

HOW CZOLGOSZ WILL DIE.

The method to be employed in the legal execution of Assassin Czolgosz is thoroughly in keeping with the progress of the centuries. He is to die by the latest and most approved form of capital punishment, electrocution. While the manner of his taking off is perhaps, a minor incident compared with the major fact that he is to pay the penalty of his life for his crime, it is a commentary on the advancement of the world that an assassin guilty of the most heinous offense is to be executed, not as in the old days by a more barbarous and painful death than that meted out to other murderers, but in the most humane method approved by the laws of the state in which he was convicted. Time was when the

under the new conditions and with results which more than verified all the claims of the physicians. Autopsies were held on the bodies of the first criminals executed in order that the surgeons and officials might learn exactly what effect the tremendous current had upon the tissues and organs of the body, and discover if possible in that way whether death was instantaneous. It was found that the blood was coagulated and other indications went to prove that electrocution was a certain, instantaneous and practically painless form of death. This is what awaits the assassin who murdered President McKinley and plunged the nation into grief. Under the law he has an interval of twenty-one days be-

when it is reduced to 1,800 volts. After several seconds, in order to make assurance doubly sure, the current is again increased to upward of 2,000 volts and then cut off. The execution is over in less than a minute, the penalty demanded by the law has been paid.

Death Is Painless.

This method of execution has met with so much favor from criminologists, physicians and humanitarians that it has been adopted by several other states, notably Massachusetts and Ohio. It is an improvement in hanging from several standpoints, being swift, sure and painless, and the removal of the body within a minute after the current is turned on is a great advance from the old method, where a man was allowed to hang for from ten to fifteen minutes slowly dying, while a jury of doctors counted his falling pulse beats and finally pronounced him dead. There are no pulse beats in the electric-chair execution. The movement of the handle on the switch board is practically simultaneous with the stoppage of the heart, the obliteration of all sense and feeling and immediate death.

Since the imposition of sentence Czolgosz has lost the nerve which carried him through the ordeal of the trial and has collapsed almost completely. The chances are that by the time the day of his execution arrives he will have to be dragged or carried to the chair. His collapse occurred on his arrival at Auburn penitentiary at 3 o'clock on the morning after his sentence was pronounced in Buffalo. Up to that time he had carried himself marvelously well. He stood the trying test in the courtroom and even the imposition of sentence without a visible weakening and marched back to his cell almost as jauntily as though he had been acquitted.

Scene of Horror Expected.

But the people of Auburn had heard that he would arrive that morning, and a mob of about 300 had assembled at the station. When the train pulled in there was an outcry from the mob for the murderer's blood. As he was hustled from the train to the prison fists struck at him and hands reached over the officers' shoulders to seize him. Immediately he collapsed and became panic-stricken. Falling upon the floor of his cell, he screamed with fear and agony and begged the officers not to give him up to the mob. That seemed to be his greatest fear—that he would be lynched. As the days passed he grew a bit quieter, but it is apparent to his guards that he has lost his nerve, and they fear he will make a pitiable spectacle of himself when the time comes for his last march on earth—that from his cell to the death chamber.

An arrant coward, the chances are that he will be paralyzed with fear when he views the apparatus prepared for his death—the grisly chair, the head piece and the straps. It is, indeed, a spectacle which might make the most blustering braggart quail, and in the case of a pitiful coward like the man who murdered the president the effect will probably be distressing in the extreme to the sheriff and other officials charged with his legal execution. But they have little pity for him. Indeed, at the start before his trial the sheriff discovered that the guards stationed outside his cell were practicing a mild form of torture by keeping him awake at night. They managed to make noises which startled him every time he went to sleep; they talked or sung or whistled and gloried

he was fit and sleek after his two weeks of rest and good food and looked much better than he did when he was arrested.

May Make Trouble at Execution.

But since his sentence he has changed his demeanor. Realizing that his clumsy efforts to feign insanity were deceiving no one, he dropped them after the trial and conducted himself in a quiet, orderly way, as though he were quite resigned to his fate and wanted only to have it hurried along and get it over with. But the incident at Auburn, when the mob clamored for his blood, worked a complete change in him and seemed to take away whatever spirit of bravado he had up to that time. He has been a trembling, whimpering wretch ever since and the chances are that he will be led to the execution shrieking with terror or practically unconscious from fear.

