weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried down stairs and through the “tunnel of souls” to the jail. A few hours later the assassin was taken from Buffalo to Auburn State Prison.

Although the time announced for the opening of court was 2 o'clock, every seat and every foot of standing room were occupied before 1:30 and scores were clamoring outside for admission. The doors were locked and no more were admitted to the room.

When the prisoner was brought into the court room he was sworn and his record was taken as follows:

Age, twenty-eight years; nativity, Detroit; residence, Broadway, Newark, N. J.; occupation, laborer; married or single, single; degree of education, common school and parochial; religious instruction, Catholic; parents living or dead, father living, mother dead; temperate or intemperate, temperate; former conviction of crime, none.

When asked if he had any legal cause to show why sentence should not be pronounced against him, Czolgosz replied, “I have nothing to say about that.”

“Have you anything to say?” asked Justice White.

“Yes,” replied the prisoner. Czolgosz said: “There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it.”

Mr. Titus, the prisoner's counsel, repeated it as follows, owing to the prisoner's feeble voice: “He says no one and anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father and mother, and no one else, had anything to do with and knew nothing about it.”

The prisoner continued: “I was not told anything about the crime, and I never thought of anything about it until a couple of days before I committed this crime.”

Mr. Titus again repeated as follows: “He never told any one about the crime and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before his commission.”

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

“In taking the life of our beloved President you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt. You have said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by this statute, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce his judgment against you.

“The sentence of the Court is that on the week beginning October 28, 1901, at the place, in the manner and means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death. Remove the prisoner.”

Paul Czolgosz, the father, Waldeck, the brother, and Victoria, the sister, who had come from Cleveland, Ohio, to see Leon Czolgosz, son and brother, before he had paid the law's penalty for the assassination of President McKinley, were given permission by District Attorney Penney, to see Leon in his cell in the County Jail.

The assassin was sitting on the bench in his cell when the members of his family arrived. He had been prepared for the meeting, but displayed no eagerness, nor did he appear ashamed. His pretty sister, Victoria, with a pathetic little cry, ran to him, threw her arms around his neck and sobbed as if her heart would break.

The father stood erect, gazing at his unnatural son with a mingled expression of suffering and unrelenting anger. “Would that you had never been born,” he said, with something

PACIFIC CABLE IS ASSURED

It Will Run to Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Japan.

WILL BE READY IN TWO YEARS

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company Incorporated to Connect New York City With the Far East—Present Cable Rates Will Be Reduced From Thirty to Sixty Per Cent.

Albany, N. Y.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The general route of the company is from New York City across the United States to California, thence under the Pacific Ocean to the Hawaiian Islands, thence to the Philippine Islands, touching other islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The directors are John W. Mackay, of Virginia City, Nev.; George G. Ward, Albert Beck, William W. Cook, and George Clapperton, of New York City; Albert B. Chandler and Edward C. Platt, of Brooklyn, and Clarence H. Mackay, of Roslyn, L. I.

In explaining the purposes of the new company John W. Mackay said that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had been organized for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from California to the Philippine Islands by way of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands. The length of the cable will be about 8500 miles.

The part first laid will be from California to the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of about 2200 miles. It is expected that this portion will be in operation within nine months. The time required for the laying of the remainder of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippine Islands will depend upon how quickly the cables can be manufactured. Mr. Mackay believes that the whole cable will be in operation within two years from this date.

Mr. Mackay further explained that the new cable, when it reached the Philippines, would connect at that point with the present submarine cable running from the Philippines to Japan, and also the cable running from the Philippines to China, and that a direct route from China and Japan to the United States would thereby be established, which he believed would be of the greatest benefit to the growing commerce and trade between the United States and the Far East.

At present cablegrams from China to the United States have to be sent by way of Europe. Mr. Mackay also stated that the present cable rates from the United States to the Philippines and to China and Japan would be reduced, when the new cable is laid, from thirty to sixty per cent.

FRANKLIN MURPHY NOMINATED.

Unanimously Named For Governor by the New Jersey Republicans.

Trenton, N. J.—Franklin Murphy, of Newark, was unanimously nominated for the governorship of the State by the Republican Convention.

The delegates were called to order by State Senator E. C. Stokes, temporary chairman. As he stepped forward, beneath a black draped portrait of President McKinley, the band played softly. “Nearer, My God, to Thee.” Everybody in the hall arose and sang the hymn through.

Former Attorney-General Griggs was made permanent chairman. The platform contains an eulogy of the late President McKinley. It points to the fact that more than \$800,000 has been applied to the reduction of local taxes, and appeals to the people to support the Republican party because of the fulfillment of its promises.

