

# THE ASSASSIN HEARS DOOM

Leon Czolgosz Is Sentenced to Die in Electric Chair.

SAYS HE HAD NO ACCOMPLICES.

**Murderer of McKinley Tells Judge No One Else Was in Plot—Dramatic Scene in Court—Falters While Making His Statements to Judge.**

**History of the Trial.**  
Monday, Sept. 16.—Czolgosz arraigned in court before Judge White, charged with the murder of President McKinley on Sept. 7. He refused to answer the indictment.

Monday, Sept. 23.—Czolgosz pleaded on trial. Pleading guilty to charge. Plea not accepted and trial proceeds.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.—Czolgosz is found guilty as charged.

Thursday, Sept. 26.—Judge White, who presided at trial, sentences prisoner to be put to death in the electric chair at Auburn prison, sometime during the week beginning October 28.

**Czolgosz Receives Sentence.**  
Czolgosz was sentenced to death by Justice Truman C. White in the Supreme court at Buffalo Thursday

ex-Judge Titus, his counsel, held up a hand to support him.

He did not need the proffered aid, but straightened himself up of his own effort. It was with a feeling of relief that the assassin heard the words, "Remove the prisoner," pronounced by Judge White. He heaved a great sigh as he was manacled and was led away.

**Tells of His Life.**

"Stand up, Czolgosz, please," said Mr. Penny, turning to the prisoner. Nudged by bailiffs, the prisoner stood up, the center of all attention in the crowded room.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Penny, Czolgosz said under oath that he was born in Detroit, that he was educated in the common and church schools, that he had been a Catholic, that he was a laborer, and that he had lived in Cleveland and in Buffalo.

The court clerk then asked the question for which all had been awaiting. Judge Titus asked that the prisoner be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his act.

Czolgosz leaned heavily on a chair. He then spoke, saying he alone committed the crime. No one had anything to do with his crime but himself, he said.

Judge White—"Before the passing of sentence you may speak on two subjects. First, you can claim that you are insane; second, that you have good cause to offer that judgment should

"Remove the prisoner." Considerable surprise was expressed that Justice White did not pronounce the customary appeal to the Almighty



DISTRICT ATTORNEY PENNEY. (From a sketch made at Buffalo.)

In concluding his sentence, "and may God have mercy on your soul." The court quit at the middle of the customary formula in pronouncing the sentence.

**Manacled and Led Away.**

The hush as the solemn words were pronounced was like the silence of the tomb. For several moments the silence was unbroken. The click of handcuffs put a startling termination on the strain. Like a great sob the emotion of the court room welled up and were lost in the shuffling of feet. The final scene of the historic trial was concluded.

Manacled to detectives who had brought him into the court, the assassin was conducted away. Between the wall of bailiffs, policemen and spectators the murderer passed. He looked not into a single eye. Justified by himself or not, his deed lay heavy on his head. A groan of execration followed him down the broad court house stairs to the jail tunnel below.

**POWERS OF HEREDITY.**

**Some Remarkable Stories Told of Its Mysterious Influences.**

Doctors disagree as to the influence of heredity. Some hold that a great deal hinges upon it; others believe the contrary. Some of the authentic stories told to exemplify this mysterious bond between ancestors and descendants are very curious. There was a loan collection of old portraits exhibited in London lately and a young girl was among the visitors. She was an orphan and wealthy, but without near relatives, and was often heard to complain of the loneliness of her position. As she passed through the gallery one particular portrait attracted her attention and she went back to it more than once. Her companion saw in it nothing but the commonplace painting of a middle-aged man in the costume of the latter part of the last century. "It is such a nice, kind face," said the girl, rather wistfully. "I imagine my father might have looked like that had he lived." As most of the pictures were ticketed the visitors had purchased no catalogue, but before going away, Miss B. bought one at the entrance and made a last visit to the portrait for which she had felt so strong an attraction. To her astonishment she found her own name opposite to its number and learned on inquiry that the original was one of her direct ancestors. Another occult coincidence or psychological phenomenon happened a few years ago to a southern statesman and financier whose family has always been of rank in his native state. This gentleman was overhauling old documents and letters which had been stored in a

# TROOPS AWAIT ORDERS

Venezuela Has 11,000 and Colombia 8,000 at Frontier Ready to Fight.

TROUBLE MAY COME ANY TIME

**Some Unexpected Incident May Occur to Start a Bloody Conflict—Official Says Venezuela Declined Mediation of Uncle Sam of Necessity.**

CARACAS, Venezuela, Monday, Sept. 23.—(Via Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Sept. 26.)—The correspondent here of the Associated Press, in conversation today with a cabinet minister, who requested that his name be withheld, discussed the present situation and was informed authoritatively for publication that Venezuela had no intention whatever of taking aggressive measures against the isthmus or of interfering there in any way, especially as the United States is so directly interested.

