

CZOLGOSZ IS CONVICTED

Electric Chair For President McKinley's Assassin.

JURY OUT THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES.

The Murderer Unmoved as the Foreman Pronounced His Doom—He Will Be Sentenced to Death Tomorrow. The Trial a Quick One.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—The jury in the trial of the assassin of President McKinley declared him guilty of murder in the first degree at 4:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He will be sentenced to death tomorrow.

The jury retired at 3:15 o'clock after having heard an impressive charge from Judge White which lasted twenty-four minutes. He spoke in a clear, deliberate voice.

The address of both counsel for the assassin and the district attorney moved their hearers to tears. The murderer was unmoved.

The jury had been not overhasty, and its deliberations covered thirty-five minutes.

Judge White's Charge.
Judge White concluded his charge at 3:51 o'clock.

"This man," he said, "is charged with murder in the first degree. The law guarantees that he shall be tried by a body of honest, intelligent men. He has received such a trial. If you are satisfied that this man fired the shots that killed President McKinley, it is your duty to find him guilty."

"If any doubt rests in your minds, he is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. You are the sole judges of all the facts presented in the court."

He showed great emotion when he spoke of the life of President McKinley. In closing he said:

"If on Sept. 6 the defendant did willfully without cause shoot and wound President McKinley and such an assault committed with a premeditated plan, if such shooting and wounding resulted in the death of President McKinley, you will find this defendant guilty of murder in the first degree."

He explained to the jury the different degrees of murder. District Attorney Penney then asked the judge to charge the jury that the law presumes every individual sane until proved otherwise.



LEON F. CZOLGOSZ.
Judge White, in reply, said to the jury:

"The law presumes the defendant in this case sane."

Then the jury retired. The assassin waited listlessly.

The Verdict.
The tapping of staves upon the floor, the sudden opening of a wide door, and the jury filed in. The assassin knew what the rush meant, knew who were tramping past behind him toward the jury box. He leaned his head upon his hand and sighed. To him came the peculiar expression that makes him look as though he were going to burst into tears.

The judge was on the bench, the jury in the box. Down on the street were children playing and laughing. From afar came the music of a band, softened by distance. Within the courtroom there was the stillness of death. The pale assassin trembled as the roll call proceeded.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you found a verdict?"

"We have—guilty of murder in the first degree."

The assassin could grow no paler. He did not flatter. He threw back his head and gnashed his teeth. Then they manacled him, and he was dragged out of the sight of men.

The State's Closing.
The state finished presenting its case shortly after the opening of the afternoon session, and Superintendent W. S. Hall of the local police had stepped down from the stand.

It was a bombshell to the defense. Aged Loren L. Lewis of counsel for the murderer said that the abrupt termination of the case for the people was embarrassing both to him and his distinguished colleague. He therefore requested that both he and ex-Justice Tits be allowed to address the jury briefly in opening.

He then faced the jury and eloquently and feelingly opened the story. The auditors were not long left in doubt as to the defense. It was insanity.

"A sad blow has fallen on the nation," said Mr. Lewis, "and the duty of all here is to settle in a legal way the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. It will rest with you, gentlemen of the jury, to determine whether or not the deed done that day was the work of a sane or an insane man."

The snowy haired attorney then spoke of the manner in which he and ex-Judge Tits had been called into the case, of the high duty devolving upon counsel, judge and jury in this

case, and then he touched on mob and lynch law.

Lynch Law Worse Than Anarchy.
"But this does not exist in our community," said he. "It is charged here that our client is an anarchist, a man who does not believe in any law or any government. Such doctrines are wicked and subversive of all that is right, but bad and wicked and dangerous as such doctrine is it is not so dangerous to the nation as lynch law."

For some moments the venerable attorney spoke against lynch law and said sharply and almost bitterly, "And those who advocate and write letters saying that a man who commits a crime of the nature of that charged against the prisoner at the bar should not have a trial, but should be hanged or burned, are more lawless and more certain dangers to the nation's welfare than the anarchists themselves of whom we now read so much."

Then he told of a parallel case in which William Seward volunteered his services to defend a negro murderer—not because he cared for the negro, but because he wished to teach to the people of the world a lesson, to show to them the sanctity of the law.

Possibility of Insanity.
"And here's another case," continued the attorney in trembling tones. "The prisoner of this broad land, a man of irreproachable character, who was shot down here in broad daylight in the presence of thousands."