After the adoption of the platform Mr. Murphy was unanimously nominated for Governor. He made a brief speech of acceptance, and the adjournment was taken. It had been one of the shortest conventions in the history of the party in this State.

MOTHER DROWNS CHILDREN.

Hurls Them Into a Well, and Then Takes Her Own Life.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The small town of Little York, near here, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Mrs. Perry Curtis, the wife of a farmer, thirty-eight years old, drowned her four small children in a well and then committed suicide by jumping in herself. Her husband, Perry Curtis, was in Cleveland with a load of potatoes and knew nothing of the tragedy until he read an account of it in the newspapers.

Following are the names and ages of the dead: Mrs. Perry Curtis, thirty-eight years; Rosa Curtis, two years; Anna Curtis, four years; Harry Curtis, five years; Harold Schudner, nine years. The last named was Mrs. Curtis's stepson.

Mrs. Curtis was released from the Massillon Insane Asylum recently as cured, and it is thought that it was while suffering a relapse that she committed the terrible deed.

GIRL'S MURDERER A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself in the Heart When Posses Hums Him In.

Rolla, Mo.—Professor J. S. Crosswell, the instructor in the School of Mines and Metallurgy who shot and killed Miss Mollie Powell, to whom he had been paying attentions, shot himself when a posse surrounded him in a barn where he had secreted himself in the suburbs of the city. Crosswell used the revolver with which he killed Miss Powell to send the bullet through his own heart.

The posse of citizens had been in pursuit of Crosswell for two days. When the barn had been surrounded demand was made on Crosswell to surrender. His answer was the shot from the revolver, turned upon himself. Citizens, on entering the barn, found him dead.

MISS STONE'S CAPTURE

Brigands Surrounded the Missionary in a Narrow Valley.

STORY TOLD BY MISSIONARIES TAKEN WITH HER AND AFTERWARD RELEASED—BOARD OF MISSIONS TO PAY A RANSOM.

Boston, Mass.—Details of the recent capture of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and one of her helpers, by brigands in Turkey are made known in a letter just received here by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The facts became known to one of the missionaries of the board in Samokov, European Turkey, who were members of the party with whom Miss Stone and her assistant, Mrs. Talika, were traveling when the capture was made.

They could give no information as to where Miss Stone and her companion were taken, as the two women disappeared in the night and the rest of the party were detained under guard for a time. Finally the robbers relieved these captives of watches and other valuables and departed. The missionaries made their way at once to Samokov.

According to the story told by these victims the capture was made at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on September 3, while Miss Stone and Mrs. Talika, the wife of an Albanian preacher, were traveling with friends from Banskio to Djumano. There were fifteen to eighteen in the party. The bandits confronted them in a narrow valley and compelled them to wade a river and ascend a wood mountain for about an hour. There appeared to be about forty brigands, dressed like Turks, but speaking good Bulgarian.

At length a stopping place was reached. The next morning Miss Stone and Mrs. Talika were missed, and it was apparent that the main body of outlaws had departed, leaving only a guard. Later this guard compelled the captives to give up their watches, money and jewelry, after which they disappeared up the mountain, leaving the missionaries free.

The authorities did not learn of the capture until nearly twenty-four hours after it had occurred, and it is thought this gave all the chance the brigands needed to reach a safe hiding place. It is thought that they may have entered Bulgaria, and the army has received special instructions to guard the border closely and follow up any traces of the marauders which they may find.

Washington, D. C.—In reply to the inquiry from the State Department as to whether it would pay the ransom demanded by the Bulgarian brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, one of its missionaries, the American Board of Missions has said that it has charged its representative in Constantinople to pay a ransom for the woman, leaving the price to be arranged by him.

WHITNEY QUITS ENGLISH TURF.

He Withdraws Because American Horses Are Not Fairly Treated.

London.—The retirement of William C. Whitney from the English turf occasions regret, but hardly surprises those who have noted the recent trend of events.

There is a widespread feeling that behind Mr. Whitney's published reasons for withdrawing, his realization of the fact that the attitude of the British turf authorities toward Americans is no longer marked by the absolute impartiality which characterized their dealings prior to the prevalence of American owners, horses, trainers and jockeys.

There have been many complaints that American horses were too heavily handicapped, and that interferences during the races were whitewashed, which would not have been tolerated on the part of American jockeys.

TROOPER WAS A MOTHER.

Post Tailor Led to Disclose Her Sex by Her Child's Injury.

Chicago.—A recruit who had served for the past four months at Fort Sheridan was led by her motherly affection to disclose her sex. Her disguise in man's clothing had been successful until witnessing the attack of a dog on her three-year-old child threw her into hysterical weeping.