"Venezuela's differences," added the correspondent's informant, "are entirely with the Colombian liberals and the Colombian government and in no way with the Colombian people generally. If the Colombian liberals were to triumph tomorrow and the conservatives to fall in consequence, the Venezuelan-Colombian imbroglio would immediately cease to exist. The Venezuelan government earnestly desires the downfall of the present Colombian government, which menaces Venezuela. If war comes, one decisive Venezuelan victory on the frontier over the Colombian regulars probably will effect the downfall of this government and so terminate the war."

"President Castro absolutely does not consider the organization of a grand Colombian republic, composed of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. This experiment was tried under Bolivar and failed. General Uribe-Uribe, by his recent decree, is alone responsible for this idea, which is credited to President Castro and which the latter repudiates. Venezuela and Colombia could never live under the same government. President Castro knows too much to make the experiment."

"As to the actions of our gunboats before La Hacha during the past month, we were only watching the Colombian movements. We have not purposely crossed the Colombian frontier. Possibly during the recent engagement at Guajaira our soldiers inadvertently passed the indefinite mountainous boundary, but that is all, while Colombia has continually crossed our frontier. A fortnight ago the Colombian generals, Valencia and Vert, and the Venezuelan general, Rangel Caracas, decided to invade Venezuela from Cucutota. We are still awaiting the invasion."

"Eleven thousand Venezuelan and 8,000 Colombian troops are drawn up on the frontier awaiting orders. Some unexpected incident may start a bloody conflict. When the Colombians invaded at San Cristobal in July we requested Senor Rico then and there to explain his country's action. He said he must first communicate with Bogota. The minister then proceeded to Colombia and we are yet waiting Colombia's explanation of this invasion."

**Quiet Year at the Capital.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Cortelyou announced that President Roosevelt would not hold any official functions at the white house until the public reception on New Year's day. After that they will take place at formerly. Formal calls of organizations and officials in a body will be deferred until thirty days from the date of the late president's death. The flag on the executive mansion will fly at half-staff.

**Another Steel Strike.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Another strike of steel workers that may extend to the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel company is a probability. Within three days of the settlement of the Amalgamated association strike the Bayview steel workers at Milwaukee have declared their intention to again abandon work because of a radical reduction of their wage scale by the company.

**Seth Low Will Accept.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Seth Low announced that he would accept the nomination for mayor by the anti-Tammany forces and added that he would resign the presidency of Columbia university.

**More of Czolgosz Record.**

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 26.—The police have discovered that Leon Czolgosz spent a week in this city early in June at the time when his family seem to have lost sight of him. He made his headquarters in Samuel Ewing's barber shop. He seemed to have plenty of money and spent his time explaining anarchical doctrines when he could find any one to listen. He was well supplied with anarchical literature.

# THE NORFOLK ASYLUM FIRE.

Remaining Property Figured to Be Worth \$170,000.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 28.—Superintendent Tied had the old cornice at the top of the wall around the ruins of the hospital taken down. A force of workmen has put in steam, electric light and water fittings in all the remaining buildings. Things are in better shape to handle a fire now, as there is better pressure. All inmates remaining are comfortably housed and each patient has a separate bed.

Members of the state board who were in Norfolk found things in much better shape than they had anticipated. The institution will be able to take care of 150 patients. The damage is not as heavy as at first estimated. The value of the property saved is: Furniture, bedding and carpets, which have all been put under shelter, \$5,000; buildings untouched by fire, the chapel, a two-story brick building, having the kitchen and a large dining room on the first floor; the laundry, a two-story brick building; the engine and boiler houses of brick; the storehouse, a two-story brick building; two large frame structures; several boilers, engines, pumps and dynamos; the tunnel leading from the boiler room and kitchen to different parts of the main building, which contain water and steam pipes and wiring, and the walls of the main building, which are worth half the original cost price, making a total of \$70,000. The land is estimated to be worth \$100,000. It has been estimated by an architect that \$75,000 will put the burned building in better shape than it was before.

**WILL REBUILD AT NORFOLK.**

**State Officials Sure Hospital Repairs Will Cost Less Than \$50,000.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 28.—It may be stated as a certainty that the hospital for the insane at Norfolk will be rebuilt on its present site. Land Commissioner Pollmer and Secretary of State Marsh returned from Norfolk and it is learned that both are opposed to removing the institution. They are confident that the destroyed portion of the building can be replaced for slightly over \$50,000.

