

Now a young woman has lost her life in trying to go through the Niagara rapids in a barrel. The theory that women are more intelligent than men gets a hard knock every once in a while.

A cow in England is said to have walked up a flight of 22 steps. This feat seems the more remarkable when it is remembered that animals with only two legs often find it difficult to ascend the steps to the front door.

In France the laws are such that an anarchist can secure no prominence or notoriety. Their trials are not reported, and in the case of capital punishment the execution is not described and the burial place is kept a secret.

Theodore Roosevelt is the third graduate of Harvard college to become president of the United States, the first in seventy-two years. John Adams was a member of the class of 1755; John Quincy Adams graduated in 1787, and Mr. Roosevelt in 1880.

"He walked in perfect and noble self-control," said Bishop Andrews in his address over the bier of President McKinley in Washington. "Beyond that," continued the bishop, "this man had somehow wrought in him a great and generous love for his fellowmen." All the world seems to have grasped the truth of this estimate.

A picturesque character of the south has passed away in Alfred Jackson, the body servant of President Andrew Jackson. He was 96 years old and his death removes the last of the family of servants of the celebrated Hermitage under its first master. He was born on the Hermitage farm soon after Gen. Jackson made that beautiful spot his home.

Mrs. Cienciene Ferlinghetti, aged 23, who resides at the fashionable Bath Beach, near New York city, has brought suit for divorce on the ground that "when she married him she made the greatest mistake of her life." Ferlinghetti represented himself to be an Italian count, but after the wedding the young American bride found that he was a waiter in a cheap New York restaurant. The moth and the flame.

Mrs. Mary Berry, a wealthy Cripple Creek widow with an annual income of \$20,000, must serve a term of five years in prison. She was arrested a year ago on a charge of stealing a house, was tried, convicted and sentenced, and now the supreme court has refused to interfere. It is the old story of human nature—never being satisfied and always reaching out greedy fingers for more and more.

The recent fast run made by an American mail train from San Francisco to New York, carrying Australian mail bound for England, has resulted in a contract being awarded our railroads by the British government, and hereafter the Australian mail will come by way of America instead of by way of the Suez canal, the speed of the American railroads making it possible to cut down the time for the long journey seven days.

An Indiana editor returned to the scenes of his boyhood a short time ago and found that the little red schoolhouse from which he had been graduated was being used as a hen-coop and a pigsty. "We may be mistaken," he says, "with evident feeling, and we hope we are, but it looks to us that poetry is fast becoming a lost art in this country when a man's alma mater can be yanked around on skids and eventually used as an asylum for hogs and old hens."

Every boy and girl in the land would do well to treasure the remarks of former President Cleveland, when, in paying his tribute to the memory of President McKinley, he said: "He was never ashamed to follow the teachings of his mother." We realize that not all boys and girls have a mother's guidance, and here and there may be found a mother whose influence is not good, but in the main the lessons taught by our mothers are worth making the foundation for a whole life's action.

While Peary is reporting the results of his quest for the north pole and Baldwin is pressing on with his expedition through the ice fields, the British antarctic expedition is well on its way into the south polar regions and will establish bases for co-operation with the German expedition, also on its way there. The expedition is not in search of the pole nor in quest of the farthest southern point, but aims rather to settle uncertain geographical points and collect knowledge about the south polar region.

The late Mr. Gladstone on several occasions expressed his opinion of anarchists freely. "Their most valuable asset," he said, "seems to be a melancholy preponderance of mischief, and their principal characteristic is a passion for murder." In another address he declared that "the torch of an anarchist, if not extinguished, burn down the edifice which has taken the skill and ingenuity of centuries to erect." The calamity anarchism has brought upon the United States verifies Mr. Gladstone's views.

The death of President McKinley should serve as a reminder to writers and talkers to make a sharp distinction between the presidency and the occupant of the presidential chair. Criticism of the president should always be respectful of the office and mindful that whatever the president's personal character, the fact that he is the chosen head of the nation entitles him to considerate treatment. Of course, it is hardly conceivable that an utterly unworthy man might be elected president, and it is far from probable

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON. The president took up his residence in the white house. The last of the personal effects of his predecessor were packed and shipped to Canton.

