

THE ASSASSIN SENTENCED

CZOLGOSZ WILL BE ELECTROCUTED IN WEEK BEGINNING OCT. 28.

Prisoner Made a Statement Declaring That No One Prompted Him in Any Way to Murder.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Leon F. Czolgoz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in the 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 anything about the crime, and I never thought anything about it until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgoz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own crime. 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. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced about at the people who crowded the room in efforts to get a look at him. The prisoner's eyes rose and fell tremulously, and then he fixed his gaze upon the floor in front of him.

At this point Justice White came over to the prisoner and bade him good-by. Czolgoz replied very faintly, letting his eyes rest upon the man who had been his counsel. "Good-by," he said weakly. Czolgoz was then hurried down stairs and through the tunnel of stone to the jail, where he will remain until removed to Auburn to pay the penalty for his crime.

Although the time announced for convening the court was 2 o'clock, every seat and nearly every foot of standing room was occupied before 1 o'clock, and scores were clamoring outside for admission. The doors were locked and no more were admitted to the room. The prisoner was brought into the room at five minutes after 2. Five minutes later, Justice White took his place upon the bench.

As soon as Justice White assumed the bench, Chief Justice said: "Pursuant to a decree, this Supreme Court is now open for the transaction of business."

District Attorney Penney said: "If your honor please, I move sentence in the case of the People vs. Leon Czolgoz. Stand up, Czolgoz."

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner, and his record was taken by the District Attorney, as follows: Age, 23 years; nativity, Detroit; residence, Grandway, Newark, Buffalo; occupation, laborer; married or single, single; degree of education, common school and parochial; religious instruction, Catholic; parents, father living, mother dead; temperate or intemperate, temperate; former conviction of crime, none.

The clerk of the court then asked: "Have you any reason to give why sentence of the court should not now be passed on you?"

"I cannot hear that," replied the prisoner.

Clerk Fisher repeated his question, and Czolgoz replied:

"I would rather have this gentleman here speak," looking toward District Attorney Penney. "I can hear him better."

At this point, Justice White told those in the courtroom that they must be quiet if they would be excluded from the room. Mr. Penney then said to the prisoner:

"Czolgoz, the court want 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?"

The prisoner did not reply, and Justice White, addressing the prisoner, said: "That which I have said to you is to say to the subject in hand here at this time and which the law provides your sentence should not be pronounced against you. It is defined by the statute. The first is that you may claim that you are insane; the next is that you have good cause to offer, either in arrest of the judgment or in mitigation of the penalty; the third is that you have grounds specified by the statute in which you have a right to speak at this time and you do so at perfect liberty to do so if you wish."

The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say to the court."

The court said: "Are you ready?"

Mr. Penney replied: "Yes."

"Have you anything to say?" asked Justice White.

"Yes," replied the prisoner.

"I think he is permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his act if the court please," said Judge Titus.

The court replied: "That will depend upon what his statement is."

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 be sentenced, the court should permit him to exculpate at least his father, brother and sisters."

From the court: "Certainly, if that is the object of any statement he wishes to make, proceed."

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."

Judge Titus then said the following: "Owing to the prisoner's feeble voice, he says no one had anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father, brother and sister, and no one else had anything to do with it, and knew nothing about it."

The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about that crime and I never thought anything about it until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Judge Titus again repeated as follows: "He never told me anything about the crime and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before his commission."

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 you were guilty of 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 nor 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 the 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 shall suffer the punishment of death. Remove the prisoner."

The crowd slowly filed out of the room and court adjourned at 2:28.

The death warrant signed by Justice White is addressed to the warden and warden of the Auburn State Prison, and directs him to execute the sentence of the court within the walls of the prison in some day during the week beginning October 28, by causing "a man" to pass through the body of the said Leon F. Czolgoz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity as to cause death, and

that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgoz, be dead."

CZOLGOSZ TAKEN TO AUBURN.

Secretly Moved From the Buffalo Jail to a Special Car.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Czolgoz, the doomed assassin of President McKinley, was taken from Buffalo to the Auburn State Prison tonight, to await death by electrocution. Sheriff Caldwell and 16 men took Czolgoz in a special car, attached to the regular New York Central train. The train left at 10:06 P. M., and the railroad officials said that an effort to reach Auburn at 1:12 o'clock could be made, which was schedule time.

Czolgoz was "sneaked" out of the back entrance of the Erie County Jail, surrounded by the 17 men, and was hustled into the special car, which had backed down on the Terrace tracks, a few rods in the rear of the jail, a minute before. Sheriff Caldwell arranged for the departure and his men were kept so secret and were so cleverly managed that no one but the guards, the railroad men and the newspaper men who were with the train knew that the assassin was being smuggled out of the jail.