"We have not arrived at any definite agreement," said Secretary Marsh, "and will not until all members of the board can get together for a meeting, but it is very likely that plans will be made for rebuilding as soon as possible. We have investigated the ruins thoroughly and Governor Savage and Attorney General Prout will go to Norfolk and look over the ground. After they return the board of public lands and buildings will hold a meeting and make the necessary arrangements. It is safe to say that the institution will be rebuilt at Norfolk if we can find some contractor willing to do the work and look to the next legislature for his compensation."

**Nebraska Day at Exposition.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 28.—Governor E. P. Savage and his entire military staff will attend the military exposition this week, arriving there in time to participate in Nebraska Day, Thursday, October 3, having been set aside as a compliment to the people of this state.

Governor Savage and his entire staff, many of them accompanied by their wives, will leave Omaha Monday evening. From Chicago to Buffalo the gubernatorial party will travel over the Wabash railroad, that line having been designated as the official route by Governor Savage yesterday. Harry E. Moores of Omaha, general agent of the passenger department of the Wabash, will be in charge of the party.

**State University Registration.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 28.—The registration at the State university up to this time is 1,338. This includes the enrollment of both new and old students. The authorities hope that late arrivals and second semester students will bring the attendance up to the figures of last year.

**Beatrice Preacher Goes to Iowa.**

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 28.—Rev. I. McK. Stuart, pastor of the Century Methodist Episcopal church of this city, will accept a call to the Methodist Episcopal church at Harlan, Ia.

**Baby Drowned in Reservoir.**

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 28.—The 3-year-old son of Henry Kruse, a gardener in the eastern part of town, strayed away from home and was drowned in a reservoir.

**Nebraskan Killed in Colorado.**

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 28.—Bert Beeman, a member of the Carpenters' union of Pueblo and of Woodmen's lodge No. 2, fell four stories, sixty-five feet, at the Prudential building, and was instantly killed. Beeman was 31 years old, unmarried, and had but recently come from Hastings, Neb., to which place the body was shipped. Beeman was working on the third floor of the building when the accident occurred.

# STATUTES ARE INVALID

Judge McPherson Directs Three Laws Made for Nebraska.

HOLDS THEM UNCONSTITUTIONAL

**Fire Insurance Regulation and Law Relating to Stock Yards Overturned—Miscellaneous Matters Here and There in Nebraska.**

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—Three statutes of the state of Nebraska were declared invalid by decisions which Judge McPherson, who has charge of the equity docket in the United States circuit court, handed down at Council Bluffs. The laws passed in 1897 for the regulation of fire insurance companies were declared unconstitutional and the law passed in 1897 for the regulation of the charges to be made by the South Omaha stockyards for the feeding and yardage of stock was held to be invalid because of a defect in the title.

The statute which attempted to fix the charges to be made by the stockyards invalidly by decisions which Judge McPherson, who has charge of the equity docket in the United States circuit court, handed down at Council Bluffs. The laws passed in 1897 for the regulation of fire insurance companies were declared unconstitutional and the law passed in 1897 for the regulation of the charges to be made by the South Omaha stockyards for the feeding and yardage of stock was held to be invalid because of a defect in the title.

The statute which attempted to fix the charges to be made by the stockyards is known as senate file No. 63. Greenleaf W. Simpson of Massachusetts brought action to restrain the enforcement of the law on the ground that the stockyards company is a private corporation and is not engaged in a public business and that its affairs are not subject to legislative control. He also set up the claim that the rates fixed by the legislature would be confiscatory.

Judge McPherson did not give any ruling on these points, but gave his decision on a defect in the title of the bill and the failure of the legislature to pass the measure properly.

The bill was introduced, read three times and passed in the senate under the following title, which was also attached to the measure when it was read for the third time in the house:

"A bill for an act to regulate stock yards and to fix the commission for the sale of live stock therein and providing punishment for the violation thereof."

The title of the bill at two of its readings in the house and at the time when the governor signed it, was as follows:

"A bill for an act to regulate certain stock yards by declaring them public markets and defining the duties of the person or persons operating the same and regulating all charges thereof and providing penalties for the violation thereof."

Judge McPherson discussed the title as follows in handing down the decision:

"The decision of the Nebraska supreme court as to whether a statute was legally passed and in conformity to the Nebraska constitution, is binding upon this court and if the Nebraska supreme court had not so held I would so hold. All provisions of a constitution are mandatory. There is no such thing as a directory provision in a constitution. The title of the act is all essential. Not a word can be added to or taken from the title by the governor. I have no doubt but that the engrossing clerk made a mistake and took a copy of the wrong paper to the governor. Someone made the mistake and it is not material who made it. The mistake was made and the paper signed by the governor was not the measure passed by the two houses. He must sign it as passed by the legislature or it is not a law. Therefore the measure in question is not one of the laws of Nebraska."