But in that event the redeeming feature is that the spectacle will not last long. At a hanging when a prisoner faints or struggles there is always a painful scene, as it is necessary to have him on his feet in order to place the noose around his neck. With the electrocution chair this trouble is obviated. The most weakened and trembling of condemned men can be placed in the chair and bound in the usual way without the slightest muscular aid on their own part. The current can be flashed through them and the crime has been expiated.

Firmness of Our Institutions.

Courage and confidence, not terror and doubt, says the Chicago Record-Herald, have been the most truly remarkable and persistent things in the background of our national sorrow. The confidence was perfect and it was illustrated in the facts of our daily life when the doubt expressed in intemperate declamations was loudest. Except for the day of public mourning the people went about their business as usual, and there was not the slightest sign of actual apprehension anywhere. It was assumed as a matter of course that the vice-president would succeed to the Presidency without any disturbance, that there was no possible chance of national insecurity, that the ordinary affairs of life would go on without interruption. It was felt that the foundations of the republic were as firm as the foundations of the everlasting hills.

What stung the people was the outrage upon humanity, the cruel personal aspects of the assassination, the wanton nature of the assault upon their own sovereignty, which incensed though it did not terrify them. They never really thought that they had anything to learn from Russia on the making and the administration of laws, and that civil liberty and self-government had suddenly become a failure. They never thought of punishing anarchy, with anarchy, and they knew that a great democratic republic like this with its equal love for liberty and order does more to eliminate the causes of anarchy than any other political institution known to history.

McKinley's Very Last Words.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the eminent Buffalo surgeon who attended President McKinley, thus describes his last moments and words: "As President McKinley was dying I stood behind a screen in his room and heard him say his last words. His wife came into the room and he said to her: "'Good by, all; good by. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours.'

As the World Revolves

The War on Beet Sugar.

The American Sugar Refining Company, otherwise known as the sugar trust, recently began a war upon the beet sugar industry by cutting the price of granulated to 3½ cents a pound at Missouri river points. This has been followed by a reduction of price in all states from Colorado to California amounting to 30 cents a hundred pounds on beet sugar and 20 cents on cane sugar. The object is to deal a blow to the beet sugar manufacturers in their own territory. The recent report of Secretary Wilson on the beet sugar industry estimates the total product of 1901 at 198,500 tons, of which 119,000 tons come from the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain states, besides 7,000 tons from Nebraska, California, with an annual output of 80,000 tons, is the leading producer.

Resignation of President Adams.

The educational world of both continents suffers loss in the resignation of Charles Kendall Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin, which expresses its appreciation of his services by giving him indefinite leave of absence instead of accepting his resignation. Dr. Adams retires to a milder climate on account of ill health.

Dr. Adams arrived at the University of Wisconsin when it was in urgent need of his intellectual resources, his reserve, fortitude and precision. Under a flabby administration the delinquencies of some of its faculty would have inflicted grave injury upon the institution. His discretion in vicissitudes overcame the ill effects of perilous subaltern teaching. His moral aims were promoted with reticence and dignity and throughout his tenure the



DR. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.

University of Wisconsin has risen to a foremost place in higher education, both abstract and practical.

The president of the modern university must possess the comprehensive and genial culture derivable from antiquity. He must walk, however, with the quickening music of humanity, which is no longer "still" nor "sad." It is a trumpet blast that calls nations now, and it is given to the United States to be in the fore.

Electric Tab on Prayers.

John Alexander Dowie is now able to keep tab on his prayers. All this is accomplished as the result of novel uses to which is put that triumph of modern mechanical ingenuity, the electric time stamp. Few except those familiar with the busy life "Dr." Dowie leads realize what a service the electric time stamp will be to him. "Elijah II," spends a considerable part of his time daily praying for various Zionites whose friends or relatives have asked the general overseer to join them in prayer for healing at such or such an hour, says a Chicago paper. These requests for prayers are received by Dowie's secretaries, tabulated according to the specific hours at which the special prayer is sought, and taken up by the head of the Christian Catholic church at the time specified. The moment Dowie finishes a prayer he slaps the written slip into the jaws of his electric time stamp, slams his hand on top of the device and the exact time he prayed is instantly recorded upon the sheet. Here

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JOHN ALEX. DOWIE.

