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SHOT IN LINE OF DUTY.

Official Report on the Death of President McKinley.

Washington, Oct. 28.—"In the line of duty, while receiving the people, was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz," is the official statement filed by surgeon general of the navy, by Dr. Presley M. Rixey, medical inspector, U. S. N., as the introduction for his report upon the wounding, illness and death of the late President McKinley.

The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition of the exact state of the patient during his illness, showing at intervals sometimes of a single minute, rarely more than an hour, the patient's progress toward the end, with the accurate registering of the medication—not a single morsel of food nor a dose of medicine is omitted.

CALEB POWERS CONVICTED

Sentenced a Second Time to Life Imprisonment.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 28.—Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers has been again convicted as accessory before the fact to the murder of Governor Wm. E. Goebel in January, 1900, and the second time sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The second trial began October 3 and has continued with three sessions daily. The case went to the jury at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and a verdict of guilty soon followed.

Powers sat pale and motionless when the verdict was announced by the foreman, E. S. Calvert, his old schoolmate. Opposite Powers, on the other side of the court room with the attorneys, sat Arthur Goebel, brother of the late senator and governor, with his eyes fixed on the prisoner. The attorneys for Powers shook his hand, expressing aloud their belief in his innocence. Women crowded around Powers, embracing and kissing him, and tears were shed. "The defense filed a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled and the case will be appealed. The sentence was read and judgment suspended pending the decision of the higher tribunal. Powers was taken to Frankfort and committed to bail without trial.

ROBBERIES RICH BOOTY.

Bold Safe Robbers at Berea, Ohio, Secure Loot Valued at \$100,000.

Berea, Ohio, Oct. 28.—One of the oldest safe robberies ever perpetrated in this vicinity occurred at an early hour Saturday in almost the heart of the village. The hardware store of Lawrence & Brightman was entered, the large safe was wrecked, and the robbers made good their escape, carrying with them booty aggregating more than \$100,000.

Baldwin university bears the heavy loss. C. C. Brightman, the junior member of the firm, is also the treasurer and trustee of the Baldwin university, and all of the valuable papers of the institution which were left in Brightman's custody were kept in the safe. Bonds, deeds, notes and mortgages of the university, aggregating \$100,000 in value, were secured by the robbers. Many of the notes held by Baldwin university were of long standing and bore numerous endorsements, making it impossible to produce their duplicate. A diligent search for the thieves has been instituted, but as yet no clue to their whereabouts or identity has been established.

MOBILIZING CHILEAN ARMY.

Unusual Activity is Also Apparent in the Argentine Fleet.

London, Oct. 29.—The Chilean government announces the mobilization of the army for the end of November, ostensibly for maneuvering," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Buenos Ayres. "The Argentine fleet has been ordered to be provisioned and coaled and the sailors are working day and night.

Three thousand manifestants arrived here today seeking the intervention of the national government in the province of Santa Fe. Generals Roca and Mitre received a deputation and subsequently a great meeting was held, which came to a peaceful conclusion. The president received a petition from the meeting and promised that the national government would intervene."

Another Record Gone.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24.—The world's trotting record for a half mile race with other horses was broken yesterday at Billings park when Audubon Boy stepped half a mile in 1:00 1/4.

We do things we think it wrong for others to do.

Among the pets of the Sultan of Morocco are seven lions. These he permits to range the courtyards of the palace at night, to act as guards to the royal harem.

Plumpness is contemplated with aversion by some Englishwomen, and many of them are impervious to their health and spoiling their complexions by resorting to drugs to reduce their weight.

North Lansing, N. Y., claims the oldest postmaster in the United States in Roswell Beardsley, who is now 92 years old. He was appointed in 1828 by John Quincy Adams and has held office ever since.

An air tight casket, with a pane of glass just above the face, incloses the body of Louis Dorsey, who died some time ago at Deepwater, Nev. The casket is inclosed in a coffin of solid stone, on the top of which is a square cut in the form of a Bible. This square revolves, and enables a spectator to view the face of the corpse, which is still startlingly life-like.

Frank Jacks, a poor farmer in Madison county, Ala., found secreted near a spring a pot containing gold coins to the value of nearly \$20,000. The money is supposed to have been buried there during the civil war.