"He was a great and a good man, occupying the exalted position of president of this broad republic. He came here as the guest of the city to aid us in our great exposition. And he was killed while here; shot down in that building when he was there greeting the thousands who were there to meet and to honor him."

With superb eloquence the aged jurist dwelt on the possibility of insanity of the prisoner and closed his opening speech to the jury with a tearful tribute to the memory of the dead and gone president.

Mr. Tits stood all by saying that the eloquent words of his colleague had so covered the case, had so taken from him the words he had intended to say, that it would be fruitless to say aught more and that the defense therefore rested there.

District Attorney Penney in Tears.
District Attorney Penney had tears in his eyes as he faced the jury. He referred to the remarkable exhibition of feeling on the part of the counsel for the defense and then rehearsed the case very carefully, paraphrasing the oft quoted remark of Judge Lewis "that the law presumes a man innocent until he is proved guilty."

He said the law further says "that a man is sane until he is proved insane, and as nothing has been brought out to prove to the contrary it must be conceded that there are no extenuating circumstances in this case."

"The lawyers on both sides have done their duty. The court will charge you briefly, and then the duty will be yours. Yours will be the task of proving to the world that no man can come here and do so dastardly a deed without paying the full penalty."

Courtroom Filled.
The courtroom filled up rapidly long before the opening of the afternoon session. Several women were given front seats among the spectators, more than have been present at any other time during the progress of the trial.

At 1:53 o'clock the jury filed in, and a few minutes later the assassin, shackled to his guards, was led to his seat in front of the bar.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Justice White took his seat on the bench, but there was a delay of several minutes before the district attorney and the defendant's counsel appeared.

Attempt to Wreck Train.
Penn Yan, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a passenger train on the Penn Yan branch of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. When at Seneca Mill, the engine struck an obstruction, but passed over it without leaving the rails. Near Mile Mill, the next station to Penn Yan, the engine struck several ties firmly wedged between the rails, which threw it from the track. As the speed is slow at this point none of the passengers was injured. It is believed tramps are to blame.

Wages Raised at Fall River.
Fall River, Sept. 25.—In this city there is universal rejoicing at the prospect of a general advance in the wages of 30,000 mill operatives. M. C. D. Borden of New York, the owner of the American Print Works and the Iron Works (cotton) mills, one of the largest plants in the world, has posted notices of a 5 per cent increase in the wages of his 3,000 employees.

Dr. Purves Dead.
New York, Sept. 25.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of this city and moderator of the presbytery of New York, died suddenly at his residence, 30 West Fifty-eighth street, at 10 o'clock last night.

Knights Templars Convene.
Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The eighty-eighth annual convocate of the New York state grand commandery, Knights Templars, has opened in this city, to continue two days. Over 1,000 knights, accompanied by the members of their families, are in attendance.

Doctor of Laws For President.
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 25.—Yale university will confer the degree of doctor of laws on President Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Sampson at the bi-centennial celebration to be held from Oct. 19 to 23.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition.
Canton, O., Sept. 25.—There is little or no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition. The weather is again favorable.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILSON

He Was Senior Counsel For Admiral Schley.

SESSION OF COURT INTERRUPTED.

Admirals Dewey and Schley Were Visibly Affected—Judge Wilson Was a Criminal Lawyer of Renown—His Career Sketched.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Judge Jere Wilson died unexpectedly at the Shoreham hotel here yesterday. Acute indigestion was the cause of death.

Judge Wilson was the chief counsel for Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry.

His son, Charles S. Wilson, a lawyer of this city, and William Haywood, his son-in-law, were at the bedside when death came. A special train was at once ordered to bring Mrs. Haywood, Judge Wilson's daughter, from Oakland, Md., to Washington.

It was known by Judge Wilson's associate counsel, who lived with him at the Shoreham hotel, that he was sick, but they had no idea that the end was



JUDGE JERE WILSON.

so near or that it should be anticipated from the nature of his illness.

The taking of testimony in the Schley inquiry had begun when it was learned that Judge Wilson was dead.

Admiral Dewey Deeply Affected.
Admiral Dewey was painfully affected by the announcement of the death of the judge. A solemn stillness fell over court and courtroom. The members of the court looked at each other in amazement as if such a thing was impossible. During these painful moments of silence and stillness the report was being verified. When confirmation came by telephone, Mr. Rayner arose and said:

"May it please the court, it becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Judge Wilson, my brother counsel in this case. The sad news has been verified."

Admiral Dewey said: "The court is pained to hear the announcement of the death of Judge Wilson. The court stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock."

