

# THE DESERT EVENING NEWS.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 263.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S CHIEF COUNSEL DEAD

Judge Jere Wilson Expired Suddenly This  
Morning—Court Greatly Shocked and  
Adjourns Out of Respect to Him.



JUDGE JERE M. WILSON.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Schley court of inquiry was brought to a sudden termination for the day 15 minutes after convening this morning by the announcement of the sudden death of Judge Jeremiah Wilson, senior counsel for Admiral Schley. The announcement was made to the court by Hon. Eldred Raynor, assistant counsel, in the following language:

"I have a very sad announcement to make to the court. I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. I left him at 10 o'clock this morning, slightly indisposed. I saw him until late last night. I saw him at 10. We have confirmed the rumor through the telephone that he has just died at the Shoreham hotel, and I would respectfully ask the court, if it meets with the approval of the court, to adjourn for today."

COURT ADJOURNS.

Admiral Dewey said:

"I have to announce that owing to the death of Judge Wilson, of counsel, the court will adjourn for today until tomorrow morning."

Mr. Raynor said that so far as he could now see the counsel for Admiral Schley would be able to proceed tomorrow, but he added that there would be a desire to attend the funeral when it occurred. Admiral Dewey and Capt. Lemay agreed that this detail could be arranged later.

The announcement of Judge Wilson's death created consternation not only among the members of the court, but among the spectators, and some minutes elapsed before people generally would accept the report. The judge had been present in the court all day yesterday and while he had not participated in any great extent in the proceedings, he had appeared physically active and wide awake to all that was said and done.

FIRST REPORT OF DEATH.

The report first reached Mr. Raynor in the shape of a rumor a minute or two after Machinist A. B. Claxton of the Texas, the second witness, had been put on the stand. Capt. Parker and Mr. Teague of Admiral Schley's counsel, immediately went to the telephone. They returned in a few moments saying that the report had been confirmed. Mr. Raynor then made his announcement to the court and asked an adjournment for the day.

All the members of the court, including counsel for the government and Admiral Schley, expressed the utmost surprise and sorrow over the news, while Admiral Schley himself said:

"The news is so shocking that I cannot trust myself to give expression to my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear-headed and brilliant counsel, but also a

dear and much-loved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news and find myself unable to accept the report."

CAUSE OF DEATH ACUTE INDIGESTION.

It was announced at the courtroom that Judge Wilson's death had occurred at 11:05 a. m. at the Shoreham hotel and that it had been due to acute indigestion and kidney affection. 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 yesterday 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 was received.

It had been expected by the government that Mr. Claxton would confirm the statement of Engineer Bates concerning the reversal of the engines of the Texas. During the short time that he was on the stand Engineer Bates was asked a few questions. One of these was by Capt. Parker and was in regard to the steam log of the Texas. In reply to the first inquiry Commander Bates said the log had been written up the day after the battle.

The other questions were by the court and related first to the coal supply of the Texas on May 26, 1898, and second, to the condition of the machinery of the Texas on the 31st of that month. The questions of the court and responses were as follows:

"Are you positive that the quantity of coal reported on hand May 26 was correct?"

"Yes, sir, as nearly as anybody can be positive. There was no accurate means of weighing what was sent us and generally there is no absolute accurate means by which coal is weighed coming aboard ship. All naval officers know that coal is weighed to the best of our ability and an accurate account kept to the best of our ability and it is generally a good estimate. It is weighed out in the same way."

"Was the machinery of the Texas in efficient condition for service on May 31?"

"I should say by recollection, yes."

Judge Advocate—It is the day of the bombardment of the Colon that is referred to, the 31st of May.

Commander Bates—There was nothing the matter with the engines as I remember. On that day we were of course.

It had been the intention of the court to call Admiral Cotton, Capt. Wise and others connected with the government secret ships immediately after the discharge of Machinist Claxton.

JUDGE WILSON WELL KNOWN IN UTAH.

Was a Brilliant Lawyer and Represented the Church in Important Cases Years Ago, in Conjunction With Hon. F. S. Richards and Others.