In district court of Johnson county Judge Wade has issued a writ of mandamus compelling Auditor Hogan to place the names of the republican candidates on the official ballot. The error in filling was held to be trivial. The little five year old son of Clarence Lenocker, a farmer near Woodward, set his father's barn on fire. The little fellow was excited that he ran into the burning building and hid in an oat bin and was burned to death before he was found.

"Murder in the second degree" is the verdict in the case of the state of Iowa against M. O. Clemons, of Union. Clemons and Burghdoff had trouble and Clemons had made threats against Burghdoff's life, accusing Burghdoff of insulting his wife, and threatening to kill him before the week had passed.

Secretary Dinwiddie of the State Bankers' association says that there is an epidemic of swindling by means of bogus checks at the present time and that many endorsers are being victimized. A party issuing checks signed J. C. Nichols, on the First National bank at Sioux City is the latest. He has secured money on these checks at Sheldon, Rock Valley, Spencer, Sanborn, Clear Lake and Waverly. All the checks thus far are signed by himself and have been made payable to Charles Gibbing. The checks are worthless. Other operators have secured money on worthless checks at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa, Corning and Omaha. Their method is to stay in a town a short time and induce some new found friend to endorse a bogus check.

While rounding a curve at the terminus of a deep cut on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad, two miles east of Exline, a flag station between Moulton and Cincinnati, a rail lowered and ditched the combination baggage, express and mail car, the combination smoker and passenger coach and chair car. Considering the manner in which the cars piled up and the frightful leap they took down the forty-foot embankment it is miraculous that all the passengers were not instantly killed. Three or four were fatally injured and a dozen or fifteen more or less hurt. Following is a list of Iowans injured so far as known: Miss Sophie Peterson, Cedar Rapids, limbs broken, otherwise badly and probably fatally injured; H. C. Moore, Bloomfield, mail clerk, injured about the face and head; Mrs. Hooley, wife of station agent at Bloomfield, arm and leg broken; Mary Corydon, J. F. Huffman and George Healdy, Moulton; J. W. Hayes, Drakeville, and R. B. Browning, Keokuk.

A company recently organized in New York, with practically unlimited capital, has a force of expert prospectors at work just east of the city of Fort Dodge on a 400-acre tract of land, locating gypsum beds, which are supposed to underlie a part or all of the land. The result of the prospecting will not be known for some little time, but it is the purpose of the company, if gypsum is found in sufficient quantities to build four or five mills and have them ready for operation as soon as possible next spring. The land is in easy reach of the Great Western tracks. Just what effect this will have toward the consolidation of the eight other stone mills, which is about to be consummated, is not known. Several meetings have been held with a view of consolidating the mills under one management. The advent of the New York company as a rival to the consolidation is viewed with some concern by the companies who entertain the consolidation theory. With the addition of several new mills, Fort Dodge will indeed become the "mineral city" of the west.

The state of board has taken action respecting the outbreak of smallpox among the Tama Indians. Dr. A. M. Linn of Des Moines, a member of the board, visited the tribe recently for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the smallpox had taken hold among its members. The boards of health from Tama and Toledo had already examined into the facts. Dr. Linn found, as did the boards of health at those places, that smallpox existed in a malignant form. Five deaths have already taken place from the disease. It is supposed the entire tribe of about 500 members has been exposed. A part of the Indians have been vaccinated, but many of them are opposed to it. The state board of health is concerned over the spread of the disease to the white people living about Tama and Toledo, as the Indians object to quarantine. The state board of health is anxious to have rigid quarantine regulations enforced and has recommended that a cordon of police be established by the local authorities about the reservation. For the purpose of avoiding any legal complications, in view of the fact that the state has no jurisdiction over the reservation, it has been advised by the state board of health that the police be stationed on the land adjacent to the reservation and not on the reservation proper. The white people in the vicinity are much alarmed at the prospective spread of the disease.

A number of girls in a factory in Derby, Conn., went on a strike because a Polish damsel scented the workroom by lurching on garlic and lumberger cheese.

The confidence in the oil strike at Fredericksa, twelve miles south of New Hampton, continues, and the stories that come up from there are enough to shake the doubts of the most skeptical. It is reported that no amount of pumping by hand in any way seems to exhaust the supply. The samples which have been brought here are in appearance almost a refined burning oil, the color being somewhat of an amber color and the odor identical with that of kerosene. The oil is always mixed with about an equal amount of water and begins to flow after a quantity of water has been drawn.

