

TO BE ELECTROCUTED

Czolgosz Sentenced to Die the Week Beginning October 28

When the Assassin of President McKinley Was Asked if He Had Anything to Say, He Replied That He Alone Was Responsible.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—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 any thing 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. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs on his wrists.

The prisoner was brought into the court room at five minutes after two. Five minutes later Justice White took his place upon the bench. As soon as Justice White assumed the bench District Attorney Penney said: "If your honor please, I move sentence in the case of the people versus Leon Czolgosz. Stand up, Czolgosz." Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner and his record was taken by the district attorney as follows: Age, 28 years; nativity, Detroit; residence, Nowak's, Buffalo; occupation, laborer.

The clerk of the court then asked: "Have you any legal cause to show now why the sentence of the court should not now be pronounced against you?" "I cannot hear that," replied the prisoner. Clerk Fisher repeated his questions and Czolgosz replied: "I'd rather have this gentleman here speak," looking towards District Attorney Penney. "I can hear him better." At this point Justice White told those in the court room that they must be quiet or they would be excluded from the room. Mr. Penney then said to the prisoner: "Czolgosz, the court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against you. Have you anything to say to the judge? Say yes or no."

The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say about that." Justice White then said: "Have you (speaking to Judge Titus) anything to say in behalf of the prisoner at this time?" "I have nothing to say within the definition of what your honor has read," replied the attorney, "but it seems to me in order that the innocent should not suffer by this defendant's crime the court should permit him to exculpate at least his father, brother and sisters." Then the prisoner said: "There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows: "In taking the life of our beloved president you committed a crime which 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 12 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 credible 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."

Removed to the State Prison.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz was taken from Buffalo to Auburn state prison Thursday night to await death by electrocution during the week commencing Monday, October 28. Sheriff Caldwell and 16 men took the prisoner in a special car.

MORE TROUBLE FOR WOODS.

Man Who Drew Claim No. 1 in the New Country Is Attempting to Fence His Farm.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 27.—J. R. Woods, the man who drew claim No. 1, adjoining the city of Lawton, is now attempting to fence his farm, on which are located 500 squatters who refuse to move. To fence the north side, one mile long, he must go through an almost solid row of tents where are located stores and shacks. He is nearing that side and will again appeal to Uncle Sam to move the squatters.

A HOMICIDE'S REMORSE.

Charles Hudspeth Wishes He Had Not Killed Charles Curry, Who Had Relations with Mrs. Hudspeth.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30.—"I am sorry that Curry is dead, very sorry. God knows that I did not intend to kill him. If I were to be permitted to walk out of this jail a free man to-day I would never, in my conscience, be free. I only wish I had not shot." Thus said Charles Hudspeth, who had shot and killed Charles Curry in a room in a boarding house at 706 Wyandotte street at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. He had forced his wife to write a letter to Curry at Lexington, Mo., to meet her at her room in the boarding house, but it now looks as though Curry had never received it. Up to last Thursday Curry and the woman, according to Mrs. Schuster, who keeps the boarding house, had lived there as man and wife. They went by the name of Parker.

IN FAVOR OF CANTEEN.

Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes Declare It Is the Best Method of Solving the Drink Problem.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—The annual tour of inspection of the board of managers of the national soldiers' homes was completed yesterday with the inspection of the national home in this city. Gen. McMahon and his fellow members left for their several homes last night. Gen. McMahon said: "The board has decided to maintain canteens at all the homes for the good and sufficient reason that experience has taught us that it is better for the veteran and for the people in the community in which the homes are located. The canteens are properly conducted at these soldiers' homes and the result is that the veterans do not squander their money in cheap saloons, nor do they drink too much. What is more, I do not believe any of the pressure will be brought to bear on us in favor of abolition of the canteen."

WOULD BE A BAD PRECEDENT.

American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions Will Resist Demand of \$110,000 for Miss Stone's Release.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions will resist the demand of \$110,000 ransom for the release of Miss Helen M. Stone, of Chelsea, Mass., the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands. When shown a statement by Dr. Cregan, New York secretary of the American board, that the ransom would be a dangerous precedent, Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American board, expressed his hearty approbation. "The board would never consider such a proposition," he said. "The rescue of Miss Stone is in the hands of the government. We have had missionaries in Turkey for two generations, but never a case like this. Should we offer a ransom, missionaries would never be safe from capture."

The Famine in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—Yesterday, following up the recent publication of the famine conditions in 13 districts, the minister of the interior, M. Sipiaguine, issued a long statement on crop failure and the measures of famine relief upon which the central government has decided. According to the reports of the government, state assistance is required in 19 provinces, not counting the country of the Don Cossacks, which is under the war department.

