WATCH ON CITY ANARCHISTS.

BUT THEY'RE HARMLESS, THE NEW YORK POLICE SAY.

They Don't Know Czolgosz Even If He Is a Self-Confessed Disciple of Emma Goldman—Career of That Fiery Person—Blue-Coated Sympathizer Turns Up.

From all that can be learned so far the young Anarchist who shot President McKinley is just as much unknown among the Anarchists of this city under his real name of Leon F. Czolgosz as under the name of Nieman, which he gave at first. But while most of the Anarchists here deplore his act, there are a few who, although cautious, make it quite clear to their intimates that they believe the man has done right.

Few of the Anarchists of the East Side will talk at all about the shooting of the President, and yesterday their resorts were deserted. The local Anarchists have no desire to be mixed up in any of the affairs which have brought their kind in such disfavor. When the Anarchists dropped into the saloons where they are habitués few remained for more than a few minutes yesterday, and these talked in whispers. The New York Reds regret the shooting more from the harm they believe it has done their cause than from any sympathy with the President and the grief-stricken nation.

Czolgosz is a Western Anarchist and his affiliations have been with Western organizations of Reds, but his crime is of more than usual interest to local Anarchists from the fact that he has openly declared himself to be a disciple of the energetic Emma Goldman. That fiery person has belonged to every organization of Anarchists in this city, and at one time or another has been kicked out of every one. But as often as she has been expelled from one she has found a harbor in another, and in that way she has made the rounds several times.

The New York police are convinced that this city's Anarchists had no hand in the shooting of President McKinley. So sure are they that outside of warning the precinct commanders in districts where the Reds are known to congregate, they have done nothing. The dragnet will not be spread and no arrests will be made. At the same time the police are not at all sure that Emma Goldman is innocent of any connection with the crime, and if requested to find the woman they think they can do it. Capt. Titus of the local detective bureau stands ready to send a man to the West at any time, and he is willing to wager that he lands Emma Goldman inside of a week.

According to the best information that has come from Buffalo, Czolgosz hails last from Cleveland. Now, Emma Goldman has given the New York police so much trouble that they think it worth while to keep track of her movements, even when they do not want her for any specific violation of the law. They know that when she left this city some months ago she went to Paterson, where the Italian Anarchists received her with open arms. She lectured in Paterson for some time and then started for the West. It is known that she was in Cleveland and that she went from the latter city to Toledo. The man who shot the President admits having spent a great deal of time in Toledo, and his mention of Emma Goldman's name in his confession, coupled with the fact that she is known to have been in the section where the man says he planned his crime, is regarded by the New York detective bureau as suspicious. The bureau thinks it is justification enough to arrest Emma Goldman and hold her for awhile, in any event, and there are one or two detectives in the Central Office who are itching to go to Ohio to catch the woman again.

Emma Goldman has preached both for and against violence in carrying out the principles—as she calls them—of anarchy. She has never been a very consistent person, because, so some persons say, she has always had her speeches and the articles which have appeared over her name written for her by some one else. What she lacks in education and thought she has made up, however, by a crude eloquence, which has stirred up many a gathering of Anarchists in this and other cities. She has gained for herself the title of "The Little Firebrand," a most appropriate title for a person of her lurid proclivities.

She is now about 35 years old. She is a Russian, the daughter of a tailor, and she came to this country seventeen years ago. At that time she had no more notion of anarchy than she had of constitutional law. From the first her associations here were Anarchists, though, and she soon became the hottest headed of them all. She married a man named Grünbaum and lived with him in Rochester. An Anarchist named Louis Bernstein taught her its first principles, and pretty soon she had deserted her husband and was traveling around the country with Bernstein, spreading the red doctrines of anarchy. She came to this city soon and joined the Pioneers of Liberty, founded by John Most. Her violent speeches sent chills up the backs of the pioneers, and finally when in addressing a meeting of them she said: "By and by your wives, instead of cooking your dinners will be cooking dynamite," they ran her out of the organization.

Alexander Berkmann, whom Emma had met among the Pioneers, succeeded Bernstein as her teacher in Anarchistic doctrines. Berkmann and Bernstein had several fights over the woman, who was then rather good-looking, but they finally both lost her to John Most. Most and Emma trained with the German group of Anarchists. Soon Emma Goldman's name appeared appended to violent articles in Most's paper, *Die Freiheit*. Most is said to have written all of these articles. But Emma finally quarrelled with Most, and one night in this city she horsewhipped him while he was making a speech to some of his followers.