It was shown by the story of the famous "loop" by the Brooklyn during the Santiago battle, as told before the board of inquiry in Washington, that the Texas was put in peril and forced to stop, losing three miles.

The disinclination of President Roosevelt to have a body guard is worrying Washington officials. The death of Judge Jeremiah Wilson, aged 73, senior counsel for Admiral Schley in the naval inquiry, occurred suddenly in Washington. Judge Wilson represented an Indiana district in the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, afterwards removing to Washington.

Postmaster General Smith has decided not to issue McKinley memorial stamps because of the length of time required to prepare them. Under the age limit Capt. L. W. Robinson, of the navy, has been recruited with rank of rear admiral. In August the collections of internal revenue were \$22,167,191, a decrease as compared with August, 1900, of \$3,428,525.

THE EAST. The president of the Amalgamated association in a statement giving reasons compelling settlement of the steel strike and terms secured blames deserters and leaders of other labor unions.

The anti-Tammany organizations in New York city decided upon a fusion ticket, with Seth Low for mayor. At the age of 97 years Frederick Frayley, president of the National Board of Trade and a veteran financier, died in Philadelphia.

At Elizabethport, N. J., the torpedo boat Nicolson and submarine boat Porpoise were launched. Because of ill-health Admiral Sampson formally resigned his post as commandant of the Charleston (Mass.) navy yard.

The jury which tried Leon F. Czolgosz for the assassination of President McKinley reported a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The republicans have nominated Seth Low, president of Columbia university, for mayor of New York.

At the Pan-American exposition Illinois day will be celebrated Monday, October 7.

WEST AND SOUTH. Robbers blew open the safe of the bank at Republican City, Neb., and secured over \$1,000 in cash. In the jail yard at Ashville, Ala., Jim Brown (colored) was hanged for murder.

Flames destroyed the town hall and 15 business buildings at Madison, Minn. The Western Baseball association season closed with the Grand Rapids (Mich.) club as winner of the championship.

In Lima, O., while addressing the Endeavor society at the Disciple church, W. M. Abbott, elder in the church, dropped dead. At Del Rio, Tex., Michael Woods killed Miss Fosette because she refused to marry him and then killed himself.

On her last cruise 95 sailors, mostly from Kansas, deserted from the training ship Mohican. Flames destroyed the insane asylum at Norfolk, Neb., the loss being \$200,000, and two inmates perished in the flames.

At Coal Valley, Ill., Frederick Lindloff, aged 77, and his son John, aged 29, were suffocated in a coal shaft. A cable from the California coast to Hawaii and the Philippines, with branch lines to Japan and China, is to be laid.

Mrs. McKinley's income, according to an intimate friend, will amount to \$13,000 a year. The death of Secretary of State Power occurred in Jackson, Mich., of pneumonia.

Nine men accused of conspiring to kill the president were discharged in Chicago because there was no evidence to connect them with the crime. The Chicago city council will memorialize congress to enact at its next session laws curbing the freedom of speech employed by anarchists.

The coal mine strikers at Madisonville, Ky., fired on the guards, and the governor was asked to send troops to the scene. For hazarding 19 sophomores of the University of Alabama have been suspended.

Sarah Williams, aged 52, of Muncie, Ind., gave her fiancé, Charles Hawkins, \$3,400, and he never came back. In Chicago Emma Goldman, the anarchist, was liberated from jail for want of prosecution.

At Spring Valley, Ill., John Cabilli, editor of an anarchist paper, has been warned to leave town. At Rolla, Mo., J. S. Crosswell, an instructor in the school of mines, shot and killed Miss Mollie Powell, aged 19, who had rejected his offer of marriage, and then killed himself.