The people of Salt Lake and of Utah will be profoundly grieved over the death of Judge Wilson for he was well known here. He was a man of very brilliant attainments and of lofty moral courage, and during the dark period of Utah's history he was attorney for the Church. He was not nominally counsel but a strong and aggressive fighter for the rights of his clients. The people of Utah therefore remember with gratitude the signal service he performed for them permitting them to lean on his strong arm at

premise Court, where his legal learning commanded attention and evoked favorable comment. He was a member of a well known legal firm in Washington, and also president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company, and was otherwise identified with the progress of his adopted city. Born in Ohio he was elected while a resident of Indiana in 1870 as a compromise candidate to Congress, where he made his mark on the judiciary committee and as chairman of District affairs. He was re-elected for a second term, upon the expiration of which he entered into the practice of law in Washington, among his most noted cases being the Madeline Pollard suit against Congressman Breckinridge, which he so ably conducted as to win wide extended fame. He appeared in the court-martial of Judge Advocate Swain in 1884, has been Judge of the court of common pleas and of the circuit court and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Washington.

Hon. F. S. Richards, who, while Hon. John T. Caine was Delegate to Congress, was associated with Judge Wilson in the latter's test oath case and several others at Washington, D. C.,

and for whom he had a profound regard, gave expression to the following sentiments today regarding his friend: "I feel a sense of deep personal loss over the sudden death of Judge Wilson, for we were associated together for some years during which I cultivated a profound regard for him. He was the ablest and most successful lawyer I ever saw. Most men have their specialties, but Judge Wilson was able to fill any position. He was an eminent trial lawyer and one of the strongest men that ever went before the United States Supreme Court. I don't think any other lawyer had the influence with our chief tribunal that he had. He was always ready for anything; the most resourceful man I ever knew. He went before the United States Supreme Court with various cases in which the people of Utah were vitally interested. He also went before committees from the House of Representatives and Senate. "Admiral Schley has sustained a great loss in the death of Judge Wilson, for it removes a tower of strength from his defense. I don't know who the admiral can get to fill as thoroughly the place left vacant by the death of this eminent lawyer."

THE ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ GUILTY.

Sentence Will Not be Pronounced Till Tomorrow—Courtroom Crowded—Vigilance of Police Not Relaxed—Dr. Mann Gives Interesting Testimony.

Court House, Buffalo, Sept. 24.—The case was given to the jury at 3:31.

FOUND GUILTY.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—The jury in the Czolgosz trial at 4:28 today brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence will not be pronounced today.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—The trial of Leon F. Czolgosz for the murder of President McKinley was resumed today with the prospect that it would be concluded with adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock. It was the opinion of those connected with the case that it would not at furthest be prolonged beyond a few hours' session tomorrow.

The crowd about the courtroom today was slightly larger than yesterday. The vigilance of the police was in no way relaxed. The same careful scrutiny of each person entering the court was observed. The courtroom, owing to the care exercised by the sheriff and police as to who was admitted, was nearly empty fifteen minutes before the time of opening, but it filled quite rapidly after that.

MORE LADIES PRESENT.

There were more ladies in the audience today than yesterday. The prisoner was brought over from the jail at 9:45 and placed in the same chair as yesterday. Members of the grand jury which indicted were present as guests of the district attorney and occupied seats back of the clerk's desk.

Drs. Myer, Mann and Fowler came in early and Dr. Mann was ready to take the stand at once for cross-examination. At 9:50 the members of the jury filed in and took their seats.

It became known this morning that application for seats had been made by representatives of several anarchist papers, but they have been refused. Justice White arrived exactly at 10 and the trial immediately started.

The formal notice of the case was read by the clerk. The jury were sworn and Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition, was recalled to the witness stand. He was asked by Dist. Atty. Penny the meaning of a certain figure on the floor plan of the Temple of Music. He said it was intended to show the direction which the people took in entering the building during the funeral of the President and then out of the building.

DR. MANN CROSS-EXAMINED.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann was then called for cross-examination.

"Was the condition which you found at the autopsy to be expected from the nature of the wounds which the President received?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"It was not expected and was very unusual. I never saw anything just exactly like this before."

"To what, then, do you attribute the symptoms or indications which you discovered, the gangrenous condition of the wound?"

"It is very difficult to explain it. It may be due to one of several things. I think it would be necessary for further examinations to be made before any definite explanation could be made. That would be the duty of the pathologist."

"You have no opinion in the matter?"

"I have no positive opinion."

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

THOSE OPTIMISTIC BULLETINS.

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

"Now, doctor, you say it was due to several causes. Can you give either of them?"

MANY CAUSES MENTIONED.

"The entrance of germs into the parts may have been one of the causes. The very low state of vitality may have been one cause. The action of the pancreas may have been one; undoubtedly it contributed to it."

"The germs which you speak of are present, I understand, in all our bodies?"

"Yes."

"And make their work prominent when the body is in any way injured?"

"That is true."

"That you expected, of course, in this case?"

"If the operation is carefully and properly performed we can to a certain extent guard against the entrance of these germs. We cannot do so entirely."

