

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## CZOLGOSZ GUILTY.

Murder in the First Degree Is the Jury's Verdict.

ASSASSIN'S TRIAL SOON OVER.

Story of the Tragedy at Buffalo as Told by Witnesses.

HE WILL BE SENTENCED THURSDAY.

Dr. Mann Said Nothing Known to Medical Science Could Have Saved the President's Life—Assassin's Handkerchief in Evidence. Arguments Were Brief. Jury Quickly Agreed.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—The trial of Leon F. Czolgosz for the murder of President McKinley was resumed Tuesday with every prospect that it would be concluded with adjournment of court at 4 o'clock. It was the opinion of those connected with the case that it would not at farthest be prolonged beyond a few hours' session Wednesday. The crowd about the court was slightly larger but the vigilance of the police was in no way relaxed. The same careful scrutiny of each person entering the court room was observed. There were many more women in the audience Tuesday. The prisoner was brought from the jail at 9:45. The members of the grand jury which indicted Czolgosz were present as guests of the assistant district attorney and occupied seats back of the clerk's desk. Drs. Mynter, Mann and Fowler came in early and Dr. Mann was ready to take the stand at once for cross-examination. At 9:50 the jurors filed in and took their seats. Application for seats was made by representatives of several anarchist papers, but they were refused. Justice White arrived exactly at 10, and the crier immediately uttered the formal notice of the opening of court.

Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition was recalled to the witness stand to explain the meaning of a certain figure on the floor plan of the Temple of Music, which was intended to show the direction the file of people took in entering the building, passing in front of the president and out of the building.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann was then called for cross-examination.

"Was the condition which you found at the autopsy to be expected from the nature of the wounds which the president received?" asked Mr. Lewis. "It was noted and was very unusual. I never saw anything just exactly like it," replied Dr. Mann.

"To what, then, do you attribute the symptoms or indications which you discovered, the gangrenous condition of the wound?" "It is very difficult to explain it. It may be due to one of several things. I think it would be necessary for further examination to be made before any definite explanations could be made. That would be the duty of the pathologist."

"You have no opinion in the matter?" "I have no positive opinion," answered the witness.

"I presume, therefore, that the optimistic bulletins that were issued from time to time by the physicians were without any knowledge or suspicion of these symptoms that were afterwards discovered?" said Mr. Lewis. "The bulletins were optimistic in that they gave no idea of what was to come," was the reply. "The bulletins expressed no opinions. They merely stated facts, but the opinions which were held by the staff seemed to be fully warranted by the condition of the president. We had no reason to suspect the existence of any such state of affairs as was found," replied the witness.

"Now, Doctor, you say it was due to several causes. Can you give either of them?" "The entrance of germs into the parts may have been one of the causes. The very low state of vitality may have been one cause. The action of the pancreatic juice may have been one; undoubtedly it contributed to it."

"The germs which you speak of are present, I understand, in all our bodies?" "Yes."

"And make their work prominent when the body is in any way injured?" "That is true."

"That you expected, of course, in this case?" "If the operation is carefully and properly performed we can to a certain extent guard against the entrance of these germs. We cannot do so entirely."

"How?" "By having everything absolutely clean which is used in the operation—the hands of the operators,

the instruments, the ligatures and things we use. Nature can take care of a certain number of germs and overcome their bad effect."

"Are there any remedies known to the profession to prevent the action of those germs?" "There are remedies which will kill the germs, but it is very difficult to apply them deep down in the tissues of the body. After they have got lodgment in the tissues it is impossible to kill them."

"The president was not in a very good physical condition, was he?" asked the attorney. "He was somewhat weakened by hard work and want of air and conditions of that kind," replied the doctor.

"You think that had something to do with the result?" "Undoubtedly," was the answer.

"You agree with the other physicians that the pancreas was not injured by the ball?" "As near as could be determined that organ was not injured by the ball, but it was injured in some way; possibly by concussion. Once the organ is injured the pancreatic juice can pass through the gland and attack other portions of the tissues."

"The only attribute of that organ is to aid digestion?" "Yes."

On redirect examination by Mr. Penney, Dr. Mann was asked if there was anything known to medical science that could have saved the president's life. "No," was the reply, without hesitation.

Louis L. Babcock, who was in charge of the ceremonies in the Temple of Music the day of the shooting followed Dr. Mann. He gave details of the arrangements made for the reception and described the position of the president and the points of entrance and exit, and told where he stood when the shots were fired.

