S VIEWED ABROAD

MMENT OF LONDON AND PARIS PAPERS ON THE CRIME.

et of the Anarchist at Buffalo Condemned and Sympathy Expressed for McKinley.

ING EDWARD NOTIFIED

XTRA PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO PROTECT ROYALTY.

ttle Probability the Czar Will Visit Paris in View of Renewed Anarchist Activity.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley read slowly in London. The first ticker ports were discredited; then, with the nfirmation and general dissemination of e news, arose a far-reaching feeling of rrow and indignation which, wherever mericans were gathered, almost gained e proportions of a panic, accompanied by verish anxiety for further details. The ousands of Americans now in London re mostly at the theaters when the news rived, and returning to their hotels found xious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction race, is regarded as a national calamity. ndon telephones, usually silent at night, angled with impatient inquiries addressed to newspapers and American rrespondents in the hope of securing a rial of the report. The announcement of e attempted assassination was received o late for extra editions of the papers to nounce the news to the mass of the Engh people and they will not learn until ey take up their morning papers of the tempt to kill the President.

A representative of the Associated Press nveyed the intelligence to Mr. J. W. ackay, Colonel Ochiltree, Messrs. C. L. ullman and J. W. Gates and many others, of whom desired to express their unpeakable indignation at the cowardly act, e deepest sympathy with Mr. McKinley d hopes for his recovery. Added to this rsonal patriotic sentiment was the dread at, whatever the outcome of the outrage on the President, it would perhaps react tally upon Mrs. McKinley.

Comparatively few Englishmen heard the ws to-night, but all these expressed sympthy as genuine as if it had been the ng instead of the President. The latter's ndly personality, his friendship for Engnd and his kindly message of condolence on the occasion of Queen Victoria's ath were all called up in voices as low d awe-stricken as those of any purely merican gathering.

C. L. Pullman, recalling a conversation ith President McKinley a few weeks ago, ld to the Associated Press representares: "I had been telling the President of y experiences in Russia, where I found easier to get to the Czar than to him. r. McKinley said he believed it would fall the lot of some occupant of the White ouse before many years had passed to ntrol the destinies of North and South merica."

The lord mayor of London was informed the attempt upon the President's life by Associated Press representative and exessed the greatest grief and emotion. He id: "I shall call a meeting of the aldern to-morrow formally to express to Mrs. cKinley and the American people the rror and grief felt at the attempt. Pernally the news comes to me with the eatest possible shock, and I am sure ery citizen of London will join in exessing feelings of sorrow at the terrible lamity.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin and other mericans who were to have dined at the arlton to-night canceled their engagement hearing the news, and all the orchestras ased playing.

Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards.

Morning Press Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—All the newspapers is morning publish long accounts from uffalo describing the attempt upon Presnt McKinley's life, dispatches from road regarding the reception of the news, hich excites renewed and anxious discusn of means to prevent Anarchist outges, references to previous attempts, and e urgent need of the adoption of greater lice precautions than ever in republics d the freest countries.

The Daily Telegraph says editorially: "It with the profoundest regret that the orld learns that another distinguished an is added to the shamefully long list rulers who have fallen victims to the sensate wickedness of the assassin. The ost unfeigned and heartfelt sympathy will forth from every family in Christendom Mrs. McKinley in this hour of deepest rrow. Americans will acquit us of all spicion of insincerity when we claim that e blow will be felt with almost equal serity in Great Britain as in the United tates."

The newspapers without exception extend President McKinley's family and the merican nation the deepest sympathy and rvent prayers for the President's recovry, while heartfelt gratitude is expressed at the latest reports give ground for hope. he Times says editorially: "It will be a lief to the feeling of the American people know that the criminal or lunatic was ot one of themselves. We will not conmplate the possibility of a fatal result, ut in any case the government of the nited States will not be disturbed. Vice resident Roosevelt is a man of ability nd distinction, in whose hands there is o doubt the country's interest would be fe; but President McKinley has gained almost unique position and it would be cruel stroke of fortune if he was cut off the plenitude of his popularity and hen his policy has been apparently vindiated with success at all points."

The Daily News, in a leading article, remarks upon the peculiarity of the provision of the United States Constitution hat the murder of the President places the ice President in the presidential chair, nd thinks a case conceivable where an narchist might attempt to murder the resident with this very motive and that n obvious reform of the law suggests itelf. The Daily News continues: "This ghastly outrage, by which a brave, upright governor of men perishes as Lincoln and Garfield perished, in the execution of his duties, comes home to the hearts of England with inexpressible poignancy. We are proud of America; and an act like this, which plunges the Republic into bitter grief, reminds us as nothing else can do that we are members of the same house, 'bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh.' The death of no public man outside of this country could affect us like the death of the American President."