Berkmann's shooting of H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel Works made him so much of a hero with the anti-Most Anarchists, that Emma, who always loved the spectacular, went back to him. She lived near the jail in which he was confined, and she publicly applauded the Frick shooting. When she returned here she took great delight in praising it in public meetings. At this time she made one or two speeches of the hair-raising order. Nothing of so violent a nature had ever been heard publicly in this city before, and nothing like it certainly has been heard since. In other cities she was arrested for such speeches, but she rather enjoyed the advertising she got out of arrest. In addition to preaching anarchy she preached free love and atheism. Several meetings which she was addressing broke up because people refused to listen to her rantings.

Finally in a speech here the woman went too far and was arrested. She was sent to the Island for a year. At that time she declared that she never preached violence and that she was opposed to disorderly means of bringing about the conversion of the people to anarchy. Yet here is an extract from a speech that she made just before she was arrested:

"Go out into the social revolution. Prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with police who are armed with clubs and pistols, but you can defend yourselves with clubs and stones if you are attacked. I tell you again, organize yourselves and go out and demand what you want. If you don't get it, take it by force. If you take bread alone you will do very little good. Go to the houses of the capitalists. Demand your rights. Prepare yourselves. Long live anarchy."

After her release from prison even the Anarchists wouldn't have much to do with her and she went to Europe, saying that she was through with this country and the Anarchists in it forever. They were a milk-and-water lot, she said, and she had nothing in common with them. She made a great many denials of things which had been said of her, in fact, whitewashed herself thoroughly and sailed away. It wasn't long before she was back in the fold here again, and she has been here ever since. She used to like going to jail for short periods, because it advertised her and made her a heroine with the Reds. But the year on the Island was a penalty she had not counted on, and after it she has been careful not to run counter to the orders of the police. She has preached anarchy in every form since, but when she has had anything particularly violent to say she has chosen a time to say it when none but Anarchists were present. In the last few months she has had one or two warnings from the New York police, which is probably the reason why she went West.

No definite news of Emma Goldman could be learned yesterday at the saloon of the late Justus H. Schwab, 50 First street, which is the headquarters of the East Side Anarchists. Every time a man entered, Justus Schwab, Jr., who now runs the place, would roll his eyes in the direction of the reporters, and after silently taking his drink, the newcomer would depart. Schwab, however, although he evidently didn't want any of the other Reds to talk, was not averse to talking himself. There probably isn't an Anarchist in the East that he doesn't know, and when he says, as he did say, that Czolgosz is unknown here, he probably speaks the truth.

"The man was a fanatic," he said. "You will find, if you inquire among Anarchists, that they will say the same thing of him. We are not Anarchists to kill individuals, for we know that nothing can be gained by that. Bresci was a fanatic and so were all the other Anarchists who have killed rulers in recent years. People should get rid of the idea that an Anarchist is a man who goes around with a bomb in his pocket. Our aim is to do away with the system that makes tyrannical rulers. To accomplish this end, it is necessary to educate the masses to our ideas. Trade unionism is one step in that direction. The man knows that he can earn more and demands it. The French revolution was a step in the right direction."

Schwab declined to say anything about the shooting of the President further than to express the hope that Czolgosz would not be killed. Asked if he thought Czolgosz was crazy he said that he didn't think so. A number of other Anarchists of whom the same question was asked said so too.

Police Commissioner Murphy said that he did not think any arrests of Anarchists would be made here unless arrests were asked for by the Federal Government or the police of some other city. At the same time, he said, the more violent of the local Anarchists will be kept under strict surveillance.

"If there was ever a crime against the United States and its Government," Col. Murphy went on to say, "the shooting of President McKinley was that crime. The country is at peace and is prosperous. Everything connected with it is running smoothly. While there are many who will differ politically with President McKinley there are none that I have ever heard who did not praise his devotion to his oath of office, his family connections and to his friends. No man in this country, no matter how sagacious, can foretell the evils of yesterday's crime, and the English language does not contain words to adequately express the sorrow in the people's minds over it."

Capt. Titus and Detective Sergeant Grady, who keeps an eye on the Anarchists in addition to doing other duty, agree with Col. Murphy that the New York Anarchists are harmless, and are also quite sure that Czolgosz has no friends or accomplices in this city. Grady said yesterday that Anarchist meetings had become very scarce in this city. The last one was called two months ago, and that the police broke up. He estimates that there are about two hundred real, dyed-in-the-wool Anarchists in the city, the rest being very extreme Socialists. The real Anarchists, he said prefer beer to fighting, and lose courage when the beer runs out.

