

MURDERER IN COLLAPSE.

Moans and Yells When He Reaches Auburn.

SORRY FOR HIS CRIME.

His Talk on the Way to the Prison—Wouldn't Do It if It Was to Do Over Again—Hopes Mrs. McKinley Will Live.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgoz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell, of Erie county, and twenty-one regular and special deputies, arrived in Auburn at 2.15 a.m. The prison is just across the road from the depot, the distance which the party had to walk after alighting from the car being less than fifty yards.

Awaiting the arrival of the murderer was a crowd of only about 200 people, but either from fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative and which made no attempt to harm the man, or from sight of the prison,

Czolgoz's Legs Gave Out, and two burly deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting position on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evidencing the most acute terror. As soon as the cuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately

Proceeded to Strip Him, and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgoz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo and re-echo with evidence of his terror. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, was summoned, and on his arrival he examined the man, ordered his removal to a cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but declared that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down.

ASSASSIN'S REMORSE.

Talks Freely of His Crime and His Trial.

Rochester, Sept. 26.—"I wish the people to know I am sorry for what I did. It was a mistake and it was wrong. If I had it to do over again I never would do it. But it is too late now to talk of that. I am sorry I killed the President. I was all stirred up. I was alone in what I did and, honestly, there was no conspiracy. No one else urged or told me to do it. I did it myself. There was one mistake about the trial. It was that I did not go to Niagara Falls to kill the President. I only thought of killing him for about one day before I did it. But I was all alone. No one else had anything to do with it, and I have nothing to say to any who may think that what I did was a wise or good thing. It was not. I don't know anyone in Paterson. I don't know Count Malatesta or Mrs. Brunsigoli.

Wished It Undone.

"It is an awful thing to feel you killed someone. You do not feel the same after you kill them. It is hard and much different. You are not the same person after you do the crime. I wish I was my same old person again. You never can be the same. I wish I was the same for the little time left. I have nothing more to say to all the people. My mind was stirred up and I don't know what was in it or what influenced it. Some ask me how it was between August 29th and Sept. 1st. I was in Buffalo on August 29th, and went to Cleveland for two days. No, I do not know Hippolyte Havel. My two Toledo references to Mr. Nowak were not Anarchists. When I shot the President I had nothing against him personally.

His Fair Trial.

"My trial was fair. It was more than I thought. The judge could not help doing what he did. The jury could not. The law made them do it. I do not want to say now that the law is wrong. It was fair to me and it was right. It seems too late now, but I am sorry for Mrs. McKinley. I hope she does not die."

So spoke Leon F. Czolgoz, the assassin, as he rode in the special car that is taking him to Auburn. He said he hoped his brother Waldeck would not suffer by his act as no one knew of it but himself. He said it was not true that he was married to someone down in West Virginia. He repeated again and again that there was no conspiracy. He talked freely of his visits to Chicago and Cleveland.

"It is Too Late."

As the train neared Rochester he stopped talking suddenly, looked out and then said slowly: "It is too late, but I would like to live."

The party with Czolgoz was headed by Sheriff Caldwell. The talk of Czolgoz with the Express reporter was in the presence of Louis Seibold, of the New York World, and Jaller Mitchell.

Czolgoz also talked to Deputy-Sheriff Metzler's presence and said it was not true that anyone had tied the handkerchief over his hand. "The handkerchief was not tied," he said. "I put it over my hand and held the pistol with my finger on

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the trigger. I felt nervous all the time and thought someone would catch me. I held my hand against my body to keep the handkerchief from falling or rubbing off."

Czolgoz was asked about dying and whether he feared it. "I don't want to be ashamed of myself," said Czolgoz. "It is worse than I knew before I did it. I hope I don't make myself ashamed." He referred to his desire not to weaken when he faced the death chair.

"Will you see a priest or minister before you die?" he was asked. He hesitated, then answered: "Yes, I think so. Maybe a priest."

QUEEN OF ANARCHISTS.

The Career of La Bella Teresa.

