

CZOLGOSZ TO DIE TODAY.

All in Readiness for the Execution of the Assassin.

A Formal Waiver of Claim to the Body Signed by the Culprits.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The law teaches its lesson to anarchy tomorrow morning when, not long after sunrise, Leon F. Czolgosz, who murdered President McKinley, will die in the electric chair in Auburn prison.

As a result of the determination to merge the creature in his crime, it was decided this evening that his body should be disposed of by the State. It will be buried in the cemetery attached to Auburn prison. It was not without difficulty that the danger of something else was avoided, and the relinquishment of a claim on the body by Czolgosz's brother, the representative of the unhappy family, was one of the two interesting developments of Czolgosz's last day among the living.

The other was his request for an interview with the State Superintendent of Prisons, Cornelius V. Collins, tonight, shortly after dark, when he did not want to see anyone, brother or priest; that all be wanted was to be left alone.

The interview which Superintendent Collins had with Czolgosz was not productive, despite the fact that Czolgosz had asked for it. The prisoner was sulky and uncommunicative. He expressed no regret and declared that he did not want a priest to attend him tomorrow. The superintendent would not say just what the assassin did to him, but intimated that it did not amount to anything of importance.

When Mr. Collins returned to the warden's office after an hour he found the assassin's brother and the man who says he is his brother-in-law, waiting in the prison. The superintendent conducted them to the death cell, where they talked with the occupant for an hour in English, conversation in Polish being forbidden. The prisoner did not seem to be pleased to see his relatives, and apparently more concerned over making it plain that he had no use for religion or the church than anything else, though he did express a wish that his brother and brother-in-law should be executed.

The request will not be granted, of course. The brother seemed much affected, but the visit made no impression on the condemned man.

Superintendent Collins had more than a considerable share in the day's events. He laid down the policy when Czolgosz was condemned, so far as possible he would be treated as one already dead. Warden J. Warren Mead followed out this policy rigidly, and it was not until when Mr. Collins arrived here, he found his intention that the execution of the court's sentence of death should be literally the end of Czolgosz likely to be frustrated.

He found here Waldock Bandowski, a Polish-American, brother of the assassin, who seemed possessed of an obstinate sort of idea that the family should take the assassin's body and dispose of it as seemed best. From the time the idea by one Waldock Bandowski, an American Pole, wrote a different sort, with not a little craftiness in his face.

The two appeared here last week, and had Friday, when Waldock Czolgosz saw his brother, he intimated to the warden that he would claim the body. Bandowski represented himself as being the condemned man's brother-in-law, and asked to be permitted to see him. The warden was willing, but the assassin himself declared:

"I do not know him. I did not see him marry my sister. I do not want to see him."

Waldock Czolgosz and Bandowski put up a board in front of the cell outside the prison wall, and have spent most of their time in a Polish saloon around the corner from this house. They have not avoided publicity, but it cannot be said that they have talked freely. Their answers to questions about the warden for wanting the body were evasive and not because they did not understand English, either. Both were seen on the street today and questioned as to their purpose and plans with regard to something like the following ensuing:

"Why do you want the body?" It was asked, the inference that natural affection was the impulse being put aside for the purpose of finding out something else.

"Maybe we like to have it," replied Czolgosz, shrugging his shoulders, and falling to make it plain, when questioned further, that he was not sure he wanted it at all.

"Don't you think the possession of the body might make trouble for the family?" "Maybe so, maybe we won't take it."

"What will you do with it? Take it to Buffalo and cremate it, as has been said you intended to do?"

"Perhaps, we don't know what we will do."

"Why wouldn't you bury it? It would not be so costly."

"We have money enough."

"The fact that they had money enough had been stated by them some days ago, and they were regarded as persons to think that some of the assassin's late associates might be interfering in behalf of a disposition of the body."

It has been understood that Czolgosz's family were in the course of the day, and the superintendent said in substance:

"Do you have any idea how the public will regard the matter if the family takes the body? I can show you letters and telegrams that would make it very plain for you to see that the body could hardly leave this prison without causing riot. I understand you want to take it to Buffalo to Buffalo, where his crime was committed. I tell you that, as a public

KILLED IN A RACE BATTLE.

Ten Negroes and Two White Men Slain in Louisiana.