"How?"

"By having everything absolutely clean which is used in the operation—the hands of the operators, the instruments, the ligatures and things we use. Nature can take care of a certain number of germs and overcome their bad effect."

"Are there any remedies known to the profession to prevent the action of these germs?"

"There are remedies which will kill the germs, but it is very difficult to apply them deep down in the tissues of the body. After they have got lodg-

ed where he stood in an elevated position where he could see distinctly everything that transpired. He was present on the following day when photographs of the interior of the temple were taken. He stated that certain of the pictures shown in evidence were taken before any changes had been made and others after a rearrangement of the fixtures.

On reaching police headquarters on the night of the shooting, Mr. Quackenbush accompanied Dist. Atty. Penny to the office of Supt. of Police Bull, where the prisoner was being examined.

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

PRISONER'S POSITION.

"Mr. Penny and the assistant district attorney had some conversation and the prisoner, in reply to questions, stated that he had killed the President because he believed it to be his duty. He understood the position in which he had placed himself."

CZOLGOSZ'S FATHER.

He Will Seek to Obtain a Confession from His Son.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Paul Czolgosz, father of the assassin, accompanied by his son, Waldeck, and his unmarried daughter, Victoria, left this city early today for Buffalo. Detective Jacob Mintz also accompanied the party at the request of the elder Czolgosz, who is in constant fear that an attempt will be made upon his life, as the result of his son's crime.

While no member of the family has been summoned as a witness at the trial of Leon Czolgosz, both the father and the son Waldeck declared they would offer to testify, but expressed the hope that the assassin would receive full punishment for his act.

Immediately upon his arrival at Buffalo the father will seek permission from the authorities for an interview with the assassin. The old man declared this morning that he would make every effort to get a confession of any possible plot from his son. He said he firmly believed that some one influenced Leon to commit the deed.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Union Party Holds State and City Conventions in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—State and city conventions of the union party, organized in opposition to the regular Republican organization of Pennsylvania, were held in this city today. The aim of the state convention, which was held at the Academy of Music, was to accomplish fusion with the Democratic party against the Republican ticket recently nominated at Harrisburg. This purpose was partly consummated today by Republican party naming Judge Herman Yerkes, who heads the Democratic ticket, as the candidate for supreme court judge. State Representative E. A. Coray, Jr., (Independent Republican), who was an active leader of the anti-Quay forces in the last legislature, was nominated for state treasurer. It is stated by the leaders of the Union and the Democratic parties that within a few weeks Andrew J. Palm, the Democratic nominee for state treasurer, will retire from the ticket in favor of Mr. Coray, thus making fusion complete and clearing the way for a straight out fight between the regular Republican ticket and the elements that are opposing it.

The Union party city convention nominated the following ticket: District Attorney—P. F. Rothermel, Jr.

City Controller—Capt. John M. Walton.

Recorder of Deeds—John V. Virdin, all present incumbents.

The Democratic organization has named its ticket for the city. It has named men in the party have called a town meeting for tomorrow evening at which it is expected the Union party city ticket will be endorsed.

RESERVOIR SITE VISITED.

Utah Light & Power Company Officials Go to Ogden.

[Special to the "News."]

Ogden, Sept. 24.—On yesterday Colonel Jno. R. Winder, R. S. Campbell and Engineer Heywood of the Utah Light & Power company, with Engineer Herschell of New York, went up Ogden canyon and inspected the site which had been selected for the proposed big dam. They were accompanied by Resident Manager E. W. Wade and made a thorough investigation of the physical conditions at the proposed site. Mr. Herschell, who is a very prominent engineering expert of New York and inventor of a meter now in use by the Utah Light & Power company, thinks well of the enterprise. With some few modifications he has approved entirely of the project and plans and will make report to the directors at a meeting to be held here in Salt Lake tomorrow. As soon as practicable after the report is heard by the directors they will hold a meeting with the interested parties here.

AGAINST MAJORS.

Evidence as Produced in the Trial at Logan.

Logan, Utah, Sept. 24.—Dr. Rich of Brigham City was the first witness for the prosecution in the Majors case on Monday afternoon and he described the bullet wound which killed William Brown. Fred Hanson of Brigham City testified that the Majors brothers held him up and robbed him on the night of April 29th, 1899, near Brigham City. He could not be sure of their identity, but afterwards found his shoes, which they stole, on Abe Majors. Deputy Sheriff Frank Thompson was the next witness and told of the chase to Hot Springs of the Majors boys. Coming up with the robbers he commanded them to halt, but they ran on. A number of shots were fired on both sides without injury and the officers returned home for ammunition and aid. The morning Deputy Sheriff Thompson recalled and put through a thorough cross-examination without bringing out any new points. Sheriff Cronin of Boxelder was called and detailed the foregoing circumstances as far as reaching the fugitives, when court adjourned for luncheon.

