

CZOLGOSZ IS GUILTY

"Murder In the First Degree" Says the Jury.

WILL DIE IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Assassin's Counsel Offered No Defense.

He Will Be Sentenced On Thursday. Quackenbush Tells of the Prisoner's Admissions After Arrest—"I Did My Duty," He Replied, to Questions.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree by a jury in part 3 of the supreme court, in having on the 6th day of September shot President William McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterward resulting in the death of the President.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and 26 minutes and cov-



DISTRICT ATTORNEY PENNEY OF BUFFALO.

ered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive, that even had the prisoner entered a plea of insanity it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered.

Before adjournment Justice White announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at once through the tunnel back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

At 2:44 p. m. District Attorney Penney abruptly announced that the case of the prosecution was ended. Judge Lewis arose slowly, and, addressing the court, said that the sudden close of the case against Czolgosz was a surprise to him and his colleagues. They had no witnesses to call for the defense. He asked the court that he be allowed to address the jury at once. The court consented, and the venerable jurist began an address that will long be remembered by those who heard it.

Judge Lewis had not been talking ten minutes when he filled with emotion. His voice was choked with tears. It was fully a minute before he could proceed.

Several of the jurymen were in tears. It was a remarkable scene. It never had a precedent in any court room in this land. Women in the court room cried bitterly. Judge Titus then said that Judge Lewis had so completely covered the case, therefore the defense would rest.

District Attorney Penney began the summing up of the case for the prosecution at 3:10. He reviewed the conclusive evidence of the terrible crime presented to the jury in a clear, concise manner. They had carefully avoided, he said, any unnecessary display or indecency.

THE TESTIMONY INTERESTING

Facts About Czolgosz's Life Brought Out—Coolness of the Prisoner.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—The trial of Leon F. Czolgosz for the murder of President McKinley was resumed promptly at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Mann was called up for cross-examination. He stated that the condition of the President at the autopsy was very unusual and not to be expected from the nature of the wounds.

"I presume, therefore, that the optimistic bulletins that were issued from time to time by the physicians were without any knowledge or suspicion of these symptoms that were afterwards discovered?" said Mr. Lewis.

"The bulletins on the conditions were optimistic in that they gave no idea of what was to come," was the reply. "They expressed no opinion. They merely stated facts, but the opinions which were held by the staff seemed to be fully warranted by the condition of the President. We had no reason to suspect the existence of any such state of affairs as was found."

Louis L. Babcock, who was in charge of the ceremonies in the temple of music on the day of the shooting, followed Dr. Mann. He gave details of the arrangements made for the reception, and described the position of the President, and told where he stood when the shots were fired. The testimony of Edward R. Rice, chairman of the committee of ceremonies in the temple, was practically the same as Babcock's. James L. Quackenbush, another member of the reception committee, was then called to the stand.

"I was standing directly opposite the President," began Mr. Quackenbush. "Just before the shots were fired I noticed this man, the prisoner, lift something white. Immediately there were two shots. Then the artillerymen who had been standing behind the President plunged forward, and also

aid Secret Service Officer Gallagher. The prisoner was borne to the floor. Secret service men, Officers Ireland and Foster were also in the group scrambling on the floor about the defendant. At the President's right stood Secretary Cortelyou and back of him the other officers and artillerymen. It seemed as if all these went to the floor in the mass. A few minutes later the prisoner was lifted to his feet. He was struck in the face by one of the secret service men and again went to the floor. He was then removed to one of the side rooms of the buildings."

On reaching police headquarters on the night of the shooting, Mr. Quackenbush accompanied District Attorney Penney to the office of Mr. Bull, the superintendent of police, where the prisoner was being examined.

"Tell us what transpired there," said the district attorney.

Czolgosz Thought It His Duty.

"Mr. Penney and the assistant district attorney had some conversation, and then the prisoner, in reply to questions, stated that he had killed the president because he believed it to be his duty. He understood the position in which he placed himself, and was willing to take his chances. Czolgosz said he had gone to the Falls on the previous day with the intention of shooting the president, but was unable to carry out his intention. He came to Buffalo and got in line with the people at the Temple of Music. The defendant told us how he concealed his weapon; how he kept his hand concealed in his pocket while waiting to reach the president's side. When he reached a point in front of the president, he fired. If he had not been stopped, he said, he would have fired more shots.