A Sheriff's Force Fired Upon at Live Oak Church—Three Women and a Child Burned in a Restaurant—Reports of Further Fatalities.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Serious troubles between whites and negroes occurred today at a negro camp meeting at Live Oak Church near Bayou Lafourche, in which ten negroes were burned or shot to death and two white men were also killed. The scene of the riot was near the place where Bill Morris, a negro, was burned to death by a mob on Wednesday.

Complaints were made that resulted there in consequence, and probably played a prominent part in today's fight. The immediate cause of the present trouble, however, is said to be due to the fact that Creole Lott, a prominent negro of Bayou Lafourche, was running a restaurant and beer room at the camp meeting at Live Oak Church, where a large number of negroes were assembled. The constable of the district, hearing of this, gathered a posse and determined to burn the restaurant. On the other hand, it is alleged that the negro had held a meeting in the church, at which they had denounced the member of their race who touched the match to the pile of rubbish which had been burned to death, and had sworn to have revenge on him.

This latter story is probably the correct one, for when the constable and his posse rode up the negroes, who were congregated in and around the church, opened fire on them from ambush. The firing kept up for some time. Then the posse retreated and informed the negroes that they must be surrendered. The negroes refused to surrender him.

The constable set fire to Lott's restaurant in order to dislodge him. Lott leaped into a double barreled shotgun, emptying both barrels into the posse and killing one of its members, another negro, Joe Seals, one of its members, and another negro with Lott also fired, killing another member of the posse, Mr. Elliot. The posse kept up firing, killing Lott unconditionally, blowing off his head.

A negro preacher who was in the church with a shotgun in his hand was also killed. The posse then opened fire on the church, and it was riddled by more than 200 bullets. The negroes who were in and around it broke and ran.

As soon as the constable and his posse an examination was made of the church and restaurant, when it was found that there were nine dead negroes—five men, including the preacher, three women, and one child. The women and child were in the restaurant and were burned to death by the fire which destroyed the building.

Another negro was found dead in the woods some distance off. He probably died of wounds received in the fight. Some ten or twelve wounded negroes applied for assistance at neighboring houses. There was some talk of punishing the negroes for the affair, but better counsel prevailed.

Indeed, it would have been difficult to punish them, for the negroes who were in the restaurant and church were reported dead tonight from wounds received in the conflict, and many have been lying around the parish all day hunting for negroes. How many have been killed it is impossible to say.

JACKSON, Oct. 28.—Governor Longino received a telegram from Governor Board of Louisiana, asking permission to send troops to the parish of Washington Parish, where a race riot is in progress. Thirty negroes having already been killed, and many more being reported dead tonight from wounds received in the conflict, and many have been lying around the parish all day hunting for negroes. How many have been killed it is impossible to say.

When Czolgosz is strapped in it will be fronting three rows of executioners, the witnesses will stand in the center aisle in the court room, with the condemned man in the chair, and the electrodes applied, till he is pronounced dead officially, will probably not be more than three or four minutes, accidents barred. Actually, he will probably be dead in less than that time. He will have been the fifteenth man to die by electricity in Auburn.

AN APOLOGY TO CZOLGOSZ. Chicago Anarchist Editor's Note Published in "Free Society."

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In the last issue of Abraham Isaac's paper the following is printed:

"The issue of September 1 of 'Free Society' there appeared a note of warning against a person as a spy. It is now practically certain that the person alluded to was Leon F. Czolgosz. Although at the time the warning seemed justified, it was an error. No matter what opinion you may hold as to the propriety of the warning, it is now a matter of fact that he was not a spy. For that note I offer to Leon F. Czolgosz, although as he is by all the world, an apology."

BERLIN BOURSE DEPRESSED. Effect of a Statement Regarding American Rivalry in Steel.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Bourse was depressed today by a speech made by the chairman of the Bochum Cast Steel Company, to the effect that the worst had not yet come.

German competition, he said, throughout the world was seriously handicapped by the difficulties besetting the iron industry, chiefly by American rivalry.

THE CAPTURE OF MISS STONE.