Immediately on the adjournment of the court Admiral Schley and Attorney Rayner left for the Shoreham. On their arrival both went to Judge Wilson's room to take charge of all the papers in his possession that bear on the case.

They were visibly affected by the sudden death of Judge Wilson, and tears sprang to the eyes of Admiral Schley, although it was plain that he was trying to suppress his emotion.

Mr. Rayner said the death of Judge Wilson would make no change in the court's programme, and the hearing would go right along.

The proceedings of the court were rendered very brief by the announcement of Judge Wilson's death.

Commanders Bates and Schroeder were recalled to listen to the reading of the official report of their testimony as given Monday, and First Class Machinist A. B. Claxton of this city, who had charge of the port engine of the Texas on the day of the battle off Santiago, had just taken the stand when the announcement of Judge Wilson's death came in.

The Judge's Career.
Judge Wilson was one of the foremost lawyers in this city. He was identified prominently with the court martial of Judge Advocate General Swain of the army some years ago. He was also associated with the most noted criminal cases in the local courts for the last fifteen years.

He was one of the counsel for Captain Oberlin M. Carter, and he kept his client from behind the penitentiary bars for several years.

Judge Wilson was thoroughly informed regarding legal procedure as it affects the United States government, and his advice was often sought by those having claims against the United States.

He was employed in the star route trials and the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise suit.

He was president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company. The judge was seventy-seven years old.

He was judge of the court of common pleas from 1860 to 1865 and judge of the circuit court in 1865. He was elected to congress from Indiana in November, 1865, and re-elected at the end of his term.

Race Riot in Texas.
Somerville, Tex., Sept. 25.—A race riot was started here, and several hundred shots were fired before the negroes broke and fled. One negro is dead, and two men are seriously wounded. D. W. Long was hit in the left side and will probably die. Governor Sayers dispatched troops from Brenham. The trouble arose over the employment of a negro brakeman by a railroad, the road paying no attention to warnings to discharge him.

Mrs. McKinley Doing Well.
Canton, O., Sept. 25.—Dr. Rixey says that Mrs. McKinley is doing as well as can be expected and that if there is any change it is in the way of improvement.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

No One Authorized to Define His Position on Important Questions.

Washington, Sept. 25.—It can be stated on the highest authority that President Roosevelt has authorized no one to define his position upon any public question since his accession to the presidency. Beyond a reiteration of his declaration made at the time the oath of office was administered to him that he would carry out unbroken the McKinley policy the president has spoken to no one with regard to his intentions in detail. Therefore the reports spread broadcast over the country that it is his purpose to give the subject of reciprocity the leading place in his message to congress in December and that he is going to push that question to the front with all the vigor and resources at his command can be considered wholly gratuitous and entirely based upon assumption.

With none of his official advisers or close friends has the president discussed this theme at all since entering upon the discharge of his duties. So far as anybody is authorized to speak for him, it would be quite correct to say that he intends to oppose reciprocity at every turn as to assert that it is his purpose to dwell with unusual emphasis upon reciprocity in his forthcoming message. In point of fact it is not yet known that President Roosevelt will refer at all to this subject in his first message. He has told General Wood, the military governor of Cuba, that he favors the proposition of Senator Platt of Connecticut for limited and necessary reciprocity with Cuba, but further than this he has not gone in discussing the reciprocity question.

COLOMBIAN REVOLT.
General Marin Defeated, but He Escapes Capture.
Washington, Sept. 25.—Mail advices received at the Colombian legation confirm the reports of the defeat of General Marin, the revolutionary leader who has been operating in the department of Tolima. General Marin himself escaped capture. His original force aggregated about 3,000 men. Affairs in the border state of Santander are reported tranquil, though the Venezuelans across the line are very much agitated lest the government of Colombia shall invade their country. Legation officials here say that Colombia has no intention of taking such action.

Mr. Herran, the secretary of the Colombian legation here, says the rebellion in Colombia, which now has lasted almost two years, has cost the government upward of \$200,000,000 and the sacrifice of 45,000 lives.

BASEBALL.
Results of Yesterday's Games in the Different Leagues.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.
New York... 0 0 0 1 5 2 1 0—9 9 1
Pittsburgh... 5 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—14 11 3
Batteries—McGee, Phyle, Smith and Warner; Merritt and Zimmer.

At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Brooklyn... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 6—16 21 2
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 5 2
Batteries—Klinton and McGuire; Phillips, Peitz and Bergen.

At Chicago—R. H. E.
Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0—4 9 1
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1
Batteries—Orth and McFarland; Eason and Kling.

