

THE WIND DIES OUT

First of Yacht Races Results in a Failure.

COLUMBIA WAS FAR IN THE LEAD

Was Showing Heels to Challenger at Almost Every Turn—Englishman Out-Maneuvered—Yachts Could Not Finish Within Time Limit.

The first of the international yacht races result in a fluke, the wind refusing them a race within the time limit. The great single stickers went out this morning fresh for the battle, but the sea refused them a field of conflict. The wind, never more than nine and sometimes a low as three knots, was too light and shifty to carry the contestants over the thirty-mile course in the time allotted by the rules. At the end of five and one-half hours, the prescribed time, the race was officially declared off and the yachts were towed back to their berth inside Sandy Hook. When the gun on board the committee boat was fired to call attention to the signal declaring the race off, the American yacht was still five miles from the finish line. The Englishman was well astern of her, the experts estimating her distance behind the Columbia at over three-quarters of a mile.

Under the rules the unfinished race will be resailed on Saturday, and the course will be again fifteen miles to windward and leeward and return.

MUST DIE IN OCTOBER.

Czolgosz Sentenced to Be Executed Within Next Thirty Days.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was Thursday afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn state prison during the week beginning October 28, 1901. Before sentence was passed the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper and his words were repeated to the court by his counsel.

"There was no one else but me," the prisoner said in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime, and I never thought anything about that until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgosz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress.

The prisoner was removed and has been taken to the prison at Auburn, New York.

LAST REMOVAL OF REMAINS

Body of Abraham Lincoln Interred for All Time.

The first official act of Acting Governor John J. Brehm of Illinois was to officiate last Thursday as chief executive of the state at what is intended to be the final removal of the remains of Abraham Lincoln. The casket was taken from its resting place in the monument and then removed to the new vault. The body now rests east and west, the head being toward the west. Two feet of concrete protects the casket. The excavation is fifteen feet deep, eight wide and eight feet long. Surrounding the casket is a steel cage, around which will be placed a solid wall of concrete. The location of the new resting place is immediately beneath where the sarcophagus formerly rested.

BURGLARS AT DAKOTA CITY

Loot Store and Saloon and Make Very Heavy Haul.

The Edwards & Bradford Co. hardware store and Henry Krummeide's saloon at Dakota City, Neb., were burglarized. The backdoor to the hardware store was pried open with a jimmy, and the robbers carried away between three and four hundred dollars worth of cutlery, guns, saws, etc. The saloon was entered by breaking in a window and unlatching the backdoor. Several thousand cigars and an unknown quantity of liquor were taken. No definite clue has been obtained, but the telephone has been freely used, and the quantity of goods taken would necessitate the use of a wagon. A reward of \$250 has been offered.

Lincoln's Secretary Dead.

Mr. John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln and widely known as the author of several works on the life of the great war president, died at his residence in Washington, aged seventy years. He had been in feeble health for several years and since his resignation as marshal of the United States supreme court in 1887, he had been living quietly at his Washington home with his daughter, Miss Helen Nicolay, the only surviving member of the family.

Fatal Quarrel of Farmers.

Lemuel Timmons and Delsert Bejord, farmers living ten miles southeast of Toulon, Ill., had an altercation over their children attending school and Timmons shot Bejord in the stomach. Bejord is not expected to live. Timmons was arrested.

Ridgely Arrives for Duty.

William B. Ridgely, recently appointed controller of the currency, arrived in Washington. He will devote a few days to the affairs of the office with Comptroller Dawes before assuming charge on October 1.

WABASH TRAIN WRECKED

Many Passengers Injured, Among Whom are Several Nebraskans.

An Omaha, Neb., September 28 dispatch says: Passenger train No. 3, on the Wabash, a through train from St. Louis to Omaha, was wrecked at 10 o'clock yesterday, seven miles southeast of Council Bluffs. The entire train, consisting of mail and baggage cars, two day coaches, a chair car and Pullman sleeper, rolled down an eight-foot embankment and turned bottom side up, the engine alone remaining on the track. The engine stopped with the forward trucks on the edge of the bridge over Indian creek. The train carried nearly a hundred passengers. Three were perhaps fatally injured, sixteen seriously hurt and a score of others received minor bruises. The badly hurt are:

Conductor Arthur F. Wilson, Council Bluffs, side and hand badly crushed, internal injuries; may not recover.