A PRAYER REGISTER.

Is a facsimile of one of Dowie's time stamps.

When a week or so later the general overseer is informed that at such or such an hour the patient seemed to improve, he can refer to the documentary evidence to prove that he prayed at that hour for the healing of the believer in his powers. Many times Dr. Dowie has produced the stamped and timed slips to convince followers of the potency of his prayers.

A Duke Who Must Not Marry.

One of the most remarkable figures of Vienna society is Archduke Eugen, grand master of the German Knights of Malta. The office, which is invariably held by a member of the Austrian reigning family, brings a very large income, but the holder may not marry. The archduke looks remarkably well in his full costume in white, which he wears only on festive occasions. He is general in the army and commander in chief of the Tyrol.

People and Events

Famous as a Golfer.

Miss Genevieve Hecker of Noroton, Conn., who won the national woman's golf championship, is, in the field of woman's athletics, the most remarkable young woman in America. Although only 19 years old, she has three years of fame as a golf player behind her, with the probability of extending



GENEVIEVE HECKER.

her conquests to cover English and Scotch links. The final great game, besides being her last for the season, was the last she will play before she becomes the wife of George Jenkins, her lover since school days. The wedding is to take place before Christmas. Miss Hecker is the daughter of the late John V. Hecker, who was a millionaire flour manufacturer.

Last Hours of Great Men.

No life had more in it of terror than Napoleon's, yet he said, on his dying bed: "There is nothing terrible in death; he has been my pillow for the last three weeks, and now he is about to take me away forever." Louis XIV was happy in his death. "Why weep you?" he asked his friends. "Did you think I should live forever? I thought dying had been harder?" Sir Philip Sidney would not change the joy of his last hour for "the empire of the world." "Let me fall asleep to the sound of delicious music," said Mirabeau; and Humboldt, the naturalist, exclaimed in his dying peace: "How grand these rays! They seem to beckon earth to heaven." Sir William Hunter wanted a pen "to write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." But surely the most beautiful farewell ever addressed to the world was that of Keats. "I feel the flowers growing over me," he said in a phrase which, as a thing of beauty, is a joy for ever.

Labor Chief Is a Preacher.

Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, the Dwight minister who was elected as vice-president of the Illinois Federation of Labor at the recent convention in Joliet,