Steel Trust Earnings.

New York, Sept. 29.—It was semi-officially stated that the net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the past six months amounted to \$54,000,000. Profits in July and August were declared to be about \$8,000,000 each. It has been said that the net profits for the half year would be over \$42,000,000.

McKinley's Portrait on Bank Notes.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The treasury officials are considering the placing of President McKinley's portrait on national bank bills. It is proposed to ask congress to adopt the portraits of both President Harrison and President McKinley on new issues, probably to distinguish the fives and tens.

After Gov. Taylor Again.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29.—Arthur Geebel, of Cincinnati, brother of the late William Geobel, of Kentucky, accompanied by the chief of police of Frankfort, Ky., Saturday called on Gov. Durbin, and endeavored to have him honor requisition papers for W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley.

Columbia Won the First.

New York, Sept. 30.—In the first race between the international yachts Saturday the Columbia beat the Shamrock. They crossed the line as follows: Columbia, 3:31:07; Shamrock, 3:31:44. Columbia beat Shamrock, corrected time, by one minute and 23 7-10 seconds.

CARRIED TO PRISON.

Assassin Czolgosz Lost His Nerve on Reaching Auburn.

While Being Stripped for a New Suit of Clothes His Cries of Terror Made the Corridors Echo—Expressed Sorrow for His Crime.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell, of Erie county, and 21 deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. The prison is only about 50 yards from the depot. Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about 200 people. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, or of the sight of the prison, Czolgosz' nerves gave out and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror. As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidence of his terror. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some and expressed regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had had no accomplices and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis, who claimed to have tied the handkerchief over his hand, concealing the pistol with which the president was shot. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the handkerchief so as to hide the weapon and then took his place in the crowd. To Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I am sorry I left such a bad name."

UNSTINTED PRAISE.

Gen. Gaselee, British Commander in China, Says American Soldiers Are Capable of Great Things.

London, Sept. 28.—Gen. Gaselee, who was commander of the British forces in China, was interviewed Friday regarding the international troops in China. He said the Americans were especially well equipped with hospitals and commissariat and spared no expense in making their troops comfortable. He said: "We always got on splendidly with our American comrades. It is most important that we should keep in with these fine soldiers. Both the officers and men seemed to me to be full of soldierly spirit and capable of great things. All ranks of our army got on splendidly with them and we feel sure that such intercourse helped to cement the friendship which, I trust, will always exist between us."

INSANE MOTHER'S CRIME.

Mrs. Perry Curtis, of Little York, O., Drowns Her Four Children and Herself in a Well.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 28.—The small town of Little York, 15 miles south of this city, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Mrs. Perry Curtis, 38 years old, the wife of a farmer, drowned her four small children in a well and then committed suicide by jumping in herself. Her husband, Perry Curtis, was in Cleveland with a load of potatoes and knew nothing of the tragedy until he read an account of it in the newspapers. Mrs. Curtis was released from the Massillon insane asylum recently.

CHILDREN NOT SPARED.

A Mob Bent on Driving Negroes from an Oklahoma Town Used Firearms Indiscriminately.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 28.—An attempt was made last night by a mob, composed of unknown parties, to drive the negroes from Pond Creek, the county seat of Grant county, Ok. They began by firing a fusillade of shots into the homes of Annie Meade, a mulatto, and Jim Gillespie. Two of the woman's children were seriously injured, the bed in which they were sleeping was filled with bullet holes and the dishes on the table were broken into pieces.

MRS. MCKINLEY GETS ALL.

Will of the Martyred President Submitted for Record—An Estate of Nearly \$225,000.

Canton, O., Sept. 28.—Secretary Cortelyou is here to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late president's estate. After first 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. She is resting well. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou then 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 McKinley, widow of William McKinley, 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.

Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 22, 1897.—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 \$1,000 a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from 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 so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brother 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.

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 contiguous to Canton and of deposits in Washington banks. Monday morning at nine o'clock 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.

SCHLEY COURT INQUIRY.

Lieut. Hood Tells of the Admiral's Refusal to Leave Cienfuegos on Orders from Sampson.

Washington, Sept. 28.—In the Schley court of inquiry Friday 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 Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat The Hawk during the Spanish war, and Capt. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead. The testimony of both these officers dealt with the delivery of dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, and both related conversations with the latter. Capt. McCalla gave in detail his part in arranging a code of signals with the Cuban insurgents and his communications with them near Cienfuegos on May 24, 1898, when it was learned definitely that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor there. He said that Capt. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, was the only person at Key West to whom he had communicated the signal code. Capt. McCalla expressed the opinion that coaling was feasible off Santiago at the time Schley began his retrograde movement.