Mrs. George Rue, Silver City, Iowa, several ribs broken, hip crushed and internal injuries; left at farm house.

Infant daughter of A. H. Wilson, Tekamah, Neb., head badly crushed; probably will die.

Those less seriously injured are: George Kammerer, Dodge, Neb., knee hurt.

Mrs. George Kammerer, Dodge, Neb., hurt about head and elbow.

Two Kammerer children, slightly bruised.

Mrs. S. F. Mattox, Cincinnati, O., hip injured.

Mrs. W. A. Dalston, Fullerton, Neb., hurt about the head.

Frank Smith, Council Bluffs, express messenger, left arm crushed.

William Sudd, chief mail clerk, Malvern, Ia., ankle sprained.

A. H. Wilson, Tekamah, Neb., left leg bruised and right shoulder dislocated.

Mrs. A. H. Wilson hurt about the chest.

Miss Carrie Kirn, bruised hip.

R. H. Harris, St. Louis, Pullman porter, left leg injured.

R. A. Abdick, Imogene, Ia., severe scalp wound.

F. M. Secrest, Eldorado, Kan., cut by flying glass.

C. W. Salter, Eldorado, Kan., hip crushed back hurt.

Mrs. Hand, Shenandoah, Ia., seriously internal; taken back to her home.

A score of others were more or less injured, some having gasches caused by flying glass and broken seats. Some were taken to hospitals and others to the Keil hotel in Council Bluffs, and a number were taken to Omaha.

A wrecking and relief train with physicians were sent to the scene of the wreck at noon. Most of the injured were taken to a farm house until relief could arrive. The cause of the wreck was the spreading of the rails.

SAMPSON NOT A PARTY

Court of Inquiry Denies Request to Be Present.

In the Schley court of inquiry Friday, September 27, a letter was presented from Rear Admiral Sampson, asking to be allowed to be represented in the court by counsel, but the court refused to grant the request on the ground that "the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case."

The principal witnesses of the day were Lieut. John T. Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat, the Hawk, during the Spanish war, and Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead.

The testimony of both of these officers dealt with the delivery of dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, and both related conversations with the latter. Captain McCalla gave in detail his part in arranging a code of signals with Cuban insurgents and his communications with them near Cienfuegos on May 24, 1899, when it was learned definitely that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor there. He said that Captain Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, was the only person at Key West to whom he had communicated the signal code.

Governor Invites the People.

Governor Savage having decided to go to the Buffalo exposition to participate in Nebraska Day October 3, desires all the people of the state to join him there. He has issued a proclamation inviting all Nebraskans to go.

The governor and his staff expect to remain at the exposition at least two days. The program for Nebraska day so far as arranged includes music, and an address of welcome by Director General W. I. Buchanan and response by Governor Savage. Other addresses will be made. The musicians on the program are Miss Silence Dales, Mrs. Frederick W. Taylor, and Miss Marie Hoover.

Halstead Case Monday.

Senator Hawley, chairman, and Senators Cockrell and Harris, members of the senate committee on military affairs, have decided to proceed with the investigation of charges against Lieutenant Colonel Halstead, in connection with an alleged Manila hemp combination.

HERE AND THERE.

Rio Janeiro is plague-affected.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, is growing worse.

An anti-anarchy society has been organized at Chicago, called "The Republic."

At Little York, O., an insane mother drowned her four children and then herself.

Thirteen persons, prospecting, lost their lives in a cloudburst near San Antonio, Tex.

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 engaging 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."

"Tell us what Czolgosz said."

"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?"

"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?"

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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 overthrown.

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 Penney 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 socialist 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 could 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

(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."

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 fact in this case."

When the trial was ended and the verdict rendered, Judge Titus, at the request of District Attorney Penney, 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 hearstone 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 Kaves, 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 re-building 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 dynamo. 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.