CITY SCHOOLS WILL CLOSE.

School Children Will be Given Opportunity to See Fair.

The following communication has been received from Superintendent Christensen of the city schools by Secretary Sears of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society:

"I have been authorized by President Newman of the board of education to say that the public schools of this city will be closed on Friday, Oct. 4, during the session of the state fair, in order that pupils may be permitted to enter at the reduced rate and witness the excellent program of exercises which you have provided especially for them."

## STORY OF THE PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

Edward Saffig of St. Louis Makes a Full  
Confession—Conspired With Czolgosz—  
Tied Handkerchief on Assassin's Hand.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—The Post-Dispatch today says: Edward Saffig, arrested Monday afternoon, suspected of larceny, told Chief of Detectives Desmond today that he was one of three men who conspired to assassinate President McKinley at Buffalo on September 6th, and that he, Saffig, tied around Czolgosz's hand the handkerchief that concealed the weapon with which he shot the President.

Chief Desmond, who talked all this morning to Saffig, is convinced that Saffig is telling the straight story of President McKinley's assassination. The chief says that he will hold Saffig subject to the federal authorities.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Saffig was arrested Monday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen articles, valued at \$4 from The Famous a department store at Broadway and Morgan street. This morning Chief Desmond was talking to Saffig in his outer office when a detective remarked the striking resemblance the prisoner had to Czolgosz. Saffig said that he had taken for the assassin. In reply to Chief Desmond's questions he replied that he knew Czolgosz and other anarchists. Chief Desmond immediately took him into his private office and sweated him for several hours. Saffig told Chief Desmond that he would tell him all he knew regarding the plot to kill the President. He prefaced his remarks by telling of his life prior to the present year.

NEW SOMETHING WAS UP.

"It was on the Monday before the President was killed that I first knew that anything was to happen in anarchist circles," said Saffig. "On that date Frank Harrigan, an anarchist that I had known in New York and other eastern cities, located me and made an appointment for me to meet him at the Micholobee saloon in this city."

"I did not know then why I was to meet him. He knew me of old and he knew that my weakness was liquor. We both drank, but what I drank affected me most."

"Harrigan told me that he wanted me to go to Buffalo with him. He said that there was a man to be killed, a prominent name. I asked him who it was. He told me to wait and I would see."

REACHED BUFFALO.

"I finally consented to go with him. We left here on Tuesday and got into Buffalo on Wednesday evening late. Harrigan gave me \$50 and paid my way there and gave me a return ticket to St. Louis."

"When we got to Buffalo we went to a boarding house. I do not remember the name of the proprietor nor the street where it was located. The man was arrested after the President was shot."

SAW CZOLGOSZ.

"When we got into the boarding house we saw Czolgosz. I knew him, having met him in Chicago several years ago. Czolgosz told me that he intended killing the President. He said he had gone to Niagara Falls with that in view but had failed. He was to make another attempt soon. Harrigan

was present at that time. Harrigan told Czolgosz that he had better postpone it until the President left Buffalo."

WOULD SHOOT THE PRESIDENT.

"He said there were so many people present that it was a sure thing that he would be caught. Czolgosz said he did not care if he were caught. He said he would shoot the President, he called him 'black,' where all people would know why he was killed."

"Harrigan told him to so ahead. If money could save him he would be saved."

TIED HANDKERCHIEF ON HAND.

"Next day, Friday, I got up about 10 o'clock. Czolgosz told me it was the day that the killing was to take place. He asked me to tie a handkerchief around his hand. I did so and he placed a revolver in his hand under the handkerchief. He asked me if I could see that there was a weapon in his hand. I said that I could not."

"Then he told me that I was to go to the Temple of Music. I was to fix up my hand the same as I had fixed his. If the guards allowed me to get by he would have no trouble in getting by. But if they stopped me he would not try it."

"That afternoon we went out as he suggested. I tied the handkerchief about his hand. Mine was fixed up the same way. Harrigan was to meet us at the grounds and he was to be immediately back of Czolgosz to prevent any interference."

WEAKENED AT GATE.

"At the gate I weakened. I told Czolgosz that I would go back and get Harrigan to do what had been laid out for me. I left Czolgosz then and never saw him afterward."