A FAIR PLOTTER OF MURDER

Small doubt exists among those who have followed the progress of the anarchist movement during recent years, says the London Daily Mail, that one of the instigators of the attempt on Mr. McKinley's life was Teresa Bernigoli—better known, perhaps, as La Bella Teresa, friend and comrade of Bresci and Malatesta, and a woman of singular beauty and magnetic influence, who for a period of eight years has made London her home.

It will be remembered that last year, when the awful murder of the Italian King started the world, the man sought by pressmen of London and New York was an individual known in the "brotherhood" as "Count" Enrico Malatesta, the leader of the Italian anarchists.

He was reported to have been in America when the plot to murder King Humbert was hatched, and to have been actually in touch with Sassi, the feather worker; Quintavalle, the barber, and Lana, the navy—three of the secret agents who came to Europe from New York with La Bella Teresa and Bresci, the murderer of the Italian King, on May 18th, last year. Bresci, and La Bella Teresa were the only two acquainted with the foul scheme which was intended to shake the dynasties of Europe by a succession of murders of kings and statesmen.

When the Gasconne reached Europe La Bella Teresa and Bresci went to Paris, and to disarm suspicion lived in the same hotel, the other three conspirators—Sassi, Quintavalle and Lana—took up their abode in the workmen's quarters of the city.

La Bella Teresa.

Unlike Emma Goldman, who is a mere creature of hysteria, La Bella Teresa has no love for theatrical display, and only on rare occasions takes to the platform.

In her early childhood her father kept the post house at Molinet, and when she left her mountain home above the valley of the Dora she took up her abode with her maternal uncle, Ighina, in Turin.

Ighina was the moving spirit of the Maffiori and a desperate Anarchist. He was banished, and came to London, bringing Teresa with him in 1892. She first met Malatesta, who used her as his recruiting sergeant.

Her influence was too magnetic for weak men to resist. The murderer Bresci first met her in America in December, 1899.

He was married and had shown no worse taste till La Bella Teresa came into his life. She was a red tie and distribute Anarchist tracts. She arranged the details of the plot to murder the unfortunate King, and commissioned Bresci to carry it out; while Lana was sent to Turin to murder Queen Margherita. When Bresci went on his diabolical mission La Bella Teresa journeyed to London and waited for news.

Her Early Life.

In 1895 Teresa Ighina—her real name is Brignoli; she had adopted her uncle's name—went to Turin as a delegate to the Italian Congress, accompanied by Malatesta. She gained an international reputation by charging the Socialists with encouraging trade unionism, and declared the followers of Karl Marx were the enemies of freedom, because they favored a form of government. Her startling words to the delegates were: "Emancipate yourselves by organizing force to meet force, and you shall be free! Use the knife!"

Three years later this terrible woman and Malatesta instigated the penitentiary of Northern Italy and Spain to commit crimes as diabolical against the bread famine. Malatesta was arrested by the Italian Government, but not before riots had occurred at Ancona and in fifty other Italian towns. The ringleaders were sent to prison, and a mild form of inquisition exacted confessions.

After the bread riots La Bella Teresa went to Chicago, enlisting violent men to avenge the women and children who had been shot in Italy.

While visiting the centres of the individualistic anarchists, La Bella Teresa made capital out of the famous American wheat corner which was engineered by young Leiter, Lord Curzon's brother-in-law.

After this visit to America and the murder of King Humbert, which followed, Teresa stayed some time in London. Her last public appearance in the metropolis dates three months ago, when she visited a foreign club in Soho, one of the lowest of immoral dens. The place is watched by the English police, and foreign agents frequent it to keep their Government acquainted with the doings of certain desperadoes. It is the rendezvous of many dangerous characters, who have been expelled from their own country for political offences.

It was to this house La Bella Teresa went on the eve of her recent departure to America, and gave an address to the members of the "brotherhood." In the course of her speech she said:

"Nihilists, Fenians, Anarchists or whatever you call yourselves, your object is the same. You can only evoke the terrorism of assassination by striking at the lives of rulers and statesmen—whether King, Emperor, Czar or Republican President. You do not want the slow evolution of government to unwind; it is too long, and delays are dangerous."

