

CZOLGOSZ IS GUILTY.

Jury at Buffalo Convicts Him of Murder in First Degree.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the anarchist assassin of President McKinley, Tuesday was found guilty of murder in the first degree after one of the most rapid yet dignified trials in the history of jurisprudence. Despite the eminence of the prisoner's counsel it was apparent Tuesday when the alienists decided that Czolgosz was sane that no defense was possible, and consequently that any delay in the trial would be vain. In a period of eight hours and twenty-six minutes the assassin of President McKinley had been found guilty and Judge Truman C. White had announced that he would pass sentence on Thursday afternoon. Remarkable as the trial had been throughout for its dignity equally with its absence of delay, not the least engrossing feature of the day was the address to the jury made by Loren L. Lewis, counsel for the prisoner. The venerable jurist explained the necessity of a defense for the prisoner even though



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

his guilt could scarce be questioned, and made his address the occasion for a criticism of lynch law, which, in all probability, will go down in the annals of history as the most masterly vindication of the jury system and condemnation of mob violence ever uttered.

Prisoner Knows Chicago Anarchists.
Superintendent of Police Bull was asked:

"Were you present at headquarters when the prisoner was brought there on the night of the murder?"

"Yes."

"Were any threats made against him?"

"No."

"He said he knew President McKinley. He knew that he was shooting President McKinley when he fired. The reason he gave was that he believed that he was doing his duty. He said that on the day President McKinley spoke at the exposition grounds, the day previous to the assassination, he stood near the stand on the esplanade. No favorable opportunity presented itself."

"He followed the president to Niagara Falls and back to Buffalo again. He got in line while the reception was in progress, and when he reached the president fired the fatal shots. Czolgosz told me in detail the plans he alone had worked out so that there would be no slip in his arrangements. I asked him why he killed the president, and he replied that he did so because it was his duty."

"Did he say he was an anarchist?"

"Yes."

"Did he say any more on the subject?" asked the district attorney.

"Yes. He said that he had made a study of the beliefs of anarchists and he was a firm believer in their principles. The prisoner also stated that he had received much information on the subject in the city of Cleveland. He said that he knew a man in Chicago named Isaak. The Free Society was the name of the organ mentioned by the prisoner."

Said Rulers Should Die.
"Did he ever say anything about his motives in committing the murder?" asked the district attorney.

"Yes," was the reply. "He said that he went to the exposition grounds for the express purpose of murdering President McKinley. He knew he was aiming at President McKinley when the fatal shots were fired. Czolgosz said that all kings, emperors and presidents should die."

Superintendent Bull was cross-examined by Lawyer Titus and said the defendant had on his person some memoranda and \$151 in money. There was also a piece of paper, orange-colored, with an address upon it, a memorandum book and a letter of identification card from the Order of The Golden Eagle.

"Did you ask him if he was an anarchist?" Judge Titus asked.

"Yes."

"And he said he was?"

"Yes."

At the conclusion of Superintendent Bull's testimony, District Attorney Penny announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Lewis Gives Up Defense.
Then Mr. Lewis arose slowly and, addressing the court, said:

"We are embarrassed by the sudden closing of the case of the prosecution. We had not expected them to close so

abruptly. We have no witnesses to call for the defense, but I ask the court that my colleague and myself be allowed to address the jury."

Permission was granted by the court and Judge Titus began his address at 2:45.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he began, "a calamity has fallen upon this nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man it is not murder and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then, of course, be transferred to an asylum.

"Much discussion has occurred in our midst and has been called to my attention as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned with my associate to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You, gentlemen, know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

"Gentlemen, when they become members of the legal profession become members of the court. They are compelled, if assigned, to defend a criminal, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court.

"There are in our country individuals, not, I hope, in very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over the country, who think in a case like this or even in charges of much less degree that it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our state, as every intelligent man knows.

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this court equal to the belief, becoming so common, that men who are charged with crime shall not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, but that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of the law in our courts of justice. When that doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this



JUDGE WHITE.

country, if it ever does, our institutions will be set aside and overturned.