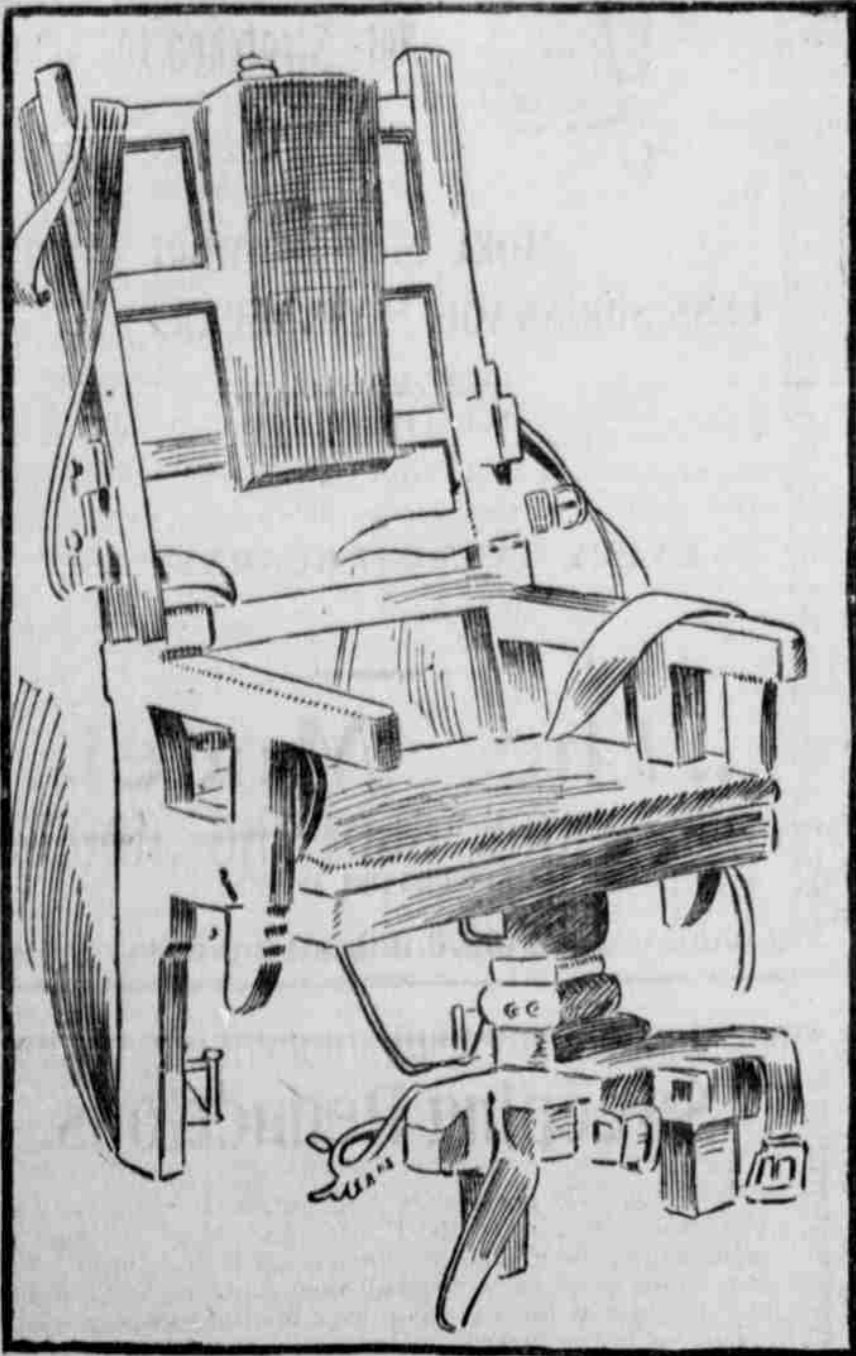
REV. SHELDON A. HARRIS.

was formerly a mission worker in the neglected districts of Chicago. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 2, 1852, and came to Illinois in 1859. His father was David Allen Harris, an officer of the Merrill horse, which served with distinction in the civil war. Rev. Mr. Harris began life as a wood machinist, became a salesman for a Chicago house, then entered evangelical mission work and spent four years among the poor. He was ordained in 1880. He located in Dwight in 1900. He is chaplain of the Sons of Veterans of Illinois and belongs to several fraternal orders. His sympathies have always been with the labor unions and the poor. He says: "I believe in Christianity, but not in churchianity."

The Connecticut Election.

The result of the vote in the constitutional amendment election in Connecticut last Monday is the adoption of two amendments, which are now a part of the organic law—namely, the election of state officers by a plurality vote and the enlargement of the state senate. The first of these reforms was carried by a majority of over 20,000 and the second by over 35,000.

The main feature of interest, however, was the vote upon the proposition to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of securing reform in representation and doing away with the anomaly of a little town or village having the same power in the legislature as a city. The sectional character of constitutional reform is illustrated in the returns of the election. Of the city registered vote only 35 per cent was polled and in the country towns 83 per cent, but the urban vote was substantially solid for the convention, as well as the vote of the larger factory towns. The seventeen cities of the state gave 29,024 majority for the convention and the rest of the state 8,867 against it. Of the 168 towns forty voted for it.



CHAIR OF DEATH IN THE EXECUTION ROOM AT AUBURN PRISON.

assassin of a ruler was dragged to pieces by four horses attached to his four limbs and driven in opposite directions. In some of the oriental countries to this day the most cruel and revolting tortures are reserved for those who even attempt the life of a potentate or are suspected of complicity in plots against him. Boiling in oil, drawing and quartering are among the least terrible of these punishments, while the lopping off of single members from the living body until death relieves the victim is a common punishment for notable crimes.

Means of Death Humane.

