

COLOZOSZ WAS SANE

REPORT OF THE AUTOPSY ON THE ASSASSIN'S BODY.

Examination Showed That the Brain Was Normal or Slightly Above—Details of the Execution.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy on the body of Colozos was directed towards discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was sane or insane at the time the execution was conducted by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, E. A. Spitzka and Prison Physician Gerin. The top of the head was sawed off through the thick neck of the assassin, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal.

"All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy, and all concurred in the findings of the examiners. JOHN GERIN, M. D., CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D., E. A. SPITZKA, M. D.

The long report prepared this afternoon by the autopsy surgeons related entirely to the brain and was of a highly technical character. After the minutest detail of the brain of the murderer, the report concludes as follows: "The anomalies were found. The brain in general is well developed, sufficiently marked with fissures, and the lobes are of normal proportion."

DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION.

Three Charges of Electricity Sent Through the Assassin's Body. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Colozos retired last night at 10 o'clock, and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell shortly before 5 o'clock, the guard inside had to shake the prisoner to awaken him. A few days ago Colozos had his cot and made no reply to the warden's greeting of "good morning."

The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and a copy of the order, and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony. Just as the warden stepped across the cell door, Colozos called to him and said: "I would like to talk with the superintendent. The warden responded: 'He will be down presently.'"

"What do you wish to say, Colozos?" asked the superintendent. "I want to make it when there are a lot of people present, and I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

"Well, you cannot," said the superintendent. "I won't talk at all," said the prisoner, sullenly.

After the superintendent had left, the guards brought Colozos' breakfast, consisting of coffee, toast, eggs and bacon, and ate with quietness and good relish. While he was partaking of this, the witnesses were gathered in the offices of Warden Mead, and at 7:38 the procession passed to the execution chamber, going through the long south corridor.

In the chamber, Electrician Davis and ex-Warden Thayer, of Danmore, had arranged the chair, placing a bank of 22 incandescent lamps around the arm of the chair, and connecting the electric wires at either end. The witnesses were ordered seated, and then Warden Mead briefly addressed the prisoner.

"You are here to witness the legal death of Leon F. Colozos. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve absolute silence in the execution chamber, no matter what may transpire. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and attend to the proper details."

The prison physician, Dr. Gerin, and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York, took a position to the left of the chair. Warden Mead stood directly in front, and Electrician Davis retired to the little room containing the electric switch board. Thayer gave the signal and the current was turned through the electric lights, flooding the chamber with brilliant light, and the warden raised his voice that was used to kill the prisoner. Warden Mead gave the signal to have the prisoner brought in, and at 7:39 o'clock Chief Keeper Tupper swung open the big steel door leading to the condemned cell, and as the steel bars behind which Colozos had been kept were swung aside two guards marched the prisoner into the corridor, two others following, and the chief keeper walking in front.

The guards on either side of Colozos had hold of his arms, as if either to support him or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled, but they held him up, and as they urged him forward toward the chair he stumbled again on the little rubber-covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect, and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck, he looked quite composed. He was intensely pale as he tried to throw his head back and carry himself erect, his chin quivered very perceptibly.

As he was being seated he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare, and said: "I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people."

THE KING LOOKED PALID

EDWARD'S PHYSICIAN PRESENT AT A LONDON FUNCTION.

Insignia of Various Orders Conferred on Three Hundred Officers Recently Decorated.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—King Edward today personally conferred the insignia of various orders on 250 to 300 officers and others recently decorated. The investiture, which was held in St. James Palace, was presided over by the King, who was flanked by a British noble and a peer. An incident which evoked some comment was the presence of Sir Francis Lankin, the King's physician, at St. James Palace today.

BOERS ATTACK BRITISH CAMP.

Were Only Repulsed After Severe Fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, October 28, says he has received reports of the fighting October 24, near Great Marico River, when Delany and Kemp attacked a British force and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving 40 dead on the field, including Commandant Omittrey. The British lost 28 men killed and 25 wounded. The Boers carried light British wagons. The Republicans appear to have paid special attention to the guns, as 71 gunners and drivers were killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener mentions a number of minor affairs, and says this week's "bag" consisted of 74 Boers killed, 15 wounded and 283 made prisoners. The British captured 21 rifles, 150 rounds of ammunition, 216 wagons, 350 horses and 800 head of cattle.

