The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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NATION'S DAYS OF ANXIETY RECALLED

Report of Doctors Published in Medical Journal.

RESULT OF AUTOPSY IS GIVEN

Many Fluctuations in Patient's Condition and Combined Efforts of Physicians Prove Commendation, Not Condemnation of the Medicinal Gentlemen.

New York, Oct. 17.—The New York Medical Journal for Saturday will contain the full official report of the surgeons who attended the late President McKinley in Buffalo. The reports contain more than 25,000 words and constitute the official record of the case. The report is signed by Drs. P. M. Hazey, M. D. Mann, Herman Mynter, Roswell Park, Eugene Wasdin and Charles G. Stockton, as members of the medical staff attending the late president. The report of the autopsy is signed by Rev. Harvey B. Gaylord, pathologist to the New York State Pathological Laboratory, while the report of the bacteriological examination bears the signature of Dr. Herman G. Wautinger, bacteriologist to the New York State Pathological Laboratory.

The important feature of the report in the New York Medical Journal is the emphasis with which Dr. Matthew D. Mann, speaking for his colleagues, declares that there "never, under the circumstances, was a more harmonious and better agreed board of consultants."

This section uses the rumors of disagreement among the attending physicians and surgeons.

The report describes in detail the events immediately following the shooting, which are already familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical minutiae.

The chief care was taken to prevent infection of the abdominal cavity and of the wounds by the most approved modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were sutured with silk, being double rows of sutures, so assured that the greatest possible security was given to the injured spots. The production of these stitches was accomplished by great difficulties, especially the suturing of the posterior wall of the stomach. The chief trouble was the dearth of abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edges of the wound apart during the sewing, and the lack of good light. In his comments on the report of the operation, Dr. Mann particularly emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored when suturing the wounds in the stomach, with the failing light of a September afternoon. Later on in the operation a portable electric light was used to advantage. Speaking of the search for the bullet during the operation, the report says:

"The operation on the stomach now being finished, Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to palpitate carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of the bullet, or of the further track of the bullet, could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the patient's pulse, the peritoneal search for further injury then for the bullet, or for the bullet itself, was desisted from."

Further search might have caused the death of the patient upon the operating table. At the close of the operation, the surgeons present unanimously assured Drs. Mann, in answer to his questions, that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was then decided not to bring the stomach or other bits into the abdomen for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was so sewed up as slightly that no drainage could take place naturally.

The report then continues in the history of the case after the operation. The progress of the illness is given day by day, and the bulletins as given out by the attending physicians are incorporated in the report.

On the ninth day—September 15—took place the much discussed removal of adhesions from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says:

"In the operation the dressings were examined with, as there was considerable staining from the discharges. It was thought best to remove four stitches and to explore the edge of the wound. A little clench was observed near the lower end, corresponding to a space nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The suturing seemed to extend down to the muscle.

"The remainder of the wound looked healthy and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet, or to a piece of cartridge which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following day the patient's condition was much improved.

"The evidence of the autopsy, as well as the developments of the case during the last days, exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by pressure, giving of solid food, as was alleged at the time when subjectively symptoms came on after a change to solid diet. On the 20th day, the president sipped hot water, on the 21st he had beef juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime, intravenous waste enemas were employed. These were not well retained. At 4:30 o'clock in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast and a small cup of coffee. The wound had in the meantime been doing very well and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissue. The president seemed at his best, and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse. And as it had been of a fairly good quality the night along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this sign. On the seventh day, toward noon, the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an enema of oxgall were given to move the bowels.

"At midnight there was some improvement of the pulse, after an injection of salt solution in the subcutaneous tissues. On the eighth day the condition of the president was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation. Stimulants of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given and continued for some hours.

"At 6:30 o'clock the president was restless. At 10 o'clock he lost consciousness, and he continued to sink until he died at 2:15 a. m., September 14."

