"VALOR OF KINDLY VIRTUES."

LESSON MR. CLEVELAND DRAWS FROM M'KINLEY'S CAREER.

Tells Princeton Students That the Road to True Success Cannot Be Found or Kept Except by the Light of the Qualities of the Heart—Two Stirring Addresses Delivered by Ex-President.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Princeton University paid its tribute to President McKinley this morning, when memorial exercises were held in Alexander Hall. The big auditorium was filled to the doors. President Patton presided. On his right was the Hon. Grover Cleveland, the only living ex-President. Like the other members of the faculty he wore the academic gown and the mortar-board. Dr. Patton introduced Mr. Cleveland, who stepped forward with slightly bowed head and began in broken tones:

"To-day the grave closes over the dead body of the man but lately chosen by the people of the United States from among their number to represent their nationality, preserve, protect and defend their Constitution, to faithfully execute the laws ordained for their welfare and safely to hold and keep the honor and integrity of the Republic. His time of service is ended, not by the lapse of time, but by the tragedy of assassination. He has passed from the public sight, not joyously bearing the garlands and wreaths of his countrymen's approving acclaim, but amid the sobs and tears of a mourning nation. He has gone to his home, not the habitation of earthly peace and quiet night with domestic comfort and joy, but to the dark and narrow home appointed for all the sons of men and there to rest until the morning light of the resurrection shall gleam in the East.

"All our people loved their dead President. His kindly nature and lovable traits of character and his amiable consideration for all about him will long live in the minds and hearts of his countrymen. He loved them in return with such patriotism and unselfishness that in this hour of their grief and humiliation he would say to them: 'It is God's will; I am content. If there is a lesson in my life or death, let it be taught to those who still live and have the destiny of their country in their keeping.' Let us, then, as our dead is buried out of our sight, seek for the lessons and the admonitions that may be suggested by the life and death which constitute our theme.

"First in my thoughts are the lessons to be learned from the career of William McKinley by the young men who make up the student body of our university. These lessons are not obscure or difficult. They teach the value of study and mental training, but they teach more impressively that the road to usefulness and to the only success worth having will be missed or lost except it is sought and kept by the light of those qualities of the heart, which it is sometimes supposed may safely be neglected or subordinated in university surroundings. This is a great mistake. Study and study hard, but never let the thought enter your mind that study alone or the greatest possible accumulation of learning alone will lead you to the heights of usefulness and success. The man who is universally mourned to-day achieved the highest distinction which his great country can confer on any man, and he lived a useful life. He was not deficient in education, but with all you will hear of his grand career and his services to his country and to his fellow citizens, you will not hear that the high plane he reached or what he accomplished was due entirely to his education. You will instead constantly hear as accounting for his great success that he was obedient and affectionate as a son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral and clean in every relation of life. He never thought any of those things too weak for his manliness. Make no mistake. Here was a most distinguished man, a great man, a useful man—who became distinguished, great and useful because he had, and retained unimpaired, qualities of heart which I fear university students sometimes feel like keeping in the background or abandoning.

"There is a most serious lesson for all of us in the tragedy of our late President's death. The shock of it is so great that it is hard at this time to read this lesson calmly. We can hardly fail to see, however, behind the bloody deed of the assassin, horrible figures and faces from which it will not do to turn away. If we are to escape further attack upon our peace and security, we must boldly and resolutely grapple with the monster of anarchy. It is not a thing that we can safely leave to be dealt with by party or partisanship. Nothing can guarantee us against its menace except the teaching and the practice of the best citizenship, the exposure of the ends and aims of the gospel of discontent and hatred of social order, and the brave enactment and execution of repressive laws.

"The universities and colleges cannot refuse to join in the battle against the tendencies of anarchy. Their help in discovering and warring against the relationship between the vicious councils and deeds of blood, and their steadying influence upon the elements of unrest, cannot fail to be of inestimable value.

"By the memory of our murdered President, let us resolve to cultivate and preserve the qualities that made him great and useful, and let us determine to meet any call of patriotic duty in any time of our country's danger and need."

Throughout his speech Mr. Cleveland showed signs of being greatly affected and while the favorite hymn of the dead President was being sung he remained standing with bowed head. Speeches were also delivered by Prof. Woodrow Wilson and by Prof. John H. Finley, a personal friend of Mr. McKinley.

In the afternoon Mr. Cleveland spoke again in the First Presbyterian Church here. He said that he recalled with sharp distinctness some incidents that occurred at the first inauguration of Mr. McKinley, how the incoming President in his amiable manner manifested his serious appreciation of the responsibility he was about to assume. "As we sat side by side amid the cheers of many thousands," said Mr. Cleveland, "I shall never forget his manner as he turned to me and said: 'What an impressive thing it is to assume tremendous responsibility.' And" added Mr. Cleveland, "I have always thought since that I was in possession of the key to his manner of administration.