Respecting the Colonies.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 28.—The Imperial authorities have reached the conclusion that the early repatriation of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies is inadvisable, so that the normal industrial and agricultural life of the colonies may be resumed.

In the course of a speech yesterday, Lord Milner, who has been in Durban, declared that he would not wait until the war was over in a formal sense. It might never be over, he declared, but was burning itself out, and he should not wait to show ourselves masters of the house until we have begun rebuilding and beginning to live in it.

Ward Hurl German Trade Wore.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The delegation of Dutch longshoremen which is visiting Hamburg for the purpose of getting the co-operation of the German longshoremen in boycotting English ships as a protest against the law given in the Netherlands, the warmest reception there. The longshoremen of Hamburg have decided to co-operate to a man in the movement. The newspapers are full of reports that the plan is impracticable, and that the longshoremen against it, as being calculated to damage German trade more than it would injure the British trade.

He Declines Responsibility.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, speaking yesterday in Capar, Scotland, repeated the arguments he had called in yesterday in justification of the government's South African policy. He defended himself from the accusation that he was responsible for the war by declaring that he had signed the Great Britain had been on the eve of a struggle with the Boers, not over the question of franchise, but on the issue whether the Boer or the British was predominant in South Africa.

Escape of Both.

PRETORIA, Oct. 28.—Commandant Botha's recent escape from the British columns pursuing him was a clever feat. Major Remington marched on the commander-in-chief's quarters at night, only to find that Botha had got off with a few hundred yards, leaving a revolver, a rifle and papers behind. Ten prisoners, including Commandant Hans Botha and ex-Landrost Schutte, were captured.

LOOKING FOR THE DUKE.

Preparations for the Home-Coming of Cornwall and York. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Most elaborate plans have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Liverpool and London. At Portsmouth an effective naval display has been arranged. Fifteen battleships and cruisers will start, leaving the royal yacht Ophir and escort her to Portsmouth. Other ships there will join in the reception, and Friday evening the whole fleet in the harbor will be illuminated.

HIS FATHER HEARD THE NEWS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—Next to the witnesses in the death chamber of the Auburn prison, where Leon Colozos's life was shocked out of existence, there were the most interested witnesses to the far-away vindication of justice than a little group of men who had gathered in the local office of the Associated Press to witness the final act early today. This group included the father and two brothers of the assassin, and half a dozen of his former neighbors in this city.

Leon Colozos's father, a man who has characterized the members of the Colozos family was maintained to the end. When the statement that Leon Colozos had been put to death was told the old man burst into tears, and for a minute or so, and a suspicion of a tear was seen to come into his dark eyes, and he made a reply in Polish to a friend who acted as interpreter. The old man's statement was to the effect that inasmuch as it had to be, it were better that it was all over.

When told the news that he had not seen his father, the assassin's parent replied pathetically that had he been asked to go to Auburn he would have done so, but that from Auburn was never assuring, and the father felt that he was not wanted, hence he remained at home. The two brothers, both younger than Leon, began to ask as to the probability of the execution. The warden party did not wait to hear details, and soon left for their homes, the father to his daily work in one of the city's parks, and the two brothers to their respective employments.

Colozos Hanged in Ebb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Colozos was hanged at Auburn, N. Y., last night with elaborate ceremonial, his body cast into the water. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people, including the Governor, the Mayor, and the Chief Justice. The execution was carried out by the gallows, and the body was cast into the water.

Expressed Sympathy for Colozos.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Oct. 28.—Herman Dormer, a shoemaker about 50 years old, was hanged roughly by a mob this evening and given a coat of red paint, and with the result of his expressed sympathy for President McKinley's assassin. The citizens are still greatly excited over the affair.

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RIOT AT CAMP-MEETING

TEN PERSONS KILLED IN THE LOUISIANA RACE WAR.

Many of the Negroes, Badly Wounded, Escaped to the Woods—Peace Restored.