An important decision has been handed down by Judge Shiras of the federal court at Dubuque. It was the case of James Peters vs. W. S. Malin. Peters is an Indian on the Tama reservation and Malin is the government agent. The trouble grew out of the forcible acts of Malin, who, as guardian, undertook to force Indian children to attend the industrial school. Peters brought suit in the United States court and was awarded damages. An appeal was made for a new trial, which the judge has refused. He holds that the state courts exceeded their authority and had no jurisdiction to appoint Malin guardian over Indian children.

The state election board decided that the sustaining of the objections against the first certificate filed by the democrats of Allamakee county made a vacancy under section 1102 of the code, and that the democrats were privileged to file a petition the same as if a vacancy should arise from other causes. The secretary of state therefore certified to the auditor of Allamakee county, the name of Robert Hufschmidt for representative and the same will appear upon the ballot at the coming election.

Judge Wheeler, in the district court at Clarinda, declared unconstitutional the law passed by the Twenty-eighth general assembly prohibiting the sale of liquor shipped into Iowa from other states in original packages. Under this law liquor agents from Omaha who covered southwestern Iowa were arrested and fined in several counties. The "law and order league" has pushed the prosecution of the alleged offenders. The agents combined to secure a ruling on the constitutionality that it interfered with interstate commerce. The case will probably be appealed, and the league members say they will carry it to the United States supreme court.

Cracksmen blew open the safes in the Rock Island depot and in the office of the Rees-Gabriel Lumber company in Underwood, a small town sixteen miles east of Council Bluffs. Nitroglycerine was used and the doors of both safes were shattered to pieces. The doors and windows in the lumber office were blown out. The robbers secured only 3 cents for their trouble, this being the amount they got from the lumber company's safe. There was nothing in the Rock Island depot safe. The double explosion awoke the whole town. The cracksmen, three in number, stood off the citizens with revolvers and made their escape, running down the track and then turning off into a corn field.

During a brawl in front of a saloon in Foster James Anderson, a white miner, was shot and instantly killed and three others seriously injured by flying bullets and other missiles. Paul Waites, a well known colored man, who moved from Ottumwa to Foster last week, is under arrest charged with the crime. The killing was done by a bullet from a forty-four caliber revolver, and Waites is said to have owned such a gun. Another named Meadows is also under arrest charged with being an accomplice. Waites disappeared after the shooting, and was not found until noon the next day, when Sheriff Donner pulled him from beneath his house. He is now in jail at Albia. He is married and has two children.

The second big sawmill fire this season at Davenport occurred when the Chris Mueller planing and sawmill burned to the ground. The loss will reach \$100,000, covered one-third by insurance. The flames threatened adjoining property and the city was endangered for a time, but valiant fire fighting confined the fire to the Mueller mills. The fire started in the planing mill and spread rapidly till all the sawmill was destroyed, but the office and the books were saved. The mill is a total wreck. Whether it will be rebuilt is not determined. This blaze runs the city's fire close to a million dollars this year, including two sawmills, one immense lumber yard, and three sash and door factories. There is a strong belief that most of the fires were of incendiary origin.

The large experiment barn at the Iowa State college experiment station burned a few days ago. The fire was discovered in the old building just north of the experiment barn. It quickly spread to the newer and larger structure, which burned rapidly, and within a couple of hours the large barn had burned to the ground. The college hose company had some trouble getting water on the fire on account of the distance of the barn from hydrants and the scarcity of hose. The Ames fire company went out on a special motor with a supply of hose and helped save the new judging pavilion and the large stock barn on the west. The building contained a hundred tons of hay, valued at \$1,800, and about 1,000 bushels of grain, which was a total loss. A large amount of farm machinery was also burned. The barn was built in 1894 and cost, with its equipment, about \$5,000. In accordance with the policy of the state there was no insurance. The loss will probably reach \$7,500.

A daring robbery was committed at Allison at 3 o'clock a few mornings since, the safe in the county treasurer's office being blown open and about \$100 stolen. The court house is situated at some distance from any other building and the only person sleeping there was Louis Busse, a prisoner confined in the jail below. Busse says that between 2 and 3 o'clock he was awakened by a noise in the hallway above the jail. On gaining entrance to the treasurer's office by battering in the door, Busse says they worked rapidly and quietly. They cut off the ends of the rivets in the door of the safe, poured in nitro glycerine, lighted the fuse and ran to the south end of the building until after the explosion. The explosion was heard by a number in town, but none thought seriously of it and the alarm was not given until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when Jailer Lincoln brought the prisoner the alarm and it then developed that a horse had been stolen of H. C. Parsons. An examination of the office showed that the stove was broken and the windows shattered, the side door demolished and the money gone.