At St. Louis—R. H. E.
Boston... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—4 10 1
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 3 3
Batteries—Nichols and Tenney; Joyce and Heydon.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Pittsburgh... 84 45 651 Boston... 60 64 507
Philadelphia... 75 54 581 New York... 51 77 397
Brooklyn... 75 55 577 Chicago... 51 82 383
St. Louis... 68 62 523 Cincinnati... 47 78 376

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Philadelphia—Mitschke, 4; Philadelphia, 5.
At Baltimore—Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 11.
At Boston—Chicago, 2; Boston, 8.
At Washington—Detroit, 1; Washington, 4.

Immigration Slackens.
Washington, Sept. 25.—The tide of immigration to America has slackened slightly in the last month. The total number of immigrants arriving at New York in August was 24,261, 15,129 men and 9,132 women. There were in the number 5,935 Hungarians, 6,703 Italians, 2,008 Poles and 349 Asiatics. The total number from all Europe was 23,910. In August, 1900, 26,632 immigrants were landed at New York. Of these 5,822 were Hungarians, 7,134 were Italians and the number from Asia 397.

Swindlers Get \$200,000.
New York, Sept. 25.—Chauncey W. Walker, traveling auditor of the Policy Holders' National union, having jumped his bail of \$1,000, is now dodging detectives armed with a bench warrant issued by Magistrate Olmsted. Although the sum involved in the charge is but \$1,000, the case is believed to include wholesale swindling operations extending over half the states and netting the operators more than \$300,000 within the past year.

Major Conover Passes Away.
New York, Sept. 25.—Augustus W. Conover, major of the Seventh regiment and a member of the art firm of William Schaus, 204 Fifth avenue, died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his summer residence, in Saxon avenue, Bayshore, on Long Island.

Emma Goldman Free.
Chicago, Sept. 25.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist, who was arrested here on a charge of complicity with Czolgosz in the assassination of President McKinley, was discharged from custody.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.
The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have left Ottawa for Winnipeg.
A storm off the Alaskan coast caused fears for the safety of the Oregon.
W. B. Adams, wheelman on the Brooklyn at Santiago, was reported at Duluth to have caused the famous loop by error in steering.

KRUGER NOT TO VISIT US

Funds Too Low For a Special Mission.

DUTCH PREMIER SHY OF PROMISES

Oom Paul Far From the Vigorous Man He Was Before His Wife's Death—Minister White May Approach United States Government.

London, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from The Hague says that an announcement made in the Soir of Brussels that Mr. Kruger has decided to shortly send a special mission to President Roosevelt is not correct. It appears that such a project had been in contemplation, but the idea is not likely to be carried out, owing to the great expense incidental to it and to the difficulty of securing a suitable representative.

The expenses incurred since Mr. Kruger came to Europe have reduced the Transvaal funds to a small sum. In fact, some of the Boers here are even destitute, and all of them agree that Mr. Kruger has scarcely enough for himself.

It is not believed that he could go to Washington, as since the death of Mrs. Kruger he has not been the vigorous man of quick decision which he was formerly. The course probably to be adopted will be that Mr. Montagu White will be instructed to approach the United States government, and Mr. Kruger and the others will take no action pending the result of Mr. White's endeavor.

A dispatch from The Hague says that the Dutch premier, Dr. Kuyper, replying to an interpellation in the second chamber in regard to action in behalf of the Boers, declared that the government had accepted the situation as it was left by the preceding cabinet, which resigned on June 28 last. He would not say, however, that the present government would never at any time hereafter do anything in favor of the Boers.

Lord Kitchener reports that 29 Boers have been killed, 16 wounded and 350 made prisoners and that 48 have surrendered between Sept. 16 and Sept. 23.

Yeomanry Slow to Re-enlist.
London, Sept. 25.—The result of the government invitation to the imperial yeomanry to re-enlist has proved a great disappointment. It was expected that a majority of the men would rejoin. Instead of this the first week witnessed only thirty applications. New measures will have to be taken to secure recruits. The trouble is largely due to the fact that the men had to wait for months before getting their arrears of pay settled. The commanders of the first three army corps under the decentralization scheme of Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of war, are General Sir Evelyn Wood, General Sir Redvers Buller and the Duke of Connaught respectively.

Hurt in a Wreck.
Somerville, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There was a head on collision at Vandiver's cut, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, three miles west of here, yesterday morning. Passenger train No. 7, westbound, collided with the Philadelphia and Reading express train No. 518. Three persons who were seriously injured, H. H. Jollette of Philadelphia, the Rev. S. W. Dickinson of St. Paul, Minn., secretary of the American Bible society, and Frank Marion of Jersey City, fireman of the westbound train, were brought to the Somerville hospital.

