PEACE IS PROCLAIMED

FIGHTING HAS CEASED ON COLOMBIAN FRONTIER.

Venezuelan Revolution Ended—Brother of President Castro in Serious Trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Under date of Caracas, October 28, E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan consul-general, has received the following cablegram from President Castro, of Venezuela:

"Internal peace has been 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 the great patriot, Bolivar. The day was a holiday throughout all Venezuela.

"Fighting has ceased on the Colombian frontier, though troops are still retained at important points to safeguard and guarantee the peace that has been proclaimed."

SHOOTS HIS MISTRESS.

Brother of President of Venezuela in Serious Trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Carmello Castro, a brother of the president of Venezula, has just shot his mistress, cables the correspondent of the Tribune.

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 the fire wounding Castro slightly. The woman was shot in the neck. She will probably die. The man who accompanied the woman received a bullet in one of his legs.

Castro was arrested. To his jailer he threatened to commit suicide.

LONDON'S VIEW OF TAMMANY.

Every Foe of Decency in New York Has Some Connection With It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt's article in the Fortnightly Review on "Reform Through Social Work: Some Forces That Tell for Decency in New York City," continues to attract attention in Great Britain, says the London correspondent of the World.

"The highest type of philanthropy," he writes, "is that which springs from a feeling of brotherhood which therefore rests on a self respecting healthy basis of mutual obligation and common effort."

Captain Morton F. Goddard, he declares, is the only man in New York, "who ever entered upon a career as a district leader by the door of philanthropy," and having referred to the establishment of the Civic Club, he adds:

"Very speedily Goddard found himself brought into hostile, embarrassing contact with that huge, highly organized system of corruption, tempered with malevolent charity, Tammany Hall. Every foe of decency, from the policy lawyer to the protected proprietor of a law breaking saloon, had some connection with Tammany. Every move in any direction has resulted from contact with some sort of institution under Tammany's control."

Goddard's success as a leader Mr. Roosevelt ascribed to "the adopting of the social methods of Tammany only using them along clean lines. He is a very shrewd politician. If there were 20 such men as Goddard New York would be saved from Tammany."

He next eulogized the university settlement work of James H. Reynolds and others, the church work of Dr. Rainsford, the legal aid society of Arthur Von Briesen, and finally commends Jacob A. Riis, as "the most successful citizen in New York."

MOTHER JONES AT PATERSON.

Addresses a Large Labor Meeting on Socialism.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Mother Jones spoke at Paterson, N. J., last night in Apollo Hall to an audience of about 1800 persons. Her talk was socialistic. It was the largest and most successful labor meeting held in Paterson for several years.

Of the assassination of President McKinley she spoke at some length, saying that it was an act to be deplored for the man who struck at the head of the nation struck at all the people and meant to do the people harm. Violence was not to be thought of. The law gave the workers their redress as the ballot box, and any man who sought other means to bring about better times did wrong and every wage earner was a natural enemy of the assassin.

NEWS PAPER COMPANY.

White Mountain Paper Company With Capital of $15,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Articles of incorporation have just been filed in Jersey City of the White Mountain Paper Company, capital stock of $15,000,000. The incorporators are John T. Morgan, George H. Hanset and John Milton Ferry, of New York.

This company is said to own about 625 square miles of woodland in New Hampshire and Maine. It is proposed to build a book and printing paper mill at Portsmouth, N. H., having a capacity of 500 tons a day. The woodlands have been in the market for some time and a syndicaate has fully acquired control. It is composed of the following:

W. B. Plunkett, of Adams, Mass.; W. G. Whiting, of Holyoke, Mass.; A. C. Barnes, of New York; Colonel J. J. McCook, of New York, and G. B. James, of Boston.

It is said to be probable that Mr. Plunkett will be elected president of the new company.

TRIAL CONCLUDED.

Case Against Contractors Who Stole Government Funds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Odessa to the London Times and the New York Times says that after four days' trial, the case against the officials and contractors charged with misappropriation of government funds has been concluded. The chief charge was in connection the execution of dredging and embankment work on the Volga near Nijni Novgorod.

