

HENDERSON HANGS AT DULUTH OLSON RESPITED AT AITKIN

Colored Wife Murderer Dies After an Astonishing Exhibition of Nerve—Distributes Testament and Roses on the Scaffold—Declares His Crime Was Unpremeditated.

On the Plea of Insanity, Ole G. Olson, Who Killed His Daughter, Escapes the Noose Until March 20—Governor and Judge Grant Reprieve and Stay of Execution.

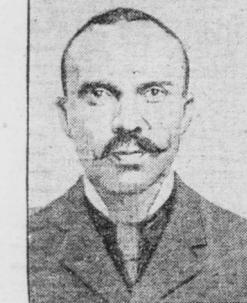
Special to The Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., March 6.—Charles E. L. Henderson, the colored murderer of Ida McCormick, his common law wife, was hanged here this morning at 1:40 o'clock.

Henderson was game to the end. His execution was one of the most dramatic ever held in the Northwest. The condemned man delivered a long prepared address from the gallows. As soon as he mounted the platform he asked Sheriff Burchart how long he could speak.

"To you who have assembled here to witness this hanging out of morbid curiosity are who gloat in my mis-

CHARLES E. L. HENDERSON.



Who Was Hanged at Duluth This Morning.

fortune, I hope you will be satisfied," began Henderson. Then he launched into his prepared address, reviewing the crime for which he was convicted and asking forgiveness for those who were instrumental in securing his conviction.

He was accompanied by Sheriff Burchart and Rev. John Callahan, of the Star of Hope mission. Callahan had been the murderer's spiritual adviser since his conviction.

He prayed for five minutes and then Henderson commenced his speech. He said he did not fear death, as he was prepared to meet his God. Only sheriffs from the adjoining counties and their deputies were allowed at the hanging. The morbid crowd of several hundred persons who surrounded the court house were refused admission.

It was just 1:40 o'clock when Sheriff Burchart pulled the lever that opened the trap door. Henderson, after a brief prayer in which the spectators joined, told the crowd that he was ready. He did not flinch one particle.

At 1:58 Coroner Boyer pronounced the man dead and the body was cut down. A post mortem examination revealed that Henderson's neck was severed by the fall, but that death resulted from strangulation.

Soon after the court house was closed at 6:30 last night carpenters were put to work erecting the gallows in the large court room on the second floor of the building. The structure, which was built entirely of pine, was thirteen feet, eleven inches high and seven feet above its base was surrounded by a twelve foot square platform. The trap through which Henderson was sprung was three feet square and allowed a fall of exactly five feet.

His Nerve Did Not Fail. Henderson's wonderful nerve continued until the end. During his last day on earth he remained pleasant and affable. He talked with the jail officials, sang hymns and prayed and even indulged in jokes, while the undertaker was measuring him to ascertain the required size of the coffin.

"What wonderful nerve!" exclaimed one of the visitors to the jail. "The remark was heard by the condemned man and he promptly replied: 'It ain't nerve, sir, that keeps me up; it is trust in the Almighty God. It is a knowledge of the forgiveness of my sins. Don't call it nerve; call it a trust in the mercy of Christ. I do not fear death in the least and will meet death without flinching.'"

Rev. John Callahan, of the Star of Hope mission, who was Henderson's spiritual adviser since shortly after his condemnation, was present with his charge the greater part of yesterday, leaving only for a few hours during the afternoon in order to give Henderson an opportunity to visit alone with his sisters and intimate friends.

While with Mr. Callahan the condemned man read his Bible and recited several prayers. He also sang hymns, one of his own composition, "I Was Once a Mother's Blessing."

His Last Day. Henderson rose yesterday morning

Ole G. Olson, of Aitkin, Minn., who was to be hanged this morning between 1 a. m. and sunrise for the murder of his daughter, was granted a reprieve of two weeks by Gov. Van Sant yesterday afternoon and the probabilities are now that he will escape hanging, either by having his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life or being consigned to a state insane asylum.

As stated in The Globe yesterday, Attorney F. W. Hall, of Aitkin, who represented Olson, appeared before Judge McClenahan at Brainerd yesterday morning and made application for a stay of execution, supporting his motion by presenting to the court a number of affidavits setting forth that the condemned man was insane and forward to him.