In the seat with the prisoner was Jailer Mitchell and surrounding him were several armed officers. These precautions were taken because the authorities received word from some source today that the Sheriff might encounter considerable difficulty in getting the prisoner to Auburn. Just what sort of trouble was feared could not be learned, but great care was taken that no advance news of the departure of the train was telegraphed along the line.

Collapsed at the Penitentiary. AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgoz reached the Auburn State Prison at 3 o'clock this (Friday) morning, and on entering the penitentiary collapsed completely.

LOCATING CERVERA.

(Continued from First Page.)

her and the Iowa, and go in and have a pot shot at those fellows."

Mr. Lemly—Anything further?

There was, of course, some further conversation, but it was not of great importance, aside from what I have mentioned, the particular subjects."

William C. Gray, who was chief of the Texas during the battle of the Alamo on July 3, testified that on that date he had been on duty at the throttle of the starboard engine of the battleship. He said that when he went to the engine room the vessel was going west. He next signal, he said, "was to stop, a minute afterward to reverse. The engines were then reversed."

The witness said that the reversal was not the revolution not exceeding 100, and that time being short. He had, he said, heard afterward that the reversal was because they were passing the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch-boat Dupont, was the next witness. Lieutenant Wood related the particulars of his mission as a dispatch boat from Admiral Sampson, lying at Key West, to Admiral Schley, who was off Cienfuegos.

Wood delivered his orders. "On my arrival," the witness said, "I went aboard and personally delivered the dispatches which I carried from Admiral Sampson. Commodore Schley in the cabin at 2 o'clock, and I told him that Admiral Sampson's idea about where the Spanish squadron was. I told him I did not know; he asked me of Admiral Sampson's intentions. I told him I did not know. He told me he thought the Spanish squadron was there. The conversation was on the line to endeavor to find out from me what Admiral Sampson's plans were. I could give him no information."

"How long were you on board the battleship?"

"Until just before luncheon."

"Have you anything further to state with respect to the interview which will bear on the subject of this inquiry?"

"The Commodore hesitated some about giving me coal. He did not think he could give me coal at first. I said it was absolutely necessary; that we were in most out of coal, having made the run from Key West. He said: 'Very well; go below, and I will think it over.'"

I went below to the wardroom, and waited until he came up. I had never before met the Admiral. He impressed me as being very nervous. He would get up and walk around, come back and sit down, and then get up and walk around again. He asked me about Admiral Sampson's intentions. I was unable to answer."

"If I understand you clearly, you had no knowledge of the contents of the dispatches which you delivered?"

"Admiral Sampson did not tell me what was in them. He simply told me these were duplicate dispatches he was sending by the Iowa. These duplicates, he said, he gave to me because he thought the Dupont could make better speed. I left after the Iowa passed her off Cape San Antonio and arrived at Cienfuegos some three or four hours before I did. I left Key West at 11:30 A. M. on the 26th."

"During this interview in which you made some statements with respect to the Admiral's manner, did he read the dispatches. Did he read them to your presence?"

"Oh, yes."

"Did he advise you of their contents then?"

"He did not tell me positively what they were. I gathered what they contained, but whether it was while I was in the cabin or later in the wardroom, I do not know. I never saw their contents, and Admiral Sampson never told me what they were."

"I wish to ascertain exactly the particulars of this interview."

"All the dispatches seemed to be of an important character, judging from the Admiral's manner upon receiving them. As I I remember, they were of the nature of the Bagdad Railroad. It is the only port on the Persian Gulf having a good harbor."

Inquiries made in official quarters here elicited an emphatic denial that there was any such agreement between Germany, Russia and France as is referred to by the Patrie, and no confirmation was obtained regarding the Duke's alarming situation, which is evidently built on the fact that three British warships happen to be at Kowet and that it is reported the British are concluding the local Sultan to repudiate Turkish suzerainty.

Duke of Manchester's Debts Paid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The World-London correspondent says that the schedule fixed by the bankruptcy court on the Duke of Manchester's debts have been paid. The \$35,000 necessary was provided, not by the Duke's father-in-law, Eugene Zimmerman, but by the Duke's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, the transaction being carried on through Mr. Holland, now here, the partner of the Dowager Duchess' late brother, Ferdinand Yanaga.

It was because of the hopelessness of trying to induce Mr. Zimmerman to put up the necessary money that the Duke's mother went to the rescue, in order that the agreement regarding the Duke's creditors might be fulfilled. The Duke, the Duchess and the Dowager Duchess are staying at Downe Place, near Windsor.