BROKE DOWN AT CELL DOOR GOT LIVELY

Montreal Murderer Collapses in the Prison.

DEATH WATCH NOW IN CHARGE.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Joseph Laplaine, who was yesterday sentenced to death for murdering Mrs. Lefebvre, has completely collapsed. When he was taken to the jail he had to be assisted into the prison van and out of it, and when he reached the door of the death cell he broke down completely. He will stay in this cell from now until the day of execution, Oct. 25th, with the exception of a few minutes' walk in the corridor at stated intervals, when no other prisoners are near.

The death watch took charge of him the moment he shuffled into the cell, and two men will constantly watch him. They will be changed every two hours. His spiritual adviser will be allowed communication with him at all reasonable times, and before his death he will be allowed to say good-bye to his relatives.

An application for a new trial will be made, but it is not likely that any stay of proceedings will be granted.

BOERS APPEAL TO HAGUE.

Claim Britain Has Broken Rules of War.

THEIR RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE.

New York, Sept. 27.—Charles D. Pierce, representative in the United States of the Orange Free State, has received a copy of the appeal made by the Boers to the Administrative Council of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The appeal, which is dated The Hague, Sept. 10, says in part: "Now that this war has gone on for nearly two years without any prospect of an end thereto, except in the way only recently acknowledged by the most efficacious and at the same time most equitable means of deciding international differences, to wit: Submission to arbitration, the desirability mutually, for such a peaceful termination to submit to arbitration, is more and more acknowledged. The States represented by the undersigned, therefore, consider that they should repeat the proposal already made before the war, but rejected by England, to submit to arbitration the settlement of the differences which gave rise to the war."

"In this way particularly it is necessary to have in view the question whether England is right in alleging that the Boers have broken the Rules of the Republic which had for its object the suppression of the English element in, or its expulsion from, South Africa, and generally whether the Republics themselves are guilty of any act, which, according to internationally recognized principles, would give England the right to deprive them of their independence."

"The undersigned, moreover, allege that England already at the outbreak of the war commenced, and has ever since continued, to act in contravention of the rules of war by the use of the following means:—(1) The use of poison, and also by England herself, acknowledged and as solemnly confirmed by the Hague convention of 29th July, 1864, concerning the laws and usages of war on land, and more particularly in connection with the following articles of the said rules, to wit: 4, 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, 23 (and these of the Convention C. D. E. F. G), 25, 28, 22, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53 and 55; (2) The use of arms, and more particularly by proclamation issued by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener at Pretoria, and dated the 7th day of August, 1901, virtually notified that she intended to take action in contravention of article 20 of the Convention."

"The Governments of the States represented by the undersigned are fully prepared, as soon as an opportunity thereto shall be afforded them, to substantiate the allegations herein made, and to prove the particular facts to which they refer."

"Since England sees fit to deny this continual violation of the laws of warfare, the States represented by the undersigned consider that they may also in regard to this difference, seek a decision of the permanent court of arbitration. Should the English Government be unfavorable to this, they hereby manifest that they dare not submit themselves to the judgment of a conscientious, learned and impartial tribunal."

The appeal is signed by W. J. Leyds, A. Fischer, A. D. W. Wolmar, plenipotentiaries of the South African Republic, and A. Fischer, C. H. Wessels, plenipotentiaries of the Orange Free State.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WATER.

Body of an Unknown Man Picked Up in Grenadier Pond.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—The body of an unknown man was found at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grenadier Pond on the west shore, just above Rennie's place. It was discovered by George Long and Daniel Bryson, of Ellis avenue, lying in shallow water, scarcely knee deep. Dr. Cotton, who was called in, said the body had been in the water ten hours. It was that of a man, apparently between 65 and 70 years of age. He had a distinguished nose, evidently broken, a large mouth, closely-cropped grey hair, grey moustache and full beard, also closely cropped, and full eyes. He was dressed in a blue check smock, grey socks, heavy black boots, brown trousers, brown coat and vest, and black stiff hat. In his pockets were a quantity of tobacco, a knife, a little religious tract entitled "Onward," a copy of a Toronto evening paper, August 17, a bunch of sandwiches, a mitten filled with soap, a pocket mirror, and a pocket comb. There was no clue to his identity.