There was a little excitement at Police Headquarters yesterday over the utterances of a big Irish policeman from The Bronx who came downtown with the returns from his precinct and took the opportunity to say something in praise of Czolgosz. About a dozen policemen jumped at him and before he knew what was happening he was thrown against the wall. Policeman Dan Hogan made a grab at the Bronxman's shield.

"You're a disgrace to the force," cried Hogan. "You don't deserve to wear that shield. It's no wonder we're in bad odor with the people when men like you disgrace the force. Get out of here quick if you've finished your business."

The policeman lost no time in getting out after trying to explain that he meant no harm. Hogan refused to give the man's name.

"It's bad enough to have such a man on the force without publishing the disgrace by giving his name," said he. "I'm ashamed of a man in the department talking like that when all the nation is grieving for the President."

The fact that Bresci, the Anarchist assassin of King Humbert of Italy lived in West Hoboken before that crime, was responsible for a rumor yesterday that a plot against President McKinley's life had been hatched in that little New Jersey town, but the Anarchists there repudiated the suggestion and denied all knowledge of Czolgosz.

WANT TO MAKE IT TREASON.

Call to Make Attacks on the President Punishable With Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—W. H. H. Miller, who was Attorney-General under President Harrison, declared this morning that an attempt on the life of the President should be made treason, punishable by death. He says he has long believed that there is too little attention paid to the protection of the President and that stringent laws should be passed on this point.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—Gov. Stone several years ago, when President Carnot of the French Republic was assassinated, introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington a bill making it an offence punishable by death for any one to attempt or take the life of the President, Vice-President, any Cabinet officer or Judge of the Supreme Court. The bill was referred to a committee, and there it died. The members of the committee, frightened by the outcry against the bill in the Anarchist yellow newspapers, quietly smothered the bill and it never saw the light. The Governor thinks that there should be some law passed that will safeguard Presidents from attacks such as were made on Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, making some official responsible for his safety. As it is now, in the opinion of the Governor, American Presidents expose themselves too much, are too frequently in public places where such people as the Buffalo wretch have the opportunity to shoot or stab.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 7.—Mayor Thomas J. Powell and President J. L. Cooper of the Board of Trade jointly have called a public mass meeting for the purpose of passing resolutions memorializing Congress to pass a law at once suppressing Anarchists by completely annihilating them. The South is stirred over the attempted assassination of the President as it never was before.

PATERSON ANARCHISTS SILENT.

But It Seems Certain That They Saw Nothing of Czolgosz.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Anarchists here, as if acting under advice or under some agreement among themselves, one and all refused to talk to reporters to-day. Benjamin Mazzotto, the leader of the "Right of Existence" group of Anarchists, was asked how the Anarchists looked upon the shooting of the President.

"I don't know," he replied. "I don't want to talk for the newspapers. I have an opinion, but I am going to keep it to myself."

It was the same with the rest. When King Humbert was killed last year they liked nothing better than to get reporters to hear their views on government and what should be done with rulers generally, but to-day they evidently realize the danger into which Czolgosz has put all Anarchists in this country. One thing seems certain, however, and that is that the Paterson Anarchists know nothing of the man who shot McKinley. They do not even approve of the act but they have apparently decided that the wisest course is to say nothing.

No action has been taken by the authorities here and none is likely to be taken, but if the authorities should decide to do anything to repress the anarchists here they will have an overwhelming public sentiment behind them.

THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS.

Skilful Men Who Are Doing Their Utmost to Save His Life.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The operation performed upon the President at the little emergency hospital within the Pan-American grounds yesterday was in many respects remarkable. If he recovers, it will be in no small measure due to the fact that within a comparatively few minutes there was gathered together in the operating room a corps of the most able surgeons in the world. Besides the President's own physician, Dr. Rixey, there were present three surgeons of international reputation and five accounted as among the best in their localities. At 4:07 o'clock the President was shot. At 4:18 he lay on the table ready for the operation. Dr. Lee, of St. Louis, and Dr. Mynter, of Buffalo, were on the grounds and at hand within ten minutes. Dr. Mann and Dr. Parmenter were away from their offices, but were at the hospital within an hour after the shooting. Dr. Roswell Park was at Niagara Falls. A special Michigan Central train bore him with marvellous speed to Buffalo and within an hour and a half he, too, was at the operating table.