"At the boarding house I saw Harrigan. He told me that he had not been on the grounds when the murder took place. He gave me \$25 as I was going home. I feared to take a train for St. Louis for fear of being detained. I tramped it part of the way and beat my way on trains. It took me four days to get back."

WHO SAFFIG IS.

"Saffig is 24 years of age and says he was born in Cologne. He left his home at an early age and has since lived in many cities of the United States. He was present, he stated, at a meeting of anarchists at Butler, N. J., in 1898, when the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was planned. Saffig said that Harrigan presided over that meeting and that he (Saffig) was employed by Harrigan to write letters to German anarchists over the country."

SEEKER AFTER NOTORIETY.

A waiter named Pettit, who is employed at 603 Market street, where Saffig boarded, told the Post-Dispatch that he was in St. Louis on the day President McKinley was shot and saw two red bulletins of the tragedy in front of newspaper offices. He added that Saffig was a seeker after notoriety."

GOLDMAN DOESN'T KNOW HIM.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Emma Goldman was found at the home of the Zeankas, where the anarchists were holding a political meeting, in account of Butler release from jail. She refused to be seen by an Associated Press reporter, but sent out word that she did not know any such man as Saffig.

"touched." He knew that the women would deny it."

Counsel spoke of Kellett's taking a dose of morphine to put him to sleep, and enclosing a \$25 bill to H. P. Grinn with the message: "This is what I owe you." Counsel then made a strong plea to the authenticity of Kellett's having lost the money, of his continuing in the employ of the company and other month at the end of which he paid \$50 on his debt to the American Bridge company through Grinn.

He emphatically drew attention to the fact that Supt. Grinn had shown that he was Kellett's friend and did not believe in his guilt, but that the American Bridge company said, "No, we don't want his money. We want to make an example of him."

"If this man has been an embezzler why would he not have kept all of the \$25?" asked Mr. Grinn. "Why would he have turned over nearly \$200 to Mr. Grinn? Why would he have remained at Murray after his discharge? Would he not have shipped out if he had been a man with a guilty conscience? There is absolutely no evidence that the money was squandered. If you find that Mr. Kellett lost this money or that it was taken from his pocket the court will instruct you that you cannot find him guilty."

Mr. Bishop then in conclusion said that he believed would be safe if a man could take \$25 of a company's money and not have kept it all of the \$25 and "sunder it." The law presumed intent, and the inference was naturally embezzlement.

In instructing the jury the court was very explicit with regard to the crime of embezzlement and carefully impressed on them the law's presumption of innocence which could only be overcome by overwhelming evidence of guilt. A mere preponderance of evidence must not permit of any juror voting for conviction. The case was continued to the jury at 11:15 o'clock.

At 2:30 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Schroeder Sues.

A. T. Schroeder this morning filed a suit against A. F. Lawson in which he seeks to have a certain deed declared a mortgage, to establish the lien of certain indebtedness and to foreclose the mortgage. The original indebtedness was for \$2,000, which is now increased by interest and cost of suit.

Supposed Stage Robber Captured.

Cherokee, Wyo., Sept. 24.—A man supposed to be Notts Lippcott held up and robbed the Sheridan-Horn stage near Big Horn last evening. Sheriff Nelson of Sheridan took the trail with a posse and captured Lippcott in the eastern part of Sheridan county. Lippcott was about 40 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. tall, 140 lbs. weight, blue eyes, brown hair, and a mustache. The stage carried the United States mail. United States Marshal Haddell has gone after the prisoner.

Fact that He Remained Here and Turned Over Balance Counted Much in His Favor.

When the Kellett embezzlement trial was resumed this morning Attorney Gustin announced that the defense rested. Half hour arguments were then agreed upon and Prosecutor Eichner commenced his address to the jury.

The district attorney proceeded to define embezzlement as defined under the statutes. Next he proceeded to review the evidence adduced during the trial. He spoke of the defendant cashing the \$350 check and afterwards going around saloons and a house of ill fame, and of his missing part of the money on his way back to Murray. He drew the jury's attention to the fact that after Kellett's arrest he had taken all the money. It was, said counsel for the defense, a question of women and liquor. Counsel for the defense objected to this view saying that it was improper to make made at this time as tending to impute the minds of the jury with an erroneous idea of guilt on the part of the defense.

Attorney Gustin then took the attention of the jury. He argued that it had not been shown that Kellett had actually converted any money to his use.

"You're not trying this man for going into a house of prostitution. You're not trying him for taking a drink or liquor. Testimony taken has shown that Mr. Kellett put part of the money in his vest pocket. He did not like to go back to the house of prostitution and say that he knew he had been