Quarter Billion Saved to Taxation. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 25.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Sangamon county in what is known as the Chicago teachers' tax case. This in effect awards a writ of mandamus against the state board of equalization as compelling it to assess the capital stock, including franchises, of twenty Chicago corporations, of which the fair cash value of the capital stock, including franchises over and above the value of their tangible property, is alleged to aggregate

When some people are unable to do a thing they boast of it.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Des Moines, Oct. 28, 1901.

The supreme court has administered a severe rebuke to the state fish and game warden, George E. Delevan, by holding that he transcended his authority when he gave a permit to Fred Sears of Sac county to seine pickerel from Wall Lake, Iowa. The court holds that section 2546 of the code, which gives the warden authority to take from any public waters of the state any fish for the purpose of propagating or restocking other waters, or exchanging with other fish commissioners of the United States, never contemplated giving him authority to take fish from public water for private ponds, and if he had not the authority himself he certainly could not transmit it to others. The court goes further and intimates that the practice of taking young fry from the hatcheries of the state for private purposes, which has been indulged in to some extent in the state, entirely exceeds any code provision in the game laws of Iowa. Sears, the defendant in the case, will have to pay the fine imposed by the district court for taking pickerel from Wall Lake for his private pond under authority of the game warden's permit.

It was decided by the state election contest board that the name of Robert Hufschmidt of Waukon cannot be placed on the official ballot as the democratic nominee for the legislature in Allamakee county. The board decided that his certificate of nomination, which was filed with the secretary of state on the last filing day, was invalid because made, and apparently sworn to, in blank, prior to the day of the democratic county convention, the nominee's name being inserted three days later. The board declined to consider the question of the right of Hufschmidt to file an amendment correcting the defects in the original certificate. It is claimed by the democrats that the action of the board merely creates a vacancy on the ticket, which may be filled in the manner prescribed by law. He intimated that an attempt would be made to place Mr. Hufschmidt's name on the ticket in this manner.

Auditor of State Merriam, in a letter addressed to a prominent insurance man of Marshalltown, and just made public, denounces the Western Consolidated Underwriters Fire and Marine Insurance company of Chicago as a "wildcat" organization, with no authority to do business in this state, and liable to prosecution through its agents for attempting to solicit business without a certificate from the insurance department of the state. Mr. Merriam in giving out this letter is pursuing a policy, adopted recently, of making public whenever possible, the fact that such illegal companies are operating throughout the state.

The inspectors who have been in the city for several days looking at the army post grounds, and viewing proposed sites for the rifle range have returned to Omaha. They did not accept a range, though they visited at least a dozen farms, and the local committee are given further time to secure a suitable tract. The board has accepted plans for the buildings as submitted by Captain Turner.

Otis Green, who shot and killed his former wife, Anna Wilson, at the corner of West Fourteenth and Locust streets on the morning of September 9, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

A distinguished party of railroad men passed through Des Moines over the Rock Island on the 25th. Ogden Vanderbilt was the guest of Nelson Mills on the journey, which consists of a daylight tour of the Rock Island system. The party consisted mainly of Rock Island officials, among whom were Chairman R. B. Cable of the board of directors; Warren G. Purdy, president; A. J. Hitt, general manager, and W. M. Hobbs, general superintendent, whose private cars made up the train. It stopped at Brooklyn all night, stopped at Grinnell, spent thirty minutes at Des Moines, and then went without stop to Omaha. At Des Moines Mr. Vanderbilt inspected the Rock Island depot carefully. Mr. Vanderbilt rode in the cab and handled the machine for a time out of Brooklyn.

State Dairy Commissioner Norton, after threatening repeatedly to take measures to compel the delinquent milk dealers in Des Moines to pay the annual license fee of \$1 required by the code, has resorted to more vigorous measures. R. H. Butlin, a grocer, was one of the dealers who did not pay his license as required by it and it is alleged refused to pay it. The state dairy commissioner filed information against Butlin in Justice Duncan's court, charging him with violation of the law requiring the payment of the license fee. Saturday Butlin appeared at the office of the dairy commissioner at the state house and paid the fee of \$1, after expressing in vigorous terms his feelings on the subject. The dairy commissioner would listen to no terms but payment of the fee, and when it was paid requested Duncan to dismiss the proceedings on payment by Butlin of the cost of the prosecution. The action against Butlin has resulted in several delinquents paying up according to law. Other prosecutions are likely to be brought.