Dr. Roswell Park is easily the foremost of the corps of physicians attending the President. He is a surgeon of world-wide fame and author of "Park's System of Surgery," a standard work. He is also an acknowledged expert in cancer. He is about 48 years of age and enjoys a good practice. He was graduated from the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, some twenty-five years ago and for a time taught there what he had learned. Subsequently he spent much time in European study and upon his return earned his present reputation as a rapid, clean, and what is professionally termed a pretty operator, and is one of the few ambidextrous surgeons in practice. He is chief surgeon at the Buffalo General Hospital, professor of surgery at the University of Buffalo and lives at 510 Delaware avenue.

Dr. Herman Mynter, an older man, perhaps 56, is a Dane by birth and famous in two continents as an expert abdominal surgeon and specialist on appendicitis, concerning which subject he has written a work which is indispensable to the profession. Recently he went to Denmark and lectured on his chosen subject before the Danish Medical Congress at Copenhagen. He was formerly surgeon at the Sisters' Hospital and now operates at the German Deaconess Home at the new German Hospital.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, aged 56, professor of gynæcology at the University of Buffalo, and gynæcologist at the Buffalo General Hospital, has attained a world-wide reputation through his standard text book on Gynæcology. He is a park commissioner of the City of Buffalo. He has practised from thirty to thirty-five years in Buffalo and is known as an eminent abdominal surgeon. He was once an instructor at the Harvard University.

Dr. John Parmenter, though not so well known abroad, is esteemed as one of the best and most careful operators in New York State. He is under 40 years old, and is professor of anatomy at the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Eugene Wasdin, surgeon of the Marine Hospital, Department of the United States, stationed here, will be remembered as one of the experts detailed to investigate yellow fever in Cuba during the recent war. He is about 40 years old and an expert surgeon of more than local reputation.

Dr. T. W. Lee, of St. Louis, who assisted in the operation, is medical director of the Omaha Exposition and is a famous surgeon.

Dr. Charles G. Stockton, of Buffalo, was called into consultation because of his store of medical knowledge. He is perhaps the best-known physician in Buffalo.

Dr. N. W. Wilson, who was in charge of the emergency hospital at the time and who was in charge of the President until the surgeons arrived, won a reputation early in his career. He is and has been for three years post surgeon at Fort Porter, is connected with the staff of the Sisters' Hospital and is the sanitary officer of the Pan-American Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Dr. Presley M. Rixey, the physician to the McKinley family, who is with the President in Buffalo, is a medical inspector in the United States Navy. He is a Virginian, born in Culpepper in that State, and a brother of John Franklin Rixey, the Representative in Congress from the Eighth Virginia district.

Dr. Rixey was appointed an assistant surgeon in the regular navy on Jan. 28, 1874. His first cruise was in the Congress, attached to the Eastern station, and when his service on her was completed in 1876, he was assigned to the Marine Hospital at Philadelphia, remaining there until the following year. His next service was at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and then in 1878 he was assigned to special service.

Surgeon-General Bates, of the Navy, who had been Mrs. McKinley's physician in Washington when the President was in Congress and who had resumed that duty when the McKinleys moved into the White House, died in October, 1897. Gen. Leonard Wood, then an assistant surgeon in the army on duty in Washington, succeeded him as the White House physician, and when Gen. Wood went away from Washington as Colonel of the Rough Riders early in 1898, the President made very careful inquiry as to the qualifications of certain physicians before selecting Gen. Wood's successor. As a result of this inquiry he decided on Dr. Rixey, and for three years that officer has been constantly in attendance on the President and his wife. He has always accompanied Mrs. McKinley on her railroad journeys with the President and was with her when she was taken so seriously ill in California last spring.

EXPOSITION WON'T CLOSE.

Authorities Decide to Continue the Show in Any Event.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The Exposition officials, realizing the effect which the attempted assassination would have on the Exposition's attendance, had a conference of the Executive Committee, in which it was decided to proceed with the Exposition in any and all circumstances as if nothing had happened.

Boys Stone Man for Anarchist.

Morris Engelhard of 700 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn, was stoned near his home late on Friday night by boys who accused him of being an Anarchist. Charles Hafner, 13 years old of 675 Liberty avenue, one of his alleged assailants, was arrested.

DR. LEE FEARS THE WORST.

HE ASSISTED AT THE OPERATION ON THE PRESIDENT.

While Here Yesterday He Said "I Consider President McKinley's Condition Serious—Very Serious"—He Gave a Detailed Description of the Operation.