"Did he say anything about planning to kill the president on any other occasion?" asked District Attorney Penney. "He said he had been watching the president for three or four days for a favorable opportunity of shooting."

"Did he give any reason for wishing to kill the president?" "Yes; he said he did not believe in the present form of government, or any of the institutions of it." Continuing, Quackenbush said: "He (Czolgosz) said he had for several years studied the doctrine of anarchy. He believed in no government, no marriage relations, and said he attended church for some time, but they talked nonsense, and he would not continue there."

"He said he did not believe in the church or state?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes, he said he believed in free love. He gave the names of several papers he had read, four of them, and he mentioned one known as Free Society. He said he lived in Cleveland and said that before he came to Buffalo he had been in Chicago. He said that he had been influenced by the teachings of Emma Goldman and by another woman living in Cleveland."

"He did not seem to be excited or disturbed while he was being questioned, but took a lively interest in what was going on," said Mr. Quackenbush to Judge Titus, who now had the witness in hand. "I asked him to make a brief statement for publication, and he wrote out the following: 'I killed President McKinley because I done my duty. I don't believe one man should have so much service and another should have none.' This statement he signed. Afterwards he made a statement of two hours' duration. At times he volunteered information, and went beyond a responsive answer."

Czolgosz's Story of His Early Life.

After a whispered conference between Judge Lewis and Judge Titus, the latter asked several questions regarding what Czolgosz said about his early life. Mr. Quackenbush replied that the prisoner had said that he attended school in Alpena, Mich. His mother died, and his father remarried. They moved to Warrensville, near Cleveland. He did not like his stepmother and left home. Czolgosz had worked in wire works, and had saved \$400, one hundred of which he gave to his father. The rest supported him until his arrival in Buffalo.

District Attorney Penney then asked Mr. Quackenbush if the prisoner had said he was alone in this crime.

"Yes, he said he had acted entirely alone; planned the crime; carried it out alone, and was willing to take the responsibility," was the reply.

"Did the prisoner use the word 'anarchy'?"

"He did not use that word, but the district attorney used it several times in putting questions. Czolgosz said he believed every king, emperor, president or head of government to be a tyrant, and should be put out of the way."

Secret Service Officer Gallagher, next on the stand, described the shooting and told how he secured the powder-burned handkerchief.

"Do you think it is a ladies' handkerchief?" said Judge Lewis.

"No; it's a gentleman's," was the answer.

The remaining witnesses were secret service Officer Foster, Francis O'Brien, private in the Seventy-third United States Coast Artillery; Louis Neff, also a private; Corporal Bertschko, Harry F. Henshaw, superintendent of the temple of music, and several others. Their testimony was practically the same as that of Gallagher.

GUILTY, SAYS CZOLGOSZ

Disallowed By Court, However, On Technical Grounds.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial yesterday morning charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty" which was subsequently changed to "not guilty" by direction of the court.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the su-

preme court judges was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Loran L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant announced that together with his colleagues, former Justice Robert C. Titus and Mr. Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, described the ground floor plan of the temple of music, and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the President during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy. The latter, Dr. Harvey A. Gaylord, was the first of the trio to be called. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet. The cause of death was attributed to the gunshot wound, fundamentally, he said, and it was due to the changes in the sack of the stomach, in the pancreas, caused by the "breaking down" of the material of the pancreas as a result of the bullet.

Dr. Herman Mynter followed, and his testimony was of importance, in-



PROFILE VIEW OF CZOLGOSZ.

asmuch as it brought out the fact that the reason why the fatal bullet had not been located at the autopsy was because of the unwillingness of the President's relatives to have the body further mutilated by their instruments.