A negro was killed and two white men injured in a race riot at Somerville, Tex. Gov. Sayers sent troops to quell the disturbance. In Springfield, Ill., the casket containing the remains of Abraham Lincoln is to be incased in a solid block of concrete and buried beneath the present vault, never to be disturbed again.

The world has been connected by electric telegraph with the Klondike. Addressing the Milwaukee board of trade Gen. MacArthur said the stars and stripes would never be pulled down in the Philippines, but the United States would develop a wonderful republic there.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. In the town of Kallundborg, Denmark, fire destroyed property valued at \$2,500,000.

The American consul at Colon warned Colombian insurgents not to interfere with free transit across the Isthmus of Panama and prevented an attack on Colon. Estrada Palma, candidate for president of Cuba, outlined a policy which meets with popular approval. He urges close relations with the United States.

Fire swept away a large section of Bergen, Norway, the damage amounting to several million kroner. In China floods were causing destitution in the Yangtze valley and 10,000,000 persons were homeless.

In November Gen. Wood expects to return to Washington with a Cuban delegation empowered to negotiate a reciprocity convention with the United States. The rebellion in Colombia in the past two years has cost the government over \$200,000,000, and the sacrifice of 45,000 lives.

For ransom Miss Stone, an American missionary, is being held by Bulgarian brigands. During a hurricane that swept over the Azore islands many ships were wrecked and there was great loss of life.

LATER NEWS. President Roosevelt began work on his first message to congress, in which his policy will be defined. Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her children arrived at the white house.

Marine insurance companies figure their losses on the great lakes for this season at nearly \$1,400,000. Henry W. Wood, of Norwich, N. Y., fatally shot his former housekeeper, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenleaf, because she had left him, and then committed suicide.

Gen. Jose Maria Chaves, of Abiqui, N. M., celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary. The king and queen of Great Britain returned to London from their trip to the continent.

The American board of missions will pay the ransom demanded by Bulgarian bandits for the release of Miss Stone. Maj. Gen. Corbin returned to Washington from his Philippine trip. He praised the condition of troops in the islands.

Harvard and Yale athletes defeated Oxford and Cambridge teams in field games in New York by winning six of the nine events. Official functions at the white house have been postponed until after the close of the year. Delegations will not be received during the 30 days of mourning.

Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell challenged President Shaffer to prove his charges that they had neglected Amalgamated association men. Daniel A. Ray, of Oak Park, Ill., United States marshal for Hawaii, died suddenly at Honolulu.

Daleville, Ind., with 1,000 population, was overlooked at the time the last census was taken. A driver repulsed two highwaymen who tried to hold up a stage near Dover, N. H.

The father, brother and sister of the convicted assassin Czolgosz visited him in his cell in the Buffalo jail, but the murderer expressed no regret for his crime.

Lord Kitchener has banished ten Boer leaders who have been captured since September 15. Favorable reports continue to come from Mrs. McKinley. She has not experienced any real change, but for the last week has had no symptoms of relapse and gives every indication of steadily regaining her normal condition.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS. Bankers and brokers unite in saying that Roosevelt's attitude has inspired confidence. The Neusesleben, of Berlin, and the Freiheit, anarchist papers, have suspended publication.

In the state of Massachusetts it is made illegal by statute to erect a fence exceeding six feet in height. English mail for Australia is delivered in 31 days when sent by way of the United States, the quickest route.

It is said that King Oscar will send one of his sons to represent Sweden and Norway at the St. Louis exposition. The assessed valuation of the state of Idaho has increased \$4,649,580 in a single year, and the total now is \$32,195,486.

St. Louis has nearly 17,000,000 in bank or in sight for exhibition purposes, and has reason to expect a great deal more. O. D. Barrett, for 20 years law partner of Gen. B. F. Butler, died in Washington, where he had practiced for over 40 years.

In 1894 the United States senate passed a bill excluding anarchists, but it failed to pass the house and did not become a law. The state and church authorities in Germany have determined to exhaust every means to drive Christian Science from the land.