James J. Quackenbush, a member of the reception committee at the Temple of Music, testified as to the confession of Czolgosz at police headquarters, and said Czolgosz declared he would have fired more shots if he had not been stopped. Also, as to the confession Czolgosz made at the prison, in which he said "I killed the president because I done my duty. I don't believe one man should have so much service and another man should have none." Also that the prisoner declared he was alone in his crime; that he did not use the word anarchy, but that district attorney used the word frequently in questioning him and that Czolgosz said he believed every king emperor or president to be a tyrant and ought to be put out of the way.

Mr. Quackenbush's testimony also disclosed that during the examination in the prison Czolgosz said he had studied the doctrine of anarchy several years, believed in no government and no marriage regulations; that he attended church for a time, but they talked nonsense and he quit; also Czolgosz said he believed in free love.

The handkerchief which the prisoner used around his hand was offered in evidence. It was dirty and stained with blood. There was a large hole in it and one corner was torn. Detective Gallagher of the secret service had possession of it.

Detective Gallagher related the circumstances as to how the handkerchief came into his possession. He had seized the revolver and handkerchief, but some one took the revolver from him. He held to the handkerchief, and produced it when asked. It was a man's handkerchief.

Private Francis F. O'Brien of the United States artillery corps, testified as to the shooting of the president and the prompt seizure of the assassin by artillerymen and two secret service men.

During O'Brien's testimony District Attorney Penney introduced the revolver, which O'Brien said he secured, and afterward gave to Captain Widner after marking it with his own initials. O'Brien claimed on cross-examination to be the first to seize the assassin.

Louis Neff and Corporal Bertschey, artillerymen, testified in corroboration of O'Brien's evidence.

Edward R. Rice, chairman of the committee on ceremonies at the Temple of Music, and stood near the president, saw something white pushed toward Mr. McKinley, heard two shots and saw the white object fall to the floor with the man who fired the shots.

George A. Foster, a secret service officer was the next witness. He described the passing crowds, whom he watched and instantly grappled with the assassin after the shots. Witness saw a colored man nearby but did not see any colored men in the scramble which followed the shooting.

Harry T. Henshaw, superintendent of the Temple of Music was next. His testimony was corroborative of the description of the shooting as given by other witnesses. During cross-examination Judge Lewis turned and asked Czolgosz a question, but the prisoner did not answer him nor pay any attention to him.

John Branch, a colored employe at the exposition, testified to seeing the assassin approach the president and being an eye witness to the scenes that followed, as described by others.

On cross-examination Branch said he thought he heard the president say, "Be easy with him, boys." Court then recessed till 2 p. m.

When court reassembled, Judge Lewis asked the prisoner some questions, to which Czolgosz shook his head negatively.

James F. H. Vallely, a detective was called. He told of the interrogation of Czolgosz in prison after the arrest. He said Czolgosz claimed to know McKinley and also said he was an anarchist.

Superintendent of Police Bull was the last witness on the stand. He also detailed the interrogation of Czolgosz at the prison immediately after the assassination. He also told of the conversation between Nowak, a Pole who knew Czolgosz, and asked the prisoner why he had brought disgrace on the Polish people, his father and mother.

"Mr. Nowak," the witness continued, "asked the defendant if they had not been a member of the same society and the prisoner assented. Nowak then said he had left the society because it was too radical, adding that he was a Republican. "Oh yes," replied Czolgosz, "you are a Republican for what you can get out of it."

This concluded Superintendent Bull's testimony and District Attorney Penney announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Judge Lewis addressed the court, saying the defense was unprepared for the sudden close of the case by the prosecution, but had no witnesses to call. He asked permission to address the jury, which was granted. He urged the jury that if any doubt existed as the prisoner's guilt to give him the benefit of the doubt. Judge Lewis spoke 25 minutes. He said the prisoner had refused to give his counsel any aid in the trial. He referred feelingly to President McKinley. When he ended his address tears coursed down his cheeks.

Judge Titus arose and said Judge Lewis had covered the whole ground and he had nothing to add.

District Attorney Penney began his argument at 3:10. He reviewed the evidence and declared there is a class of people that must be given a terrible example of the majesty of the law. During his address Czolgosz's face flushed. He spoke about 25 minutes.

Judge White's charge to the jury was brief but clear.

The jury retired at 3:51 and at 4:25 returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Judge White will sentence Czolgosz at 2 p. m. Thursday.

### ASSASSIN'S FATHER.

Believes There Was a Plot Against the Life of McKinley.