To make sure that he was not making any mistake and was acting strictly within the line of his official duties, Sheriff Haugen hurried to the long distance telephone and held a conference with Gov. Van Sant.

Somerby Looks Up the Law. The governor called in Attorney General Douglas' second assistant, Mr. Somerby, and that official began a search of the statutes bearing on the question. Mr. Somerby said that there was some question whether Judge McClenahan had power to grant a stay.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Somerby called up Judge McClenahan over the phone at Brainerd and had a conference with him as to the particular section of the statutes under which a stay had been granted.

Judge McClenahan informed the assistant attorney general that it had been brought to his attention by affidavits that the condemned man was insane and on this showing he had granted a stay of forty days in order to have the matter investigated.

Mr. Somerby told the judge that the only way, in his opinion, that the stay of the execution could be made certain was to have the governor, as a member of the pardon board, grant a respite. Gov. Van Sant then took charge

OLE G. OLSON.

He Escaped Death for a Time Through the Granting of a Stay.



Ole G. Olson killed his eighteen-year-old daughter the night of Oct. 21, 1902, by stabbing her to death with a butcher knife. Olson lived on a farm at Glenn, about ten miles from Aitkin. He had lived alone for eight years, but seven months before the murder sent to Sweden for his son and daughter.

The daughter was a handsome young woman and was engaged to marry Alfred C. Olson, a neighboring farmer. The wedding day was set for Oct. 22, although Olson objected to the marriage. The night before the wedding day Olson had a talk with his daughter and endeavored to persuade her not to marry.

His enemies told him that he had no right to string the girl into the kitchen and grabbing a large knife killed her by thrusting the knife in her heart. After committing the murder Olson hitched up a team and drove to Aitkin, where he delivered himself up to the sheriff. He told the sheriff that voices above him commanded him to kill his daughter.

The crime was so atrocious that a special session of the grand jury was called, and a week after the deed Olson was convicted of murder in the first degree.

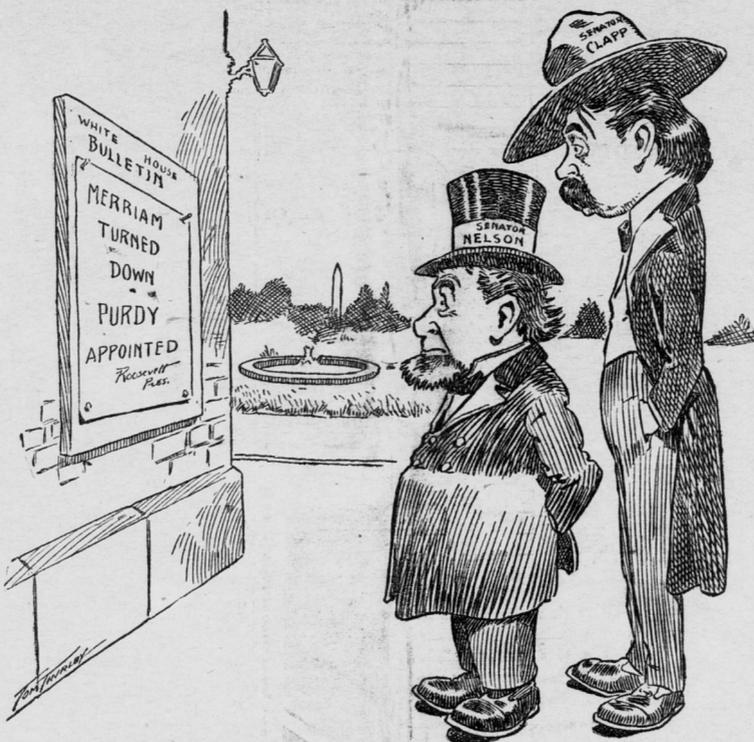
Judge McClenahan sentenced him to death on Oct. 25. He applied to the pardon board to commute his sentence to life imprisonment, but the board declined to interfere.

of the phone from the office of the attorney general and had a talk with Judge McClenahan. "The sheriff of Aitkin county, has called me up, Judge, and there seems to be a doubt as to whether I will not have to grant a respite in the Olson case," said the governor over the telephone. "Why did you make the stay so long, Judge?" continued the attorney general. "Does it take forty days to make the investigation? Well, I will make it two weeks from today, and if possible will get a word to the sheriff so as to make sure that he will not proceed with the execution."