In speaking of the criticism that Roentgen rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann says in his report:

"We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-ray to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm. To have used the X-ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warrantable. It would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the patient, and would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation, then the X-ray could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is lengthy and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest, caused by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored, greenish yellow and mottled, and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "held intact by silk sutures." The area of the stomach wall and around the posterior wall of the stomach was also of a dull gray color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration which showed that the sloughing process had gone backward into the trunk of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas and the surrounding loose tissue, the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left kidney, which was found to be lacerated at the point to the extent of about two centimetres.

The track of the bullet was then traced through gangrenous tissue in the fat behind the kidney to the muscles of the back wall of the abdomen. The direction of the bullet, however, could not be traced any further. The search for the bullet was most thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts it could not be found, and the autopsy had to be discontinued because the time allotted to it by the family of the late president had already been exceeded. Dr. Gaylord adds:

"As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which had set up no reaction, search for it was discontinued.

"Examination of the heart muscle showed that it was affected with well marked fatty degeneration and in some places the muscle fibres showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle."

Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wound had been effective and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been the result of any well defined cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues solely to lowered vitality in the parts. The appearance of the gangrenous tissue shows that the gangrene took place shortly before death.

In speaking of the condition of the cavity behind the stomach, he says that it must largely be attributed to the action of the missile. It may have resulted from the rotation of a nearly spent bullet, or from the simple concussion of the bullet as it passed into the soft tissues. The injury to the pancreas, producing a cavity within it, occurred during the passing of the bullet, because the cavity was found walled off by the fibrin in an advanced state of organization. There was no leakage of pancreatic fluid into the surrounding tissues. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seems to have been an important factor in the case, though it has never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the kidney is of no importance, except as showing the track of the bullet. The diseased condition of the heart muscle shows why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at the critical time.

The report of the bacteriologist is largely what the doctors call "negative," i. e., it concerns rather the absence of germs than their presence.

A culture taken from the wound during life showed several varieties of germs, but such a showing is rather expected in such cases. There were present two of the ordinary germs of suppuration and one gas forming germ of unknown therapy. As the result of an examination of various throats and fluids received postmortem by pure small supplies, Mr. Matzinger reports: "That the absence of known pathogenic bacteria, particularly in the gangrenous cavity, warrants the question that bacteria infection was not a factor in the production of the condition found in the autopsy. A chemical analysis by Dr. Hill of the remaining bullets and of the contents of the cartridge chambers in the murderer's pistol showed that there was no poisonous material, thus disposing of the theory of a poisoned bullet.

BACK TO OLD CELL

Roland Molineaux Is Taken Back to the Tombs.

New York, Oct. 17.—Richard B. Molineux, after spending eighteen months in the death house at Sing Sing prison, is tonight in his old cell at the Tombs, this city. He was brought from the state prison during the afternoon and reached the Tombs at 5:30 o'clock. He was accompanied on the trip by his father, General Molineux, and George Gordon Battle, one of the counsel. Molineux's appearance did not bear out the stories that he had grown stouter in Sing Sing. He looked very healthy, although showing the prison pallor, but very spare and there were slight hollows in his cheeks.

There was no crowd at the Tombs when the carriage containing the party drew up before the door. Molineux stepped out, greeting reporters and others whom he knew, bowing right and left to the employes of the prison whom he met. Once inside, Warden Hagen took Molineux's pedigree. At the conclusion of this formality, General Molineux bade his son good-night and emerged from the prison with Mr. Battle.

ON LOTTERY CASES

Arguments are Concluded Before the Supreme Court.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Argument was concluded today before the supreme coutr of the United States in the well known lottery cases. Constitutional questions of exceptional importance are involved. The precise question is the power of congress to forbid the conveyance of lottery matter from state to state through such agencies as express companies. After lottery matter was excluded from the mail, the lottery companies utilized the express companies in the conveyance of their tickets. Congress in 1895 passed a law to forbid this, and its power to do this as a regulation of commerce is the question involved in the present argument. The question has been three times before the court, under advisement. The question is believed to be of exceptional importance, not only because it effects the power to suppress lotteries, but because the exact nature of of the constitutional power to regulate commerce is directly in question.