The Daily Mail thinks the motive underlying such crimes is notoriety, and that if such criminals could be dealt with on the spot one great inducement to the commission of such attempts would be removed. The Mail suggests that all rulers should be accompanied by armed men instructed to shoot assassins on the spot.

The Morning Post refers to the contest for the America's cup and says: "Sir Thomas Lipton will know exactly what the British nation will expect of him should the worst befall."

King Edward Informed.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—King Edward was traveling from Frankfort to Hamburg when the news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley was received and a telegram was at once dispatched to meet him, acquainting him with the deed. The Altona-Kiel Railway was strongly guarded by a large force of police, and it cannot be doubted that this latest anarchistic attempt will result in the redoubling of police precautions upon the continent in view of the various imperial meetings now happenings. If there had ever been any likelihood that the Czar would go to Paris, it may now be regarded as a certainty that he will not go. He had already decided yesterday to return direct to Russia.

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

Comment of the Morning Newspapers on the Crime.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt on President McKinley reached Paris too late for publication in this afternoon's papers and consequently it was not known outside of newspaper circles, but there it created a feeling of consternation. Mr. McKinley was considered the last person in the world in danger of assassination. It can safely be predicted that the news will create a tremendous sensation in Paris tomorrow, and the United States is sure of receiving every mark of sympathy from Frenchmen of all shades of opinion, as the President was always considered a friend of France.

Articles in the four leading organs of French opinion, the Figaro, the Matin, the Gaulois and the Eclaire breathe this sympathy. The Gaulois says: "We feel the necessity of expressing to the great people of the United States, to whom so many ties unite us, our sympathy with them and horror at the crime that has cast them into mourning; but the great faith of this grand people in God will enable them again to recover themselves and pursue the course of their destinies."

The Matin speaks with particularly kindly appreciation of Mr. McKinley's personal and political modesty and the purity of his home life, and concludes its article as follows: "Hazard is often cruel and unjust, but never more so that when it allows a criminal madman to kill, in the name of some abominable ideal of liberty, the most democratic of the freest people."

The Figaro pays a warm tribute to the personal honesty of Mr. McKinley, but sees in him a representative of the spirit of trusts and protection, and asks whether the explanation of the crime is not to be found in the fact that Mr. McKinley personified in the eyes of the crowd aristocracy and wealth. "Nevertheless," says the Figaro, "France joins in the anguish and indignation of the American people because, although McKinley was first responsible for the bills which restricted commercial relations between the two peoples, he afterward consented to mitigate this regime and renewed the current of trade between them. We remember the affectionate telegrams that McKinley sent to the President of France at the time of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States and the conciliatory and humane policy of America in China, while Mr. McKinley has been astonishing the world by his moderation and spirit of justice in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela. We, therefore, express the sincerest wishes that America may be spared mourning."

The Eclaire declares that the attempt to assassinate the President will arouse as much indignation and condemnation in France as in the United States, and recalls the sympathy expressed by the American people at the time of the assassination of President Carnot.

Created a Painful Impression.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon President McKinley created a painful impression at Fredensborg. Emperor Nicholas, King Christian of Denmark and Kink George of Greece dispatched telegraphic messages of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

AS VIEWED IN CANADA.

Sorrow and Horror Expressed and High Regard for the President.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—There was deep sorrow throughout the country when the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached here. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was holding a conference with Governor Ross, of Yukon Territory, when the bulletin was placed in his hands. He was greatly shocked and expressed his sorrow.

Mr. Sifton, Dr. Borden and Mr. Blair were also in their offices when the news was brought to them, and they, who had recently visited the Buffalo exposition, also shared the feelings which were voiced by the premier.

David Mills, being interviewed, said: "The people of Canada will feel profound sorrow at the almost assassination of Mr. McKinley, and the sorrow will be increased if the attempt prove fatal."

GLORIES IN DEED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

protested that he never even thought of perpetrating the crime until this morning. After long and persistent questioning it was announced at police headquarters that the prisoner had made a partial confession which he had signed. As near as can be learned to-night the facts contained in the confession are as given at the opening of this article.