Trial an Object Lesson.

"This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved President of this country in broad daylight, in the presence of thousands of spectators. If there was ever a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those who saw it, this was one, and yet, under the advice of the President, 'Let no man hurt him,' he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put upon trial here, and the case is soon to be submitted to you, as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the city of Buffalo.

"Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; he was a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great exposition. And he was shot down while holding a reception.

"His death has touched every heart in this community and in the whole world, and yet we sit here and quietly consider whether the man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called to decide."

Judge Lewis was crying when he finished and the eyes of many of those in the courtroom were filled with tears.

Judge Titus then arose and said that Judge Lewis had so completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to reiterate it and he would therefore rest.

District Attorney Sums Up.

At 3:10 District Attorney Penny began summing up. He spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice and every word could be heard in any part of the room.

He said in part:

"It is hardly possible for any man to stand up and talk about this case without the deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world. We have shown you how this defendant stood in the temple of music that afternoon and shot down our beloved President. We have shown you how he deliberated on and planned this awful crime. We have shown you how he attended anarchistic and socialistic meetings, at which were sown in his heart the seeds of his terrible act.

"This is no time for oratorical display. Counsel for the prisoner and myself have endeavored to eliminate all sensationalism from this case. It is not my intention to indulge in extended remarks. You understand the responsibility resting upon you.

National Heart Is Broken.

"It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low; that he was so great he could forgive his own assassin. He was the noblest man, I believe, that God ever created. A man



JUDGE TITUS.

(One of Counsel for Defense.)

who stood near him in the temple of music said to me: 'I have traveled in all parts of the world and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but when I saw people stand in the railroad stations and along the country through which the funeral train passed that they might get a look at the casket of this great man, I was convinced as never before that there is such a thing as a national heart.'

"That national heart was broken and it will take God's way and time to heal it.

"It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increased numbers, and while harbored by our laws they are propagating their malicious views; a class of people that must be taught that we have no place for them on our shores, a class of people that must be taught that they can not take the life of anyone irrespective of consequences."

Judge White's Charge.

Justice White began his charge to the jury at 3:29 o'clock. He arose from his seat and stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box. He said:

"Gentlemen of the jury:—In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment under 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 you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by twelve men, impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration.

"If when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is 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 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.

"You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of facts in this case."

When the trial was ended and the verdict rendered, Judge Titus, at the request of District Attorney Penny, admitted that the defense had no suggestion to make as to the time when the final judgment should be pronounced. Justice White then said that as it was the custom to give the guilty murderer two days between the finding of the verdict and the sentence, he would adjourn court till 2 o'clock Thursday, when judgment will be pronounced.

The prisoner was then handcuffed to his guards and led back through the tunnel to jail.

Length of trial—Eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

Number of witnesses—For the prosecution, seventeen; for the defense, none.

Actual time of taking testimony—Four and one-quarter hours.

Time of the state in arguing for conviction—Fourteen minutes.

Time occupied by the judge in charging jury—Twelve minutes.

Time occupied by the jury in deliberation—Thirty-four minutes.

Emma Goldman Out.

Anarchy took its high priestess from the prison to the heartstone Tuesday morning at Chicago. With smiles and kind words for all Emma Goldman became a free woman shortly after nine o'clock. Prosecutor John Owens said there had been an agreement with the attorneys for the defense that both sides would abide in the Goldman case by the decision in the cases of the men who were released yesterday. He therefore would state that he would interpose no objection to her release. "Dismissed for want of prosecution," said Justice Prindiville. Then the woman with the stern blue eyes was taken through the crowd, and a few moments later escorted to a cab, which was driven to the home of the Isaaks.

FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

Company to Lay a Line From California to Philippines.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Albany having in view the laying of a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii and the Philippine islands. The company will be affiliated with the Commercial Cable company, and all its incorporators are officials of that corporation. The length of the cable will be about 8,500 miles. The part first laid will be from California to the Hawaiian islands, a distance of about 2,200 miles. It is expected that this portion will be laid and in operation within nine months. The time required for the laying of the remainder of the cable from the Hawaiian islands to the Philippine islands will depend upon how quickly the cable can be manufactured, but may be completed in two years. According to the articles of incorporation the company's lines are to begin in New York city, although from that point to the Pacific coast the line of other companies may be used. The capital stock of the company is to be \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The term of existence of the company is fixed at 1,000 years.

Poisoned by Mosquito Bite.

Mrs. Thomas Eaves, living at Fourth and Walnut streets, Gloucester, N. Y., was bitten on a finger of her right hand several weeks ago by a mosquito. Her hand became swollen and she visited the Cooper Hospital, Camden, where physicians found it necessary to amputate the finger. It is supposed that the mosquito which bit her had been on some poisonous weed.

THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

It is Proof Against Assassins, Bombs and Fires.

According to a writer in the World's Work, the sultan's Yildiz palace at Constantinople is a monument to fear. It is assassin-proof, bomb-proof, earthquake-proof, fire-proof, microbe-proof. Architects and engineers are building and rebuilding incessantly. Some new secret retreat is always under way. The entire domain is surrounded by an immense wall, thirty feet high, and the choicest troops of the empire stand guard around it. An inner wall, twelve feet thick, with gates of iron, incloses the private residence itself. The walls of the sultan's dwellings are filled with armor plate, to resist projectiles. It is said that a mysterious passage connects with ten secret bed chambers, forming an intricate labyrinth. No one but his body attendant knows where the sultan may sleep during any particular night. He has electric lights and telephones in his own apartments, but forbids them in Constantinople. Telephones might prove handy for conspirators and he believes that a dynamite cartridge could be sent over a wire into the palace. He fears electric explosions, so Constantinople gets along with gas light. He hates the word dynamite, because it sounds like dynamite. Balloons are tabooed, lest one should pause over him long enough to drop a chunk of explosive.

As to the real luxury of the Yildiz that is a matter of course. The domain is a small world in itself. Five thousand people live within the outer wall, not counting a small army of workmen and the 7,000 imperial guardsmen. There are shops, factories, arsenals, stables, a library, museum, picture gallery, theater and even a menagerie. The monarch loves trees but he keeps their branches well lopped off, so that he can see to the farthest corner of his grounds.—Chicago News.

The Girl of Today.

Little does the girl of the present day realize how much better off she is than the girl in the early part of the nineteenth century. Then she had to submit to social restrictions too numerous to mention; she was treated with scorn and contempt if she once expressed any desire to work or do anything for herself and attempts to think out a subject for herself was deemed almost a sign of ill-breeding and lack of refinement. Her life was spent in a narrow groove, and her mind was not allowed to develop to its full extent. Intercourse with the other sex was carried on under the rigid surveillance of an austere and elderly chaperon. Nowadays a woman has almost perfect freedom in whatever she cares to do. Chaperons are getting rarer and rarer, and social intimacy with men is allowed without one thinking it means aught beyond a pleasant and natural friendship.—New York Weekly.

In the bakeries of La Rochefoucauld in France it is said that women enter the ovens when they are 301 degrees.

The least guarded of the monarchs of Europe is the old King of Denmark. He is said to walk about the streets absolutely unattended.

McKINLEY WILL IS READ

Widow Hears the Last Testament of Her Devoted Husband.

RECEIVES ALL HIS REAL ESTATE

Also An Income on Personal Property During Her Life—Next Care is for Mother and Sister—Document Signed in 1897.

CANTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Cortelyou came here yesterday to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late president's estate. He arrived at 10 in the morning and was at once driven to the McKinley home. After meeting Mrs. McKinley the question of filing the will was taken up. The trying task of reading it to her was undertaken by the faithful secretary. Mrs. McKinley made a heroic effort to bear up and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was hard for her.

Last night she rested well. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou went to the office of the probate judge and offered the will of President McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators, with the will annexed."

