"HANG HIM," SAYS HIS FATHER

THE FAMILY OF CZOLGOSZ DECLARE FOR HIS DEATH.

The Father, Paul Czolgosz, Says: "He Ought to Be Hanged"—His Brother Says: "If Leon Did It I Hope He Swings for It"—Family Denies Any Knowledge of the Existence of an Anarchist Plot—Brother Declares He Was a Bully

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Paul Czolgosz, father of the assassin, said this evening of his son:

"He ought to be hanged. There is no excuse for such a crime. I cannot believe, however, that he did this terrible thing of his own accord without being forced to it. He was a good boy, but easily led, and I believe he was the tool of stronger-minded men. He must have been sent to do this deed. I do not know of the existence of any Anarchist plot, but knowing my son as I do it seems impossible that he did this of his accord."

Jacob Czolgosz, a brother of Leon, had read in the paper that his brother was the would-be assassin. Jacob lives on Marcelline avenue. He was born in this country, has something of an education and is an intelligent boy.

"If Leon did it I hope he swings for it," the brother said. "It will be good enough for him."

"Did your brother ever show any traces of insanity?"

"I can't say that he was very bright. He was strange in some ways. I never got along with him and had little to do with him. I have not seen him for a long time, and I don't wish to see him for a longer time. We always had rows when we were together. You see, he was a great deal older than I and he bullied me, or tried to, and when he did I resisted.

"None of us boys could get along with him. He was a morose sort of a fellow, not at all sociable. He would not eat his meals with the family half the time. That was a good thing for the family, too. Sometimes I used to think he was not sociable because we would rather he kept away from us, for he was pretty gabby with other people."

"Did he ever talk of anarchy?"

"No, not to me. If he was an Anarchist I didn't know it. But he might have been one without my knowing it."

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 7.—Leon Czolgosz spent his early life in this city. He was about 13 years old when the family moved to Cleveland. The family were strict in religious observances, but the records do not show that young Czolgosz was baptized either here or at Posen, where the family lived a short time before moving to Alpena.

Czolgosz, the father, was born in the Province of Posen, Kreis Schubin, county of Bromburg, village of Haido, and came directly to Alpena county from Germany about 30 years ago. He worked on the docks and was regarded as a peaceable and inoffensive foreigner.

Andrew Czolgosz, uncle of the assassin, lives in Metz township, Presque Isle county. He was seen at his home to-night and during a conversation carried on through his sons as interpreters Andrew said that his brother and several of the children were living in Cleveland, but denied any knowledge of knowing where Leon was. When told that President McKinley had been shot, one of the boys spoke up quickly:

"Did Leon shoot him?"

The boy refused to say anything further on this subject or any other. An effort was made to resume the conversation, but neither of the boys would answer any questions nor would they ask any of their father.

WHO CZOLGOSZ IS.

Cleveland Police Investigate His Family His Career in That City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Leon Czolgosz lived here with his father and stepmother and seven brothers and sisters. They were all honest, hard-working Polish-Americans. Leon was born in this country and is 28 years of age. One of the brothers, Mike by name, was a soldier in the Philippine service and is now drawing a pension from the Government.

Mrs. Czolgosz said to-day:

"Leon left home two months ago. We heard from him a few weeks ago. He was then in Indiana and he wrote to us that he was going far away.

"'Maybe you will never see me again,' he wrote in his letter. 'I do not know where I am going, but it will be far.'

"I can't remember the name of the town from which the letter was sent, but I remember he said he was in Indiana. I had no idea where he was going and did not know where to write to him. We had no other letter from him."

"Your son said he was an Anarchist and that he became so through reading the writings of Emma Goldman and other Anarchists," the stepmother was told. "Did he read those works while at home?"

"No, he didn't," she said. "I did not think Leon was smart enough to be interested in such things. He could not understand them. We never thought the boy was right in his mind. Three years ago he was sick and he has never been well since. Until then he worked in the fence department of the Cleveland Rolling Mill, but had to quit on account of his poor health and has not worked since. We lived on a farm at Stop 14 on the Chagrin Falls line, but Leon was not strong enough to work there. He never did anything. His father knew he was not strong in his body or his head and never forced him to work. He did not do his share like the other boys. Poor Leon! If he shot the President it was because he was insane.