Supremacy of the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

In the new issue of the Fortnightly Review there appears an anonymous article on "American Supremacy," that is likely to attract much attention. The author considers the notion of Europe being overwhelmed by the boundless production of

ACTION AGAINST TURKEY

ONE OF THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY THE CZAR AND LOUBET.

Exchange of Views Progressing With the Object of Arriving at an Understanding.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Courier du Soir, which is usually well informed, makes the following sensational statement:

"One of the results of the conferences between Emperor Nicholas and President Loubet, M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Delcasse during the Czar's visit to France is an exchange of views between European Cabinets now progressing with the object of arriving at an understanding as to action against Turkey. Germany's concurrence is assured, as Emperor William has consented, but Count von Bulow has

the United States a most fantastic fragment of the imagination. Upon the new President's recognition of the limits of American supremacy, he regarded the commercial and political fortunes of the whole world may in no little degree depend. He goes on to show that England will make a bad mistake if she opposes the wishes of America in regard to the isthmian canal. The United States should

CLINTON RUSSELL, TEACHER.

MRS. L. M. JONES, MATRON.

LOUIE M. CHURCH, TEACHER.

TEACHERS AT THE OREGON STATE BLIND SCHOOL.

SALEM, Sept. 26.—The Oregon State School for the Blind opened this week, with an enrollment of 23 pupils. This number will be increased to 25 next week. The enrollment at the opening is larger than has been had on the opening day in several years. The school opens with a corps of new teachers and a new superintendent. Early in the Summer George W. Jones was elected superintendent, to succeed J. L. Carter, and he then assumed charge of the school. The assistants, who have just entered upon their duties, are Mrs. Cook M. Jones, matron, is a graduate of Whitman College, has taken under-graduate work at Willamette, and at Oberlin, O., and has taught several years in the Salem public schools.

Miss Louise Church, head teacher, is a daughter of Superintendent Church, of the State Blind School at Lansing, Mich. She graduated at Oberlin in 1895, and since that time has been a teacher in the school at Lansing.

Miss Grace Hill, assistant teacher, graduated from Monmouth Normal School in 1895. She will teach in the primary department and give instruction in Sloyd.

Clifton H. Russell, teacher of music, was educated in the blind school at Baltimore, Md., and was afterward a teacher in that institution. He also worked at piano-tuning in the factories. He is totally blind.

raised objection to some details of action proposed, this necessitating a further reference to the other governments before a final decision can be reached."

UNDERSELLING BRITISHERS.

How Schwab Proposes to Secure English Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Joseph Lawrence, M. P., who recently returned from the United States, addressing the Newport Chamber of Commerce today, made the most interesting and comprehensive statement on the causes of American superiority in the steel trade which has yet been provided for the alarmed British public and business circles. He told his audience that Charles M. Schwab assured him that the steel trust could deliver steel billets in England for \$18 50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was \$19.

Mr. Schwab also asserted that when the trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now under way, the American price would be still lower. In addition to this statement, Mr. Schwab called the attention of Mr. Lawrence to the fact that his steel workers got double the wages paid British workmen in the same line.

Mr. Lawrence drew a contrast between freight rate charges in Great Britain and the United States, quoting President Hill and warning his hearers that British rates must come to a more reasonable basis if the British hoped to meet American competition. He then pointed out that it would be necessary to resort to cheaper ores. Mr. Lawrence announced that, as a result of several years' study of these problems, and consultations regarding them, he had come to the conclusion that the British should begin business in Norway with the idea of supplying cheaper ores to Great Britain.

Simultaneously comes the announcement that the one of the largest plate mills in Darlington has reduced wages 7 1/2 per cent, because of the low price of plates, making a total reduction of 21 per cent since January 2.

CONFLICT ON PERSIAN GULF.

Rumor of Trouble Between England and Turkey.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Patrie today publishes a sensational story to the effect that a conflict has broken out between Great Britain and Turkey, saying that three British war vessels have been ordered to the Persian Gulf to suppress revolts in the British Province of Bagdad, and that the Turkish government has dispatched a strong detachment of troops with instructions to oppose the landing of British forces. Russia, Germany and France, the paper also says, have offered to support Turkey.

Tout, in the Patrie's story, is evidently very untrue, the revolt in the Bagdad Railroad. It is the only port on the Persian Gulf having a good harbor.

Inquiries made in official quarters here elicited an emphatic denial that there was any such agreement between Germany, Russia and France as is referred to by the Patrie, and no confirmation was obtained regarding the Duke's alarming situation, which is evidently built on the fact that three British warships happen to be at Kowet and that it is reported the British are concluding the local Sultan to repudiate Turkish suzerainty.