VICTORY

BOERS IN BRISK FIGHT KILL [CAPTAIN AND 4 PRIVATES.

Give British the Slip Every Night They Want To.

Cape Town, Oct. 17.—In a brisk fight at Twenty-four Streams, near Fiquetburg, yesterday, Captain Bellew and four other British were killed and several others were wounded.

The British having surprised several camps, the Boers are now in the habit of shifting camp by night. Lately the British columns, after long night marches, have arrived at their objectives only to find the Boers gone.

British columns penetrating Orange River colony, miles from the railways, finds fields of maize or freshly plowed lands, the Boers making off with their approach and returning when the columns pass on. The herds on the high veldt still seem to be numerous. The Boers are living on cattle and mealies stored in out of the way places.

The invaders have reached the sea, a command of 60 men have penetrated through the rich great Berg river valley to Hopefield and Saldanha bay, northwest of Capetown.

The Republicans have secured a number of recruits and considerable quantities of supplies. Gen. French is directing the operations against them.

HINTS WHOLE LOTS

Fighting Bob Evans Is Questioned of Schley Inquiry

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 17.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans passed through the city this afternoon on his way to the Samoan Islands, where he goes to investigate charges against naval officers. The admiral refuses to discuss the merits of the Schley investigation, but gave the following to an afternoon paper:

"What is your opinion of the Schley investigation?" he was asked.

"Well, I might have a private opinion on that matter, but I do not care to expose it publicly at present," replied the admiral.

"Will Schley be exonerated?"

"He has never been condemned in the eyes of the public, so far as my observation goes," he replied. "But just what the outcome of the trial will be I cannot say. It is very gratifying to the public, however, to know that Admiral Dewey is on that board of investigation."

Admiral Evans said he was not in a position to say more, but he added: "I will state this, however, that the battleship Texas is not receiving the notice and consideration it deserves in that investigation. That the Texas played an important and telling part in the sinking of Cervera's fleet there is no doubt. I was there, and I ought to know."

Admiral Evans will sail for Samoa on the first steamer for those islands from San Francisco.

KANSAS FIGURES AT LAST

Triennial Convention of Episcopal Church Adjourns Sine Die.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America has adjourned sine die. The next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, much of the time, however, being taken up by the discussion of the matters which were not definitely decided. It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts and to create the missionary districts of Salina, out of the diocese of Kansas.

The houses failed to concur, however, on the proposed setting apart of the portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district. The election of Rev. Cameron Mann as missionary bishop of North Dakota was concurred in by the house of bishops. Both houses agreed to the report of the joint committee on the proposed Huntington amendment to article 10 of the constitution. This action virtually relegates the matter to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report, Dr. Huntington said he would now leave to younger men the continuation of the fight he had begun. Agreements were reached by the two houses on several minor matters and the usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

The closing exercises of the convention were impressive.

ALL PRAISE COMMANDER

Eight Men From Brooklyn Testify Before Court.

FIVE WERE ENSIGNS

Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons Is Last Witness.

DAY OF INTEREST

Schley Is Assigned "Active Duty" by Department.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The presentation of Admiral Schley's side of the controversy was continued before the court of inquiry, eight witnesses being examined. Of these, five were ensigns and the entire eight had served on board the Brooklyn with Admiral (then commodore) Schley.

The first of the day's witnesses was Lieutenant Charles Webster, who had begun his testimony yesterday. He was followed by Lieutenant Commander T. D. Griffith, who had charge of the powder division of the Brooklyn during the fight off Santiago, and he was succeeded by Ensigns C. A. Bele, John Halligan, Jr., Ulysses S. May, James M. Hand, and Ralph N. Marble. The last witness of the day was Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons, who was chief surgeon of the flying squadron.