"I can't believe Leon is the man. He was such a timid boy, so afraid of everything. Why, he was the biggest coward you ever saw in your life. Everybody knew he had no spirit, no courage. He was afraid of his shadow. A boy could scare him by threatening him. Truly, Leon would not dare to do things other boys did, so timid was he. He was backward when other people were around and I don't see how he found courage to go in the great crowd.

"Leon never told us he was discontented with anything. At times he would say he was sick, he was not strong and could not work like other boys did. But he knew his father and mothers would take care of him. He liked this country. He had no ill will against the rich or against the country's head. If such ideas came into his head it was after he left home. I can't believe he ever became interested even in Anarchists. He always thought Mike was a great man because he was a soldier and I can't believe the poor boy could so change that he would try to kill the President."

Mrs. Czolgosz is an intelligent-looking woman. But she received the news of Leon's act with little emotion. When the interpreter showed her a copy of a newspaper containing the account of the attempted assassination and pointed out Leon's name, she looked surprised and several times said "Oh" rather in surprise than anything else. Her face showed no grief. The Czolgosz home is in a Polish settlement.

Everything around it indicated that the family was an industrious one. The house was clean and neat and so was the yard. The room showed the family was poor, being without any ornaments. There were no pictures on the wall, nothing of any kind in the room to suggest decoration. Mrs. Czolgosz was dressed neatly. Her clothes were plain but good.

The police say they have discovered that there was a plot to kill President McKinley. Acting on information received from the Buffalo police a sweat-box session was held last night at the Central police station which lasted until morning. Present were Director Dunn, Chief Coroner and several other high officers. Papers were discovered upon Leon Czolgosz which incriminate certain Cleveland persons, it is alleged. Certain names were transmitted by the Buffalo police authorities to the Cleveland police. It is said that the would-be assassin had upon him letters of introduction from Clevelanders. It is also said that a plot to kill the President was hatched in this city. Czolgosz has seven brothers and sisters living in Cleveland. The directory gives the addresses of the following:

Charles Czolgosz, wire drawer, 12 Hosmer street; Frank Czolgosz, wire drawer, 97 Hosmer street; John Czolgosz, butcher, 50 Hoschel avenue; Michael Czolgosz, laborer, 12 Hosmer street. The first two are employed at the Steel Trust plant here.

A dozen or more addresses found on the man under arrest by the Buffalo police were telegraphed to the Cleveland police. At one address, a hall where Emma Goldman once lectured, a tall foreigner was found. He was put in the "sweatbox" for several hours. When he came out of the Chief's office the Chief said:

"Of course, you are all right, but we thought you might know some of the people involved in this plot."

This man gave his name when questioned, and gave an address on a respectable East Side street.

"I don't know Czolgosz, or Nieman," he said. "I never saw the man. He must be crazy. I do not belong to any secret organization of his kind."

There has been no known organization of Anarchists in Cleveland for four years.

Czolgosz was employed in one of the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company. The foreman of the galvanizing department of the Consolidated mill of the latter company, Frank Dalzer, said to-day:

"I know Leon Czolgosz very well. Leon at one time was employed as the blacksmith in the Consolidated mill. Later he kept a saloon at the corner of Third avenue and Tod street. Later he sold out the saloon and lived on the farm with his father. I know that Leon is, or was, an Anarchist. He attended Socialist and Anarchist meetings very frequently. He is a man of rather small stature, about 26 years of age. The last time I saw him he had a light brown mustache."

Several years ago Czolgosz was employed in a Newburg mill. He is a member of Forest City Castle Lodge No. 22, of the Golden Eagle. His former associates in the mill describe him as a man of about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height; that he was a quiet-acting man, but was known to have a most violent temper. It is said that the would-be assassin is a strong infidel as well as a red hot Anarchist. He was last seen around Newburg during the past spring.

The Rev. Benedict Rosinski of St. Stanislaus Church said to-day:

"I knew Leon Czolgosz slightly. I had always supposed he was a Catholic, and I asked him, about four years ago, for a contribution. He refused to give any. He was pleasant, but he said he had no religion. I remember the incident well, for I was much surprised. 'No,' Czolgosz said, 'I have no religion, and I don't believe in churches, so I don't wish to help them. I am an Anarchist, and you cannot expect me to give anything.' I told him that I certainly did not, if he were an anarchist and tried to reason with him. But it was no use. Czolgosz was firm in his stand, and I left him."