RECEPTION.

Father and Son Kill Five Mexican Brigands.

HACIENDA OWNER SHOT,

But Continued to Use His Pistol With Good Effect—The Attackers Fled—Brigands' Guide Arrested and Gendarmes Pursuing Fugitives.

Puebla, Mexico, Sept. 28.—Brigade recently obtained entrance to the Hacienda de La Joya, in this State, taking advantage of the hour when the workmen reported at the office of the hacienda. One of the robbers shot Senor Lastiri, owner of the place, the bullet entering the abdomen. Lastiri fired a revolver at the bandits and killed his assailant.

Lastiri was then wounded by a machete, but continued firing his pistol with his left hand, when his son came to the rescue and opened fire on the robbers, killing four of them. Then the band, seeing that their attempted robbery was likely to cost them dear, fled.

The man who guided the robbers to the hacienda, which is surrounded by wooded hills, has been arrested. The mounted gendarmes are scouting in all directions, and it is expected the entire band will be captured or shot.

SHOT HIMSELF AT SWANSEA

Bert Card, a Young Toronto Man, Commits Suicide.

HE LEFT A LETTER AND A RING.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Looking out toward the dock which covers the intake pipe of the waterworks at Swansea last night, a young man named Heber Howard saw a man on the end of the dock pull out a revolver and fire twice into the water, and then turn the revolver on himself and fire again. The body toppled over into the water, the whole thing occurring in a moment.

Howard at once notified Constable Pressley, and he secured a boat at Nurse's boathouse, and with Mr. Nurse, recovered the body. But though this was done as speedily as possible, there was no sign of life, and the position of the body indicated that the man was dead when he fell into the water.

The remains were at once taken to Nurse's Hotel, and Coroner Cotton notified. Upon examining the body, the coroner found that the man had entered over the right temple, and that death had been practically instantaneous.

The body was that of a young man apparently about 20, clean shaven, and becomingly dressed in a dark tweed suit, and a fine frieze overcoat, and patent leather shoes.

An examination of the contents of his pockets showed that the name of the young man was Silas Bert Card, 783 Queen street east. At the investigation instituted by the coroner it was shown that the young man entered Nurse's Hotel about 10 o'clock at night and asked if he could have a room. Mrs. Nurse asked him what he intended it for, and upon his not giving a satisfactory answer, she told him that he could not have one. He left about 10.15, and went out on the pier, where, after a short time, he was seen to shoot himself as described above. The examination showed that his watch had stopped at 10.50 p.m.

The following letter was found on his person, dated Sept. 28, which would seem to give a clue to the motive of the deed:—"Dear Friend, I am intending to go out to-night for good, so I will not have time for me to see. Enclose will find the ring, and you had better keep mine. Good-bye."

There was no indication as to who the "friend" is. In the letter was found a gold ring which had originally contained six garnets, but two of them were missing. There was also a photograph of the young man in one of his pockets, together with a number of trinkets and an autograph album.

Another letter was found on the body, dated Sept. 9, and signed Maude Turrell. It opened as follows: "I hope you will not think me bold in writing to you, but I feel so awfully lonely that I just got to say something to you, and I have not had a chance for a long time." It contained protestations of love, and arranged for a meeting "to-night in Eastern Avenue, near the Woodbine," when the girl promised to "try and get away from Maude."

Coroner Cotton will report to the proper authorities, who will decide whether an inquest is necessary.

SUING FOR \$10,000.

W. T. R. Preston's Case for Libel Against the Journal.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—On behalf of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Inspector of Immigration, Mr. Louis Heyd this morning filed particulars of his claim against the Ottawa Journal for \$10,000 damages for the publication of a letter by a kinsman of Preston, casting doubts upon his veracity and rectitude. The letter was published during the hearing of the Cook charges regarding the sale of seats in the Senate. Mr. Preston was a witness, and the letter was a vigorous attack upon his reputation.