Cleveland, Sept. 24.—Paul Czolgosz, father of the assassin, accompanied by his son, Waldeck, and his unmarried daughter, Victoria, have gone to Buffalo. Detective Jacob Mintz also accompanied the party at the request of the elder Czolgosz, who is in constant fear that an attempt may be made upon his life as the result of his son's crime. While no member of the family has been summoned as a witness at the trial of Leon Czolgosz, both the father and the son, Waldeck, declared they would offer to testify, but expressed the hope that the assassin would receive full punishment for his infamous act.

The old man declared that he would make every effort to get a confession of any possible plot from his son. He said he firmly believed that some one induced Leon to commit the deed.

### EMMA AT LARGE.

High Priestess of Anarchy Says She Will Write For Magazines.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer, was liberated after two weeks' incarceration following the assassination of the president. Miss Goldman shook hands with her anarchist friends who were in court.

"I have practically no plans for the future at present," she said. "I have promised to write articles for three magazines and journals, but otherwise my path is unmarked."

In company with Mrs. Abraham Isaak, wife of the anarchist editor, Miss Goldman entered a carriage and was driven to the Isaak home. A curious crowd watched her depart, but there was no demonstration.

### CHICAGO FIRE HORROR.

Two Firemen Killed and Others Were Seriously Injured.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Two firemen were killed and several others were seriously injured while fighting a fire that damaged the oil and varnish plant of Freund Brothers at 2270 South Canal street to the extent of \$60,000. Charles L. Corey was caught in debris of a falling wall and died on the way to Mercy hospital. Henry D. O'Halloran, driver engine company, back broken by falling wall, was fatally hurt. Five firemen were also seriously injured. Chief Murham, in command, was also badly hurt on the legs by flying brick, but remained in command.

The fire started by explosions

among the highly inflammable stock stored in the plant. As the flames gathered near way more explosions followed which in turn wrecked the roof and the west and south walls, burying the firemen.

### SHAFFER'S STATEMENT.

Explains Why Strike Was Lost and Gives Terms of Settlement.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—In his official circular relative to the settlement of the strike, President Shaffer accuses newspapers of deliberately and maliciously publishing statements replete with lies, causing doubts, misgivings and desertions in the ranks of strikers; that the American Federation of Labor did not give the strikers one cent; that President Gompers failed to meet J. P. Morgan to effect a settlement when a conference between them had been arranged for; that although the miners were willing to come out they were not called. He also says he is willing to resign if the members of the Amalgamated Association think him inefficient or incapable. Mr. Shaffer sets forth the terms of the settlement as follows:

American Tin Plate—First, scale shall be the prices agreed upon at Cleveland and found in price book; second, this contract is between the A. A. and the A. T. P. company, the latter being a distinct and separate company in itself; third, the company reserves the right to discharge any employe who shall, by interference, abuse or constraint, prevent another from peaceably following his vocation without reference to connection with labor organizations; fourth, non-union mills shall be represented as such, no attempt made to organize, no charters granted, old charters retained by the men if they desire; fifth, individual agreements shall be made for mills of improved character until they are developed, when scales shall be made to govern; sixth, scale is signed for mills at Elwood, Ind. (City, Laughlin), Middletown, Ind. (Falcon), Gas City, Anderson, Ind., Joliet, New Kensington (two mills), Atlanta, Ind., Connellsville, Newcastle (two mills), Lisbon, Johnstown, Muskegon, Cantonburg, LaBelle, Canal Dover; seventh, agreed that the company shall not hold prejudice against employes by reason of their membership with the A. A.; eighth, this agreement is to remain in force three years from July 1, 1901, but terminable at 90 days' notice from either party on or after Oct. 1, 1902. (This clause to be voted upon.)

Sheet Steel Company—Scale as printed is signed for mills of last year but Hyde Park and Canal Dover.

Steel Hoop Company—Scale as printed is signed for mills of last year.

### Whitney Quits Cockney Turf.

London, Sept. 24.—The announced 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 his withdrawal is the realization of the attitude of British turf authorities towards Americans, which is no longer marked by impartiality. During the recent season complaints have been frequent that the American horses were too heavily handicapped, that the jockeys were harshly treated and that interferences during the races were whitewashed which would not have been tolerated on the part of the American jockeys. It will cause no surprise if other Americans of Mr. Whitney's class will follow his example. It surprised Huggins, his trainer.

### Rejected Suitor's Crime.

Rolla, Mo., Sept. 24.—Joseph S. Crowell, an instructor at the school of mines and metallurgy here, shot and killed Miss Mollie Powell of this city. The motive for the crime was jealousy. Crowell fled and a posse went in pursuit. Crowell came from Boston. He had paid devoted attention to Miss Powell, a daughter of the late W. J. Powell, editor of the New Era. He was told his affection was not reciprocated, but he continued his attentions. He attended a birthday party given at the home of Miss Powell, and while left alone with the girl a moment committed the crime.