Pro-Boer Meeting in Germany. Berlin, Oct. 26.—An enthusiastic pro-Boer meeting was held in Weimar, attended by more than a thousand persons. Dr. Gadow, of Kimberley, answered Herr Brandt, former German minister to China, who had ridiculed Weimar because of the pro-Boer sentiments which have frequently found expression there of late. Resolutions were adopted condemning the recent executions in South Africa, and denouncing the British military methods as predatory.

Philosophy may keep a man from doing wrong, but it cannot make him better.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Washington, Oct. 25.—Admiral Schley yesterday took the stand in his own behalf at the court of inquiry which is investigating his conduct as commander-in-chief of the flying squadron during the Santiago campaign.

He was summoned a few minutes after the afternoon session, and when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock he apparently had only gotten well under way in his testimony. Captain Charles E. Clark of the Oregon had just concluded his statement when Mr. Rayner, rising from his seat, said: "I should like to have Rear Admiral Schley called."

The admiral accordingly was asked to take the stand. He then in answer to a question from his counsel proceeded to give a careful and detailed narrative of all the events of the campaign up to the battle of Santiago.

Washington, Oct. 26.—When the Schley court of inquiry adjourned yesterday Admiral Schley had not completed his testimony in chief. He took the stand about 11:30 o'clock, and continued his statement until the court adjourned at 3:40 p. m. The chief event of the day was the admiral's relation of the events of July 3, when the American fleet sent Cervera's squadron to the bottom of the sea or to the beach. He told his story of this historical occurrence in plain words and in unaffected style, but the narrative was straightforward and to the point, indicating close familiarity with all the phases of that event. He said that the Brooklyn had for a time sustained the fire of all four of the Spanish ships and also the fire of the Spanish land batteries. Explaining the historical turn of his own flagship, the Brooklyn, he said that she had not approached to within less than six hundred yards of the Texas and that he never had considered that vessel in the least danger. He also stated, in response to an interrogation from Mr. Rayner, that he had never during the battle engaged in any colloquy with Lieutenant Hodgson and that he had not used the expression attributed to him by Hodgson. This refers to the alleged colloquy in which the admiral is charged with having said: "Damn the Texas!" Admiral Schley also gave the details of the reconnaissance of May 31 when the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon was bombarded. In this connection he denied the statements attributed to him by Commander Potts of the battleship Massachusetts.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley began yesterday before the court of inquiry and hardly more than a third of the ground was covered when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock. Admiral Schley concluded his direct examination, which continued only about ten minutes after the court convened in the morning with a statement of the effect of the fire of the respective fleets at Santiago, showing that 35 per cent of the hits suffered by the enemy was scored by the Brooklyn's five inch guns, while his ship received 70 per cent of the hits from the Spanish ships. Captain Lemley's cross-examination was very searching. Admiral Schley, however, appeared to be unflinching throughout the examination, frankly admitting on several occasions that he could not remember little details after the lapse of three years. One line of inquiry which the judge advocated tried to press to show that Admiral Schley did not proceed "with dispatch" from Key West to Cienfuegos by attempting to contrast the speed made between Charleston and Key West with the time between Key West and Cienfuegos was curtailed by the court which confined the questions to the time subsequent to May 19, the day on which the flying squadron left Key West. The judge advocated in the cross-examination dwelt upon the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West before the departure of the flying squadron, at which the latter testified that Admiral Sampson instructed him not to expose his ships to shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, on the fact that Admiral Schley issued no written order of battle, on the question of coaling off Cienfuegos, and the steps Schley took there to ascertain the presence of the Spanish fleet.

LOUISIANA RACE RIOT.

Fourteen Reported to Have Been Killed in Ball Town.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—The Picayune's Amite City special says: Three white men and eleven negroes killed in the startling news from Washington parish last night. Our correspondent has just conversed with a man from Franklinton and he confirmed the above information, but he knew nothing of what has happened since yesterday evening. The first news of the race riot was brought here by Cornelius Nixon, who, with his mother, left from near Franklinton this morning. He stated that white men rode into Franklinton at 2 o'clock yesterday morning asking for help, saying that the negroes were up in arms threatening to exterminate the whites. The scene of the trouble is at or near Ball Town, where a negro was burned last week for criminally assaulting a white woman. This was not the cause, however, of the murders yesterday in which three white men and eleven negroes were killed and several wounded. Mr. Nixon saw and talked with many men from the scene and they said more and worse trouble was expected today, as armed men were flocking to the scene, and it was reported the blacks were equally active in preparing for a battle.