Czolgosz was a member of the "Sila" Socialist Club, which met at Tod and Third streets until it disbanded three years ago. Sila means force. After that organization went to pieces Czolgosz joined other Anarchist societies, the names of which are not known to the police. He spent a great deal of his time with Anarchists, talking with them of their doctrines.

Anton Zwolinski, an upholsterer at 2102 Broadway, knew Czolgosz well. He said:

"It was no secret that Czolgosz was an Anarchist. He and I belonged to the Sila Club at the same time. When it broke up he joined some other club, but I don't know what club it was. He made no secret of his being an Anarchist. I always thought the fellow was a little off."

The police had Anthony Wilhelm of High street, employed by the Ohio Picture and Moulding Company, in the "sweat box" at noon to-day. It is alleged the man said on Friday at noon, "McKinley has been shot." He admitted making the statement, but said he had meant that McKinley was saluted. He was freed, as the police could not prove that he was connected with any organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—It is said that Leon C. Czolgosz, the assassin, was in Indianapolis for some time recently, and detectives are making an investigation among the Polish families. Information reached the police this morning that a man answering the description of the assassin visited among the Poles for several weeks and organized a secret society, but the officers have as yet failed to get an admission of the truth of this from the Poles themselves.

MR. HAY "AWAITS ORDERS."

Secretary Remains at His Country Home in Great Depression.

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 7.—The first news to reach Secretary of State John Hay of the shooting of President McKinley came by telegraph to Newbury as a general despatch about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Private despatches were received and were quickly sent by messenger to the Hay residence.

The sudden news has affected the Secretary very much. He was enjoying good health and has only been back from Washington a few days. Mrs. Hay started on Friday morning for Buffalo. The Hay residence is about two and a half miles from the Newbury railroad station and the only way of reaching it is by carriage. Secretary Hay drove down to the Newbury station at 8:30 o'clock this morning and found the latest messages from Washington and Buffalo awaiting him. These he quickly glanced over, and to the small party gathered in the waiting room of the passenger station he showed them.

Mr. Hay said he could not give out any information as to the affair, as he had none. He has telegraphed the President and will go on to Washington or Buffalo if needed. To use his own words, he "simply waits orders."

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DETECTIVE IRELAND'S STORY.

MAN WHO CAUGHT CZOLGOSZ TELLS OF THE SHOOTING.

Says No Fear of Assault Had Been Entertained—Gave Up His Usual Position Beside the President to Make Way for Mr. Milburn, Who Introduced Guests.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—S. R. Ireland, the Secret Service man who arrested the assassin, made this statement to-day:

"It is incorrect, as has been stated, that the least fear of an assault was entertained by the Presidential party. Since the Spanish war the President has travelled all over the country and has met people everywhere. In Canton he walks to church and downtown without the sign of a Secret Service man or any kind of an escort. In Washington he walks about the White House grounds, drives out freely and has enjoyed much freedom from the presence of detectives.

"It has been my custom to stand back of the President and just to his left so that I could see the right hand of every person approaching, but yesterday Secretary Cortelyou requested that I stand opposite the President, so that Mr. Milburn could stand to his left and introduce the people who approached. In that way I was unable to get a good look at every one's right hand.

"A few moments before Czolgosz approached a man had come along with three fingers of his right hand tied in a bandage and he had shaken hands with his left. When Czolgosz came up I noticed that he was a boyish-looking fellow with an innocent face, perfectly calm, and I also noticed that his right hand was wrapped in what appeared to be a bandage. I watched him closely, but was interrupted by the man in front of him, who held on to the President's hand an unusually long time. This man, who appeared to be an Italian, and who had a short-cropped heavy black mustache, was persistent, and it was necessary for me to push him along so that the others could reach the President.

"Just as he released the President's hand and as the President was reaching for the hand of the assassin, there were two quick shots. Startled, I looked and saw the President draw his right hand up under his coat, straighten up and pressing his lips together, give Czolgosz the most scornful and contemptuous look possible to imagine. At the same time I reached for the young man and caught his left arm. The big negro standing just back of him and who would have been next to take the President's hand, struck the young man in the neck with one hand and with the other reached for the revolver, which had been discharged through the handkerchief, and the shots from which had set fire to the linen.

"Immediately a dozen men fell upon the assassin and he was borne to the floor. While on the floor Czolgosz again tried to discharge the revolver, but before he could get it to the President it was knocked from his hand by the negro. As it went across the floor one of the artillerymen picked it up and put it in his pocket.