Dr. E. W. Lee of St. Louis, who assisted in the operation performed on President McKinley in the Emergency Hospital on Friday night, was in this city for a few hours yesterday. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the afternoon Dr. Lee said that as he had not seen the President since his removal from the Emergency Hospital to the residence of President John G. Milburn, of the Exposition, he had to rely, to a great extent, on the press reports of the President's condition. He said, however, that notwithstanding the favorable reports which had come from Buffalo he felt that the President's condition was far more serious than was generally believed. When pressed for a direct answer as to whether he thought that the President would recover Dr. Lee said:

"I consider that President McKinley's condition is serious—very serious. It does not matter where that second bullet lodged. We did not ascertain where it was. It may be in the President's back, or it may be loose in the abdominal cavity. That is not important at present. It has done its work."

Dr. I. N. Love of this city, who had been for some time in conversation with Dr. Lee and who had been fully informed of his views, said:

"A wound like the President has received is always dangerous. From what I have been informed I would not be surprised if the President died within three days."

Dr. Lee bowed in silent assent.

Dr. Lee who was medical director of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, was visiting the Pan-American Exposition on Friday and was talking to Col. William F. Cody on the opposite side of the Exposition grounds from the Temple of Music where the President was shot. A friend who knew that he was visiting Col. Cody rushed over to Dr. Lee as soon as he had learned that an attempt had been made on the President's life and told him that he was wanted at the Emergency Hospital.

"The President had been taken to the hospital when I reached there," said Dr. Lee yesterday. "It was then some minutes after the shots had been fired. There was an eager, pushing crowd around the hospital, but it was moved only by anxiety as to the President's condition. I had no difficulty in getting through. My friend shouted 'Make way for a physician,' and a passage opened as if by magic.

"The President had been undressed and was lying on the operating table when I entered the operating room. There were no outsiders there, I think—just the regular hospital nurses, two or three of them, and two young physicians attached to the hospital. I think that a son of Dr. Matthew D. Mann, who is also a physician, and a Dr. Wilson, removed the President's clothes. I can't say positively what physicians were in the operating room when I reached there, as I did not learn their names until later. The President's Secretary, George B. Cortelyou remained in the room throughout the consultation and operation, as did Mr. Milburn.

"The President lay quietly throughout the consultation, and answered the few questions put to him in a very satisfactory manner. They were mostly as to his diet, whether he had lunched and other questions it was requested that we should ask before an anæsthetic was administered. It was determined by the physicians in consultation that an immediate operation was necessary. The decision was imparted to the President.

"He smiled, and then in the quiet, dignified manner so well known to all who have come into close contact with him, said:

"'Gentlemen, do whatever you think is necessary.'

"The operation was performed by Dr. Mann, Dr. Mynter and myself assisting. Before the anæsthetic was administered the President was suffering from shock to some extent, and was in considerable pain. Ether was used as the anæsthetic and was administered by one of the local physicians, just which one I can't say. It was about half an hour after the President was shot that the ether was administered. He responded to its effects very readily and remained under its influence throughout the operation. He was still under the influence of the anæsthetic when removed to President Milburn's residence.

"The operation was performed calmly and deliberately. While we never forgot for an instant that the patient was a magnificent man and our President our emotions did not in the least hamper our work. The wound in the chest required no attention until the more serious one in the abdomen had been operated upon, and dressed. The first bullet had simply caused an abrasion of the skin which was more painful than serious. The wound was dressed later with a solution of collodion and a loose bandage.

"The bullet hole in the abdomen was about five inches below the left nipple and an inch and a half to the left of the median line. Dr. Mann made a five-inch incision along the line of the wound through which the line of the bullet was followed until it was ascertained that it had penetrated the anterior wall of the stomach. It was found necessary to turn the stomach out through the incision to ascertain whether the bullet had gone completely through that organ. We then found that the posterior wall of the stomach had also been penetrated. An examination disclosed that the hole made by the bullet in leaving the stomach was much more ragged and torn than when it entered through the anterior wall. Both holes were then closed with an ordinary antiseptic silk suture.

"The stomach and abdominal cavity were washed with a normal salt solution and a careful effort made to find the bullet in the abdominal cavity. No probing was done. From the probable location of the bullet and the condition of the President, probing was not advisable. We did not find the bullet, but determined that it was probably either in the walls of the back or lying, perhaps loose, in the abdominal cavity. The salt water was again used and the stomach replaced. The incision was closed with a silkworm gut suture, and the entire abdomen bandaged.