Russo-Chinese Agreement.

Shanghai, Oct. 26.—It is reported here that General Yung Lu, in a secret dispatch to Li Lung Chang, asserts that the empress dowager is anxious to enter into friendly relations with Russia, which power has promised to prevent all foreign aggression and to protect the empress dowager at Peking. It is said also that the dispatch adds that Li Lung Chang must promptly conclude the Manchurian treaty, relying on Yung Lu to support him against the opposition of the southern viceroys.

Better a distant friend than an intimate enemy.

CZOLGOSZ IS DEAD.

He Maintains His Stoical Demeanor Until the Last.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, has paid the penalty in the electric chair at the penitentiary, and his lifeless body now awaits the disposition the warden has concluded to make of it.

The execution took place this morning, in the presence of the required number of witnesses, who were all closely examined when they entered by the guards stationed at the principal gate of the prison. The gruesome sight was not relished by the men who had been summoned to make affidavit that the order of the court at Buffalo had been duly carried out.

The prisoner was bound into the electric chair and with a little delay as possible the current was turned on. The muscles of its occupant were drawn tight when the heavy current passed through the body. The arms seemed to stiffen and to grasp the arms of the chair. The legs straightened and the trunk was rigid. Then, after the current had been kept on for a sufficient time, the bands were loosened and the assassin of the president was declared dead.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At 8 o'clock last night the brother and brother-in-law of Assassin Czolgosz arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said, "Hello."

The brother ventured the remark, "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape?" The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating manner: "No one. Nobody had anything to do with it but me." "That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now." "I haven't got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner. "Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother. "No, damn them; don't send them here again; I don't want them."

The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, hem."

The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then stepping up close to the bars the condemned man said: "And don't you have any praying over me when I'm dead. I don't want it; I don't want any of their damned religion."

There was a painful pause of a few minutes and then the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables until the brother-in-law suggested, much to the surprise of Superintendent Collins, that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution. Before Superintendent Collins could reply, Leon Czolgosz said: "Yes, Mr. Superintendent, let me see me killed."

Superintendent Collins told them in emphatic terms that no such thing could be allowed and ordered them to say good-bye.

CAPTURE OF MISS STONE.

Owner of the Horses Tells of the Encounter With the Brigands.

New York, Oct. 29.—A special to the Press from Boston says: "Under the caption 'The Odyssey of Miss Ellen Stone,' the Evening Post of Sofia, Bulgaria, publishes a description of her capture. The article contains an interview with Konstantine Pitsin, whose horses were ridden by Miss Stone and her party when they were held up by the brigands. It thus described the capture: 'We were traveling from Banko to Djumay (both in Turkish territory) upon the mountain roads. In the place known as Grandoviste there suddenly appeared ten men, who, covering us with Mausers, called out 'Teslim Olun' (Turkish for surrender). 'We were all on horseback, six women and three men, including the husband of Mme. Tsilka, and a student, Dimitr Kosoy. We dismounted and were driven straight up the mountain. The place was most impassable. The saddles of the horses and the clothes of the women were torn to threads by the heavy underbrush.'

"About 500 metres from Leaning Rock our captors were joined by 22 more Turks and Arnauts, who searched the women and took their watches and other valuables. Miss Stone had about 15 lire with her. Then they led off Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka and left the rest of us under a guard of fifteen men. There we remained all night under pain of being shot instantly if we stirred. When daybreak came we saw that the guard had vanished and we went to Mahonia."

"The brigands spoke only Turkish. On the day after my arrest in Mahonia I was taken before the Kadi, who urged me to say that the brigands were Bulgarians. This I refused to do. Then they put me on the ground and beat me with rods and kicked me until I was unconscious. "On the next day the Turkish soldiers captured all the wood cutters in the mountains of Gradevsko and massacred the men, while the women and children were driven to Djumay in chains. After three days I was released and succeeded in making my way to the mountains and then escaped into Bulgaria."

Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot and did not answer the last farewell.