London and Berlin newspapers extend cordial compliments to President Roosevelt, saying he is worthy of all confidence and respect. Alexander Ramsey, who became the first governor of Minnesota territory June 1, 1849, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday a few days ago.

Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., founder and for almost 50 years president of Mount Union college, died at Alliance, O., after a long illness from Bright's disease. He was 78 years old.

Dr. Rev. E. D. Ferguson, bishop of Liberia, after a life work in that country extending over 50 years, says that the negro of good habit and willingness to work will find a reward for his labors in Liberia.

Only six are now alive of the company playing in Ford's theater, the night Lincoln was shot. Three of the survivors are still on the stage—Mrs. Kathryn M. Evans, M. A. Kennedy and W. J. Ferguson.

CZOLGOSZ IS SENTENCED.

Assassin of President Must Die in Electric Chair During Week Beginning October 28.

PRISONER SHOWS SIGNS OF STRAIN.

Replies to Questions Put to Him Almost in a Whisper—Through His Counsel Judge Titus He Again Declares That He Was Alone in the Crime.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz was Thursday sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning October 28, 1901.

According to the law of this state October 28 is the earliest date that could be fixed for the execution. Scene in Courtroom.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The police arrangements at the city hall, where Leon F. Czolgosz was to receive his sentence Thursday afternoon for the murder of President McKinley, were even more stringent than during the trial of the assassin.

At five minutes after two o'clock the prisoner was brought into court, shackled to Detectives Geary and Solomon, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Cusack and Jailor Mitchell. The crowd sought to surge about them, and it was with difficulty that the tipstaves cleared a channel down the aisle to the prisoner's seat.

Czolgosz was perspiring and seemed nervous, though he did not tremble and his gait was steady. As he took his seat he mopped his brow with his handkerchief. When he settled back in his chair his wonted listless attitude was absent. He kept his eyes wide open and looked about him occasionally, but presently he dropped his eyes to the table ahead of him and assumed his former listless air. The strain on him was intense, evidently, as was attested by a few sighs and a heaving of the chest.

Czolgosz replies to questions as to his name, age, etc., were so low as to be scarcely audible five feet away. To the question: "Have you any legal excuse why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" Czolgosz could not or pretended he could not hear the question put by the clerk. It was repeated to him twice, and then he said something in an inaudible tone. The judge intervened and explained what was meant by the question.

"First, you may claim you are insane. The next is have you good cause to offer against sentence being pronounced against you?" The judge also stated legal reasons the prisoner might have against sentence being pronounced.

"I have nothing to say about that," was the reply. Justice Titus asked that the prisoner be allowed to say something in exculpation of his crime.

The prisoner began to speak. His voice was so low he could scarcely be heard. Judge Titus was obliged to repeat it sentence by sentence, so that the court might hear.

"I have nothing to say," whispered Czolgosz to his counsel. Judge Titus—"I think he ought to be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his family."

Turning to the prisoner again, Judge Titus held a brief conference. Turning to the court, counsel for the defendant said: "He says no other person had anything to do with it; that no other person knew of his commission but himself. His father or mother or no one else knew nothing about it."

The prisoner closed his lips, stared straight ahead of him and awaited the court's pronouncement of his doom. The judge's sentence.

The sentence was brief. "Czolgosz," said the court, "you have committed a grave crime against the state and against the assassination of our beloved president. After learning all the facts and circumstances in the case 12 good men have pronounced you guilty of murder in the first degree. You say that no other person abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. The penalty is fixed by statute, and it becomes my duty to impose sentence upon you. The sentence of this court is that in the week beginning October 28, at the place designated and in the manner prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

Czolgosz stood erect, looking straight at the judge. He did not tremble; not a muscle quivered. As soon as the death sentence was finished he took his seat in the same indifferent manner that has characterized him throughout the trial. He was brought to his feet quickly by the officers at 2:20. They shackled him and led him away to the jail, while the crowd surged after them and the officers.

AMONG THE STATES. Utah will produce this year 30,000,000 pounds of beet sugar. California has 800 cars of dried peaches she wants to sell in the east.