Great interest has been taken in the case in view of the prospect of the present alarming condition of the Volga. The court found that unauthorized disbursements had been made by the defendants, who paid for work not done and took credits for payments to uninterested persons.

The chief defendant, the engineer, Alexandroff, was sentenced to deprivation of civil rights and to imprisonment for 12 months in a fortress. Another defendant was liberated after a severe reprimand.

BUYS HUNTINGTON ESTATE.

Thomas Hubbard Acquires Collis P.'s Interest in Pacific Improvent Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—General Thos. Hubbard has acquired the holdings of the Huntington estate in the Pacific Improvement Company, says the Times. The purchase of this interest end the connection of the Huntington estate with the large western enterprise with which the late Collis P. Huntington was identified.

The Pacific Improvement Company now owns a controling interest in the Guatemala railroad. It also owns the Hotel de Monte at Monterey, California, several cattle ranges and a large tract of grazing land in Texas and mining and timber lands in British Columbia. The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000. It is closely held by the Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins estate.

BLOODY RACE WAR IN SOUTH

(Continued from page one.)

in order to dislodge his gang. Lott rushed out when the torch was applied and discharged a double barreled shotgun into the crowd of whites. Twenty buckshot took effect in the side of Joe Seals, one of the posse, from the effects of which he died. A negro who followed Lott shot a man named Elliott, one of the posse, in the stomach with a 38-calibre pistol.

The negroes then tried to escape but others of the posse had their guns leveled and completely riddled their bodies with bullets. Lott's head was almost shot from his shoulders. He was a shapeless mass of blood and brains before his body hit the ground.

During the fight a negro preacher came out of the church, armed with a musket. He was shot and killed before he could use it.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away there were five dead negro men, including the preacher, three women, two burned beyond recognition, who perished in Lott's restaurant, and one child who was with its mother in the restaurant and perished with her.

The fences, trees, church house and camps were thoroughly riddled with bullets. There must have been fully 2000 shots fired. It is rumored that since the fight one negro has been found dead in the swamps and several wounded have applied for assistance. The negroes took to the woods like scared rabbits after and during the shooting and hardly one can be found in the neighborhood. Sheriff Simmons, of Washington parish, and posse, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Branton, of Marion county, and posse, were on the ground early this morning and assisted in burying the dead and taking care of the wounded.

Quiet prevails this morning, according to the latest reports from Baldwin but further trouble is not at all likely.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

Postmortem Revealed Fact That They Were Victims of Asphyxiation.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 29.—South Bend's mysterious case of poisoning in the Webb family has been cleared up. A postmortem on the body of Charles Webb revealed the fact that he, his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Webb, and sister, Cora Webb, were victims of asphyxiation. Coroner C. A. Rennoe has returned a verdict to that effect. With the filing of the verdict U. Grant Webb was released by the police and all charges against him dismissed.

ORANGE AND LEMON CROP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The orange and lemon shipments to the East from Southern California last season aggregated 22,500 cars. It is expected this season will not fall short of 26,000 cars. The orange crop of Northern California also promises to largely exceed that of last year.

HENRY B. HARRISON.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Henry B. Harrison, former governor of Connecticut, died today, aged 80 years.

FILIPINO REBS ACTIVE

MALVAR APPOINTS HIMSELF CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

All Guides Aiding Americans Declared Traitors—New Tariff Causing Trouble.

MANILA, Oct. 29.—Malvar has issued a new proclamation, appointing himself captain general and reorganizing the Filipino army under two lieutenant generals and four generals of divisions. Every guide caught aiding Americans will be treated as a traitor immediately. Those who surrender to Americans will be treated in the same manner.

NEW TARIFF OBJECTIONABLE.

MANILA, Oct. 29.—A hat and umbrella factory, employing 900 hands, which recently found it necessary to close down, action constituting the first labor problem growing out of the new tariff, will remove to Hong Kong.