"After seeing that the man was captured I turned to the President and assisted Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn in taking the President to a seat. While on the way the President said he hoped that his wife would not hear of the matter, and then added that if she must hear it the facts would not be exaggerated.

"On the way down to the police station Czolgosz would not say a word but seemed greatly agitated. When searched at the station on him were found a card of the Regal Hotel, in Ferry street, and a card showing that he was a member in good standing in a Cleveland, Ohio, lodge of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. This was dated Aug. 3 last.

"At the station in reply to questions he said he had been born in Detroit, but had been living in Cleveland, coming to Buffalo last Saturday. Besides some keys and trinkets he had a little over a dollar in his pockets. When asked why he had shot the President he replied: 'I have done my duty.'

"This is taken to indicate that he is the one chosen by the anarchistic group to kill the President, and on this line much work is being done.

"Secretary Cortelyou voluntarily told Foster Gallagher and myself that no blame could attach to us. He said that it was without the power of any human being to detect the assassin before the crime was committed, and he assured us that the little criticism by those who did not know the facts was unwarranted.

"We are looking for the man with the black mustache and the Italian appearance who preceded the assassin to the President and who made way for him. A description of him has been sent out, and he may be brought in at any time."

Detective Sergeant Geary was standing next to the President when the shots were fired. He caught the President in his arms immediately afterward and led him to a seat as Detective Ireland jumped for the assassin.

According to Geary's story the President was not aware at first that the bullets had entered his body. He said, as the detective caught him: "I wonder if I am shot."

"I am afraid you are, sir," said Geary.

The President threw open his waistcoat. There were two holes in his shirt, one over the abdomen and the other a little above. Blood soaked the white linen.

"You are shot, sir," said Detective Geary.

"Yes, I guess I am," replied the President very coolly, as he sank into a chair.

George Foster, one of the Secret Service men detailed to guard the President, said:

"After we had the man on the floor, I kneeling with one knee on each arm, he made a desperate effort to shoot again. He struggled fiercely, raised one hand and tried to pull the trigger.

"President McKinley did not fall. He stood on his feet for three minutes after being shot and opened his waistcoat himself.

"It was after we were in the ambulance that he displayed the greatest fortitude. We were on our way to the hospital. I had one arm under him with his head resting on my shoulder. He felt his breast and said quietly: 'Foster, does not that feel like a bullet?' I put my hand to his breast and felt something hard and oblong under the skin.

"'Yes, it does, Mr. President,' I replied.

"'Well, we have got one of them anyway,' he said, and smiling faintly he closed his eyes."

Proclamation by Gov. Stone.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—Gov. Stone to-night issued the following proclamation:

"While the President lies at death's door, stricken by the hand of an assassin in our great calamity we can turn to no one but God, who alone is able to restore the President to health and bring comfort to this suffering people. I therefore, William A. Stone, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do respectfully recommend that to-morrow, Sept. 8, 1901, the people of Pennsylvania do repair to their several places of worship and offer prayer to Almighty God for the restoration to health of William McKinley, President of the United States. Witness my hand and the great seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this 7th day of September, 1901, by the Governor."

WAS CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Witness of the Shooting Who Assisted the President to a Chair.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Standing within a few feet of President McKinley when he was shot was Frank W. Lilley, of Clarence, Erie county, who is a travelling salesman. He supported the President's back as he was escorted from the point of the shooting to the chair in which he rested until the arrival of the ambulance.

"I saw the assailant as he was approaching the President," said Mr. Lilley, "but I took no notice of him till the moment that the shooting occurred. My first impression was that some fool had exploded a firecracker and I did not realize what had occurred till after the second shot when I saw a revolver in the man's hand. Then I had no thought for him, hardly. My attention was riveted on the President, as was that of the great majority around him. I saw his assailant knocked down and remember distinctly that he gave his captors a hard struggle, but I was listening to the President rather than paying attention to anything else. I think it was Secretary Cortelyou who asked him if he was shot and I heard the President reply, 'Yes, yes.' Then I saw him stretch his arm toward Cortelyou and heard him say, 'See that no exaggerated report reaches Mrs. McKinley.'

"When the President had been cared for I turned to look at his assailant, and just then he was being hustled away by his captors, who seemed determined on getting him to a place of safety. The people were just then beginning to realize what had happened, and they were disposed to lynch the prisoner. I had something of that desire myself, and it was shared by every one in the Temple, save those who had him in charge. It was their prompt action that saved a lynching. That is certain."