While Ensign Halligan was on the stand, Mr. Raynor sought to bring out information as to the American ships in sight at the beginning of the battle of July 3, but Judge Advocate Lemley objected on the ground that the question was intended to show the absence of the New York and the interrogatory was withdrawn. Ensign Marble stated that he had heard Captain Sigsbee tell Commodore Schley when he came on board the Brooklyn on May 26, that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

There had been some inquiry as to Admiral Schley's standing in the navy since he was placed on the retired list because of age, but it appears that all questions on this point have been settled by the department having assigned the admiral to "active duty" at the court of inquiry while it was in progress. This action was taken to prevent any question as to the effect the admiral's retirement would have on the action of the court.

The first of yesterday's witnesses called for the correction of testimony was Commander Mason, and after him came in succession Lieutenant Commander Sears, Lieutenant McCauley and Lieutenant Webster. Quite a number of additional questions were addressed to Lieutenant Webster by Mr. Hanna. Replying, the witness said that he had seen signal lights at night on the shore while lying off Santiago.

When Lieutenant Webster was excused, Lieutenant Commander Griffin was called. He gave details of the Cienfuegos campaign, saying that the distance of the blockading line there varied from three to seven miles, being farthr out at night.

Speaking of the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, the witness said that the weather was "heavy," and that there was a "short, choppy sea." He also said that the heavy sea had impeded the fleet by delaying the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle.

Asked by Mr. Raynor concerning a conversation between Commodore Schley and the commander of the Eagle, the witness said: "I was present when the conversation took place, although I cannot give the exact words. While the Eagle came up astern of the Brooklyn, the commodore hailed the commanding officer of that vessel and told him in substance that he could not delay the squadron any longer on his account and that he wanted him to proceed to Jamaica for coal. The commanding officer of the Eagle seemed very desirous of remaining with the squadron and expressed sincere regrets at being obliged to part company with the flying squadron."

"Did you hear the commanding officer of the Eagle talk to the commodore about coal on that occasion?"

"I do not remember."

"You heard the whole conversation?"

"I did, but I do not remember that he asked permission to coal. It would not have been possible, at least it would not have been safe."

At Santiago, the witness said, the line was a mile or two closer at night than during the day, and on May 29 the fleet stood three or four miles out. There were picket boats inside the line, but he did not see them.

Referring to the battle of July 3, the witness said that he had been in charge of the powder division and that it also was his duty to look after the lower decks. Consequently, he had not seen a great deal of the fight.

He said that he had seen the Viscaya going ashore, and that, looking abaft the Brooklyn's beam, along the coast, he had seen two other Spanish ships on fire, with the Colon some distance ahead on the starboard side and firing occasionally. Then he went into the forecastle, where Commodore Schley, Captain Cook and Commander Mason were standing, remaining there until the Colon surrendered. The Oregon was, he said, then following very closely to the Brooklyn.

Commander Griffin said that when the Colon gave up the conflict, the Oregon was close on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter and that the Texas and Vixen were within sight astern.

"Can you speak of the conduct, bearing and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement in which you saw him?"

"He impressed me as being remarkably cool, considering what had just occurred. He was perfectly natural in manner and bearing."

On cross examination, Captain Lemley questioned the witness closely concerning the weather on the trip to Santiago, the sending away of the Eagle for coal and the blockade of Cienfuegos. Reading from the Brooklyn's log, he said that at the time of the Eagle's departure the sea was recorded as moderate. He also, at Captain Lemley's request, again detailed the position of the Oregon when the Colon surrendered, saying that vessel was from 600 to 800 yards on the starboard quarter of the Brooklyn, slightly in shore. The two vessels were headed in practically parallel lines.

Lieutenant Commander Griffin was then excused and Ensign C. A. Abele, who, as a naval cadet, served as junior watch officer on the Brooklyn in the Santiago campaign, was called.

surf at Cienfuegos while the flying squadron lay off that place and when the start was made toward Santiago the weather was rough and unsettled, though it was not hard for large ships. Morro castle was in sight, he said, upon the arrival off Santiago.