During the months that the woman had been at Fort Sheridan she had been living with a tailor, Rufus White, and had passed as his brother. She was, in reality, his wife. The little girl who accompanied the “brother” was reported to have lost her mother a few months before coming to the fort. The child lived in the house of Hospital Steward Manning. The two post tailors ate at the mess hall with the soldiers and other attaches.

870 PEOPLE CLAIMING \$21,000.

Numerous “Third Cousins” Want Share of Menzo Shaul's Estate.

Utica, N. Y.—A remarkable case is on trial in special term of the Supreme Court in Herkimer. Menzo Shaul died and left \$21,000 to be divided between those related to him as third cousins. In his will he wrote: “By the term third cousin I mean the children of those persons who are related to me as cousins.”

Eight hundred and seventy persons from all parts of the United States are asking for shares in the estate. They are represented by forty-three attorneys. The estate is divided into four classes, and the court will be called upon to decide which class is entitled to the part of the estate left after costs are paid.

HANNA TO TALK NO MORE.

Senator Says He Will Never Be Interviewed Again.

Cleveland, Ohio.—“I am done with being interviewed for all time,” said Senator Hanna when he was asked to make a statement as to how he regarded the policy of President Roosevelt so far as it had been expressed, and what sort of an administration he believed the new President would give.

“Have you decided not to again publicly express your opinion?” was asked. “No more,” was the brief answer.

Quick Justice For Negro Assassin.

After a thirty minutes' trial Hall Frampton, colored, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Nebraska City, Neb., for killing his stepdaughter.

INSANE ASYLUM BURNED

Institution at Norfolk, Neb., Destroyed and Two Inmates Killed.

Lunatics Rescued With Difficulty—Many Related the Efforts Made to Save Them—Daring Work of Attendants.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Norfolk Asylum for Insane, the second largest in the State, was destroyed by fire. There were 312 patients, male and female, in the institution, and some forty attendants and workmen. During the excitement eight patients got away. These were all found. Only one man perished in the fire. He was Victor Casper from Brown County. He ran back twice into the building and the last time threw himself into the flames. One other, a patient named Jepherson, from Knox County, was fatally burned. Several others were slightly burned. Many of the patients resisted and had to be taken out by force. In some cases the rescuers had to batter down stone casings and wrench out iron bars.

Prompt and daring work of the attendants, who ran up burning stairways and climbed shaky ladders to bring down terrified and sometimes unwilling patients, saved at least two score lives. The flames were so close that in a number of instances both rescuer and rescued were burned.

The fire started from defective wiring in a tunnel which contained the electric wire and heating pipes. This tunnel ran underneath one wing at the extreme end of the rectangle of buildings. When discovered by the night watchman the fire had attained a headway and was irresistible. In fifteen minutes the water supply was exhausted, and the whole row of brick and stone buildings was at the mercy of the flames.

The officers kept the patients in the distant wings under lock and key, hoping it might not be necessary to turn them loose. Those released were quickly loaded in groups, but the roaring flames in the blackness of the night acted like an irritant on the nerves of maniacs, and they filled the air with shrieks.

The asylum is three miles from the town of Norfolk, and it was not until help arrived from the city that the maniacs were got under control, and it was safe to release them from their cells. Special trains were made up in a few hours and 200 of the patients were brought to Lincoln.

MCKINLEY MONUMENT MOVEMENT.

Commission National in Scope to Be Formed to Have Charge of the Work.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Initial steps have been taken toward the erection at Canton through popular subscription of what is hoped will be a fitting and magnificent monument to the memory of the late President McKinley.

At a conference, attended by Senator Hanna, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, and Colonel Myron T. Herlick it was decided at once to organize a commission that will be national in its scope to take charge of the work. It is proposed to have as members of this body representative citizens from all of the various States of the Union. The organization will be chartered under the laws of Ohio, and will probably be known as “The McKinley Memorial Association.”

Those interested in the matter express the belief that Congress will at its coming session make a liberal appropriation toward the erection of the monument, and this, together with the large sum that is believed will be subscribed by the people of the country, will build a splendid memorial in honor of the martyred President.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS FREED.

Court Released Six Suspects For Lack of Evidence Against Them.

Chicago.—The six Chicago Anarchists, arrested on the night of September 6 in this city on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to assassinate President McKinley, were released on habeas corpus proceedings by Judge Chelmin, of the Cook County Superior Court.

Attorney Edward S. Taylor, representing the city, said to Judge Chelmin that as no evidence had been secured against the suspects the city did not wish them to be held longer.

The attorneys for the suspects asked for a hearing so that their innocence could be established, but the Judge ruled that it was unnecessary, in view of the fact that there was no evidence to support the charge.