"The President's condition throughout the operation, which lasted perhaps an hour and a half, was very satisfactory. At no time did the pulse go much above 130, while the respiration remained normal and was without effort. The President had not recovered consciousness when he was removed to Mr. Milburn's residence. I did not go to the house then, but called later in the evening, just before I left for this city."

Dr. Lee said that the Emergency Hospital was one of the most perfectly equipped that could be found for emergency work and that it was a most fortunate circumstance that it was so close to where the President had been shot. No other patients were there when the President was carried in.

Dr. Lee returned to Buffalo last night, leaving the Grand Central station at 7:55 o'clock. He expects to go directly to inquire of the President's condition upon his arrival. He will return to St. Louis on Tuesday.

BULLETINS TO WASHINGTON.

Encouraging Reports Received There of the President's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In a telegram to Acting Adjutant-General Ward, received at the War Department at 11:10 A. M. Capt. Wisser, U. S. A., commanding the Coast Artillery company on the Exposition grounds, says with reference to the President's condition:

"Strong hope of recovery. Doctors report if peritonitis does not set in within sixty hours he will undoubtedly recover."

This telegram addressed to Gen. Gillespie, the Acting Secretary of War, was received at 10 A. M. from Major Symons, the army engineer officer in charge of the Buffalo district:

"Just come from Milburn home. President resting comfortably. No unfavorable symptoms have developed. President suffers no pain except when he breathes deeply. Pulse 120. Looks well and feels as well as could be possible under the circumstances. Doctors speak encouragingly."

WITH ROOSEVELT.

One of Those Who Accompanied Him Tells of His Reception of the News.

With Vice-President Roosevelt, as guests of the Vermont Fish and Game League at Isle La Motte, Lake Champlain, on Friday, were Winston Churchill, the author, and John Barrett, former Minister to Siam. Mr. Barrett was with the Vice-President in the house of ex-Gov. Fisk when the former received the news of the attack on President McKinley and returned with him, at his special request, to Burlington along with Senator Proctor, Congressman Foster and Mr. Churchill on board Dr. Webb's yacht Elfrida. When asked on his arrival in New York yesterday morning how the Vice-President received the news, Mr Barrett said:

"I shall never forget the demeanor of the Vice-President under the influence of this great shock. If the President should die, as we all hope he will not, this incident at Isle La Motte would be indeed historic. When the Vice-President finished his public address, characterized with much good humor and informality, he walked from the tent where the gathering was held to the house of ex-Gov. Fisk to rest before shaking hands with the large crowd outside. He was about changing his clothes when called to the telephone. As soon as he realized the meaning of the terrible news a dazed expression followed by a look of unmistakable anguish came to his strong face, and tears immediately filled his eyes. He was plainly laboring under deep emotion and asked Senator Proctor, likewise keenly affected, to make the sad announcement to the waiting crowd outside.

"The Vice-President paced nervously, but not excitedly, up and down the room, passed a few appropriate remarks in conversation with us, dictated a telegram to Buffalo and quietly waited for more news. When shortly the second bulletin followed, saying that the President's wounds were not necessarily fatal and that he might recover, the Vice-President exclaimed with sincerest feeling: 'That's good—it is good. May it be every bit true!' and immediately he brushed aside those about him, hastened out on the veranda and made the reassuring announcement himself. As the larger part of the crowd had already, after hearing the first report, embarked on the steamer Chateaugay to return to Burlington, he added with special emphasis: 'Tell everybody aboard the boat, so that they will all feel better.'

"When the Vice-Presidential party, including Senator Proctor, Congressman Foster, Mr. Churchill, myself and some others, was en route back to Burlington thirty miles away on board Dr. Webb's yacht, the Elfrida, we were all much impressed with the Vice-President's calmness, sincere sorrow and unselfishness. Although face to face with the significant possibility that he might receive word of the President's death when the boat reached Burlington, he betrayed no excitement, but seemed entirely wrapped in the one hope that the President would recover. Somebody in all kindness, but thoughtlessly, said to him: 'Mr. Vice-President, you must be anxious lest on arrival you shall hear that the death of Mr. McKinley has made you President.'

"Instantly he raised his hand in characteristic gesture and with a pained look said: 'Do not speak of that contingency. Our one thought and prayer is now for the President, and that he may be spared.'

