

ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ PAYS DEATH PENALTY IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR AT AUBURN PRISON

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At 7:13 o'clock this morning Leon F. Czolgosz, the anarchist who fatally shot President William McKinley at the Buffalo Exposition on September 6, was electrocuted. The assassin went to the electric chair unrepentant and unconfessed.

ELLIOTT IS GLAD THAT HIS BULLET ENDED BRUTAL HUSBAND'S LIFE AND RESCUED GIRL HE LOVED FROM A CAREER OF DEGRADATION

Mrs. Bessie Sherman, the Young Woman Who Was Widowed by the Tragedy of Sunday Night in San Jose, Testifies at the Coroner's Inquest That She Had Never Encouraged the Attentions of the Man Who Avenged Her

SAN JOSE, Oct. 28.—"I am glad I killed him. He deserved it, for he ruined the life of my first love." This was about all Harry L. Elliott, who shot and killed J. W. Sherman in a house of ill-repute last night, would say to-day, after the excitement of last night's tragedy had subsided and left him in a frame of mind that brought realization of the enormity of his act. That Elliott was in love with Bessie Bray before she married Sherman and that she had played fast and loose with his affections was the prime cause of the murder. He maintains an indifference concerning his crime, except when the girl's name is mentioned, and then he bursts into tears.

Elliott has engaged State Senator Oneal as his attorney and will make a fight for his life. He does not deny the killing, but evidently will plead insanity and self-defense. To some he claimed he had acted in self-defense and that Sherman was



HARRY L. ELLIOTT

WIFE WHOM J. W. SHERMAN SUBJECTED TO A LIFE OF DEGRADATION AND THE MAN WHO, BECAUSE OF HIS LOVE FOR THE YOUNG WOMAN, ENDED THE HUSBAND'S CAREER WITH A BULLET. Francisco. She had been in this city about a week. Sherman had met Elliott on the street yesterday and brought him up to the house last night. After greeting her he left and a few seconds later the shots were fired. She said her husband was unarmed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Sherman came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Elliott, and charged him with the murder of Sherman. Mrs. Nolan, mother of Mrs. Sherman, came to San Jose this morning and this evening took her daughter back with her to San Francisco. Elliott came to San Jose from Oxnard. He has conducted bootblack stands there, in Stockton and other places. Some who have seen him believe he is slightly demoralized. DRIVEN OUT OF OAKLAND. J. W. Sherman, the man who was shot

Antarctic exploring ship Discovery. The Discovery, on the voyage to Cape Town, showed very serious defects. Although proving herself an excellent and stiff sea boat, she leaked badly, turned out to be a slow sailer and was found wanting in adequate coal capacity. These shortcomings, Sir Clements Markham points out, are reasons why a relief boat for the Antarctic expedition is an imperative necessity. As the Discovery was the first ship built in Great Britain for polar expeditions, these revelations are disappointing.

PEOPLE LEO'S LIFE INSURED FOR A MONTH An American Company, Writes a Policy for Fifty Thousand Pounds. LONDON, Oct. 28.—A Sun special from Paris to the Daily Express says the local office of an American insurance company has just issued a policy of £50,000 on the Pope's life. The company required a certificate from the Pontiff's physicians before undertaking the insurance and was only willing to insure him for a month.

REFUSES TO RECEIVE ALL CONSOLATION

Condemned Man Has but Insulting Words for Priests.

Tells Brother Not to Have Religious Ceremony Over His Body.

Remains of the Electrocuted Man to Be Buried in the Prison Yard in Order to Prevent Disturbances.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Leon F. Czolgosz will have paid tribute with his life to the law, as the murderer of President William McKinley, by 7:15 o'clock tomorrow morning, and unless he undergoes a great change of heart and strength in the few hours of life left to him, he will go to the electric chair unconfessed and unrepentant. He suffered a slight nervous attack late to-day, but remained sullen and stoical up to the time the prison closed at 10 o'clock. He refused to heed the words of the priests who came to urge spiritual preparation for death, and declined to either re-embrace Catholicism or renounce anarchism. Hence, unless he changes his mind, there will be no religious ceremony at the end. Czolgosz showed no strength of love for kin, nor did he turn to any of those higher considerations which ordinarily claim the thoughts of men occupying his position. He may have suffered untold tortures, but outwardly he seemed sullen and indifferent. The State is not to surrender possession of his body, and by sundown it will have been secretly interred in ground controlled by the officials of Auburn prison.