RECEIVED - BURIED LINCOLN.

Remains Now to be Laid in Final Resting-Place.

HAVE BEEN ELEVEN TIMES MOVED

Springfield, Ill., report: The remains of Abraham Lincoln will soon be put away for all time, never to be disturbed again, in accordance with the wish of his son, Robert T. Lincoln. An excavation 15 feet deep is being made beneath the vault where they now rest, and in this the casket will be placed. It will be surrounded by an iron cage, which is to be imbedded in and made a part of a solid concrete block, 8 by 8 feet and 13 feet long. The transfer will be made after the return of Governor Yates.

This will make the twelfth removal of the body, the record being as follows: May 4, 1865—Casket containing body of Abraham Lincoln received in Springfield, Ill., and deposited in the public receiving tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

December 21, 1865—Removed to new brick vault built to receive it on the east side of the national Lincoln monument, and deposited in centre crypt in catacomb.

Oct. 9, 1874—Removed from the centre crypt and from iron casket to a lead-lined cedar case, and deposited in the marble sarcophagus in centre of catacomb room in the monument.

Nov. 7, 1876—In an attempt by thieves to steal the body, marble sarcophagus top and one end removed, and when detectives surprised them the casket had been moved 18 inches out through the open end.

Nov. 9, 1876—By order of the Board of Control, the cedar casket was replaced in the marble sarcophagus, which was restored and sealed.

Nov. 15, 1876—Removed from sarcophagus to rear of Memorial Hall. Then, the same night, to the second corridor from obelisk, and third from the east outside wall under the terrace of the national Lincoln monument and left on wooden trestles.

Nov. 18, 1876—Removed from trestles and placed in excavation in middle corridor between the base of obelisk and the catacomb without replacing the earth removed to receive it.

Nov. 22, 1878—Cedar casket covered six inches deep and ground leveled down like the rest of the passages ways under the terrace of the monument and an hour later the earth was removed and lid of cedar casket only opened and then closed, the earth replaced and left level.

April 14, 1887—Removed from the shallow grave under the terrace and buried in a mass of concrete 8 by 8 by 12 feet directly under catacomb floors. The lead casket at this time opened and the remains identified by six personal acquaintances of Mr. Lincoln.

March 10, 1900—Removed from concrete (at time the national Lincoln monument was taken down) and deposited in a new stone vault built for the purpose in the side of the terrace hill on which the monument is built.

April 24, 1901—Casket removed from temporary stone vault and deposited in the marble sarcophagus in the catacomb of the newly rebuilt national Lincoln monument.

The time of the final transfer will be decided by the Monument Committee after conferring with Governor Yates.

COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION

Plea of Archbishop Bond in Steen Controversy.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—What is known as the Steen controversy, which has been dormant for some months, has again been revived by the filing in court of the plea of the Archbishop of Montreal to the action for damages taken against him by Prof. Steen, as a result of the Archbishop's decree inhibiting him from the Diocese of Montreal. Prof. Steen, it will be remembered, resigned from the Diocese of Montreal, and an attempt was afterwards made to have him appointed assistant rector of Christ Church Cathedral. Archbishop Bond refused his consent, and subsequently inhibited the clergyman from the Diocese.

The Archbishop's plea, which is a very exhaustive document, sets forth that the plaintiff is a priest of the Church of England in Canada, one of the essentials and principles of which is episcopacy and episcopal authority. The plaintiff, therefore, in virtue of his ordination vows, was bound to render true and loyal obedience to the bishop of the diocese in which he might be, and by the rules, regulations, and canons of the Church of England.

It is further set forth that the clergyman disobeyed this authority, and was dealt with regularly, and has no claim for damages. The plea also states that the Archbishop acted in regard to a purely spiritual matter, and without malice, and the action of the Archbishop in his said matter is not subject to revision by the civil court, and that the said court has no jurisdiction in the premises. The court's decision on these important points is awaited with great interest.

CAPTAIN WAS DRUNK.