With regard to the shooting, Mr. Lilley said: "My particular recollection is that of hearing two shots in rapid succession and seeing a smoking revolver in the assassin's hand. There was no time to see more and no time to do anything. It was all so sudden and so surprising that preventive action was impossible. I do not blame the police or the soldiers. I would decry such functions now, but was then as eager for it as any one. I wanted to see the President and I wanted to shake hands with him. So did every one save one. He was alone, and in such a crowd I don't see how his attack could have been averted. It was well planned. It was stealthy. It was sudden."

MAYOR HINCHLIFFE ANGRY.

Telegraphic Offer to "Take Care of" Paterson Anarchists Stirs Him Up.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Mayor Hinchliffe received the following telegram from Montgomery, Ala., this afternoon:

"If you have not enough nerve to deal with Anarchists send them down to us and we will take care of them. MONTGOMERY."

The Mayor was angry when he read this message, and he dashed off this answer:

Montgomery, Ala.: We don't need your nerve. We've got enough of that ourselves to extinguish any Anarchists who announce themselves here. They don't exist in Paterson, only through the yellow sheets of New York and the people like yourselves whose opinion they shape.

When he was sending this reply at the telegraph office Mayor Hinchliffe said: "The authorities here cannot do anything unless these Anarchists show their heads. They have given this city a bad name and the orders to the police are to bring them down here [the police station] in pieces if they show their heads. As long as they keep quiet we have no law under which we can proceed against them but there will be one after next Congress meets. I think that was a very good suggestion of Mr. Griggs when he said that any one declaring himself an Anarchist in opposition to our Government should be imprisoned for life."

The statement by ex-Attorney-General Griggs referred to by Mayor Hinchliffe was: "My practical suggestion would be that it is about time for the Congress of this country to enact a law making it an offence punishable by life imprisonment to be a member of any organization or society that has for one of its objects the removal of public officers by murder."

Brave Bluecoat to Get a Medal.

A gold medal will be presented to-day by President Jones of the New York Life Saving Association to Patrolman Neil Sullivan of the steamboat squad for rescuing John J. Carey from drowning on July 22 at College Point. While in bathing Carey was seized with cramps and had sunk twice when Sullivan jumped into the water with all his clothes on and brought Carey ashore. There was a strong tide, and Sullivan was exhausted when he reached land. Sullivan has a record for gallantry.

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It is increasing the repertory of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available, without study or practice.

I can freely say the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic efforts. EMIL SAUER.

Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays. MOSZKOWSKI.

I was greatly delighted to hear the Pianola play the Chopin Study at my own tempo. I feel quite sure that nothing has more closely approached hand playing. MORIZ ROSENTHAL.

I am astonished at the possibilities of the Pianola, and the inventor commands my most profound admiration in bringing out an instrument whose playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers. DR. PACHMANN.

Hearing the instrument lately for the first time, I was in the highest degree astonished and enchanted with the artistic results a musical player can produce with it. ERNST VON DOHNANYI.

I have derived much pleasure from playing upon and listening to your Pianola, which I consider a very remarkable invention. HAROLD BAUER.

Every one who loves music should have a Pianola or an Aeolian, of both of which there is no more sincere admirer than I. EMMA CALVE.

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BISHOP DENOUNCES ANARCHY.

The Right Rev. Thomas Byrne of Nashville Addresses His Priests.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The Right Rev. Thomas Sebastian Byrne, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Nashville, has sent a letter to all the priests of the diocese condemning the attempted assassination of the President, and directing daily prayers to be said for his recovery. The letter says:

"Our hearts are borne down with sorrow and our souls filled with indignation and shame to think that in this great and free country a miscreant could be found so cowardly, base and craven as to attempt so foul a deed. No words of reprobation can be too severe or unmeasured to brand such an infamy, and men who profess or proclaim doctrines of which such unspeakable crimes are the issue should be made to understand and to feel that they cannot teach them in this country, nor can they themselves enjoy this country's hospitality.

"Anarchists and Nihilists are not the product of American freedom or of American institutions. They are exotic, a foreign pest, a menace to our country, poisoning and gnawing its vitals and both they and their doctrines should meet, as they merit, the severest condemnation and execration of the whole American people. They are the foes of all law and the sworn conspirators against every form of Constitutional Government. Their publications, their speeches, their public demonstrations, their meetings, their conspiracies to assassinate rulers, here and abroad, should not be tolerated for an instant among a free and self-respecting people, no matter what may be the cost of getting rid of them and their diabolical teachings.