The would-be assassin is twenty-eight years old, stands five feet nine inches high, weighs 160 pounds, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, smooth face, regular features and prominent nose. He speaks very good English.

Czolgosz has a father living on a farm about eight miles from Cleveland. He is unmarried himself. He wears the button and claims to be a member of the "Golden Eagles."

NOT KNOWN AT DETROIT.

Man Answering the Anarchist's Description Once Boarded There.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—Every possible clew has been run down by the local police without any information being obtained with regard to Fred Nieman. Every man in the city by the name of Nieman, or anything resembling it, has been looked up by the officers, and late to-night Lieutenant Sadler, of the detective department, said he was convinced Nieman does not live in this city. All the haunts of the local Anarchists have been visited, and no one can be found who has ever heard of Nieman.

Late to-night it was discovered that a man named Alfred Nieman had boarded at 178 Russell street up to two weeks ago, when he left for Buffalo. The description of Fred Neiman was read to Alfred Nieman's former landlady and she declared it fitted him excepting that Alfreds hair was not dark, but medium brown, wavy and thick. He wore it brushed back off his forehead. He also had very white, even teeth. Alfred Nieman was a wagon worker.

Held by Artillerists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department to-night received the following telegram from Capt. John B. Wiser, commanding the Seventy-third Company of Coast Artillery at Buffalo:

"President shot at recetpion in Temple of Music about 4 p. m. Corporal Bertschey and detail of men of my company caught the assassin at once and held him down till the secret-service men overpowered him and took the prisoner out of their hands, my men being unarmed. Condition of President not known. Revolver in my possession. WISER, Commanding."

ASSASSINATION PREDICTED.

Cornet Player Said Last March that Anarchists Had Marked McKinley.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 6.—Fritz Huttman, a reporter for the Eagle of this city, while singing with the Andrews Opera Company last March, says he was confidentially told by Antonio Maggio, a cornet player with the same company, that President McKinley would be assassinated before October. Maggio intimated that orders to that effect had been received from an Anarchist society in Rome, Italy.

Huttman was a tenor singer with the Andrews Opera Company, and is a son of the late Colonel Huttman, internal revenue collector in this city under President Cleveland. In his statement to-night he said: "While traveling in February or March, between Abilene, Tex., and El Paso, Tex., Antonio Maggio, a cornet player for the company, told me that he belonged to an anarchistic circle with headquarters in Rome Italy. He told me that President McKinley and Emperor William were doomed to assassination, and that men had already been selected to kill them.

"'The time is not yet for the assassination of the Emperor,' he said, 'but President McKinley will be killed before Oct. 1.'

"'Why?' I asked.

"'Because he sent soldiers into the Philippines as King Humbert sent soldiers to kill the natives of Africa. All who seek to oppress must die.'

"I thought he was merely romancing at the time, but now I believe that he was not. He also told me that the circle had assassins in the household of the Emperor of Germany. Maggio also told me that he expected some day to be called on to kill a tyrant, and that when he is it will be the proudest moment of his life."

WORK OF AN ANARCHIST.

Views of Secret-Service Officers, Who Think There Was a Plot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is the opinion of the secret-service officials in this city that the shooting of the President is an outcropping, in some obscure way, of the Haymarket riots, and that it will be found eventually that Nieman, the would-be assassin, has some connection with the group of persons associated in the Chicago Anarchists' riots. The secret-service officials are of this opinion because of the name of the man and the fact that he is probably from the general section of the country as some of the Haymarket participants. The Secret-service Bureau had the Paterson (N. J.) group of Anarchists very thoroughly under surveillance, and are confident that Nieman has no association with these people. Three secret-service operatives were in Buffalo about the President at the time of the shooting, and another was on the way to Cleveland. While the theory of the secret service here is as stated, at the same time no facts concerning the matter are at this time known to the Secret-service Bureau, so it is conceded to be but a surmise at present that they belong to the Haymarket gang.

ARRESTS AT CHICAGO.

Six Men Charged with Being Implicated in the Plot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Six men were placed under arrest in this city to-night on the charge of being implicated in the plot to assassinate President McKinley. The men were all found in one house at the corner of St. Johns place and Carroll avenue on the west side of the city. The arrests were made on information from the police officials of Buffalo, who said that the men were members of a society to which the assailant of the President belonged, and that they had knowledge of the plot. The police have not yet given out the names of the men taken into custody, but one of the men is known to be Abraham Isekk, president of an organization which bears the name of the Free Society. He was formerly editor of a paper of anarchistic principles which bore the name of the Firebrand. The information received by the local police from Buffalo is to the effect that the plot to kill the President was originated among the members of the Free Society and that the Buffalo prisoner was chosen by lot to commit the crime.