BALTIMORE, La., Oct. 28.—A race war between whites started at a negro campmeeting at Duncan Chapel Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, has left a carnage of blood up the Pearl River Valley unequalled in the history of the country. One white man died, another is now dying, and a third white man is badly wounded. Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affair, five men, three women and one small child. A dozen, or perhaps more, negroes escaped to the woods and swamps with wounds that are believed to mean certain death in the long way from medical care. The casualties:

Dead white—Joseph Seal, son of Willis Seal, residence, Verardo, La. Wounded white—Charles Thomas Elliott, fatally injured; Edward Thompson, residence, Verardo. Dead, colored—Rev. Alexander Connolly, pastor Dunmore Chapel; Mary Davis, his daughter; Melton Peters, his daughter; Melton Peters, her child, aged 4 years; Amy Tenny, mother-in-law of Great Lott; Lewis, brother of Helen Duncanson, living in Poplarville; Thomas Parker; Beverly, a turpentine worker from Georgia.

None is able to estimate the number of wounded negroes who escaped the carnage behind the church. They scattered to the four winds. Some are known to have been shot, but they have not been located.

The fierce conflict continued for half an hour. Those at a distance say the firing sounded like a pitched battle between two armies. The negroes were driven from the church and camp, and some 200 miles all up and down the valley. Elder Stephen Duncan, of New Orleans, for whom the chapel was named, was present. Last Thursday night a meeting of the negroes was held at the church in Poplarville, and the negroes were gathered around the church in tents and in rudely-constructed shanties. It was to continue one week. There they ate and slept and held their meetings. On Saturday previous to the opening of the campmeeting, the negro, Bill Morris, had been burned at the stake near Baltimore for an assault on Mrs. J. B. Ball. Public feeling was at a high pitch, and under those conditions the negroes gathered at Live Oak. There was trouble over a license, and Great Lott's tent became the center of contention. Some trouble occurred Saturday evening, but no bloodshed. It came up Sunday afternoon, when Constable Boon and a posse rode up to Lott's tent with a warrant. Lott, who had been reported to have been burned, with an oath: "One negro has been burned, but a white man will next."

Reading the warrant of the Constable's posse, was struck on the head with a Winchester, and then the slaughter began. The blacks fled from the live oak church, for it was no shelter from the rain of bullets that were hurled into his tent, shooting and fighting. Joe Seal received his death wound. A torrent of lead was sent whizzing through the tent and through the negroes. The negroes fled, and the whites stood in their yard. His daughter fell just inside the place. The other negroes crowded Lott's place kept up a steady rain of bullets. The whites and blacks, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying were heard on every side. Lott's old mother-in-law his two daughters and a little boy fell in a heap inside the shelter. Sophie Lott saved her life by concealing herself behind a stove. Great Lott was barricaded, and the next move was to fire the place. The whites entered the fire forced him from under cover he appeared in the doorway, and rifle balls were crashing through him. He fell in a heap, head foremost on the ground. Parker and Beverly, both blacks, fell with him. Joseph Seal, Charles Elliott and Edward Thompson, the wounded whites, were carried away to the home of Dr. Jones, about three miles through the pine woods, which was hastily converted into a hospital. There Seal died yesterday.

After 24 hours it looked like a general uprising to wipe out the negroes of Washington Parish. The news spread like wildfire, and yesterday over 1000 armed men had reached the scene of battle. Sheriff Norman H. Simmons and J. K. Johnson, clerk of the court of the parish, arrived from Franklin yesterday morning, and the feeling subsided. Governor Long, of Louisiana, and Governor Heard, of Louisiana, were notified, and reply came that troops would be hurried to the scene. Yesterday afternoon the negroes, who were left in a heap where they were shot, and into three unmarked graves dug near the charred remains of Lott's tenthouse. There was no ceremony. The missionary and his daughter, who had been shot, and the woman and child another, the men a third.

At the same time prominent citizens held a conference which was attended by Sheriff Simmons, and a message was sent to the negroes. "Do you want any more?" "No," came the reply. This had a quieting effect, and peace again reigned. The negroes left the country. They carried all the personal effects possible. The Picayune correspondent left the scene of the battle this afternoon, and all was quiet. The negroes are cowed, and it is believed there will be no further trouble.