"Conversing with the little group about him, he remarked of President McKinley: 'He is such a lovable and gentle, as well as great, man that I cannot understand how any man could do this. Of all men that I have known in public life, he was the last to excite animosity. I am not only sorry for the President himself but for the American people that such a crime should be committed in this free, democratic country.'

"If the prayers of the country for the President's recovery shall be unavailing, those of us who were at the Vice-President's side during the first trying hours that followed the announcement that the President had been shot, can testify to a degree of mingled composure, grief and unselfish consideration in this tragic situation that the people expect of a great man under such stress of thought and circumstances."

Brooklyn Organizations Unite in Resolutions.

Political and social clubs, Boards of Trade and various other organizations in Brooklyn have united in the adoption of resolutions denouncing the attempted assassination of the President and expressing sympathy for him and Mrs. McKinley. Prayers for the President's recovery will be offered to-day in all Brooklyn churches.

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THEY EXPECT NONE, BUT TAKE PRECAUTIONARY STEPS.

Clearing House Committee Met Yesterday Early—J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman and J. T. Woodward, Although Not Members, Were Present by Invitation—Decide to Loan All the Money the Situation May Require.

Wall Street saw a heavy break in Stock market prices yesterday. There was, however, no panic. The united banking interests threw the weight of their influence toward the restoration of confidence so far as it was possible to do so. It was evident that heavy supporting orders had been placed, which served to check the downward course of prices. The fact that the news from Buffalo was of a hopeful character was a reassuring factor.

It was a short session on the Stock Exchange—only two hours of business—and the London stock market was closed, because of a holiday. These two facts contributed to break the force of the immediate shock so far as the stock market was concerned. Monday's market, however, is awaited with a great deal of interest because of the question as to whether holders of stocks upon margin will answer margin calls promptly and protect their depleted accounts.

The steps taken by the banking interests to guard against emergencies focussed at the Clearing House, where the members of the Clearing House Committee gathered an hour before the market opened. William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, was on hand as early as 8:30 o'clock and Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank and chairman of the Clearing House Committee, arrived a minute or two after 9.

Summoned by telegraph from Lenox, Mass., where he had gone on Friday, he had started, after only forty-five minutes' stay in Lenox, to return here at once and he reached the Hotel Buckingham in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. It was at this hotel that a preliminary meeting of bankers, as stated in yesterday's SUN, was held on Friday night to take steps against possible emergencies. That meeting was called by J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank and acting chairman of the Clearing House Committee in the absence of Mr. Tappen.

Mr. Simmons arrived at the Clearing House immediately following Mr. Tappen. Other members of the committee present were William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, who came to this city on Friday night from his summer home at Lake Mahopac, where the news reached him of the shooting of the President; George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, who has been staying at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, and George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, who has his summer home on the Jersey shore. Mr. Tappen said before the committee met:

"The banks have the situation well in hand and will do everything possible to prevent a panic. The Clearing House Committee has not yet made up its mind as to what it is best to do, but the banks stand together and will take such action as is necessary."

Mr. Nash said that he did not expect any panic; that the committee would meet for an interchange of views only and would make no declaration excepting that the banks could borrow, if necessary, this being a reference to the possible issue of Clearing House loan certificates.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived at his office a few minutes after 9 o'clock, left it almost immediately to walk around to the Clearing House Committee meeting room. The committee was also joined later by James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, and James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, Mr. Stillman being the last to arrive. He came about 10 o'clock.

While Mr. Morgan, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Stillman are not members of the Clearing House Committee, it is not unusual in times of financial crisis for the committee to invite other bankers of importance to meet with it. Mr. Morgan, it was reported, came to the Clearing House at the personal solicitation of Chairman Tappen, who desired to get his views upon the seriousness of the situation.

The meeting lasted until five minutes after 10 o'clock, by which time the stock market had opened and the extent of the initial break in prices was known. Chairman Tappen came out into the lobby and, tearing off the ticker tape showing the opening quotations, took them back into the meeting room.

After the adjournment it was learned that the talk of those present had been of an optimistic sort. Chairman Tappen stated that no formal action had been taken, except that the powerful banking interests represented had resolved to sustain the monetary situation in every respect. He also said that it was the opinion of those at the meeting, particularly in view of the character of the market at the opening, that there would be no serious result in financial circles from the attempt on the President's life.

"Will the banks be ready to loan next week a large amount of money?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Tappen; "any amount that may be necessary."

"What banks and institutions are in the pool to loan this money?"

"Oh, every one is in it."