LAST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY

(Continued from page one.)

his head back on the rubber head rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaw slightly, he mumbled:

"I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back. Warden Mead raised his hand and a 7:12:30 Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1700 volts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tension. For 45 seconds the full current was kept on and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back reducing the current volt by volt until it was cut off entirely. Then just as it had reached that point he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, strained up again against the straps. When it was turned off again Dr. MacFarland stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid, less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used the stetoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained, and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced:

"Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

The witnesses filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

THE JURY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The jury that witnessed the execution of Czolgosz and returned the formal finding in his case was composed as follows:

Foreman, John P. Jaeckel, Auburn; Ashley W. Cole, Albany; H. H. Binder, Albany; Charles R. Skinner, Albany; George Weston, Norwich, N. Y.; D. L. Ingalls, Westfield; H. O. Ely, Binghamton; Charles J. Wallace, Syracuse; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; D. G. R. Trowbridge, Buffalo, and John A. Sleicher, New York.

The physicians were: Dr. Carlos A. McDonald, of New York, and Dr. Gerlin, of Auburn. Other witnesses were: H. Bonesteel, Troy; W. D. Wolff, Rochester; C. F. Rattigan, Auburn; G. R. Peck, Auburn; W. N. Thayer, ex-warden of Dannemora prison, who assisted Warden Mead, and three newspaper correspondents.

ASSASSIN EATS HEARTILY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Czolgosz laid down again shortly after 5 o'clock but did not sleep again. Shortly after 6 o'clock the clothing in which he was executed was sent into the cell and he got up and dressed himself. A few minutes after he had finished dressing a substantial breakfast was sent to his cell.

SAYS HE WAS ALONE.

Prisoner Stoutly Denies That He Had Accomplices in His Crime.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Czolgosz was a carefully selected prisoner in Auburn penitentiary, and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. State Superintendent of Prison Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety and issued strict orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out and from the time the prisoner entered the prison until he was brought to the death chair today, he was practically out of public view.

During his imprisonment the post brought more than fifteen hundred letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these was ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter writing cranks and were of every character, from harmless to vicious. The prison officials felt that the delivery of such a quantity of mail would not only severely disturbe him, but would have given him false ideas as to his importance and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him and the guards who kept the death vigil watched in unbroken silence. The seclusion of the prisoner operated both ways for if the world went on in ignorance of the life of the prisoner from day to day, the prisoner lived in ignorance of what went on in the world even as to the great question affecting him. The rule of silence as to the prisoner was broken that he might have opportunity to prepare himself spiritually for his death.

The rule was also broken in a final effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others abetted him in the murderous plan that he carried out at Buffalo. Early in October, Superintendent Collins had a lengthy interview with him. Night was chosen for the inquiry and at 9 o'clock the superintendent called on Czolgosz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgosz sat in silence, and the superintendent began to despair of getting any information. Finally just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his queries. From that time on he talked freely, but his utterances contained no enlightenment as to the cause of his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a handkerchief tied about his hand or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The superintendent said:

"Now, Czolgosz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you any good, and if you tell me anything I may help you to get out of here."

"I do not want to get out of here."

"They'll kill me outside," was the reply.

"Who'd kill you?"

"Why, the people."

"You mean the men who told you to kill the president?" asked Mr. Collins.

"No. Nobody told me to kill the president. I meant the people."

"Who gave you the money to go to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me and I went there from Cleveland."

"Who was the man?" pursued the superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No, I don't know the name of the streets there."

"How did you get from Buffalo to Chicago? Did this man pay your fare?"

"No sir. I had some money I earned at painting and carpenter work."

"Didn't this man in Chicago and some others tell you to kill the president?" asked Mr. Collins.

"No, they did not. I thought it out myself."

"Did you first follow the president to San Francisco to kill him?"

"That's a lie," responded the prisoner. "I did not make up my mind till I'd been here a few days."

"You say you worked for your board. Your father says that you never had any money and that you would not work."

"He's no good. He married a woman who made me cook my own food in the house after I had bought it."