The governor then called up Sheriff Haugen and informed that official that he had granted Olson a reprieve until March 20, and not to proceed with the execution. "The board of pardons will meet March 14, Mr. Sheriff, and you can inform the parties interested to be on hand on that date at my office and show cause why the execution should not be proceeded with," added the governor.

Sheriff Haugen evidently queried as to the keeping up of the death watch,

Continued on Fifth Page.



Both—"Guess We Can Give Our Undivided Attention to Lawmaking."

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair and warmer today; rain tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE—

House bill proposes commission for codification of election laws.

State will be asked to reimburse bonds of former State Treasurer Bobleter.

Representative Soule proposes law re-appointing judges after twenty-five years' continuous service.

Crimes and punishment committee reports Lewis' electrocution bill to pass.

Peachey bill, removing educational institutions from management of board of control, is passed by the senate.

Senate finance committee returns favorable report on Ferris state sanatorium bill.

DOMESTIC—

Henderson, the colored wife murderer, is hanged at Duluth.

Nervy robbers get in their work near Sioux Falls.

Governor of North Dakota makes another large batch of appointments.

Joint resolution is introduced in Wisconsin senate for national convention to settle race problem.

WASHINGTON—

One of the three battleships about to be built will be named the Minnesota.

Special session of senate opens.

BUSINESS—

Heavy realizing in wheat causes break of over 1/2c in price. Corn and oats also decline.

Forced liquidation elicits to stock market throughout session, with vague feeling of distrust and apprehension.

Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association withdraws from affiliation with national wholesale dealers.

FOREIGN—

American beef trust secures oleomargarine factories in Germany and Holland.

Great Britain will establish new naval station in the north, which causes excited comment in Germany.

A thousand members of French religious orders will be transferred to United States and Canada.

RAILROADS—

Negotiations between conductors and trainmen and officials of St. Paul roads will be resumed.

No change in situation on the Wabash at St. Louis.

Milwaukee road will run late train from St. Paul to Chicago.

Passenger officials conclude that Elkins bill will stop secret rate cutting.

LOCAL—

Street Railway company will probably run "ow" cars on all lines after midnight tonight.

State's witnesses testify in the trial of Saloonkeeper William Twombly.

Novel suit is brought against the Wisconsin Central to vindicate plaintiff's right to string telephone wires.

Large and brilliant audience witnesses the first performance by the Elks' minstrels at the Metropolitan last evening.

Failure of grand jury to indict Messrs. Ertz and Cobb, commission men grieves Executive Agent Fullerton.

Strike of drivers at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables in Midway, because colored help is employed, fails.

SPORTING—

Corbett and Delaney sign articles of agreement for the Jeffries-Corbett battle.

American league holds annual meeting in New York and adopts playing schedule.

National league decides to make war on the rowdy ball players.

Mrs. Stanley Dead.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—Mrs. Georgia Stanley, the aged woman who was found yesterday unconscious beside the dead body of Maj. Marshal F. Hurd, for whom she had acted as housekeeper, died tonight without regaining consciousness. An autopsy revealed that death was due to asphyxiation from the fumes of a defective coal stove.

Heavy Stock Losses in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 5.—Railroad men returning from the Pan Handle country state that the situation resulting from the recent blizzard is the worst ever known. The estimated loss to the stockmen of Texas and the territories, it is said, will reach \$500,000.

Bank Tax Abolished.

BOISE, Idaho, March 5.—The state senate today passed the house bill abolishing the tax on banks and other financial institutions.

GAME WAS TOO MUCH FOR MORGAN

Financier Bet on the Wrong Side and Lost Heavily.

Special to The Globe.

TAMPA, Fla., March 5.—Passengers from Havana relate the interesting experience of J. Pierpont Morgan in the betting ring of the Fronton at Havana, where the great Spanish game, *patin*, is played.

Morgan with his party saw the game Sunday night. In the first partido he bet on the blues, who lost, and he was out \$10. He doubled his bets on the second partido, still playing his money on the blues, which everybody expected to win but who were again defeated.