There were five men and three women in the place where the arrests were made. The men were congregated in a meeting hall on the second floor and appeared to be discussing some serious matter. They were so completely surprised by the invasion of the police that they had no time to make any resistance. Isekk is supposed by the police to have been the leader of the men assembled, but when he was questioned he refused to make any statement. On the way from the house to the patrol wagon one of the prisoners cursed the officers and declared that he was an Anarchist and was proud of it. The three women in the house, Isekk's wife and daughter and a woman visitor, were subsequently arrested.

The building in which the raid was made is a two-story and basement stone-front structure in the factory district. On the first floor is situated Isekk's printing office, in which cuts of leading Anarchists were found. The windows were decorated with lithographs of leading Anarchists, and numerous publications denouncing the present form of government and the judges who had issued injunctions against the strikers were found.

The arrests were made by Chief of Detectives Colleran, assisted by three of his officers. Captain Colleran said, after the taking of the men to the Central police station for examination, that he had arrested them upon information from Buffalo, but what the nature of the information might be he declined to say. He would not admit that he had received any intimation that the assailant of the President had made a confession implicating in any way the men arrested here. A quite general impression outside of the office of Captain Colleran is that there was no special reason for arresting the men, save for the general character of their teachings and writings.

Oscar Neebe, one of the Anarchists convicted of complicity in the Haymarket riot, said to-night that there was no plot of the Anarchists to murder President McKinley. He declared that the assailant of the President was either a crank or an insane man. "No good could result from killing President McKinley," Neebe declared, "because he is a good man, and, as far as a man in his position can be, he is for the masses of the people."

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, whose husband was executed for his part in the Haymarket riot, said, as did Neebe, that there was no plot of the Anarchists to harm the President. If there was she had no knowledge concerning it. "No man," she declared, "who has the true principles of anarchy in his heart would attempt to injure President McKinley. He is a good President, who listens to the voice of the people and tries to do his best for them." Mrs. Parsons expressed a strong hope that the President would recover.

Arrested and Released.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Five alleged Anarchists were arrested here this evening and locked up at police headquarters. They were later released.

At police headquarters no information was to be had relative to the arrest of Anarchists in Chicago. Neither the chief of police nor the assistant could be seen, and the sergeants in charge declined to talk.

NO REGRET AT PATERSON.

Anarchists Toast the Would-Be Assassin of the President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—As a whole, the Anarchist group of Paterson, N. J., express no regret at the shooting of President McKinley. On the contrary, there was a great gathering of the members to-night at Bartholdi Hall in that city, and Neiman, who shot the President, was toasted in beer time and time again.

All of the talkative members of the group say Neiman is unknown to them. One of them said: "We do not know him, but he is one of us. He did what it was his duty to do, and we honor him, while personally thinking his effort might better have been employed across the ocean upon some crowned head."

They all deny there is any truth to the report that at any time President McKinley was included in the plots to assassinate heads of nations. They claim that President McKinley's life was never declared forfeited by them, and that the work of to-day is that of another branch of their organization.

Petro Esteve, who in the past has gloried in each killing of a head of a nation or in any attempt, was very loud to-night in his denials of any participation by the Paterson group in the affair at Buffalo this afternoon. Esteve even goes so far as to deny that Nieman is an Anarchist. "I never heard of him," Esteve said. "He is probably some German lunatic and fool."

The first question asked in Paterson when news of the shooting of the President was received was whether or not the assailant was from that city. The feeling among the citizens outside of Anarchist circles is one of the deepest indignation, this being heightened by the fact that the plot to slay King Humbert was hatched there. There is much talk there to-night of attempting to devise means to drive the Anarchists out of that city.

ALMOST MOBBED.

Chicagoan Who Shouted for Joy Over Attempted Assassination.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Shouting his joy over the attempted assassination of President McKinley, Fred Gardner precipitated a riot in front of the newspaper windows in Washington street to-night. Gardner, who narrowly escaped being killed by the infuriated mob of sorrow-stricken citizens, owes his preservation to Policeman Michael Mulcahy. Mulcahy rescued him after he had been knocked down, kicked and beaten, and chased into a basement saloon, where he fought like a maniac a score of men who were enraged sufficiently to want his life. After the officer arrived Gardner was led down the street to the central police station, still followed by an angry crowd, who begged and pleaded with the policeman to allow them to vent their vengeance on the prisoner.