Lieut. Hood, who commanded The Hawk, testified that he delivered orders from Sampson to Schley May 23, directing that the "flying squadron" leave Cienfuegos immediately for Santiago, where the Spanish fleet had been located. Schley said to the dispatch bearer: "I cannot do it. I am not certain that the Spanish fleet is not in Cienfuegos." Admiral Schley's supporters have claimed that he was not notified of the arrangement by which Cubans on shore were to signal the presence of the Cervera fleet. In the examination the defense endeavored to bring out the truth of that statement from the witnesses and, to some extent, succeeded.

Cuban Tariff Modified.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The war department has made public the text of the executive order containing modifications of the Cuban tariff promulgated March 31, 1900. The principal changes that have been made are the following: A reduction of from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem in the duty on railway equipment stock; of from 10 to 5 per cent. on sugar-making machinery and the cancellation of the special concession relating to Porto Rican coffee.

GREAT BRITAIN EXCORIATED.

Boer Appeal for Arbitration Contains Grave Charges Against Conduct of the War on South African Republics.

New York, Sept. 28.—Charles D. Pierce, representative in the United States of the Orange Free State, has received a copy of the appeal made by the Boers to the administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The appeal begins by reciting the fact that The Hague convention of the 29th of July, 1899, had provided a way for the peaceful settlement of international differences. The appeal continues:

Now that this war has gone on for nearly two years, without any prospect of an end thereto, except in the way only recently acknowledged as being the most efficacious and at the same time the most equitable means of deciding international differences, to-wit: Submission to arbitration, the desirability, mutually, for such a peaceful termination cannot but become more and more acknowledged.

The states represented by the undersigned, therefore, consider that they should repeat the proposal already made by them before the war, but rejected by England, to submit to arbitration the settlement of the differences which gave rise to the war. In this they particularly have in view the question whether England is right in alleging that any action was taken by the republics which had for its object the suppression of the English element in or its expulsion from South Africa, and generally whether the republics have made themselves guilty of any act which, according to internationally recognized principles, would give England the right to deprive them of their independence.

The undersigned, moreover, allege that England already at the outbreak of the war commenced and has ever since continued to act in contravention of the rules of war between civilized powers. The governments of the states represented by the undersigned are fully prepared, as soon as an opportunity thereto shall be afforded them, to substantiate the allegations herein made by setting forth and proving the particular facts to which they refer. Since England sees fit to deny this continual violation by her of laws of warfare, the states represented by the undersigned consider that they may also, in regard to this difference, seek a decision of the permanent court of arbitration.

The undersigned and their governments are aware that in order to obtain such a decision the consent of England is required. They, therefore, take the liberty of soliciting your council to apply for such consent or to endeavor to obtain the same by your mediation or that of the governments represented by you. Should the English government give an unfavorable reply it will thereby be manifest that they dare not submit themselves to the judgment of a conscientious, learned and impartial tribunal. They will then, moreover, continue to bear the responsibility for the prolongation of a war as terrible as it is necessary and they will tacitly have acknowledged that the manner in which they have carried on the war is in conflict with the demands of humanity and civilization as confirmed by themselves.

BIG RANSOM DEMANDED.

Bulgarian Brigands Who Kidnaped Miss Stone, the American Missionary, Will Surrender Her for \$110,000.

Constantinople, Sept. 28.—Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Samakov (Bulgaria) has received a letter from Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands, September 5, in the district of Djumabala. It does not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Stone, but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Lately, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit of Turkish troops, she had been subjected to privations. Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of 25,000 Turkish pounds (\$110,000.) The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgaro-Macedonian committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

TO BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Law Relating to Second-Class Mail Matter Called to the Attention of Postmasters Throughout the Country.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The post office department has issued notice to all postmasters that the recent amended postal regulations regarding second-class rates will be enforced strictly after October 1. Periodical publications having the characteristics of books and those the circulation of which is not founded on their value as news or literary journals will not be admissible to the second-class, but when a publication has been admitted to the second-class the certificate of entry cannot be revoked until so ordered by the department. Unfiled, unsold or "return" copies, the department announces, may not be mailed by news agents at the pound rate.

Death of K. B. Armour.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28.—Kirkland B. Armour died at his home in Hyde park a few moments before six o'clock Friday evening. His death was caused by an acute form of Bright's disease. He was president of the Armour Packing company and left an estate of about \$7,000,000.

Mrs. Lynn Pullman Secures Divorce.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Judge Bishop has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Lynn Pullman from George M. Pullman, son of the late palace car magnate. Alimony was fixed at \$1,000 a year and the plaintiff granted permission to apply for an increase in the alimony and for attorney fees later.