Superintendent Collins at intervals repeated the question as to who sent him to kill the president, but with each query he would respond: "Nobody. I did it myself."

"You know Emma Goldman says you are an idiot and no good, and that you begged a quarter of her."

"I don't care what she says. She didn't tell me to do this."

"What did you kill the president for?"

"He would not give me any work."

"Did you ever ask him for work?"

"Yes, at Canton once and he turned me down."

"Did you ever ask anybody else for work?"

"Yes, lots."

"Why did you not shoot the people who refused you?"

"They were not like McKinley. He could have fixed me."

"Who helped you tie up your hand in the handkerchief?"

"Nobody. I never had a handkerchief on my hand. Anybody that says so lies. I had the pistol in my coat pocket and when I got near the president I pulled it out and fired."

"Why, they found the handkerchief you had it wrapped in," said the superintendent.

"That ain't no sir," he earnestly answered. "I did not have no handkerchief, I just had the pistol in my pocket."

Among the hundreds of letters received for Czolgosz at the prison was one mentioning a girl named Amy, of Chicago. Mr. Collins thinking to surprise him, said:

"Your girl, named Amy, in Chicago, is coming to see you."

The prisoner said, with stolid indifference and without the least tremor or surprise: "I don't know any such girl. I don't want to see her."

"Do you know where you are now?"

"Yes, in prison."

"Do you know where the prison is?"

"No," was the reply.

"You know you are going to die," asked Mr. Collins.

"Yes, I suppose so. I expected it." And he answered all the rest.

Mr. Collins closed the interview by saying:

"If you want to tell me anything, the guards will notify me."

Czolgosz made no reply and was taken back to his cell.

LARGE DEAL IN REALTY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—One of the largest land sales ever recorded in the South has been made by Tom F. Doyle, representing the Hayward Timber Company, of Davenport, Ia. The deal involved 81,000 acres of timber lands situated in Grant, Hot Springs and Dallas counties, this state, the purchasers being the Gilkey Axsoll Company, of Merrill, Wis., Stewart Alexander Timber Company, of Warsaw, Wis., and the Merrill Lumber Company, of Merrill, Wis. The price paid is $1,125,000.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN.

TACOMA, Oct. 29.—The highway robber, who has been operating on an extensive scale on the outskirts of the city for the past week and gave a fictitious name to the police when arrested Sunday, has confessed that his true name is Perry Reynolds, and that he came here recently from Pendleton, Or., where he has relatives. He is only 19 years of age.

TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The transport Kirkpatrick with recruits, casuals and passengers, will sail for Manila next Friday. The Twenty-eighth regiment of infantry will sail on November 12 on the transport Grant for Manila. The Meade is scheduled to sail for Manila on November 15.

WHEAT MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Wheat, cash, 88¾.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Wheat, December, opened, 71⅝, closed, 70⅝@⅞.

TACOMA, Oct. 2.—Wheat, bluestem, 56; club, 55.

PORTLAND, Oct. 29.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55½@56.

PRICE OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Silver, 57¾.

Mr. Choate is to return to America for a while to tone up his sense of humor.

Billy Mason says he's against the canal treaty. Up against it, as usual.

Midnight rural bank openings appear to be quite the rage in Ohio.

He—Where would you like to live after we are married, dear?

She—As if I cared. Anywhere will do, even in a 16,000 house on a side street, and we keep only three servants.—Life.

Church—I see a man out West has drawn his salary on a piece of glass.

Gotham—Well, what's the difference? It's bound to be broken, anyhow.—Yonkers Statesman.

NOTICE TO VOTERS TO REGISTER.

Notice is hereby given that all persons are required to register as a condition to the right to vote at the city election of the City of Astoria to be held on the 11th day of December, 1901, and all persons qualified may register up to the 9th day of December, 1901, and up to the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the office of the auditor and police judge in the city hall of the City of Astoria. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. H. E. NELSON, Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria.

Astoria, Ore., Sept. 28, 1901.

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