Determined to win back, and becoming thoroughly engrossed in the sport, Morgan in the first quinela bet heavily on Irun, one of the crack players just arrived from Spain. Irun was an "also

SHOULD CANADA BE INVADED

Col. Kitson Tells What the American Army Might Do.

LONDON, March 5.—Col. Kitson, formerly British military attaché at Washington and now commandant of the Sandhurst Military college, in a speech in the Canada club last night, under the chairmanship of Lord Strathcona, said:

"Fortunately, at present, the possibility of trouble is farther off than ever, but I assure you that Canadians would enter a campaign under the greatest strategical disadvantages. You will be lucky in upper Canada if you have any ammunition. The American regular army quartered on the frontier would be ready to raid your lines of communication, which lie along the frontier. Your only arsenal is at Quebec, at the end of the line. Without better organization and without another arsenal in the interior you will never be safe from raids."

He begged the Canadians to sup-

DELAWARE'S NEW SENATORS.



LEWIS H. BALL, Union Republican Who Gets the Short Term. FRANK ALLEE, Addicks Republican, Who Gets the Long Term.

ran" this time, but the financier was "game," and more than doubled his wagers on the second quinela, in which Irun was again the favorite. Irun played a good game, but again lost. Morgan then expressed a desire to see the carnival parade and withdrew.

"It is an exciting game," he said to his friends, "but it is not for Americans to bet on."

BATTLESHIP TO BE NAMED MINNESOTA

She Will Be One of the Sixteen Thousand Tonners.

Special to The Globe. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—One of the most powerful fighting machines afloat will be called the Minnesota. Secretary Moody has selected names for the new battleships ordered by the congress that just expired.

There will be built three 16,000-ton ships and two of 13,000 tons each. One of the big ones will be called the Minnesota, the other names chosen being the Vermont and Kansas. The 13,000-ton fighters will be named Mississippi and Idaho.

Texas Negroes Killed.

JACKSONVILLE, Tex., March 5.—G. W. Boschke, assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific railway system, in charge of the construction of the Dallas division of the Texas & New Orleans railroad, has arrived here and reported that seven negroes had been killed by their comrades of the construction crew.

CODIFY ELECTION LAWS BEAT BOARD OF CONTROL

Girling Would Have Another Statute Revision Commission to Straighten Out Tangles in Election Laws—Primary Extension a Possibility.

Friends of the Educational Institutions of the State Win Their Fight Against Board of Control in the Senate After a Long Debate.

Codification of the election laws and a possible extension of the primary election system is contemplated in a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Girling, of Hennepin.

Mr. Girling's bill calls for the appointment of a commission of three members to be appointed by the governor, lieutenant governor and speaker of the house of representatives. The commission is to be bi-partisan and the compensation of the members is fixed at \$300 each.

Draft Bill for Code.

It shall be the duty of the commission to examine the rather multitudinous election laws extant, revise and codify them, and prepare a report for submission to the next legislature.

The commission is permitted to employ assistance but the whole expense of its work is limited to \$2,500. Its report is to be completed not later than Nov. 1, 1903, and the governor is required to present to the next legislature any bill or bills the commission may draft for codification and such additions as it may deem wise or necessary.

The Peachey bill to remove the state university, the state normal schools, the schools for the deaf and dumb and blind, and the state public schools from the management of the state board of control passed the senate after four hours of heated debate yesterday afternoon, by the vote of 33 to 25.

The vote on the passage of the bill follows:

Ayes—Benson, Brower, Buck, Calhoun, Coler, Comstock, Cowan, Dart, Dunn, Du Toit, Eberhart, Everett, Ferris, Fitzpatrick, Gorman, Hays, Hennepin, Johnson, Johnson, Hawkins, Jepson, Johnson, Laybourn, McSweeney, Nichols, Peachey, Peterson, Stephens, Sweilback, Torson, Wilson, Witherstine, Total 35.

Nays—Alley, Barker, Batz, Campbell, Cole, Colchester, Cooke, Dale, Durant, Laughton, Lord, McNamery, Morgan, Putnam, Schain, Schaller, Schutz, Shell, Somerville, Stone, Sundberg, Thompson, Thorpe, Ward, Wood—Total 25.