Florida is having the largest tobacco crop ever raised in that state; 1,000,000 pounds to the acre, worth from \$400 to \$500.

The state of Washington has 444 lumber mills, sawing over 9,000,000 feet per day, turning out 29,000,000 shingles and employing 24,000 men.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Damaging Evidence of Rear Admiral Cotton—Death of Judge Wilson, Schley's Counsel.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Rear Admiral Cotton, now commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard during the Spanish war, was the most prominent witness at the Schley court of inquiry Wednesday. He told of meeting the flying squadron under Commodore Schley off Santiago on May 27, 1898, and said that on that date he had delivered dispatches to the then commander from Admiral Sampson and the navy department. He gave some damaging testimony against Schley, declaring latter had disobeyed orders of navy department and had made no effort to locate Spanish fleet.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Jeremiah Morrow, principal counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, died last night of a heart attack in his apartment in the Shoreham hotel shortly after 11 o'clock Tuesday. Heart failure, superinduced by an attack of acute indigestion, coupled with Bright's disease, caused his death. Although somewhat indisposed Monday night and Tuesday morning, the end came unexpectedly, as he was in conference with his associate counsel in the Schley case scarcely an hour before he died. He leaves a son, Charles S. Wilson, who has been associated with him in the law, and a daughter, Mrs. William Hayward, of this city.

The death of Judge Wilson brought the Schley inquiry to a sudden termination for the day 15 minutes after convening Tuesday morning. The announcement was made to the court by Hon. Isidor Rayner, assistant counsel.

Judge Wilson was a native of Ohio and was 73 years old. Early in life he removed to Indiana, where he served with distinction on the common pleas and circuit court benches. He resided in an Indiana district in the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, serving as chairman respectively of the house committee on judiciary and the District of Columbia. After his retirement from congress he formed a partnership with an associate in congress, Judge Shoberg, and the firm soon took rank at the very front of the Washington bar. Among the well-known cases in which Mr. Wilson was counsel were the star route trials, the Holt will case, the Breckinridge-Pollard breach-of-promise case, the trial of Capt. Howgate for embezzlement, the court-martial proceedings against Gen. Swain, the Oberlin-Carter case and the Venezuela, Alabama, French spoliation and La Abra Mexican claims cases.

Washington, Sept. 25.—In answer to a question from the press, Admiral Schley Wednesday stated that since the death of Judge Wilson, Attorney General Isidor Rayner would be the leading counsel in his case and that he would be assisted by Capt. James Parker, of New Jersey, and by Mr. M. A. Teague, of Baltimore, as an expert assistant. Mr. Rayner will continue to conduct the cross-examination of witnesses that has been doing and the other gentlemen will continue in the same capacity they occupied up to the time of Judge Wilson's death.

SAMPSON RELIEVED. Admiral Asks to Be Given a Rest on Account of Ill Health and It Is Granted.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Rear Admiral Sampson has requested the navy department to relieve him of his present duty as commandant of the Boston navy yard on October 1 on account of the bad condition of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, commandant of the Port Royal naval station, will assume command of the Boston yard on October 1.

Admiral Sampson will retire by age limit February 9, 1902. He could retire before that, if he wished, under the 40 years' service clause, on his own request, or he could apply for retirement to take effect immediately, on account of poor health. However, as naval officers generally take pride in serving out their full term, it is probable that an extended leave of absence will keep Admiral Sampson on the active list until the ninth of February.

LINCOLN'S REMAINS. Will Find Final Resting Place Beneath the Present Vault at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln will soon be put away for all time, never to be disturbed again, in accordance with the wish of his son, Robert T. Lincoln. Workmen on Tuesday began digging an excavation 15 feet deep beneath the vault where they now rest, and in this the casket will be placed. It will be surrounded by an iron cage, which is to be imbedded in and made a part of a solid concrete block eight by eight feet and 13 feet long. The transfer will be made after the return of Gov. Yates. This transfer will make the twelfth removal of the body.