"Our Constitution and our liberties are after our faith in God our most precious heritage and all these are embodied and personified in our Chief Magistrate. He is their symbol and their living expression and any attempt to assassinate him is a death blow struck at them, and we must resent and punish it as such. Nay, our Church stands for law and order and is their exponent and defender, and in the presence of so dastardly a deed a cry of indignation and horror, long and loud and persistent, should go up from every Catholic heart, and together with it a renewal of their loyalty and love to the principles on which our country's liberties are based. We cannot undo what has been done; we can only lament and mourn, but we can register a vow that if we can help it no such infamy shall again befoul the fair face of our beloved land.

"With bowed heads we pray a kind and overruling Providence to spare the life of our Chief Magistrate, who has ruled us so long and so well and whose private life is a pattern to all rulers of the earth, and to his noble wife, so worthy of so great and devoted a husband, we extend in this, her deep affliction and extremest sorrow, our tenderest and most heartfelt sympathy. May God in his mercy bless them both and spare the husband for our country's sake and for hers."

SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Federal Cabinet Adopts Resolutions on the Assault on the President.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley caused a profound sensation throughout Australia. At a meeting of the Federal Cabinet the Ministers unanimously adopted a resolution that Mr. McKinley was the last person who deserved to fall at the hands of an assassin. The Cabinet requested Earl Hopetoun, the Governor of the Australian Federation, to cable Colonial Secretary Chamberlain an expression of the sympathy of the Australian people with America. They also asked Secretary Chamberlain to express their earnest hope that the President's wounds would not prove to be mortal and that he would be spared to continue his wise guidance of the great people of the United States of America.

G. A. R. MEN TO MEET.

National Encampment Will Be Held Even if the President Dies.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Commander-in-Chief Rassieur of the G. A. R. to-day announced that the encampment would be held here this week even in case of the President's death. He said:

"The heart of every old soldier will be saddened by the wicked attempt on the life of our comrade President, and every veteran will feel a poignant grief, a personal loss in case of his death, but that cannot prevent the gathering of our order at the time and place arranged. Even the death of our illustrious comrade could not change the necessities for the gathering, and the work that will require our attention. His sufferings will cause a pall of sorrow to hang over the gathering."

SPOKE TO M'KINLEY OF DANGER.

Ambassador Meyer Talked to Him About Anarchists a Week Ago.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Hon. George von L. Meyer, Ambassador to Italy, when seen at his home in Hamilton, said:

"I called upon President McKinley at his home in Canton, Ohio, on last Saturday. I found him with Gen. MacArthur, who has just returned from the Philippines. The President was in the best of health and spirits and I cannot realize that so terrible a catastrophe has taken place.

"It comes back to me with a special significance that in the course of our conversation I called the President's attention to a meeting that was held on July 29 at Paterson, N. J., at which they commemorated and celebrated the assassination of King Humbert, and one of the speakers arose and said, 'that he wished there was another Brescі in every capital for every ruler.' I also called the attention of the President to the danger of personal attack that existed in the unbalanced mind, and of just such work as has taken place in Buffalo.

"The President simply smiled and apparently attached no special importance to the matter."

ABNER M'KINLEY COMING.

Roses Given to Him in Lincoln, Neb., for the President.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 7.—Abner McKinley and party passed through here to-day. At the station hundreds of persons gathered. The Governor, on behalf of the citizens of Lincoln, sent by him a huge bouquet of roses to the stricken President. The Governor said in part:

"We bid you Godspeed to the bedside of the President and ask you to kindly say to him that the hearts of the people of Nebraska beat in sympathy with the occupant of the sick chamber in Buffalo and from every lip ascends a fervent prayer for his speedy recovery. May he be spared to round out his full term of office, which he has so grandly and gloriously begun."

Mr. McKinley reached out and grasped the Governor by the hand and in a voice trembling with emotion he said:

"Gov. Savage, we thank you. I will carry your message to the President."

Late this afternoon Gov. Savage issued a proclamation designating to-morrow as a special day of prayer for the speedy recovery of President McKinley.

NO SYMPATHY FOR PRESIDENT.