ALMOST A LYNCHING.

Young Man First Beaten and Then Chased by a Mob.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 6.—A stranger, reading the bulletins of the President's condition to-night, remarked defiantly to the crowd about him:

"That's good. He ought to have been shot long ago."

An old man wearing a G. A. R. button leaped out of the crowd and struck the young man. He fell to the ground like a log and the veteran pounced upon him. He pounded the man unmercifully, while the crowd shouted approval. Finally he arose and the young man got away. Immediately the crowd took up the cry of "Lynch him!" and started in pursuit. The man ran across the Eleventh-street bridge and into the country, with a rapidly diminishing crowd in pursuit. He finally escaped.

Small Riot in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—There was a small riot on High street, to-night, resulting from the rabid talk of a Socialist agitator named Adams. He was in a crowd which had collected in front of a window where bulletins were being displayed and attempted to defend the culprit who shot the President, saying the country had been oppressed long enough. He was ordered away and as he started to go the crowd followed, kicking and striking him. The chase was a hot one for several blocks when a policeman rescued Adams and escorted him to a place of safety.

Probably Plotted in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 6.—Two men were put in the sweat box by the local police to-night in connection with the Buffalo Anarchists. One of the men is Michael Goldsmith, a local labor agitator, and the other's name is not known. The latter has promised the local police to find several accomplices of the assailant of the President, and they are of the opinion that the plot against the President was hatched in this city.

Rejoicing Anarchists Mobbed.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 6.—When the Italian Anarchists from Chicago, near here, heard of the attempted assassination of President McKinley they held a big jubliation to-night. A mob went out from Pittsburg and drove the Anarchists out of town. A number of shots were fired.

AMERICA'S AMBITIONS

GREATLY EXCITE THE EDITORS OF BERLIN AND LONDON.

Comments of the Former Are Less Bitter Than Those of the Latter, Who Are Very Pessimistic.

THE PORTE ACTS PROMPTLY

RELATIVE TO ABDUCTION OF MISS STONE BY BRIGANDS.

Important British Success in South Africa—King Edward's Illness—Gold Medal for Marconi.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—President McKinley's speech at Buffalo attracts general attention here, though few of the evening papers comment upon it. The Post says: "It is striking that President McKinley expresses himself decisively for the extension of American markets and correspondingly will no longer exclude the products of other nations to the United States with a high tariff wall. The Dingley tariff period appears therewith to be approaching its end, particularly since the people of the United States are gradually reaching the conclusion that it is by no means advantageous for commercial deveolpment if a country insists upon producing everything at home. Mr. McKinley knows very well why the United States has hitherto been behind in the competition with other countries. He also knows the means for preventing the same conditions in the future and insists upon applying the remedy."

The Vossische Zeitung sees in the speech evidence that the United States is ready to adopt the commercial treaty policy, which Germany followed so successfully under Chancellor von Caprivi. The paper admits the extraordinary economic progress of the United States and concludes. "It will be singular if Germany adopted a high tariff system at the very moment when the traditional country of that system is preparing a freer policy and commercial treaties."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says: "There is absolutely no occasion to suppose that President McKinley is about abandoning the prohibitive system."

The speech is much commented on on the bourse, where Mr. McKinley's advocacy of a subsidiary bill is interpreted as meaning competition for German lines. Thereupon the transportation shares weakened. The Lokal Anzeiger's Borse report says: "The great republic's rapidly growing productive power compels the radical protectionist McKinley to break with the old love and turn in the direction of free trade. Herein is a new proof of Yankee common sense and adaptability."

London Editors Speak Bitterly.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The vast ambitions of the United States, as deduced from what the St. James Gazette calls President McKinley's sensational speech at Buffalo, continue to be the theme of the London editorial writers.

"As military power and commercial enterprise must go hand in hand," says the St. James Gazette, "the importance of the statements upon the world of politics as revealing the new epoch upon which America is entering must be immense."

The Evening Standard asks if the reference to the isthmian canal "is a hint to England that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will have to go. It looks like it." The paper considers that "the determination of the United States to be supreme in Central and South America, both commercially and politically, is one of the hardest facts of our times."

The Globe thinks President McKinley's programme forecasts the severe rivalry which Great Britain must expect from the United States, amounting, as the paper believes, to a definite abandonment of extreme protection."

ALL KILLED OR CAPTURED.