The recommendation bears the date of September 27, 1901. Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

TEXT OF THE WILL.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—I publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death during her natural life.

"I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life one thousand (\$1,000) dollars a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from the property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brothers and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

"Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

(Seal.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"The foregoing will was witnessed by us, this, the 22d day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator, and his name signed thereto in our presence and our signatures hereunto in his presence.

"G. B. CORTELYOU.

"CHARLES LOEFFLER."

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total \$225,000 to \$250,000, including life insurance of \$67,000. Aside from the \$67,000 mentioned, the estate consists of real estate here and in contiguous towns and deposits in Washington banks. Monday morning has been fixed by the probate court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then it is expected Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and will give bond.

War Declared on Colombia.

WILLEMSTADT (Via Haytien Cable), Sept. 28.—It is again asserted in well informed cables at Caracas that President Castro will declare war on Colombia at the end of the month. The Venezuelan government is without financial resources and will shortly use the method of South American dictators and proceed to raise funds by force. Lack of confidence in the government is manifested everywhere in Venezuela.

Autos for Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The first call for bids which directly contemplate the use of motor vehicles in the postal service, except for collections, is made in an order of the post-office department today asking for bids to be opened here October 12 for furnishing five motor vehicles for service at Minneapolis, Minn. The vehicles are to be of not less than 1,900 pounds each. The service is to be from Jan. 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

PASSING SENTENCE ON CZOLGOSZ

Words of Judge Titus in Passing Sentence Upon the Assassin.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, before sentence was pronounced, was permitted to speak as follows:

"There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

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

The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought anything about murder until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Judge Titus again repeated as follows: "He never told any one about the crime and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before its commission."

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

"In taking the life of our beloved president you committed a crime which has shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt and after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty and have found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

"You have said, according to the testimony of creditable witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by this statute and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you: The sentence of the court is that in the week beginning October 28, 1901, at the place, in the manner and means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

"Remove the prisoner."

The crowd filed slowly out of the room and court adjourned at 2:26.

SAMOANS ARE NOT PLEASED

Think Our Government is Not Treating Them as It Should.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A letter received today from Tutula, Samoa, calls attention to the discontent among the natives over the manner in which the United States governs the islands under its protection. The letter says:

"The opinion here is that the authorities at Washington must either treat this place simply as a protectorate of the United States, allowing the people the right to govern themselves under that protection, or they must lay down settled regulations for the government of the islands and make ample financial provision for carrying out those regulations.

"The inhabitants want to know their real status concerning the United States. Nominally the islands belong to the United States, but the States do nothing, and natives and whites live in a quandry, not knowing which way to move or turn for fear of getting into trouble.

"There has been delay in the payment for lands taken by the United States government for public purposes and also for arms and ammunition turned in by the natives. The Samoans contrast the alleged neglect with the liberality of the Germans at Apia, who are opening up the country, building roads and making other public improvements."

FORMAL WELCOME FOR KING.

Edward to Be Received With All Court Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Discussing the return of King Edward, the London representative of the Tribune says: Some formalities are required respecting Parliament, but there are no arrears of public business and the king will not be detained more than two days. The rumor mongers give various accounts of his health, but there is nothing authoritative. The king and queen will arrive at Balmoral on Saturday with Princess Victoria and remain at least three weeks. Formalities will not be dispensed with, as it has been erroneously rumored. There will be a guard of honor at Balmoral when the king arrives and departs and Balmoral will witness court functions as well as family reunions. Late as the season is, royalty is the magnet that draws wealth and fashion to Scotland. The smart sets are already moving northward and country houses, castles and shooting boxes will be filled with guests and sportsmen during October.

European War Imminent.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—La Patrie today prints a sensational story to the effect that a conflict has broken out between Great Britain and Turkey, saying that three British war ships have been ordered to the Persian gulf to suppress revolts at Touete, in the British province of Bagdad, and that the Turkish government has dispatched a strong detachment of troops with instructions to oppose the landing of the British forces.