Trades Union Council Votes Down Resolution Deploring Czolgosz's Deed.

An effort was made on Friday evening in the Essex Trades Council at Newark to pass resolutions deploring the attempt to assassinate President McKinley, and a great deal of excitement ensued which was afterward attributed to an effort to indorse the Administration in the resolutions, but which was really a demonstration of the feelings of the majority of the members present. The resolutions were carefully prepared and were formally presented after being read by Secretary Thomas J. Mead.

An attempt was then made to bring the matter to vote. A high-pitched voice was heard to exclaim that McKinley was a despot and in the confusion which ensued a number of Socialists tried to make themselves heard all at once. The resolutions were finally voted down. The indorsement of the Administration being withdrawn from the resolutions, another vote was taken and again they were voted down.

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PRAY FOR M'KINLEY'S RECOVERY.

Churches Make General Supplication Theme in Many Pulpits To-day.

Prayers for the recovery of President McKinley will be said to-day in most of the churches of all denominations in this city and the attempted assassination of the nation's Chief Magistrate will be the theme in many of the pulpits. Nearly all the pastors of the Protestant churches which will be open to-day for the first time after the summer vacation have included in their programmes of services some reference to the calamity at Buffalo and apparently there will be a general demand from the pulpit for measures to suppress anarchy and curb those who preach it.

Owing to the absence of Bishop Potter from the city no order for special services has been received at the Episcopal churches, but the pastors of all, each in his own way, will take some note of the event. Archbishop Corrigan is also out of the city, and it was said yesterday at the archiepiscopal residence in Madison avenue that no order had been sent out to the Catholic churches, but that prayers would probably be said for the recovery of the President at all the masses.

In nearly all of the synagogues yesterday, including those on the lower East Side, prayer was offered for the President's recovery. In several synagogues the rabbis denounced the would-be assassin's act. Dr. Joseph Silverman offered a special prayer for the recovery of the President at the services in the Temple Emanu El yesterday morning. In his sermon he said:

"It is high time that America, the land of the free, should take the initiative and declare to all Anarchists and similar lawbreakers that they can find no home in this free country of ours."

A special litany service was held at noon yesterday in St. Paul's chapel in lower Broadway, where George Washington worshipped in his day, at which prayers for the recovery of the President and for his wife and family in affliction were offered. This service will be held daily at the same hour until further notice.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur announced yesterday that at the service in Calvary Church in West Fifty-seventh street to-night he will preach on "The Buffalo Tragedy. Humanity's Sin and Shame."

The crime at Buffalo will also be the subject of sermons this evening by the Rev. John L. Campbell in Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in East 104th street and the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw in the Marble Collegiate Church in Fifth avenue.

GEN. BROOKE IN BUFFALO

Assumes Command of the United States Troops There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the military Department of the East, telegraphed the acting Adjutant General of the army, Col. Thomas Ward, from Buffalo this morning, that he had reached there at 8:45 o'clock, and had assumed charge of the United States forces in the city. Gen. Brooke left New York last night in response to a telegram from Brig.-Gen. Gillespie, the acting Secretary of War, to proceed at once to Buffalo and take personal charge of the troops there.

These directions were sent to Gen. Brooke through acting Adjutant-General Ward yesterday afternoon, as soon as it was definitely known that the President had been shot. He was instructed to use the Federal force under his command to render such assistance as might be necessary to preserve order.

The orders to Gen. Brooke were sent as a measure of precaution. The army authorities here, while having no suspicion that there was any widespread conspiracy to kill the President, were apprehensive that rioting might occur with which the local authorities would be unable to cope.

SECRETARY LONG IN MAINE.

He Will Leave for His Massachusetts Home To-morrow.

BUCKFIELD, Me., Sept. 7.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, will leave here on Monday for his home at Hingham and then he will be governed by circumstances as to what he will do. He said this forenoon:

"Mr. McKinley is one of the greatest and most beloved of all the Presidents. It is appalling. Words cannot express the horror, the pity, the wickedness of it. It is an overwhelming sorrow. May God preserve this precious life."

The Secretary is constantly kept informed as to the condition of the President.

Stream of Visitors at the American Embassy in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Visitors flocked to the American Embassy throughout the day. There was an uninterrupted stream of carriages, containing all the notable persons, members of the American colony, French and foreign political personages. The registers at the Embassy were filled with the names of many distinguished persons, including all the members of the Government and the diplomatic body.