In view of the fact that at the time of the Northern Pacific corner and panic of May 9 there was comment because the name of the National City Bank did not appear in the list of the banks in the pool which loaned millions at that time, the specific question was put to Mr. Tappen as to whether the City Bank was in the present pool.

"Yes, the City Bank is in it as well as others," replied the chairman of the Clearing House Committee.

Mr. Simmons after he had left the Clearing House meeting, made this statement:

"All of the larger financial interests and the leading bankers are cooperating and will prevent any money panic. The money market will be taken care of. The Clearing House Committee is prepared to issue Clearing House certificates if it be found necessary to do so. The indications are, however, that such an issue will be unnecessary."

There was no necessity to loan money yesterday, for the custom of not calling loans on Saturday was adhered to, loans made on Friday as usual carrying over until Monday.

Mr. Sherer said after the meeting that even in the event of President McKinley's death he did not think there would be more than a temporary flurry in financial circles.

Mr. Tappen, after leaving the Clearing House, went to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he again saw Mr. Morgan. The latter shortly before the closing of the stock market at noon was asked whether he would not make a statement regarding the financial situation.

"The financial situation is absolutely good," replied Mr. Morgan. "There is nothing to derange it. The banks will take care of the situation. You need not worry about that."

President Stillman, of the National City Bank, was also seen after the close of the stock market. He said: "The action of the stock and money markets to-day was such as to fully confirm the views which leading financiers held last night that there would be nothing approaching a panic, for the financial and commercial conditions of the country did not warrant one. In addition, the disposition to renew and make loans to relieve the situation was quite manifest."

Mr. Tappen, when seen at his bank just after the stock market had closed, expressed gratification at the way the financial community had passed through the day and at the fact that the market had rallied some at the close. He said that there would be another special early meeting of the Clearing House Committee on Monday morning, but that no arrangements had been made for any other meeting of bankers and that he did not see any present necessity for any. He proposed, however, he said, to stay in this city and would stop at the Hotel Buckingham. The other bankers who were at the Clearing House Committee meeting would either remain in this city over Sunday or be in close call.

STOCKS DECLINE.

Violent Fluctuations in the First Hour of Business Yesterday.

First prices in the stock market yesterday showed general declines of 3 to 5 points compared with Friday's closing figures. There was compulsory liquidation because of the exhaustion of margins and the uncovering of stop loss orders all through the list. The fluctuations in the first hour of business were very violent, with evident demoralization at times. Support was apparent in many stocks, but it was only effective in partly checking the declines.

The publication of a far more unfavorable bank statement than had been looked for, showing a loss in surplus reserves of $5,004,050, bringing the total down to the $6,915,875, accelerated the selling, carrying prices to the lowest points of the day.

At the close the selling pressure lightened somewhat and buying to cover short contracts brought about small rallies. The following table shows the extent of the declines in some of the leading stocks:

	Lowest.	Closing	Friday's Close	Net Change
Amal. Cop	110½	111½	116½	-5
Am. Sugar	124½	124½	134	-9½
Am. Tob	132	132	137½	-5½
Atchison	72½	73	78½	-5½
B. & O	97	97½	104½	-7
B. R. T.	65½	65¾	70½	-4¾
Chic. M. & St. P.	156	157	165½	-8½
Chic., R. I. & P.	138	138⅝	144½	-5¾
Col. Fuel & I	93	94	99½	-5½
Con. Gas	216½	217½	222½	-5
Erie	39½	40½	44	-3½
Gen. Elec.	253	254	266	-12
Lou. & Nash	100	101	104½	-3½
Manhattan	114½	114½	119	-4½
Met. St. Ry	162½	162½	168	-5½
Mo. Pacific	100	100½	105	-4½
N. Y. Central	150	150½	154½	-4
Nor. & West	57	57½	60½	-3
Ont. & West	32½	32½	35½	-3
Pennsylvania	141	141½	146½	-5
Pacific Mail	107½	108	111	-3
Reading	39½	40½	44	-3½
So. Pacific	53½	54	55½	-1½
South. Ry	30½	30½	33½	-3
Tenn. C. & I	60½	60½	66½	-6
Tex. Pac	40½	40½	43½	-3
Union Pac	94½	95½	100½	-5
U. S. Steel	41½	41½	43½	-2
U. S. Steel pfd	91½	91½	94½	-3
Wabash	20½	20½	22½	-2
West. Union	90½	91½	93	-1½

Railroad bonds showed weakness in sympathy with stocks. The total sales of stocks were 976,200 shares and of bonds $1,893,500, par value.

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