Roosevelt at Cabinet Meeting.
Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretaries Hay, Root, Long and Hitchcock were absent from yesterday's cabinet meeting. Most of the time was devoted to a general discussion of the work of the department, with which the president wishes to become familiar. President Roosevelt does more talking at cabinet meetings than his predecessor, taking part in every discussion that comes up. The most important subject at this meeting was reciprocity, the new president taking the same view as did President McKinley.

More Bond Buying.
Washington, Sept. 25.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday purchased \$191,500 long term 4 per cent bonds, \$12,500 fours of 1907 and \$1,900 fives of 1908. Since April 1 last the total purchases have been \$38,655,900 at a cost of \$40,333,897. During this fiscal year the expenditures on account of bond purchases have exceeded the surplus revenue of the year by \$9,644,197.

A Missouri Tragedy.
Kansas City, Sept. 25.—A special to The Times from Iola, Mo., says J. S. Crosswell, an instructor in the School of Mines and Metallurgy, who shot and killed Miss Mollie Powell because she refused to marry him, was surrounded by a posse near there last night. Before he could be taken Crosswell shot himself, dying almost instantly.

A European Steel Trust.
London, Sept. 25.—The Westminster Gazette says it understands that the three great iron producing companies of Bilbao, Spain, have agreed to amalgamate on the lines of the United States Steel corporation, with a capital of 75,000,000 pesetas and an annual output of half a million tons. This trust will be by far the biggest thing of the kind in Spain.

Overdue Oregon Arrives.
Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 25.—The overdue steamship Oregon has arrived from Nome, bringing 474 passengers and \$750,000 in gold. The Oregon sailed Sept. 6. The third day out she encountered heavy weather and lost her rudder and broke her rudder post.

Ex-Congressman West's Fortune.
Ballston, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is estimated that ex-Congressman George West, who died here a few days ago, left an estate valued at \$3,000,000. It is to be divided equally between his son, George West, and his daughter, Mrs. Florence West Mabee.

Forty-three Seconds For Columbia.
New York, Sept. 25.—As a result of the official measurement of Shamrock II, and Columbia the Shamrock allows the Columbia forty-three seconds.

Weather Forecast.
Fair; cooler; winds becoming fresh northeasterly.

DUTIES THAT FACE US.

Booker Washington Draws a Lesson From Czolgosz's Crime.

Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 25.—Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has given out the following statement in reference to the assassination of President McKinley:

"In all sincerity I want to ask, is Czolgosz guilty? Has not the entire nation had a part in this greatest crime of the century? What is anarchy but a defiance of law, and has not the nation reaped what it has been sowing? According to records, 2,516 persons have been lynched in the United States during the past sixteen years. There are or have been engaged in this anarchy of lynching nearly 125,800 persons."

"To check the present tendency it seems to me there are two duties that face us:

"First.—For all classes to unite in a earnest effort to create such a public sentiment as will make crime disappear, and especially is it needful that we see that there is no idle, dissolute, purposeless class permitted in our midst.

"Second.—For all to unite in a brave effort to bring criminals to justice and where a supposed criminal is found to see that he has a fair, patient, legal trial.

"Let us heed the words of our departed and beloved chief as he lay upon his dying bed, referring to his murderer, 'I hope he will be treated with fairness.'"

SETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

Anti-Tammany Forces Combine on a Fusion Municipal Ticket.

New York, Sept. 25.—Three of the strongest anti-Tammany organizations in their conventions last night nominated the fusion municipal ticket, containing the names of Seth Low for mayor, Edward M. Grout for comptroller and Charles V. Fornes for president of the board of aldermen. All the other anti-Tammany elements, with possibly one or two exceptions, will fall into line soon.

There were entire accord and enthusiasm in the Republican city convention for the majority candidate whom four years ago the organization rejected and defeated on election day. Dissatisfaction was voiced by a small element in both the Citizens' Union convention and in that of the Greater New York Democracy, but final action in both was practically unanimous for the fusion ticket.

Comptroller Coler rather than interfere with the unity of the fusion movement requested that his name be not presented or considered in the Citizens' Union convention. This action on the part of the comptroller's part broke the back of the opposition to Seth Low, although the disappointment of the comptroller's Democratic friends that he rather than a Republican had not been selected by the fusion conferees was expressed in convention.

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