"I recall, too," continued Mr. Cleveland, "our parting at the White House. As I held his hand and wished for him the greatest measure of success, I added, 'and I hope, Mr. President, when your term ends you will not have all the reasons that I now have to welcome retirement.'"

Mr. Cleveland told how the thought had come to him with strong impressiveness while standing beside the dead President in Washington on Tuesday that "I had been related in a most intimate way to the beginning of a distinguished Presidential career of which the end was before me in death—death with honor and without fear of the judgment of God."

"William McKinley," said Mr. Cleveland, "has left us a priceless gift in the example of a useful and pure life, of his fidelity to public trusts and his demonstration of the value of the kindly virtues that not only ennoble mankind, but lead to success." He concluded with these words: "God still lives and reigns and will not turn his face from us who have always been objects of his kindness and care."

Elks Offer Aid in Banishing Anarchy.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 19.—At the regular meeting of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held last evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That we not only by lip service denounce the assassination of President McKinley as representative of anarchy, but that we, the members of a strictly American association, banded together for public good as fraternal good, we will extend our personal efforts as individual Elks to crush and banish every form of anarchy."

ANARCHY AND YELLOW JOURNALS

Judge Werner Says One Must Be Stamped Out and the Other Effectively Curbed.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 19.—Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals was the chief speaker at the McKinley memorial services held at Central Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church prayed for divine mercy for the assassin and that he might obtain pardon at the coming hour of his death.

Judge Werner advocated a change of law, making an attempt upon the life of the President punishable by death. He said that "anarchy, that monster of hideous mien, must be banished from our shores," and added that "anarchy may not be responsible for the murmer of McKinley, but whether it is or not, the time has come to stamp it out. Then followed an outpouring of Judge Werner's righteous wrath upon the yellow journals.

"Still another grave duty confronts us in the dark hour," he exclaimed, "that is the duty to devise and enforce some rational and effective scheme to curb the riotous license of our 'yellow journals' and our demagogues. God forbid that the true liberty of the press or the real freedom of speech should ever be curtailed or destroyed. These ancient privileges are justly counted as inseparable concomitants of a free government. But who can deny that these pearls of our national inheritance have been cast before the swine who feed upon and traffic in the baser passions of humanity? Who can deny that the spirit of discontent and lawlessness has been incited by the incendiary publications and speeches which may be read and heard on every hand? Who can tell to what extent the great misfortune of this hour may be due to the dangerous doctrines which inflame the minds and destroy the judgments of weak and depraved men? So long as anarchy can be proclaimed with impunity from the rostrums of the land, and these so-called newspapers are permitted, without let or hindrance, to brand those in authority as the enemies of society; so long as the rich may be pointed out as the legitimate prey of the idle and vicious, so long we must expect the occasional outbursts of violence which such teachings inspire.

"The time has come when the patriots of this land, supported by a patriotic press, must rise in the resistless power of outraged public opinion to insist upon the destruction of these vampires before they sap the life-blood of our nation. It will be a heroic task to enact laws that will secure to the law-abiding citizens and the press of our land their Constitutional rights and, at the same time, suppress the lawless and anarchistic elements in our population, but under the guidance of God the statesmanship or our nation will be equal to the task."

THOSE WHO ARE GLAD.

One Man Thrown Into a River; Another Kicked Out of Town.

PARNASSUS, Pa., Sept. 19.—A. G. Charwinski, a Russian employed at the Sterling White Lead Works remarked to-day in the hearing of his shopmates that he was glad McKinley was dead. The men quit work, dragged Charwinski to the bridge spanning the Allegheny River and dropped him into the water. He swam out and was dropped in again. Again he swam ashore and when he was thrown in the third time he had to be helped out. He was ordered to leave town on pain of being lynched. He departed instantly.

ARNOLD, Pa., Sept. 19.—Fred Graver, employed at the Chambers Glass Works, incautiously made the remark that he did not see why such a fuss was made about McKinley and he doubted whether he was any better than the man who killed him. Graver was discharged at the demand of the other workmen and was followed by the jeering men to the edge of town.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—A Slav known by the name of "George" was discharged from the Hussey Steel Works because he said that McKinley was no better than he himself was. On getting outside the works he shouted: "McKinley ought to be dead. Hurrah for Czolgosz!" A crowd gathered and seized him. Some of his fellow employees gathered about him, and while protecting him from severe harm at the hands of the mob, kicked him themselves clear out of town, to show that they did not share his sentiments.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—Much excitement was caused on Smithfield street tonight by the actions of the proprietor of a cheap jewelry house. His store was the only one in the city to remain open to-day, and at 8 P. M. several boys decided to paste pictures of President McKinley on the windows. The proprietor ran out and pulled down the pictures, which obstructed the views of his goods, unwittingly tearing them to pieces. Thereupon some one raised the cry of "Anarchist," and presently the story circulated through the crowd that one of the clerks in the store had declared himself an anarchist. The proprietor and the clerk shouted for the police, and in the diversion that the officers created boarded street cars and escaped. Fully 500 persons had gathered in front of the store in five minutes.