In China to this day criminals suspected of plots against the emperor or other high officials are placed in a bamboo cage and kept constantly awake by their guards until death from fatigue ensues. They are prodded with sharp instruments on the least sign of sleep and their sufferings are impossible to describe after three or four days of this torture. But Czolgosz, who would have met a fate as terrible as any of these had he committed a like crime in an oriental country, or even in many European countries, is to meet death in the form declared to be most humane and practically painless by medical men. A current of electricity is to be shot through his body, paralyzing the heart action instantly and causing death in a fraction of a second. In the familiar phrase of the street, "he will never know what struck him" after the electrician concealed in an inner room moves the fatal switch which will send 2,000 or more volts of the mysterious current through his body.

Result of Long Agitation.

More than ten years ago the agitation looking to the abolition of hanging was begun in New York state. After several magazine and newspaper articles had been published expressing the opinions of eminent physicians and criminologists on every phase of the subject, a commission was appointed by the legislature to make an exhaustive inquiry into the subject. This investigation dragged along for several years, during which time the matter was thoroughly exploited in the newspapers, and at last a favorable report was submitted recommending that electricity be substituted as a death agent for the time honored rope's end, which had been used in most English speaking countries for hundreds of years. A bill was passed by the legislature authorizing the change in 1897 and it was ordered in the law that all executions should take place in the state penitentiaries. Electrocuting chambers were constructed at Sing Sing and Auburn, equipped with the "death chair" which superseded the old gallows, wires which took the place of the rope and an electric switchboard which performs the functions of the old "trap."

Death Is Instantaneous.

Several executions have taken place

tween the date of his sentence and his execution in order that any legal stays of proceedings may be brought by his attorneys before the higher courts, but in the present case, of course, nothing of the kind will be attempted.

The Chair of Death.

The condemned man will be led by guards into the death chamber in the Auburn penitentiary. Near the wall at one end of the room is an oak chair, constructed something after the manner of an easy chair, with broad wooden arms. It rests upon a rubber matting, which insulates it completely. Attached to the back of the chair is an adjustable board, against which Czolgosz will rest his back, and this board is equipped with a sliding rod to which is attached the "death mask," a strap which can be fastened around the head at the forehead. On the inner side of this strap are two small sponges, which press upon the temples and which are connected by wires with the rod in the back of the chair. This rod carries the electricity, conducted to it by heavy wires from the wall. There are straps fastened to the back of the chair to pass around the upper arms of the condemned man and holding the arms securely against the chair, other straps on the arms of the chair itself binding the forearms down and preventing the least struggle. Another stout strap or belt attached to the back of the chair passes across the abdomen of the prisoner and binds him securely to the seat. His ankles are also strapped to the foot rest at the bottom of the chair.

When all is in readiness two small electrodes fitted with moist sponges like those pressing against the forehead are placed against the bare calf of each leg, the trousers either being slit for the purpose or turned up as far as the knee. When these electrodes are fastened into place the body of Czolgosz will form part of a circuit from the wires at his head to those at his legs, and any current entering the upper wires must pass from the electrodes attached to his legs and thus back to the dynamo.

Method Is Simple.

The execution itself, these details being attended to, is exceedingly simple. Upon the wall of the death chamber is a large switch board and a number of gauges which register the number of volts of current passing over the wires. One of the officials selected for the purpose, either the sheriff or some other officer legally charged with the execution, pulls down a handle on a switch, which completes the circuit, and in a fifth of a second about 2,300 volts of the deadly electricity leaps through the body of the murderer and passes on through the wires. In that fraction of time it is all over. He is dead as certainly as though a guillotine had decapitated upon his neck. The current is usually allowed to remain at that intensity for about ten seconds,



AN ORDEAL TO BE ENCOUNTERED BY THE ASSASSIN.

in the fact that their endeavors were driving sleep from the brain of the murderer—a mild form of the Chinese torture which keeps criminals awake until they die. But as soon as the sheriff heard of this he put a stop to it, largely because he did not want Czolgosz to appear in court thin, drawn and haggard as though he had been persecuted in the jail. In the eyes of the law he was still innocent until he had been proven guilty, and orders were issued to feed him well and let him have plenty of sleep. The result was that when he came into court

"There was some further conversation with his wife in the way of leaving taking, but this should not be repeated. About an hour later he said to his wife:

"Nearer, My God, to Thee, e'en though it be a cross, has been my constant prayer."

"He tried to say something more, but I could not catch it. I gave out at the time the first sentence as being the most appropriate to be remembered as his last words. I wrote them down at the time, so that there can be no question about it."