Balkans Commercial Union.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says:

M. Tauschovich, a Serbian ex-Minister has been invited to propose a commercial union of the orthodox states in the Balkans, under the auspices of Russia. He says it would be a means of economic defense against Austria and Germany, and would secure the reorganization of the credit system and the customs tariffs, and construction of railways.

French Miners May Strike.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the miners in the department of Pas-de-Calais are again agitating the question of a general strike. Their last national congress granted six months' grace to the government. The period of time expires next Monday. It is believed, however, that the government is sincere in its desire to grant the reforms demanded, and a further period of grace may be granted to it.

Danish Antilles Negotiations.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—The Danish Minister has resumed negotiations with Mr. Swenson for the sale of the Danish West India to the United States. The Ministry favors the sale and is anxious to be in a position to give the Rigsdag definite information when it meets.

WELCOMED TO THE WEST

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT WINNIPEG.

Addresses Presented at the City Hall and New Buildings of the Manitoba University Opened.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York received their first welcome to the West at Winnipeg today. They arrived at noon and remained for 10 hours. The next stop on the tour will be tomorrow at Regina.

Thousands of visitors from the prairie towns gathered for participation in the reception here, and the streets were filled with cheering crowds when the party arrived. All the local militia and police, the regulars quartered here and several

board of trustees, at the opening exercises of the school, said: "The class that Mr. McKinley belonged to was known as the 'war class,' and it is claimed that every grade in the Army, from Major-General down to private, was represented."

Yerkes Gets a Long Franchise.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Charles T. Yerkes has contracted for 99 years with the Great Northern Railway to take over its suburban business and franchise for the projected underground road from Holborn to Finsbury Park. Parliament will be asked to grant a franchise for a link, less than a mile long, to connect this line with Yerkes' Brompton & Piccadilly line. Both lines connect with the district underground road, giving Yerkes control altogether of 46 miles of road.

Labor Conditions in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Labor Conditions in Germany is the subject of a report to the State Department by Consul-General Hughes, at Coburg. From information in his possession he says there is a scarcity of work in Germany. Shortage of hands is reported in the cutting down of wages are reported in the mining, ironworking and machine-making localities. The outlook, at least for the ironworkers, is gloomy.

The New Prince of Wales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

It is reported on most excellent authority that all the details connected with the creation of the Duke of Cornwall and York as Prince of Wales are completed, and that the dignity will be conferred immediately on his return.

Heavy Rain in India.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—"For three days a heavy rain has fallen," says the Simla correspondent of the Times, "extending over all India, except Gujarat, the Punjab, Rajputana and some districts in the Northwest. It has completely saved the situation and the crop prospects are now good, except in the areas named."

Improvement in Guinea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—R. von Bismarck, Governor of New Guinea, has arrived here en route to Europe, on a six months' leave of absence. He says that the resources of the colony are showing a steady but slow improvement.

Turks and Albanians Collided.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Turkish and Albanian troops have come into collision at Scutari, Old Serbia, with the result that 54 were killed and wounded.

Lady Curzon Returns to India.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Lady Curzon and her children started for Harrold today to embark there on board a steamer bound for India.

Will Restrict Jute Output.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The Association of German Jute Manufacturers have voted to increase the restriction of output.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

JOHN G. NICOLAY DEAD.

Private Secretary to and Biographer of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, and widely known as the author of the "Lincoln Papers," died today at his residence here, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for several years. He left one daughter.

Wept Himself to Death.

LA PORTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Caleb Harvey, an old and wealthy resident of this city, died today as the direct result of grief over the assassination and death of President McKinley. The physicians say that Harvey literally cried himself to death. He wept for hours continuously from the afternoon the President was shot, until his death. The physicians consider the case without precedent.

MONUMENT TO MCKINLEY.

Company Formed to Erect One at Canton.

CANTON, O., Sept. 26.—Articles of incorporation for an organization having for its object the erection at Canton of a suitable monument to the late President McKinley were submitted to the city. The incorporators are headed by Judge William R. Day.

Road Drivers' Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Many of the noted trotting horses of the Grand circuit will appear at the meeting of the Road Drivers' Association on the Empire City track next Saturday afternoon. Six classes are on this programme apart from the regular stakes and handicaps. That will decide the relative ability of four 2-year-old horses that were presented to four well-known amateur drivers by W. P. O'Leary. The men who will drive are C. G. K. Billings, Anthony M. Brady, Hugh J. Grant and A. C. Hall.