The insurance laws declared unconstitutional are senate files Nos. 2 and 330, passed in 1897. Both of these measures are directed against trusts and combinations and provide against combinations in matters of fire insurance. No. 330 is directed against insurance companies alone, while the other is aimed at combinations in all sorts of business.

**Gibbon Farmer Kills Himself.**

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 25.—David Mercer of Gibbon, committed suicide at that place. He was found by his family, hanging in a corner upon his place, west of Gibbon. He was still alive when cut down, but expired soon afterward.

**Prisoner's Freedom Short.**

PAPILLON, Neb., Sept. 25.—Charles Brown, who assaulted Hulda Peterson four weeks ago and who was committed to jail in default of getting bond, broke jail, but was soon recaptured.

**Married Away from Mob.**

EDGAR, Neb., Sept. 25.—The colored man who made a criminal attack upon Mrs. Hale of this place, was taken to Clay Center. An angry mob filled the streets and it was with difficulty that the authorities restrained the few most excited ones from going to the jail and making an attempt to lynch him. The mayor of Edgar, the county sheriff and a number of deputized citizens guarded the prisoner all night.



BRINGING CZOLGOSZ INTO COURT FOR SENTENCE. FROM A SKETCH MADE IN COURT.

afternoon. The assassin took advantage of the opportunity to speak, but he confined himself to taking upon his own shoulders the blame for the great crime of having murdered the president of the United States. He advanced no reason in justification of his monstrous deed. Not a word did he utter of anarchy, of his enmity to government or of the motives which prompted him to the commission of his crime.

**Hall Cleared By Police.**

Greater crowds gathered for the sentencing of the assassin than came for any one session of the trial itself. Before 12:30 p. m. a crowd had gathered in the corridor in front of Justice White's court room. By 1 p. m. the corridor was jammed. Capt. Regan then appeared on the stairs with a squad of 100 uniformed officers and cleared the hall. It was a case of first come first served after a line was formed, and the tickets of admission issued for the trial were worthless. It took less than ten minutes for the single file to fill the court room and then the doors were closed to be opened only upon the arrival of officials, counsel and others connected with the day's proceedings.

**Dramatic Scene in Court.**

In a hush that was like the silence of death Justice White pronounced the prisoner's doom. Physically tottering under the ordeal, but sustaining himself by sheer force of nerve, the murderer heard the words of death pronounced, was shackled and quietly submitted to be led away.

In no brazen fashion did the prisoner face the court. Swaying from side to side, boyish looking, trembling with nervousness, but held up by nerve, he stood leaning on the chair in front of him.

**Falters in His Words.**

Falteringly, hesitatingly, he spoke, after having been asked each question several times. He acted almost as if the words were being wrung out of him, it took him so long to find utterance, and he spoke so rapidly when the first word left his lips in response to a question.

His voice was hardly heard ten feet away, although every ear in the great court room was strained to catch the slightest sound from his lips.

His face paled at no time during the proceedings. It was flushed with the emotion it was costing him so much strength to master. As the preliminary to the pronouncing of sentence many questions were asked by the district attorney. Czolgosz evinced the utmost willingness to answer all these questions, but his utterance seemed to smother in his throat.

**Lawyer Offers Aid.**

It was only after an effort that each reply was blurted out. As he stood his breast heaved, his eyes blinked rapidly and once he almost recoiled, so that

not be pronounced against you; third, that you wish a new trial.

**Given Liberty to Speak.**

"These are the grounds specified by statute. You are now at liberty to speak."

Czolgosz—"I have nothing to say on those things."

Judge Titus then consulted the prisoner.

Judge Titus—"I think he ought to be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his family, your honor."

Judge White—"The defendant may speak in exculpation of his father and brothers and sisters. If that is what he means to do it is proper."

**Says He Did It Alone.**

Czolgosz—"No other person had anything to do with it. No other person knew of this but myself, my father



REMOVING HANDCUFFS FROM CZOLGOSZ'S WRISTS IN COURT.

or mother or no one else knew nothing about it. I never thought of the crime until two days before I committed it and never told nobody about it."

Judge Lewis—"He says he did not make up his mind to do it until a few days before its commission."

**Judge Passes Sentence.**

Justice White—"Czolgosz, in taking the life of our beloved president you committed a crime that shocked and outraged all the civilized world. After learning all the facts and circumstances in the case, twelve good men have pronounced you guilty of murder in the first degree. You say that no other person abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. The penalty is fixed by statute, and it becomes my duty to impose sentence upon you. The sentence of this court is that on October 28, at the place designated and in the manner prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

**Fewer Strikes in France.**

The statistics of the strikes in France for June have just been published. In all the month gave birth to 87, while the total for the first six months of the year was 306. The same period in 1904 yielded 475, which shows an agreeable falling off in the discontent of the working classes.