All Relics to Be Destroyed. Waldeck Czolgosz, brother of the murderer, foreseeing endless difficulties and possibly angry demonstrations as the result of an attempt to give the body ordinary burial, heeded the advice of Superintendent of State Prisons Collins and Warden Meade, and formally relinquished all claim to it. He merely stipulated that at the close of the autopsy all parts of the body should be buried. All chance of an unhappy and unfortunate sequel to the execution, neither in displays of popular contempt or the exhibition of ghastly relics, is therefore finally prevented.

The plan of burning his clothing and papers will be carried out immediately after the execution. The electrical machine is ready for its work; Auburn prison is carefully guarded, the city is in its normal calm, and there seem to be no circumstances standing in the way of a successful and expeditious execution of the law.

Last Two Interviews. Czolgosz held his last two interviews to-night, the first with Superintendent Collins and the second with his brother and brother-in-law. Both of the interviews were brief, and the interviewers did most of the talking until the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz broke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the church and the clergy, and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him, living or dead. Prior to the late evening interviews, Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Fudzinski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon, and occurred after he had once refused to meet them. When they reached the prison Superintendent Collins conveyed the request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to see him, despite his refusal. Superintendent Collins consented, and personally escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz three-quarters of an hour, and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advances, however, and they regretfully withdrew. They told the prisoner they would hold themselves ready to answer a call from him at any hour of the night. It was 7 o'clock when Superintendent Collins went into the death-house and tried to get the prisoner to talk to him. Although he remained in the cell some time he was apparently not successful in getting anything material from him.

At 8 o'clock the brother and brother-in-law arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell.

Assassin Grows Profane. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said "Hello!" The brother ventured the remark: "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape." The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating manner: "No one. Nobody had anything to do with it but me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said his brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now." "I have not got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner. "Do you want to see the priest again?" asked his brother.

And he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown: "No, — them; don't send them here again. I don't want them." The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon." The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then, stepping up close to the bars, the condemned man said: "And don't you have any praying over me when I'm dead. I don't want it. I don't want any of their — religion."

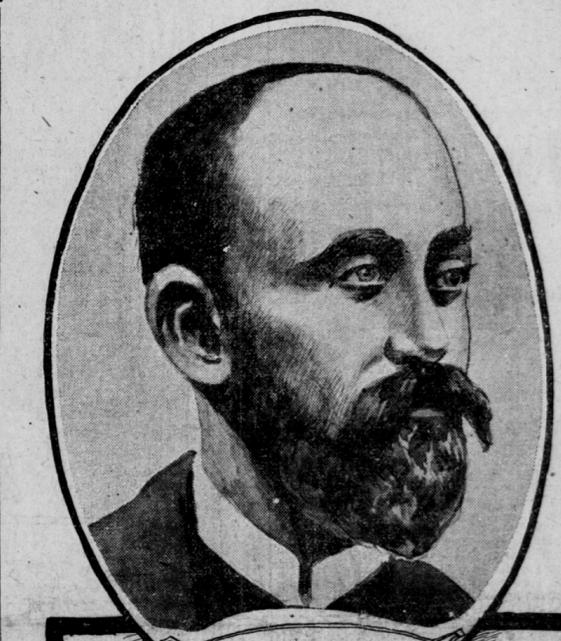
Cannot Witness Execution. There was a painful pause of a few minutes, when the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables until the brother-in-law suggested to Superintendent Collins that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution. Before the superintendent could reply, Leon Czolgosz said: "Yes, Mr. Superintendent; let them see it." Collins told them that no such thing could be done, and ordered them to say good-by.

Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot and did not answer the last farewell. When the relatives reached the warden's office they again renewed their request to see the execution, to which Collins replied emphatically: "Czolgosz will be killed at 7 o'clock tomorrow, and if you apply to the warden in the afternoon you may be able to see the body." The two men were then let out of the prison.