Chilean Training Ship Arrives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Chilean training ship General Baquedano arrived here today from Chile via the Azores. She is bound for the United States, and will deliver a number of graduates from the Naval Academy at Valparaiso. The vessel will remain here, it is expected, about 15 days. The cadets will visit Niagara Falls and the Niagara Falls Hotel. They have with them a granite tablet to be placed on the Washington monument. The tablet is the gift of Chile to the United States.

Harvard Overseers.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, Hon. Samuel Lincoln was re-elected president, and Charles F. Johnson, secretary, succeeding Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, who had served since 1878. C. P. Adams, Augustus Hemenway, Robert Grant, C. S. Fairchild and Moses Williams were elected members of the board for six years, and Arthur Lincoln for five years.

Will Represent Chile.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Senator Alberto Blest Gana and August Matias, who will represent Chile at the Pan-American Congress to be held in Mexico, in October, arrived here on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm from Chile. Both men have spent years in the diplomatic service of their country.

Mechanical Superintendent of Erie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—It is announced that Mr. E. J. Will, Erie, Pa., has assumed the position of mechanical superintendent of the Erie Railroad and its leased and operated lines, with headquarters at Susquehanna, Pa.

McKinley's Alma Mater.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A special to the Tribune from Albany, N. Y., says:

The first session of the Albany Law School, from which William McKinley was graduated, has just commenced. General Amasa J. Parker, the president of the

In Concentration Camps.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The official return just issued shows that the South African concentration camps in August contained 17,838 persons. The deaths numbered 235, of which number 187 were children.

McCormick Thanked the Emperor.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Emperor Francis Joseph today received in special audience the United States Minister, Robert

WELCOMED TO THE WEST

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT WINNIPEG.

Addresses Presented at the City Hall and New Buildings of the Manitoba University Opened.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York received their first welcome to the West at Winnipeg today. They arrived at noon and remained for 10 hours. The next stop on the tour will be tomorrow at Regina.

Thousands of visitors from the prairie towns gathered for participation in the reception here, and the streets were filled with cheering crowds when the party arrived. All the local militia and police, the regulars quartered here and several

board of trustees, at the opening exercises of the school, said: "The class that Mr. McKinley belonged to was known as the 'war class,' and it is claimed that every grade in the Army, from Major-General down to private, was represented."

Yerkes Gets a Long Franchise.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Charles T. Yerkes has contracted for 99 years with the Great Northern Railway to take over its suburban business and franchise for the projected underground road from Holborn to Finsbury Park. Parliament will be asked to grant a franchise for a link, less than a mile long, to connect this line with Yerkes' Brompton & Piccadilly line. Both lines connect with the district underground road, giving Yerkes control altogether of 46 miles of road.

Labor Conditions in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Labor Conditions in Germany is the subject of a report to the State Department by Consul-General Hughes, at Coburg. From information in his possession he says there is a scarcity of work in Germany. Shortage of hands is reported in the cutting down of wages are reported in the mining, ironworking and machine-making localities. The outlook, at least for the ironworkers, is gloomy.

The New Prince of Wales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

It is reported on most excellent authority that all the details connected with the creation of the Duke of Cornwall and York as Prince of Wales are completed, and that the dignity will be conferred immediately on his return.

Heavy Rain in India.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—"For three days a heavy rain has fallen," says the Simla correspondent of the Times, "extending over all India, except Gujarat, the Punjab, Rajputana and some districts in the Northwest. It has completely saved the situation and the crop prospects are now good, except in the areas named."

Improvement in Guinea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—R. von Bismarck, Governor of New Guinea, has arrived here en route to Europe, on a six months' leave of absence. He says that the resources of the colony are showing a steady but slow improvement.

Turks and Albanians Collided.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Turkish and Albanian troops have come into collision at Scutari, Old Serbia, with the result that 54 were killed and wounded.

Lady Curzon Returns to India.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Lady Curzon and her children started for Harrold today to embark there on board a steamer bound for India.

Will Restrict Jute Output.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The Association of German Jute Manufacturers have voted to increase the restriction of output.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

JOHN G. NICOLAY DEAD.

Private Secretary to and Biographer of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, and widely known as the author of the "Lincoln Papers," died today at his residence here, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for several years. He left one daughter.

Wept Himself to Death.

LA PORTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Caleb Harvey, an old and wealthy resident of this city, died today as the direct result of grief over the assassination and death of President McKinley. The physicians say that Harvey literally cried himself to death. He wept for hours continuously from the afternoon the President was shot, until his death. The physicians consider the case without precedent.

MONUMENT TO MCKINLEY.

Company Formed to Erect One at Canton.