### Accessions to the Navy.

New York, Sept. 24.—The torpedo boat destroyer Nicholson of the United States navy and the Holland submarine boat Porpoise have been launched at the Nixon shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J. The Nicholson is of the same class as the O'Brien, which was launched a few weeks ago at the same yards. She is expected to develop upward of 26 knots and is powerfully built. The Porpoise is of that type of boat which the Holland company is building for the navy.

### Pugilism in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Fight promoters are jubilant owing to the failure of Mayor Harrison to veto an ordinance authorizing the appointment of a committee to supervise "wrestling and other boxing exhibitions." His failure to do so is taken as a sign that pugilistic events may be revived in Chicago. The ordinance provides for a committee of five to regulate athletic contests and imposes a tax of 10 per cent of the gross receipts on shows where admission is charged.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—W. R. Lovdal, secretary of the State Hop Growers' association, has issued a circular in which he estimates that the crop is short on the Pacific coast between 18,000 and 21,000 bales.

## DEATH STAYS INQUIRY

Chief Counsel For Schley Suddenly Called From Earth.

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS HAD JUST BEGUN

Judge Jeremiah Wilson, Friend and Counselor of the Naval Hero Who Is Defending His Good Name, and Noted Barrister.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Schley court of inquiry was brought to a sudden termination for the day at 11:18 a. m. by the announcement of the sudden death of Judge Jeremiah Wilson, senior counsel for Admiral Schley.

The announcement was made to the court by Hon. Isidor Rayner, assistant counsel, in the following language: "I have a very sad announcement to make to the court. I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. I left him at 10 o'clock this morning slightly indisposed. I was with him until late last night. I saw him this morning at 8 o'clock and left him at 10. We have confirmed the rumor through the telephone that he has just died at the Shoreham hotel and I would respectfully ask the court, if it meets with the approval of the court, to adjourn for the day."

"I have to announce that owing to the death of Judge Wilson, of counsel, the court will adjourn until Wednesday morning."

Mr. Rayner said that so far as he could now see the counsel for Admiral Schley would be able to proceed Wednesday, but he added that there would be a desire to attend the funeral when it occurred. Admiral Dewey and Captain Lemly agreed that this detail could be arranged later. The announcement of Judge Wilson's death created consternation not only among members of the court, but among the spectators and some minutes elapsed before people generally would accept the report. The judge had been present in the court all day Monday, and while he had not participated to any great extent in the proceedings, he had appeared physically active and wide awake to all that was said and done. The report first reached Mr. Rayner in the shape of a rumor a minute or two after Machinist A. B. Claxton of the Texas, the second witness, had been present on the stand. Captain Parker and Mr. Teague of Admiral Schley's counsel, immediately went to the telephone. They returned in a few moments saying that the report had been confirmed. Mr. Rayner then made his announcement to the court and asked an adjournment for the day. All the members of the court, including counsel for the government and for Admiral Schley, expressed the utmost surprise and sorrow over the news, while Admiral Schley himself said: "The news is so shocking I can not trust myself to give expression to my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear headed and brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much beloved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news and find myself almost unable to accept the report."

Judge Wilson's death occurred at 11:08, due to acute indigestion and kidney affection. The proceedings of the court were rendered very brief by the announcement of Judge Wilson's death.

Commanders Bates and Schroeder were recalled to his stand to the reading of the official report of their testimony, and A. B. Claxton, the machinist who had charge of the port engine of the Texas the day of the battle off Santiago had just taken the stand when the announcement of Judge Wilson's death was made. It had been expected by the government that Mr. Claxton would confirm the statements of Engineer Bates concerning the reversal of the engines of the Texas. During the short time that he was on the stand Engineer Bates was asked a few questions. One of these was by Captain Parker and was in regard to the steam log of the Texas. In reply to the first inquiry Commander Bates said the log had been written up the day after the battle.

The other questions were by the court and related first to the coal supply of the Texas May 26, 1898, and second to the condition of the machinery of the Texas May 31.

### Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith were the only members of the cabinet present at Tuesday's meeting. The time was largely directed to the explanation of the scope and character of the work of various departments.

### Tragedy in a Saloon.

Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 24.—At Ewing, Va., Ed Williams shot and instantly killed Will Wheeler, 23, during a quarrel in a saloon. Williams surrendered. Both belong to good families.