Large Boer Commando Obliterated as a Military Entity.

MIDDLEBURGH, Cape Colony, Sept. 6.—Lotter's entire commando has been taken by Major Scobell south of Petersburg. One hundred and three prisoners were captured, twelve Boers were killed and forty-six wounded. Two hundred horses also were captured.

Kitchener's Official Report.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Lord Kitchener's report from Pretoria to the War Office covering the capture of Lotter's commando gives the figures as nineteen killed, fifty-two wounded and sixty-two captured unwounded. The prisoners include Commandants Lotter and Breedt, Field Cornets Kruger and W. Kruger, and Lieutenant Schoeman. Among the killed were the two Vasters, two notable rebels. The British casualties were ten killed and eight wounded.

Good Advice to Germans.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Society of Merchants and Industrials of Berlin has addressed a circular to exporters, advising them, when protesting against United States customs decisions, to give the fullest possible information regarding each case, thereby rendering a thorough investigation by the United States authorities possible.

Distinguished Americans Returning.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The American line steamer St. Paul, which is to sail from Southampton to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers, D. B. Henderson, speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Mrs. Henderson, J. W. Mackay and Clyde Fitch.

King Edward No Better.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Though King Edward is conscientiously submitting to the "light, water and massage cure" at Homburg, the Candid Friend, a weekly paper, says his heart trouble, from which he has suffered since and before his accession, shows no improvement.

The Porte Opens a New Deal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—The Porte, it is said, is endeavoring to come to a direct understanding with the French claimants against the Ottoman government, hoping thus to deprive the French government of its grounds for action.

Gold Medal for Marconi.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Marquis De Loreto, in behalf of the Italian Foreign Office, has presented to Signor Marconi the gold medal of the Italian Science Society.

WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Croker Coming Back to Distracted Tammany—Dr. Nagle's Illness.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Richard Croker expects to sail for New York on the Cunard line steamer Lucania, from Liverpool to-morrow. He is anxious attendant at the bedside of his friend, Dr. David Nagle, who to-night is seriously ill in his flat, which has been Mr. Croker's London home during his residence in town. Mr. Croker, who was at Kempton Park to-day, said: "I hope to be on the water to-morrow."

Dr. Nagle is delirious from pneumonia, but Messrs. Friedman and Croker left Kempton Park to-day expecting to start for Liverpool at noon to-morrow.

Obituary.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Ellen Douglass Baxter, wife of Dr. G. A. Baxter, one of the most prominent surgeons of Tennessee, and the mover in the establishment of Erlanger Hospital, of this city, died at the family residence here today of Bright's disease. She was a leading member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

CAREER OF A GREAT MAN

WILLIAM M'KINLEY AS CITIZEN, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Traits and Characteristics of a Man Who Has Served His Country Well in Many Positions.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843. After attending the public schools, he went to Poland Academy, and subsequently to Allegheny Academy, but before attaining his majority had become a teacher in the public schools. On June 11, 1861, when he was in his nineteenth year, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, becoming commissary sergeant on April 15, 1862; second lieutenant on Sept. 23 of the same year; first lieutenant on Feb. 7, 1863; and captain on July 25, 1864. He served successively on the staffs of Gens. R. B. Hayes, George Crook, and Winfield S. Hancock, and towards the close of the war was detailed as acting assistant adjutant general of the First Division, First Army Corps, on the staff of Gen. S. S. Carroll. He was brevetted major of volunteers for gallantry in battle in March, 1865, and in July following was mustered out of the service.

Major McKinley then applied himself to the study of the law, which he completed by a course at the Albany, N. Y., Law School. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and settled at Canton, O., in the practice of his profession, that town since remaining his home. In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, but served only one term in that office. In 1876 he made his entrance upon the field of national politics and was elected a member of the lower house of Congress, in which for the next fourteen years he represented the congressional district of which his county was a part. As chairman of the ways and means committee he reported the tariff law of 1890, in the preparation of which he took a leading part, and it has always been known by his name. In November of that year Major McKinley was defeated for re-election to Congress, the new apportionment of the State having been so gerrymandered as to throw him into a Democratic district, but he succeded in reducing the usual adverse majority from 3,000 to 300. There was, however, practically no interval in his public career, for in 1891, a few months after he retired from the House, he was elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511 over James E. Campbell, the Democratic incumbent of the office. Two years later he was re-elected by a plurality of 80,995 over Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat, and retired from the governorship at the close of 1895.