Th Peachey and Buck bills, designed to remove the educational institutions of the state from the management of the board of control were made special order for yesterday afternoon, and at 2:30 o'clock, the hour fixed for the debate, the senate chamber was well filled with educators interested in the passage of the measures.

Senator Durant wanted the special order continued over to the next week, but Senator Peachey, although ill, insisted upon immediate action. The author of the bill called attention to his condition, but declared that he and his colleagues were ready to vote, and moved the passage of his measure.

Somerville Offers Amendment.

Senator Somerville secured the floor when Senator Peachey had concluded, and the fight against the passage of the measure was on. The senator from Brown offered an amendment and explained to the senate that this amendment was designed to remove from the state university from the management of the board.

In support of the amendment, Senator Somerville declared that the board of control had already demonstrated that the placing of the control of all the state institutions under the supervision of one body would mean a saving for the state, and went into detail in describing the methods of the board. He declared that the former system of allowing the heads of independent institutions to purchase first and present the state with nothing but the state's money, already contracted for and then pointed out that under the present system the board secured estimates and bids before making the contracts.

The senator from Brown touched upon the political end and referred to the fear of the Hennepin delegation to vote against the measure, but the amendment was not taken up. He charged them with being afraid to injure the chances of university appropriation bill by declaring against the board of control bill.

Senator Witherstine followed Senator Somerville. The senator from Olmsted declared that although from an "institution town," he approved of the board of control and wanted the Rochester state institution continued under the management of the board, but he was opposed to having the educational institutions controlled by the board.

Thompson Favors Board.

Senator Thompson sided with Senator Somerville, declaring that he did not believe that state aid meant extravagance. He used his long career in the legislature to point out that the board of control was a better thing than even the members in the senate. He declared that before the passage of the board of control bill, the districts boasting of state institutions would expect to do nothing but see that suitable appropriations were awarded to their institutions.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Ferris Sanatorium Bill Indorsed by Finance Committee.

Senator Ferris' bill for an act to establish a Minnesota sanatorium for consumptives came back to the senate from the committee on finance with favorable recommendation yesterday morning.

The bill is designed to permit the erection of a state sanatorium for consumptives near Walker, Cass county, and has received the indorsement of many of the medical men of the state.

The measure provides that the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a commission of three members, to be known as the advisory commission of the Minnesota sanatorium for consumptives, the commission to serve without compensation.

Buildings are to be erected in the forest region near Walker and the sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for the erection, equipment and furnishing of the buildings.

The object of the Ferris bill is to provide a resort for sufferers from pulmonary diseases who are unable to pay for treatment. These sufferers may be admitted to the sanatorium upon the request of the county commissioners of the county claiming the patient as a resident. Sufferers who are able to pay, or who have persons or kindred bound by law to maintain them, must pay for their support and treatment.

Incurables, except in the case of indigent patients, are to be denied admission to the sanatorium and the number of patients in an advanced stage of the disease is to be limited to exceed more than one-quarter of the total patients.

Several amendments of administrative features by Senator Ferris may be added to the bill when it is taken up in general orders. The most important is a provision for the inspection of all applicants by a medical board of six physicians skilled in the diagnosis of pulmonary diseases. One member of this board is to be known as the medical director and is to have authority to discharge patients unfit for treatment or who are sufficiently restored.

FAVOR ELECTROCUTION.

Committee Report is in Line With Growing Sentiment in House.

The question of substitution of the electrical chair for the hangman's noose in execution of the death penalty will be fought out, if fight there is to be, on the floor of the house and senate.

As the Lewis electrocution bill will come to the house tomorrow backed by a recommendation for passage by the committee on crimes and punishments, this recommendation carries with it the unanimous sentiment of the committee and a strong sentiment in favor of the bill has developed in the house.

Lewis' cash bill was also recommended to pass and Capt. Randall's covered patrol wagon bill will come on tomorrow. The bill to amend to affect only St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, Rosewald's bill defining fraud of a partner as misdemeanor also drew a favorable report.

Schaller for Taxpayers.

Senator Schaller, instead of declaring for or against the bill, spoke for the taxpayer. "We have heard," he said, "all about the institutions for the blind, the state prison, the reformatory, the normal schools and all the

Continued on Fourth Page.