No Testified a Passenger on the Ill-Fated Steamer Islander.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 27.—Evidence of a sensational character was brought out at the enquiry into the loss of the steamer Islander, which has been resumed.

Dr. A. W. Phillips, who lost his wife and daughter in the disaster, said he could not find any life-preservers in his stateroom, and when he did find them in the cabin there was nobody to assist or instruct them how to put them on.

George Green, of Tacoma, swore positively that the captain was intoxicated. The captain was at the bar two hours, he said, and he had seen him take two drinks.

The Mounted Police barracks at Regina were damaged by fire to the extent of \$500.

STORY OF HIS ESCAPE.

Captured Thief Tried to Swallow Newspaper Clipping WHICH GAVE HIS CASE AWAY.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Detectives Maguire and McDonald, of the local police, made an important arrest last night, in the capture on information from Syracuse of a man giving the name of Robert C. Edwards, of New York. The Syracuse authorities sent word that a man had stolen \$100 worth of dental goods from a dental office in that city, and to look out for him.

The thief was captured in a pawnshop here in the act of disposing of the dental goods. On the way to the police station he was caught in the act of trying to swallow a newspaper clipping which described the digging out of the jail in Malden, Mass., of Bert O. Taylor, arrested there for passing on Sept. 15th, Edwards, alias Taylor, admitted that he was the man who dug out of jail.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

J. E. Laplaine Found Guilty of Murder.

A PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Joseph Ernest Laplaine, who has been on trial in the Court of Queen's Bench for several days on a charge of murdering Mrs. Lefebvre, a respectable married woman, with whom he was infatuated, was this afternoon declared guilty by the jury, and sentenced by Judge Oumet to be hanged at the Montreal jail on October 25th. The defence made a big fight to get the accused off, on a plea of insanity, but failed.

There was a painful scene in court when the verdict was announced. The murderer's mother, sister and brother have been watching his interests from the first, and they had great hopes that the worst would be a verdict of murder while temporarily insane.

Madame Laplaine fell in a swoon on hearing the verdict, and the sister had to be helped from the court room. Judge Oumet announced that he would at once pronounce sentence, and the accused was asked if he had anything to say. He did not reply.

His Lordship then placed the black cap upon his head and pronounced sentence amidst a profound silence in the crowded court-room. When he learned his terrible fate, the condemned man broke down, and had to be led from the court by the guards.

MCKINLEY'S WILL.

Leaves Property to His Wife With a Few Changes.

Canton, O., Sept. 27.—This afternoon Judge Day and Secretary Corley went to the office of the probate judge and offered the will of President McKinley for probate. The following is the text of the will: "I publish the following as my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills.

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life. I make the following charge upon all of my real estate, real and personal: To pay my mother during her life one thousand dollars a year, and at her death said sum be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley.

"If the income from the property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort, and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold so as to make up the deficiency. Whatever remains of the death of my wife I give to my brother and sisters, share and share alike.

"My chief concern is that my wife, from my estate, shall have all that she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy."

MANCHESTER SETTLES.

\$35,000 Needed to Pay Credits Provided by His Mother.

London, Sept. 27.—The World correspondent learns that the composition fixed by the Bankruptcy Court on the Duke of Manchester's debts was paid to-day.

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 through by Mr. Holland, now here, the partner of the Dowager Duchess' late brother, Ferdinand Yennag.

It was because of the hopelessness of trying to induce Mr. Zimmerman to advance the necessary money that the Duke's mother went to the rescue in that the agreement reached with the Duke's creditors might be fulfilled.

The Duke, the Duchess and the Dowager Duchess are staying at the Downy Place, near Windsor, where a visit from the stork to the young Duchess is expected early in October.

THE BIDDLES TO HANG

Canadians at Pittsburg Sentenced to Die on December 12th.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 27.—E. and J. Biddle, two Canadians who were convicted of the murder of Grocer Kahney and Detective Fitzgerald, have been sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 12th.

Russian and German Foreign Ministers determine to take more vigorous measures in common for the suppression of Anarchistic incitement to crime.