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BLOCKADE AT TUMACO.

Colombian Insurgents May Not Be Able to Maintain It.

COLON, Oct. 28.—The Colombian government is confident that the insurgents will not be able to maintain the blockade at Tumaco. The insurgents secured their position there during the temporary absence of the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, and the government is hopeful of being able to raise the siege soon. The gunboat General Finlay sailed for Boca del Toro yesterday. The blockade is being maintained, she returned to Colon Sunday. There is no change in the situation on the isthmus. The foreign warships maintain a strict watch.

Castro Proclaims Peace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Under date of Caracas, October 28, E. Gonzalez Esteves, Venezuelan Consul-General, has received the following cablegram from President Castro, of Venezuela: "Internal peace has been today proclaimed. Commenting upon the dispatch, Consul-General Esteves said: 'The revolution so far as Venezuela is concerned is quashed. This proclamation was made on the anniversary of the birth of that great patriot, Bolivar. The day was a holiday throughout all Venezuela. The government has ceased on the Colombian frontier, though troops are still retained at important points to safeguard and guarantee the peace that has been proclaimed.'

Castro's Brother Does Some Shooting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Carmelo Castro, a brother of the President of Venezuela, has just shot his mistress, cables the Venezuelan Consul-General. The latter was in a carriage with a rival. Castro followed the carriage and in a dark street stopped the vehicle, mounted the box and fired until the revolver was emptied. His rival returned to the rivaling Castro slightly. The woman was shot in the neck. She will probably die. The man who accompanied the woman received a bullet in the leg. Castro was arrested. To his father he threatened to commit suicide.

Nicaraguan Treaty Hugs Fire.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 8.—President Zelaya has called on the Nicaraguan-Chilean and Nicaraguan-Mexican commercial treaties that were passed by the Nicaraguan Congress at the last session of that body. He is reported to have approved of the Merry-Sanson commercial treaty, drawn up in 1900; neither has he vetoed it. It appears that an influential Congressman who wanted the treaty amended in favor of most probably of the cotton and sugar interests in his district, has since the adjournment of Congress, succeeded in having the treaty revised. Zelaya has reported on at the next session of Congress, in January, 1902.

Income and Expenditure Equal.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 28.—In the Budget today the Minister of Finance announced that the budget for 1902 showed an equilibrium between income and expenditure. He promised to open new sources of revenue by imposing duties on alcohol and tobacco, estimated to produce 11,500,000.

No Strained Relations.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Argentine legation here has furnished for publication a cable dispatch today in which Buenos Aires emphatically denying the reports published in the English newspapers that strained relations exist between Argentina and Chile.

HERR MOST MAY ESCAPE.

Certificate of Reasonable Doubt Granted by Supreme Court Judge. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Justice McLean in the Supreme Court today granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Johann Most, editor of the Freiheit, an anarchist paper, in order to stay his sentence of 15 years in prison. The stay is published in an article entitled "Murder by Murder," which appeared the day of President McKinley's assassination. Justice McLean says the only proof to support the judgment is that of a published article expressing certain sentiments, written by another half a century ago, and published it as his own. "In a paper printed in some circulation, but which circulation is shown by the fact of a single copy, that purchased by the police, probably for the purpose of prosecuting," He further says that it may be doubted reasonably whether the judgment, even if it were based on the article, is a violation is not a criminal offense under the laws of the United States. "It is not shown," says Justice McLean, "that the defendant's expression of borrowed sentiments was worked into an individual by falsifying any fact or to the public peace or health, or that his acts were attended with circumstances likely to disturb or endanger the public peace or order."

Methodist Bishops.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—All of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church now in this country will meet here tomorrow for a session of one week. Most of them arrived tonight. Most of the bishops will probably result, whether he selects or not. Dr. Edward Thompson, son of Bishop Thompson, formerly president of the Ohio Conference, Cincinnati, is mentioned for corresponding secretary of the Methodist Church Extension Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia. The vacancy