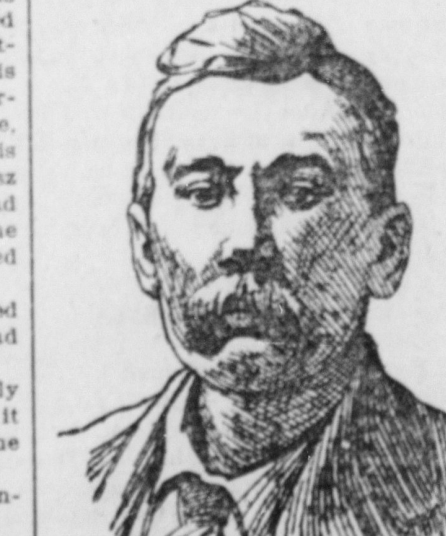
Dr. Mann went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter and described the operation performed at the exposition hospital. "To find the track of the bullet, back of the stomach," he explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the bowels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally as the president already had grown very weak as a result of the first operation."

Both surgeons testified that the primal cause of death was the gunshot wound in the stomach. One effect of this wound was, they said, to cause the gangrene to form in the pancreas, and the spot of poisoned tissue was as large as a silver dollar.

CZOLGOSZ FAMILY IN BUFFALO

Police Discredit Story of Any Revelations of a Plot.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—Paul Czolgosz, father; Waldeck Czolgosz, brother, and Victoria Czolgosz, sister of the President's assassin, arrived here from Cleveland yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Penney and Superintendent Bull said they did not send for the family. The police officials discredit the story that they came to Buffalo to make the murderer reveal the



PAUL CZOLGOSZ.

plot to kill the President, as they hold to the theory that the prisoner did the deed without the aid of accomplices.

For an hour and a half the family was put under a searching fire of questions at police headquarters last night. They stated that they knew nothing about the dastardly plot; that they came from Cleveland to vindicate their own name, and, if possible, to aid the authorities by securing from the prisoner some statement as to his reasons for the assassination.

UNION PARTY'S TICKET

Pennsylvanians Place Judge Yerkes and Elisha Coray On Their Ticket. Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—A great ratification meeting was held last night by the city and state organizations of the Union party at the Academy of Music. At the roll call 623 delegates, representing all but six of the 67 counties in the state, answered to their names. Henry A. Paul, of Pittsburgh, was made permanent chairman.

Ex-Attorney General Henry C. McCormick, of Williamsport, a Republican, named Judge Yerkes for supreme court judge, and he was nominated by acclamation. Walter George Smith, a Democrat, nominated Elisha A. Coray, Jr., and he, too, was selected unanimously.

SAFTIG DISCLOSES PLOT

Man Arrested in St. Louis Tells a Startling Tale.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Edward Saftig, arrested on Monday afternoon, suspected of petty larceny, told Chief of Detectives Desmond yesterday that he was one of three men who conspired to assassinate President McKinley at Buffalo on September 6, and that he, Saftig, tied around Czolgosz's hand the handkerchief that concealed the weapon with which he shot the President.

"It was on the Monday before the President was killed that I first knew that anything was to happen in Anarchist circles," said Saftig. "On that date Frank Harrigan, an Anarchist that I had known in New York and at the Hotel Dewey, in Philadelphia, located me and made an appointment for me to meet him at the Michels saloon in this city. Harrigan told me that he wanted me to go to Buffalo with him. He said that there was a man to be killed, a prominent man. I asked him who it was. He told me to wait and I would see. I finally consented to go with him. We left here on Tuesday and got into Buffalo on Wednesday evening late.

"The next morning I met Czolgosz. I knew him, having met him in Chicago several years before. Czolgosz told me that he intended killing the President. He said he had gone to Niagara Falls with that in view, but had failed. He then said he would shoot the President (he called him 'Mack') where all people would know why he was killed. "On Friday morning Czolgosz told me the shooting was to take place that day. He asked me to tie a handkerchief around his hand. I did so, and he placed a revolver in his hand under the handkerchief. He asked me if I could see that there was a weapon in his hand. I said that I could not. That afternoon we went out as he suggested. I tied the handkerchief about his hand. Mine was fixed up the same way. At the gate I weakened. I left Czolgosz then and I never saw him any more."