The McKinley Estate. Washington, Sept. 23.—It is authoritatively stated here that the late president left an estate valued at about \$200,000. This is inclusive of \$67,000 life insurance. The statement made by a New York financial paper that Mr. McKinley had \$300,000 life insurance is wide of the mark. The amount was just \$67,000, and all of this has been paid. During his 4 1/2 years in the presidency Mr. McKinley saved about \$25,000 a year out of his salary. Mrs. McKinley will be voted the usual pension of \$5,000 a year by congress. A bill for this purpose will be introduced the first day of the coming session.

German Losses in China. Berlin, Sept. 25.—The total losses of the German force during the campaign in China were as follows: Army—Killed in action, 16; died from wounds, 132; died from accidents, 49; died from disease, 184. Navy—Killed in action, 49; died from wounds, 138; died from accidents, 21; died from disease, 89. Total, 673.

Costly Fire in Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 24.—Fire, which started in Drieske's coal yard, at Mendell and Armitage avenue, at midnight, jumped the river, destroyed a schooner, swept through the extensive plant of the Marine iron works, then on through the yards of the Columbia Lumber company. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

VERDICT IS GUILTY.

Jury in Czolgosz Case Quickly Reaches a Decision.

Trial of the President's Assassin Commences Only a Period of Two Days—Charge of Judge White.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in part 3 of the supreme court, in having on the 6th of September shot President William McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterwards resulting in the death of the president. The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and 26 minutes and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive, that even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered.

Insanity No Defense. The announcement made Tuesday afternoon by the attorneys for Czolgosz that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie County Bar association and by the district attorney to examine Czolgosz and to determine his exact mental condition had de-

clared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only stage of a defense that Judges Lewis and Titus could have put together.

The Judge's Charge. Justice White began his charge to the jury at 3:28. He arose from his seat and stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box. He told the jury that in spite of the fact that the defendant had acknowledged his guilt, "such an acknowledgment in such circumstances cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by the jury. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by men impartial and fair, capable of giving the testimony of the trial and giving you their consideration. If, when all the circumstances are taken into account, you there still exist in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is not guilty, you cannot find this man guilty. The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this defendant committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are satisfied that there was design and premeditation, and, if in accordance with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree.

"The jury must find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If, in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt, they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your minds, then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction. I am very glad that up to the present stage of this lamentable affair so far as the jury and people of this city are concerned, there has been shown that respect for the law that is bound to teach a valuable object lesson. The defendant has been given every advantage of experienced counsel. I deplore any inclination to violence, and the man who is ready to go out and commit a crime because some other man had committed one is as guilty as the latter, and his act is just as reprehensible."

The judge instructed the jury with reference to the different degrees of murder and manslaughter. He charged the jury that the law presumes every individual sane unless proven otherwise. He also charged "that if they were satisfied from the evidence that at the time of the commission of the assault the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the quality of the act or that it was wrong, he was not responsible, and the jury must so find."

The Jury Reports. It was 5:35 when the crier rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The clerk read their names, each jury responding "present" as his name was called. No time was wasted. The jurors did not sit down. Addressing them, Justice White said: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt. "What is your verdict?" "That the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was a moment of silence and then a murmur arose from the lips of the crowd. It ended there. There was no handclapping, no cheers. Justice White's voice could be clearly heard in every part of the room when he thanked the jurors for their work and allowed them to go until 11 o'clock this morning.

Court was at once adjourned. Czolgosz was immediately handcuffed to his guards and hurried from the courtroom downstairs to the basement and through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the jail. He appeared to be in no way affected by the result of the trial.

Emma Goldman Set Free. Chicago, Sept. 25.—Emma Goldman, anarchist leader, who has been held by the police in the expectation that she might be connected with a conspiracy which caused President McKinley's death, was released from custody Tuesday morning by Justice Prindiville at the Harrison street police station for want of prosecution. Her discharge marked the close of the unsuccessful efforts of the police of Chicago and Buffalo to prove that the assassination of the late chief executive of the nation was the result of a conspiracy.