The witness in describing the battle of July 3, said that he had charge of the port battery on the main deck forward and that when the Spanish vessels first came out of the harbor he could not train his guns on them because of the distance. Later he opened fire and he observed that one of the Spanish ships held steady on the Brooklyn's port bow for some time and then turned to the westward. His range was then 1,400 yards, and the lowest range at which he fired during the day was 1,100 yards.

The court asked what were the relative positions of the Viscaya, the Colon and the Brooklyn when the starboard guns of the Brooklyn were fired by the witness at a range of 1,100 yards. He replied that the two Spanish ships were well abaft the starboard beam of the Brooklyn, the Viscaya being ahead of the Colon.

This, he said, was after the turn of the Brooklyn. Ensign Abele then retired and the court took a recess for luncheon.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., who served on the Brooklyn during the war, was the first witness of the afternoon session of the court. Referring to the blockade of Cienfuegos, he recalled that on the 26th the Brooklyn steamed past the entrance to the harbor and that the ship had gone to within about a mile of the harbor. He also recalled that the Adula had reported that the Spaniards had left Santiago. When the battle on July 3 occurred he was in the port turret. The shortest range used by him during that engagement was, he said, 1,200 yards.

Asked as to Commodore Schley's bearing in the battle, the witness said it was "such as to inspire enthusiasm."

In reply to questions by the court, Mr. Halligan said that when the Viscaya turned toward the Brooklyn, "the Spanish ship bore on our starboard beam, a little forward, and was headed toward us, distant from 2,000 to 2,500 yards."

He also said that there were three or four guns heard at Cienfuegos and that the shots were regular.

When Mr. Halligan retired he was succeeded by Ensign U. S. Macy, who was a naval cadet on the Brooklyn during the Spanish war. He said he had heard guns at Cienfuegos, but had seen the signal light ashore.

Mr. Rayner asked the witness if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley during the night before the engagement of May 31. He replied that he had had a conversation.

"I was on the signal bridge of the Brooklyn, after dinner," he said, "when the commodore came upon the bridge and during the course of the conversation he stated to me: 'Tomorrow we are going in with the ships not coaling to bombard at long range to develop the exact location of batteries and to form an estimate of their strength.' He said he was not going in for a regular bombardment, as he had instructions from the department not to hazard the ships against the batteries and that if he should disable one of his ships during this bombardment his force would then be inferior to the Spanish forces inside the harbor; that he was going in merely for a reconnaissance and not to destroy the batteries or the Colon.

The witness said that he had been on the gun deck during the battle of July 3. The Brooklyn pursued a sinuous course, he said, at the beginning of the engagement and then swung rapidly to starboard with port helm. His last range was 1,200 yards and his greatest was 1,500 yards.

On cross examination Captain Lemley questioned the witness especially about the latter's conversation with Commodore Schley on the night of May 30. Mr. Macy said that he did not know from whom the commodore had received his orders not to endanger the ships by exposing them to shore batteries and that he had never seen the order himself. There were no other officers present when the conversation occurred, but the signal officer and one or two men were within hearing.

The next witness was James A. Hand, also an ensign who had served on the Brooklyn as a naval cadet.

He testified that on the day of the battle of July 3 he was at the central station and received from Commodore Schley and Captain Cook messages to the town and that one of these from the commodore was received with a "three cheers for the commodore."

Ensign Ralph N. Marble, who was a cadet on the Brooklyn during the war, said that on the day of the battle of

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BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, October 18, 1901

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Ransom Assured for Miss Stone
   Schley Court Proceedings
   Physicians' Autopsy Published
2. Call for Statehood Meet Issued
   Temple Probably Going Yet
   War on Insurance Companies
3. Wichita Livestock Market
   Review of the Grain Markets
   New York Stocks and Bonds
4. Eagle's Editorial Page
5. Symth to Build Big Warehouse
   Anderson Gray Sues for Damages
6. Campbell Will Erect Brick
   Improvement Men to Meet
   Subscribe for Endowment
8. Dan Anthony's Early Days
   Ministers Exchange Pulpits

MISS STONE RANSOM FUND IS ASSURED

Mr. Ingram of Wisconsin Offers to Pay the $50,000.