A few minutes after they had left Superintendent Collins received a telephone message from the chief of police of Cleveland, announcing that the father of the convicted man had signed an agreement similar to the one signed by the brother here this afternoon, giving the prison authorities the disposal of the body. The prison was absolutely quiet at 10 o'clock. A little crowd that had gathered

VENEZUELAN NATIONAL EXPEDITION LANDS AND BATTLES WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES ON THE COAST OF THE STATE OF MATURIN

Troops on the Frontier of Rosario de Cucuta Number Fifteen Thousand Colombians and Six Thousand Venezuelans--Former Prosperous Inhabitants of Caracas Are Reduced to Beggary and Seek Alms on Streets



C. CASTRO PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.



PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, Oct. 28.—The Venezuelan nationalist expedition, which left here the night of the 15th, effected a landing on the coast of the state of Maturin, Venezuela, and engaged the Government forces, under General Maica, near Canos. Particulars of the fight are momentarily expected. It is estimated that the forces on the frontier of Rosario de Cucuta number 15,000 Colombians and 6,000 Venezuelans, and on the frontier of Guajira, near Maracaibo, 6,000 Colombians and 3,000 Venezuelans.

Arrivals from Caracas give distressing accounts of poverty perceptible in that city. A large part of the once prosperous inhabitants are reduced to seeking alms in the public streets. Business is practically at a standstill, and merchants express the belief that they will soon be compelled to close their doors altogether.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Mail advices up to October 15 were received to-day from his country by Senor Pulido, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires here. They came from Edward Blanco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who reports that affairs are tranquil there and the condition of the country normal. The situation on the Tachira frontier, where the armies of Colombia and Venezuela are facing each

other, continues one of expectancy. The economic condition of the country is reported good, though awaiting the increased animation that will follow the movement of the coffee crop.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A cable dispatch announcing the election of President Castro of Venezuela, who has been provisional President for one year, has been received at the Venezuela consulate in this city. The official proclamation will be made to-morrow by the Congress of that country.

GERMAN CRIES "HANDS OFF" Captain von Wellheim Makes a Sensational Speech. BERLIN, Oct. 28.—During an address at a recent meeting of the Fleet Society in Hanover, Captain von Wellheim of the German navy is represented to have said: "German interests in the five republics of Central America, in view of American competition, can only be maintained when we have a fleet strong enough to say to the Americans 'Hands off!'"

The declaration was received with stormy applause. The papers generally ignore it, and the Freissinger Zeitung observes: "There is a species of political mischief-making which, while not punishable under the penal code, is none the less calculated to cause apprehension."

BODY NOT TO BE REMOVED. Remains of the Assassin Will Be Interred in Prison Grounds. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The body of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will not be removed from Auburn. Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins and Warden J. Warren Meade, after hours of controversy with Czolgosz's brother, succeeded in obtaining from him the following relinquishment of the family claim to the remains when the executioner shall have finished his work: "AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1901.—J. Warren Meade, Agent and Warden Auburn Prison; I hereby authorize you, as Warden of Auburn Prison, to dispose of the body of my brother, Leon Czolgosz, burying it in the cemetery attached to the prison, as provided by the law of the State of New York.

"This request is made upon the express understanding that no part of the remains will be given to any person or society, but that the entire body will be buried in accordance with the law in the cemetery attached to the prison.

"Witnesses: John A. Sleycher, George A. Graham." The resolution of Superintendent Collins to prevent sensation in the transportation or burial of Czolgosz took new zest from two offers that were submitted to-day by

men of questionable enterprise. A keeper of a museum in one of the larger Eastern cities telegraphed him an offer of \$5000 spot cash for either the body or the garments of the murderer, and the owner of a kinetoscope wired Warden Meade that he would pay \$2000 for permission to take a moving picture of Czolgosz entering the death chamber. The superintendent also had his suspicions aroused as to the motives of some of the relatives of Czolgosz in seeking the body in view of their poverty and the trouble and danger possible in connection with its removal and disposal. The superintendent chanced to meet Waldeck Czolgosz, brother of the murderer, as he was being escorted to the death cell shortly after his arrival, and at once took the matter up with him. He asked Waldeck Czolgosz if he wanted the body. He said he did. Collins then told him that he did not believe it could be removed without serious trouble, and strongly advised him against the attempt. The plan to take it to Buffalo, where Czolgosz had assassinated the President, he regarded as particularly dangerous. Collins discussed the matter from the standpoint of Czolgosz's family and said they would surely avoid serious annoyance and possible violence by consenting to burial here. He assured Waldeck Czolgosz that he and the family could at-

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