Boer Leaders Banished. London, Sept. 26.—Lord Kitchener has banished ten Boer leaders who have been captured since September 15. This is in accordance with his proclamation to the effect that all who did not surrender by September 15 would suffer banishment.

CHALLENGE SHAFER.

Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell Demand Proof of Accusations of Recent Strike Leader.

New York, Sept. 26.—In an open letter issued at the Ashland house, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and vice president of the Cigar Makers' International union, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America and second vice president of the federation, challenged Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to prove his statements recently made against them. The letter is addressed to Mr. Shaffer and is in part as follows:

"There was published in the New York papers a statement purporting to emanate from you, in which grave charges and insinuations are made by you against the undersigned. Inasmuch as the accounts published differ in phraseology only, and in all other respects are the same, we doubt in our minds that the matter contained in the publications emanates from you. For your information, you will find herein enclosed the clippings referred to from the New York papers of Tuesday, September 24. We have already said that there is no doubt in our minds that the statements referred to were made by you, and assuming this to be so, we believe that you should afford ample opportunity of demonstrating the truth of your charges and insinuations; so that if they are founded on fact the world, and particularly the American people, may know it. We believe that you should be afforded the fullest latitude in justifying your course and your charges against the same name pillars you will realize the impossibility of our allowing your charges and insinuations to go broadcast and stand unanswered and unchallenged.

"Having due regard for our duty toward the labor movement and the interest committed to our care, we have no desire to enter into a controversy through the newspapers, and have, therefore, declined to say anything about the matter. We have representatives of the press who have importuned us to answer. But repeating that we have no desire to enter into a controversy and insinuations should be substantiated or refuted, to that end we submit the following proposition to you:

"First. That a committee of three shall meet either in Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., or the city of New York, for the purpose of hearing the charges and insinuations made against us.

"Second. That if the committee finds us guilty of your charges, we will resign from the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, and the vice president of the Cigar Makers' International union, and from the same time resign from the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, and from the second vice presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

"Third. That the committee shall consist of three members of organized labor, to be selected by you from lists herein submitted."

The writers here name a list of 19 men prominently connected with the labor movement, from which you may select the committee of three may be suggested. The letter continues:

"If you prefer that the committee should consist of men who are not connected with those organizations are unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, you may select from either of the following gentlemen to compose the committee in whole or in part: F. H. Morrissey, grand master Order of Railway Trainmen of cross-country; J. J. McLaughlin, Order of Railway Conductors; Mr. Moffitt, president of Bricklayers and Masons' International union. We should have submitted the names of the officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but inasmuch as the latter, of the former, has been associated with us in our efforts in the steel strike, and because of Mr. Arthur's policy of isolation toward the general labor movement, we have omitted their names.

"We cannot imagine that you would make grave accusations against us without premeditation, and for your consequences, we therefore insist that in common justice to us and with due regard to the interests which are at stake, you will advise us at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, 423-5 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., within three days of your acceptance of our proposition."

AMERICANS WIN. Yale and Harvard Athletes Defeat Those of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

New York, Sept. 26.—The athletes of Yale and Harvard met the athletic representatives of Oxford and Cambridge universities Wednesday at Berkeley oval in track and field events, and, as was expected, the brawn and muscle of the American collegians proved to be too much for the visitors, the Americans winning six out of the nine events on the programme. Points were counted for wins only, so that the Harvard and Yale men defeated their English opponents by a score of 6 points to 3.

Between the American universities honors were equally divided, Harvard and Yale each winning three events. The Oxford representative failed to gain a point for the visiting team, the light blue of Cambridge being in front in all three contests which were won by Englishmen.

McKinley Memorial. Canton, O., Sept. 26.—Judge William R. Day and others of the funeral committee took steps looking toward permanent monument organization. Papers were drawn for incorporation under the laws of Ohio of the National McKinley Memorial association. It is to be made national in scope and personnel right from the