Gregory M. Tsilka Writes Describing the Bandits' Attack.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Rev. Howard M. Briggs, pastor of the Waverly Congregational Church in Jersey City, received the following letter from Gregory M. Tsilka, a missionary, giving an account of the capture of his wife and Miss Stone by the Bulgarian brigands:

"My Dear Brother, on Tuesday last, I was on a boat from Honko to Djumano. On our way we were surrounded by a band of armed men, about thirty in number, all armed with the latest rifles, however. They demanded our surrender, and then made us climb up a thick forest, stopping here and there to examine the map and the compass. They were ordered to sit down. Then they took Miss Stone, an American missionary, and my wife, and they went further in, while they left us in the rear till the very morning, so that we did not see them again."

"At the time, before taking the ladies, they had to witness a most terrible fight. They had captured at the same time a Turk, and while they were taking hands back, they beat him with the backs of their hands, and he was taking his own knife, they stabbed him seven times, and he fell dead."

"They had to wait and hear nothing. Oh, the agony and the sleepless nights that we have spent waiting for news of our friends! Finally, we got a letter telling us that the reason of their capture was to get money. They had turned this money over to the judge advocate for cross-examination. It is a very large sum, and it seems impossible to get it."

"I have a long story of my friends in America will do all in their power. Pray for them. Then my wife gets free, you shall have a long story of my friends. God grant her freedom."

"I have written sooner, but I cannot do so now. The judge advocate, being examined and cross-examined by the judge, many people have been taken to death, with the hope that they would be released. The judge has all around the place where they have run away and deserted their homes."

"GREGORY M. TSILKA."

AMERICAN PATIENCE TAXED.

English Correspondent's Views on the Case of Miss Stone.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" writes in a statement that Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka are both still in good health, and that it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory if it came from a less interested quarter.

He adds that the Porte must be aware that the patience of the United States is well exhausted, and that it is improbable that greater leniency will be shown than in the matter of the mission to France in showing for the interests of other European Powers in the Franco-Turkish difficulty is not likely to enter into any action contemplated by the United States, as the latter country cannot be expected to consult the convenience or policy of States which are discussing the anti-American combination and are manifestly hostile to her.

It seems to be too readily assumed the United States is not prepared to accept a compromise. Such considerations as France is showing for the interests of other European Powers in the Franco-Turkish difficulty is not likely to enter into any action contemplated by the United States, as the latter country cannot be expected to consult the convenience or policy of States which are discussing the anti-American combination and are manifestly hostile to her.

BULGARIANS TO SEARCH.

Permission Granted to Six Young Men of Samakoff.

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—The Government has sanctioned the application of six young Bulgarians of Samakoff, who have started for Mekonia. The continued absence of news concerning Miss Stone is regarded gravely in certain quarters.

The "Mir," a Bulgarian newspaper, was reported to have knowledge that the Bulgarian troops sent to rescue Miss Stone repeatedly encountered the brigands, but allowed them to escape.

NOT THE ACTRESS' FAULT.

Unique Apology Offered in Behalf of an American.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" states that the manager of the theatre at Innsbruck, having reason to fear an anti-English demonstration because an actress with an English name was announced to perform in the theatre in which the actress was performing, explaining that the actress was an American.

WOMAN AIDED A BURGLAR.

House Robbed by a Pair Who Traveled on a Tandem.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The residence of Mrs. Caroline Meyer, at 46 Central Avenue, was robbed last night when the family was away at church. The thieves secured \$90 belonging to a boarder, Nelson J. Adams. The money was drawn from a bank last Saturday. The thieves were a man and a woman who were seen riding a tandem in the neighborhood of the house, but they were not arrested.

HUNTINGTON PROPERTY SOLD.

A Recent Report From San Francisco Confirmed in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The executors of the will of Collis P. Huntington are gradually disposing of his property. The report from San Francisco that Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard had bought the one-quarter interest in the Pacific Improvement Company owned by C. P. Huntington, has been confirmed in New York. The capital stock of this corporation is \$5,000,000, and Collis P. Huntington's 12,500 shares are said to have been sold for \$200 a share.

CASTRO PROCLAIMS PEACE.

Declares That Everything is Quiet in the Interior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—This cable dispatch was made public today by E. Gonzales Estayez, the Venezuelan Consul General here.

"CARACAS, Oct. 28.—Internal peace has been declared in Venezuela. The last official report from Venezuela was that General Castro's troops had been defeated by the insurgents."

French Workmen Warned.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The "Temps" reminds the Rouen workmen that, should a strike of the French coal miners come, France would be inundated with English coal, and it asks if they would stupidly refuse to discharge this coal.

Received by the Post.

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