LADY IS ON MOUNTAIN TOP

Brigands Take Everything Away From Her but Bible and Are Letting Her Suffer With the Cold.

New York, Oct. 17.—Rev. Charles C. Creegan, secretary of the American board, announced today that a Mr. Ingram, of Eau Clair, Wis., had offered to be one of ten to pay the $50,000 required to complete the ransom fund for Miss Stone. Mr. Creegan also said he had received a telegram from Washington, from Rev. Dewett Talmage, offering to be one of fifty to pay $1,000 each to complete the fund.

Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, director of the Collegiate and Theological Institute at Sofia, cables the following from Samanov, Bulgaria, to the Journal and Advertiser, the details concerning Miss Stone, the kidnapped missionary: "The headquarters of Miss Stone's captors is a thickly wooded mountain top near the boundary line of Turkey and Bulgaria. Miss Stone has only light summer clothing and a cotton dress. The brigands refused to allow her to keep her baggage, but let her have a Bible. The leader of the band is the notorious Boncho, from the Bulgarian town of Dobnitza. We sent word to Constantinople pointing out that being private individuals we cannot prevent the government from pressing the brigands; also that the ransom is too princely. No such sum has been heretofore demanded. No rejoinder has yet been received. Usually brigands ask eleven thousand pounds and then agree for half. Twenty-five Turkish pounds means two horse loads of gold, and that is more than there is now in Bulgaria. Besides the brigands demand payment in Turkish gold, for which it would be necessary to send to Constantinople. I should not give the brigands the ransom until Miss Stone is safely delivered to us, as they might murder her after receiving the money. The more desperate brigands murder after ransom in order to seal the lips forever. We have three theological institute students who were captured in the Stone party. One tells pathetically how he was robbed of money intended to pay for his tuition."

London, Oct. 18.—Discussing the abduction of Miss Stone, editorially, the Times says:

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Bulgarian government will exert itself to inflict inconvenience upon the Macedonian committee, from which it is accustomed to expect political services."

TRAVIS

SMASHES ALL RECORDS, PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

Garden City Man Makes Score of 154 Strokes for 36 Holes.

New York, Oct. 17.—Walter J. Travis, of the Garden City Golf club, amateur golf champion of the United States for the last two years, smashed all records, professional and amateur, today in the invitation tournament of the Westbrook Golf club near Great River, L. I. Yesterday he won the gold medal for the best score in the qualifying round at medal play, making the four rounds of the nine-hole course, thirty-six holes in all, in 150 strokes. Today in the first and second rounds at eighteen holes match play he made the unprecedented score of 154 strokes for the 36 holes, winning both of his matches in 37 strokes each time. This is the best performance, either amateur or professional, at 36 holes ever made on this side of the Atlantic. It is the first time that forty has been beaten on each of the nine-hole rounds over a course of standard length in the United States.

MARK TWAIN'S DEBUT

Enters Local Political Campaign in New York City.

New York, Oct. 17.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) entered the local political campaign today by addressing an audience of invited guests at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, he having lately joined a local Tammany organization, known as the "Order of Acorns." Mr. Clemens used for his speech an article written by himself, which is to appear in the November issue of the North American Review. The whole address was a comparison of Richard Croker to Warren Hastings, and the City of New York to India under Hastings' rule. He used the words spoken by Edmund Burke at the trial of Hastings, substituting Croker's name where that of Hastings occurred and that of New York City where that of India occurred.

TO CRUSH ANARCHY

Leading Detectives in Country Prepare Bill to be Urged on Congress.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The board of governors of the National Bureau of Identification, comprising leading police chiefs and the heads of Pinkerton detectives, today adopted a recommendation to be urged on congress for legislation looking to the suppression of anarchy. The recommendation urges the necessity for congressional legislation defining anarchy and authorizing all police officers to arrest and prosecute all such offenders under that law.

The action followed a general discussion of the steps necessary to guard against persons inimical to good government and organized society.