SHAFFER'S STATEMENT

Blames Loss of Strike On Combers and Mitchell.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—President Shaffer's statement giving a history of the late strike has been mailed to all districts of the Amalgamated Association. It says in part:

"We were in fairly good condition at the start of the strike without help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, some of which were pledged, and to the general public, but especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor, with which body we have been affiliated ever since its inception, and toward whose support we have never failed to contribute. Our stock advanced, and we were confident of winning, until the newspapers deliberately and maliciously published statements which were replete with lies. Our people began to doubt and upbraid; some, who had been officials, deserted us, and afterwards, like J. D. Hickey, of Milwaukee, accepted the terms of the trust and 'scabbed.' Hundreds who dared not work at home went to other places, and in nearly every mill the trust tried to run there were many Amalgamated men from striking mills. We knew our case would be lost, but proceeded, feeling sure we could win if support could be secured for the faithful strikers. The American Federation gave us not one cent. The report that financial help came from the national lodge of the Mine Workers is absolutely false—we received nothing."

Finally we were called upon at the national office by John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers; Mr. Easley, of the Civic Federation; Mr. Henry White, of the Garment Workers, and Professor Jenks, of the Cornell University. They inquired very carefully into our strike, and Mr. Mitchell stated that if we would present a proposition, which he outlined, he would demand acceptance by the trust, or call out the miners, and he said he felt sure Mr. Sargeant would call out the trustmen to the members of the executive board, which voted in favor of the proposition. Mr. Mitchell presented it to Mr. Schwab and then telegraphed me that it had been rejected, but I notice that he did not call out the miners. Finally, I was forced to make the settlement myself.

Anarchist Editor Defies the Public.

Spring Valley, Ill., Sept. 25.—John Cincibella, editor and proprietor of L'Aurore, the weekly Anarchistic paper published here, was notified yesterday by the secretary of a citizen's mass meeting to leave town and remove his printing plant immediately. Cincibella, however, is preparing to issue his paper as usual.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24.—Flour steady; winter superfine, \$15.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$15.25; city mill, extra, \$14.95. Rye flour slow, at \$12.50 per barrel. Wheat steady; No. 3 red, spot, \$1.74; No. 2 yellow, local, 56c. Oats quiet; No. 3 white, shipped, 43c; lower grades, 42c. Hay in good demand; No. 1 timothy, \$15.00 for large bales. Beef firm; beef hams, \$13.00. Pork steady; family, \$17.50. Live poultry quoted at 13 1/2c for hens, 6 1/2c for old roosters. Dressed poultry at 13c for choice fowls, 6 1/2c for old roosters. Butter steady; creamery, 21 1/2c. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 18c. Potatoes local; Jersey, 40c; per basket. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; spot, the month and October, 73 1/2c; southern, by sample, 73 1/2c; southern, on grade, 69 1/2c. Corn, steady; mixed, spot and the month, 43 1/2c; southern white corn, 40c; southern yellow corn, 39c. Oats firm; No. 3 mixed, 34 1/2c. Rye dull and easy; No. 1 nearby, 50c; No. 2 western, 46c. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$16.50. Butter firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17 1/2c; fancy creamery, 16 1/2c; stock packed, 12 1/2c. Eggs firm and unchanged; fresh, 18 1/2c. Cheese firm and unchanged; large, 15 1/2c; No. 1, 14 1/2c.

THE 25 ct. FAMILY DOCTOR.

Advertisement for A.W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, including a testimonial from Mrs. Isaac Dunham and a list of ailments treated.

Advertisement for Railroad Schedules, listing routes and times for Pennsylvania Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Advertisement for Good Clean Seed and Pure Ammoniated Bond High Grade Fertilizer, highlighting its benefits for farmers.

Advertisement for South Carolina Rock Per Ton \$12, featuring Timothy Seed and Western Seed at low prices.

Advertisement for McCalmont & Co. Bellefonte, Pa., featuring E. K. Rhoads and Anthracite and Bituminous Coals.

Advertisement for The Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, listing stations and schedules for anthracite and bituminous coals.

Advertisement for Grant Hoover, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, and Swayne's Ointment for curing piles.