The suspects arraigned were: Abraham Isank, editor of Free Society; Abraham Isank, Jr., Clarence Pfutzner, H. Havil, Alfred Schneider and Henry Trecegllo.

CATTLE ATE DYNAMITE.

It Was Left in Open Pastures—Many Animals Die.

Princeton, Ind.—Several large stock raisers in this county have lost many head of cattle the last few days by reason of the animals eating dynamite, which had been left beside a big ditch now being constructed across the county. There has been no work done for several months, and the dynamite had been abandoned.

Owners of the land through which the ditch runs knew nothing of the presence of the explosive, but not until a few days ago was stock allowed to run at large in that neighborhood. The cattle have been dying in terrible agony since, and others are still seriously affected. The owners have taken steps to see the construction company.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The trial of Mrs. Benfne for killing Census Clerk Ayres in Washington will be called in November.

Secretary Root approved the final draft of the Philippine tariff and Governor Taft was so informed.

Cubans called upon Secretary Hay to urge the cause of reciprocity between this country and Cuba.

Mr. Roosevelt declared his intention to act as President without partisanship to any locality.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The death of President McKinley has revived the movement to get rid of Dole as Governor of Hawaii, which was squelched by the President.

United States Judge Esteo decided that the Constitution of the United States was extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution, sustaining the decision of Circuit Judge Gear and reversing the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Aginaldo's bodyguard, commanded by Major Alhambra, surrendered at Balor, Luzon, P. I.

The United States transport Buford went ashore at the mouth of Rio Grande River, Mindanao Island, P. I.

The British steamer Ethelbrytha arrived at Santiago, Cuba, with yellow fever on board.

DOMESTIC.

Secretary of State Power died at Jackson, Miss., of pneumonia.

Burglars blew open with nitro-glycerine the iron safe in the Myersville Bank at Myersville, Md., and secured over \$6000.

Ira Williams, twenty-eight years old, accused of forgery, hanged himself in jail at Rome, N. Y., with a rope made out of a blanket.

Warren Gilgor, a butcher, shot and killed his wife in the street at Shamokin, Penn., after a quarrel, and fatally shot himself.

Federick Fraley, one of Philadelphia's oldest and most prominent citizens, died at the age of ninety-seven years.

The torpedo boat Nicholson and the Holland submarine boat Porpoise were launched at Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont christened the former and Miss Jessie M. Moore the latter.

Game Warden Frank Maloney, of Gummison, Col., was found guilty of manslaughter in killing W. A. Womack, a poacher.

For embezzling \$28,000 from his ward, W. S. Young, of Chicago, was sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence.

The death sentence was imposed at Birmingham, Ala., on Frank Duncan, who killed a policeman while committing robbery.

The National American Patriotic League, which aims to clear the country of Anarchists, was organized at Milwaukee, Wis.

The forest fire which threatened the town of Eldora, Col., and neighboring mining camps with destruction has subsided.

Fifty-six arrests for spitting in street cars were made in Boston, Mass.

Grand Army day was observed at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

John Armstrong Chanler, the former husband of Amelia Rives, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum, in New York City, last year, has reappeared in Virginia.

Indictments were found against Detectives Cramer and Tracey and Lieutenant Joyce, of Chicago, Ill., for conspiracy to defraud the State.

In the belief that Czolgosz will be executed in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., more than 100 persons have applied to Warden Mead to witness the electrocution of the assassin of President McKinley.

It was learned in Chicago that close friends of McKinley are planning for the erection of a national monument to his memory at Canton.

National lawmakers are agreed that stern measures must be taken to repress anarchism, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, says that Congress will probably take action.

The Pan-American Exposition authorities set forth the patriotic duty, in view of the national calamity at Buffalo, of making the closing weeks of the fair successful by co-operation on the part of all the people.

Mrs. Gaetano Bresci, the widow of King Humbert's assassin, who runs a boarding house in Cliffside, N. J., was ordered by Mayor Neuman to leave town.

FOREIGN.

An explosion, caused by a fire, in a powder factory at Ripault, France, has resulted in the death of eleven persons and injuries to seventeen others, a majority of whom will probably die.

The German coal syndicate has secured one-fourth of the coal contracts for the Danish railways, as against the tenders of British mine owners.

Kaiser Wilhelm made an unexpected visit to Russian Poland, driving into a frontier town and distributing charity for the Czar.

Returning confidence is taking the place of the alarm caused in England by the recent Boer successes in South Africa.

Lord Rosebery unveiled the statue of King Alfred the Great at Winchester, England, many Americans being present.

Three Boer prisoners of war escaped from Darrell's Island, Bermuda.