Major McKinley served as a delegate at large in the Republican national convention of 1888, when he supported Blaine for President, and as a member of the committee on resolutions read the platform to the convention. In 1888 he was again a delegate at large from Ohio, supported John Sherman for the nomination, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions again reported the platform. In 1892 he appeared for the third time as a delegate at large from Ohio, and served as permanent chairman of the convention. On that occasion Major McKinley advocated the renomination of President Harrison, but, notwithstanding his refusal to permit the use of his name, 182 votes were cast for him for the presidential nomination. At the national convention held at St. Louis in June, 1896, Major McKinley was made the presidential candidate of the Republican party, receiving 661½ votes to 84½ for Thomas B. Reed, 60½ for Matthew S. Quay, 58 for Levi P. Morton, 35½ for William B. Allison and 1 for J. Donald Cameron, with twenty-four delegates absent, the number of votes necessary for a choice being 462. In November following, Major McKinley received 7,106,199 votes to 6,502,685 for William J. Bryan, giving him a plurality of 603,514, and a clear maojrity of the popular vote of 238,753 over all opposition. In the Electoral College the vote stood 271 for McKinley to 176 for Bryan. In November, 1900, President McKinley's popular vote was 7,214,027 and Bryan's was 6,342,514, McKinley's plurality being 871,513. In the Electoral College the vote stood 292 for McKinley and 155 for Bryan.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

Summary of Chief Events in the Career of William McKinley.

The chronology which follows was prepared by Mr. George T. Pettengill, of the Review of Reviews staff:

1843. Jan. 29. William McKinley, son of Wiliam and Nancy (Allison) McKinley, is born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, being the seventh of a family of nine children.

1852. The McKinley family moves to Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, where William studies at Union Seminary until he is seventenn.

1859. Becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poland.

1860. Enters the junior class in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., but poor health prevents the completion of the course. Subsequently teaches in a public school near Poland, and later becomes a clerk in the Poland postoffice.

1861. June 1. Enlists as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1862. April 15. Promoted to commissary sergeant while in the winter's camp at Fayetteville, W. Va.

1862. Sept. 24. Promoted to second lieutenant in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of his staff.

1863. Feb. 7. Promoted to first lieutenant.

1864. July 25. Promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, Va.

1864. Oct. 11. First vote for President cast, while on a march, for Abraham Lincoln.

1864. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19), Captain McKinley serves on the staffs of General George Crook and General Winfield S. Hancock.

1865. Assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington.

1865. March 13. Commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

1865. July 26. Mustered out of the army with his regiment, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.

1865. Returns to Poland, and at once begins the study of law.

1866. Enters the Albany (N. Y.) Law School.

1867. Admitted to the bar at Warren, O., in March. Accepting the advice of an elder sister teaching in Canton, O., he begins the practice of law in Canton, and makes the place his home.

1869. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county on the Republican ticket, although the county had usually been Democratic.

1871. January 25. Marries Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. (Two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley—Katie, in 1871, and Ida, in 1873—are both lost in early childhood.)

1871. Fails of re-election as prosecuting attorney by 45 votes, and for the next five years devotes himself successfully to the practice of law, and becomes a leading member of the bar of Stark county.

1872. Though not a candidate, very active as a campaign speaker in the Grant-Greeley presidential campaign.

1875. Especially active and conspicuous as a campaigner in the closely-contested state election in which Rutherford B. Hayes is elected Governor.

1876. Elected member of the House of Representatives by 3,200 majority, his friend Hayes being elected to the presidency.

1878. Re-elected to Congress by 1,234 majority, his district in Ohio having been gerrymandered to his disadvantage by a Democratic Legislature.

1880. Re-elected to Congress by 3,571 majority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee, to succeed President-elect Garfield.

1882. The Republicans suffer reverses throughout the country in the congressional elections and McKinley is reelected by a majority of only 8.

1884. Prominent in opposition to the proposed "Morrison tariff" in Congress.

1884. As delegate at large to the Republican national convention in Chicago actively supports James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination.

1884. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000, although his district had again been gerrymandered against him.

1886. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,550.

1888. Leads the minority opposition in Congress against the "Mills tariff bill."

1888. Delegate at large to the national convention in Chicago that nominates Benjamin Harrison, and serves as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Many delegates wish McKinley to become the nominee, but he stands firm in his support of John Sherman.

1888. Elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes.

1889. At the organization of the Fifty-first Congress, is a candidate for speaker of the House, but is defeated on the third ballot in the Republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed.