Following is a part of the text of the chief section of the proposed bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., that there shall be established and maintained in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with the department of justice of the United States a division to be known as the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, where shall be collected and filed, so far as may be practicable, for record and report, photos, photos, outline pictures, descriptions and measurements of all persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval or criminal laws of the United States."

SMITH IS PRESIDENT

Takes Place of Lorenzo Snow at Head of Mormons.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 17.—At the regular weekly meeting of the council of apostles, held in the temple today, Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as president of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to succeed to the late Lorenzo Snow, with John R. Winder and Anthony H. Lund as his first and second counselors respectively. President Smith was also named as the successor for the church. He was likewise named as president of the Salt Lake Temple with John R. Winder as his first counselor. Joseph Stephens Young was sustained and set apart as the president of the quorum of Seventy therefore.

It was also decided to hold a special conference of the church which has been called for the second Sunday in November, which will be the 10th, for the purpose of ratifying today's action of the church authorities as far as that is necessary.

REICHSRATH RE-ASSEMBLES

Budget for 1902 Is Submitted to Unterhaus.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—The reichsrath reassembled today. The budget for 1902, was submitted to the unterhaus. It estimates the expenditures at 1,268,217,944 krones and the revenue at 1,195,935,267 krones. Among the urgent motions submitted to the reichsrath is one demanding information regarding the government's attitude toward the German tariff bill and whether the government itself is drafting a new tariff.

The minister of finance, Dr. Bohm Von Bawerk, said the estimates would probably show a small surplus in spite of the unfavorable influence of bad trade on the finances of the state. He pointed out that the receipts of both the state and private railways had decreased.

In the course of the budget debate Dr. Von Korber, the premier, referred to the proposed German tariff and declared that if it were impossible to conclude a commercial treaty with German competition with Austrian interests, Austria perhaps was better able to dispense with it than Germany.

"At any rate," he exclaimed, "Austria and Hungary must not quarrel. They must commercially assist one another."

He concluded with a word of warning that the Austro-German political alliance would be endangered by an economic war.

DAY'S EVENTS AT CAPITOL

Secretary of Marquis Ito's Legation Calls on the President.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow today ordered the establishment of a postoffice to be named McKinley in Franklin county, Washington, thirteen miles west of Eureka. This is the first office so named since the death of the late president.

Assistant Secretary of State Adee today presented to the president Mr. Grip, the minister of Norway and Sweden to the United States, and Bishop Von Scheele, who is visiting in this country.

Mrs. Root, wife of the secretary of war, and her children arrived here today and expect to be joined next week by the secretary, who is still away on his vacation and recuperating his health.

The secretary of the Japanese legation called at the White House today to arrange for the reception by the president of Marquis Ito, who will arrive in Washington on Saturday. Marquis Ito will be at New Haven next Wednesday, when he will receive the degree of LL. D. from Yale college at the same time a similar degree is conferred upon the president.

CRUSH AT TAMMANY

Democratic Mass Meeting Brings Out Immense Crowd.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Democratic mass meeting at Tammany Hall tonight brought out an immense number of people. They packed themselves into the hall and packed Fourteenth street and adjacent thoroughfares until the 3,000 persons detailed to the meeting had their hands full to prevent serious accidents from the crush. Ex-Governor Flower, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Bourke B. McClellan, Edward M. Shepard, Hoke S. Tupper, Geo. M. Vanderveer, Amos J. Cummings, Henry Goldfogle, Congressman William Sulzer and Thomas F. Grady. Other local orators talked to the outside crowd from four stands, which had been erected for the purpose.

Disobedient Threats Against Kings.

Dublin, Oct. 17.—Judge O'Connor Morris, at the opening of the Roscommon assizes today, said he had received documents purporting to emanate from the United Irish League, marked with coffin and containing diabolical threats against King Edward.

To Arrange Police to Guard Recital.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Chief Kumler said today that at the recital during Lent this afternoon he had his own record of a prig and found. The test he found for one the pole in Celia Thaxter's recital which Clemens hoist was made at the trials.