1890. Upon the death of William D. Kelley, in January, McKinley becomes chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the House. He introduces a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenues," known as the "customs administration bill." He also introduces a general tariff bill. The bill becomes a law Oct. 6.

1890. As a result of a gerrymandered congressional district and the reaction against the Republican party throughout the country caused by the protracted struggle over the tariff bill, McKinley is defeated in the election for Congress by 300 votes in counties that had previously gone Democratic by 3,000.

1891. Nov. 3. Elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, polling the largest vote ever been cast for Governor in Ohio. His opponent is the Democratic Governor, James E. Campbell.

1892. As delegate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis and chairman of the convention, McKinley refuses to permit the consideration of his name, and supports the renomination of President Harrison. The roll call results as follows: Harrison, 535; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; Lincoln, 1.

1892. Death of William McKinley, sr., in November.

1896. Unanimously renominated for Governor of Ohio, and re-elected by a plurality of 80,995, this majority being the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the civil war, for any candidate in the history of the State.

1896. June 18. At the Republican national convention in St. Louis McKinley is nominated for President on the first ballot, the result of the voting being as follows: McKinley, 661½; Reed, 84½; Quay, 60½; Morton, 58; Allison, 35½; Cameron, 1.

1896. Nov. 3. Receives a popular vote in the presidential election of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. In the Electoral College, later, McKinley receives 271 votes against 176 for Bryan.

1897. March 4. Inaugurated President of the United States for the twenty-eighth quadrennial term.

1897. March 6. Issues proclamation for an extra session of Congress to assemble March 15. The President's message dwells solely upon the need of a revision of the existing tariff law.

1897. May 17. In response to an appeal from the President Congress appropriates $50,000 for the relief of destitution in Cuba.

1897. July 24. The "Dingley tariff bill" receives the President's approval.

1897. Dec. 12. Death of President McKinley's mother at Canton, O.

1898. Both branches of Congress vote unanimously (the House on March 8, by a vote of 313 to 0, and the Senate by a vote of 76 to 0 on the following day) to place $50,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion "for the national defense."

1898. March 23. The President sends to the Spanish government, through Minister Woodford, at Madrid, an ultimatum regarding the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba.

1898. March 28. The report of the Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the Maine at Havana on Feb. 15 is transmitted by the President to Congress.

1898. April 11. The President sends a message to Congerss outlining the situation, declaring that intervention is necessary, and advising against the recognition of the Cuban government.

1898. April 21. The Spanish government sends Minister Woodford his passports, thus beginning the war.

1898. April 23. The President issues a call for 125,000 volunteers.

1898. April 24. Spain formally declares that war exists with the United States.

1898. April 25. In a message to Congress the President recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that war exists with Spain. On the same day both branches of Congress pass such a declaration.

1898. May 25. The President issues a call for 75,000 additional volunteers.

1898. June 29. Yale University confers upon President McKinley the degree of LL. D.

1898. July 7. Joint resolution of Congress providing for the annexation of Hawaii receives the approval of the President.

1898. Aug. 9. Spain formally accepts the President's terms of peace.

1898. Aug. 12. The peace protocol is signed. An armistice is proclaimed, and the Cuban blockade raised.

1898. Oct. 17. The President receives the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago.

1898. Dec. 10. The treaty of Paris between Spain and the United States is signed at Paris.

1900. March 14. The President signs the "gold standard act."

1900. June 21. The Republican national convention at Philadelphia unanimously renominates William McKinley for the presidency.

1900. June 21. The President's amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos is published in Manila.

1900. July 10. The United States government makes public a statement of its policy as to affairs in China.

1900. Sept. 10. Letter accepting the presidential nomination and discussing the issues of the campaign is given to the public.

1900. Nov. 6. In the presidential election, William McKinley carries twenty-eight States, which have an aggregate of 292 votes in the Electoral College, his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carrying seventeen States, having 155 electoral votes. His popular plurality is also larger than in the election of 1896.

Socialists Dispersed by Police.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6.—The police tonight dispersed a meeting of Socialists at Jefferson square because of public utterances of two public speakers, who denounced the administration in unmeasured terms. The two men, George Baird and C. McCaffrey, were arrested and hustled off to the police station on a charge of obstructing a street. Several hundred persons gathered in the crowd, and it was feared for a time that they would do violence to the two speakers. It required a squad of ten policemen to disperse the crowd.

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