THREATEN DR. MACARTHUR.

Pastor Tells of Receiving Two Letters From Anarchists—He Tore 'Em Up.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, says he has received within a week two threatening letters which he thinks were sent by Anarchists. The first letter was well written and evidently the work of an intelligent person. It read:

"I am sorry that it was not you instead of President McKinley who was shot. If you dare to open your mouth again against anarchy or Anarchists you will be the next to feel the assassin's dagger."

The second letter was written, Dr. MacArthur says, probably by a person of the lower class. It was coarse and profane, called him several unprintable names and declared that he was worse than Czolgosz. Speaking of the letters Dr. MacArthur said to a SUN reporter yesterday:

"They were written evidently by some one who heard my address on anarchy a week ago last Sunday, and were sent in the hope of preventing me from delivering my address to-day, I suppose. No, I am not worried over receiving them, and have not given them to the police. I have been getting such letters for the last eighteen years. There is a bullet in the sash of one of the outside windows of my home that some Anarchist sent there a few years ago. I am not afraid for I feel that I am doing my duty and that is all any man can hope to do."

In his morning address yesterday Dr. MacArthur made a vague reference to the letters, remarking that he supposed his utterances would call forth more letters such as those he had received in the last week.

TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY.

Resolution Before Workingmen's Federation Asking Congress to Act.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19.—The convention of the workingmen's Federation of the State of New York adjourned at noon until to-morrow out of respect to President McKinley. The feature of the morning session was the introduction of a resolution by James A. Lavery of Poughkeepsie, chairman of the Legislative Committee, demanding that Congress shall enact a law the purpose of which shall be to stamp out anarchy. This will be reported to the convention to-morrow by the Committee on Resolutions.

A committee consisting of Delegates O'Brien, Pallas and Harris of New York, appointed last year to adjust the troubles between the stationary engineers and firemen of New York, reported the matter amicably settled. A resolution that Senator Horace White and Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff be placed on the unfair list on account of the painting troubles at the State Fair was referred to the incoming Executive Board, with power.

HANG EDITOR'S EFFIGY AGAIN.

SWUNG FROM TREE BESIDE ONE OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

Crowd That Blocks Street Cheers Lynchers and Pelts Figures—Another Hanging in Brooklyn—Police Prevent Burning at the Stake in Both Places.

William R. Hearst, the proprietor of the *New York Journal*, was hanged in effigy early yesterday in East New York for the second time this week. Last Monday a straw figure of Hearst was cut down from a walnut tree at Cleveland and Jamaica avenues, where it had been jeered and stoned for forty-eight hours, because the crowd feared that the police would destroy the effigy before arrangements could be completed to burn it. On Wednesday evening the effigy was hanged again a block away, but the police got around early yesterday morning and themselves burned it. A figure of Emma Goldman was strung up beside that of Hearst at the second hanging and it, too, was burned by the police.

When first hanged the Hearst effigy was surrounded almost continuously by a crowd which stoned and poked sticks at it. Passing drivers struck it with their whips and motormen stopped their cars to see the punishment. After the word got around that the police, who had seemed indifferent, were convinced that the affair had better come to a stop, the figure was hustled to a hiding place until it could be burned at the stake.

On Wednesday night a straw figure of a woman, wearing a straw sailor, a black skirt and a white waist, was rigged up and both effigies hanged from the limb of a tree at Ashford street and Jamaica avenue, a block away from the scene of the first hanging. The effigy lynchers were a presentable looking crowd. The neighborhood is built up with small detached houses with trim little gardens in front and rear. A number of women and girls were in the crowd. Nobody seemed to take the affair as an idle lark, but rather as a serious business. Some of the girls tried to pull on the rope that held the effigies, but there were so many men and they were so earnestly energetic about the job, that the girls finally stood aside and contented themselves with hand-clapping. The crown cheered and threw decayed fruit and other missiles at the effigies.

Both figures were stuffed with straw. That which was supposed to represent Hearst was dressed in a suit of blue and attached to it was a placard with the words: "Willie Hearst, Red *Journal*." An old derby completed the costume. The other figure had been placarded: "Emma Goldman, Anarchist." Another placard, a paraphrase of a term often used by the *Journal* to belittle President McKinley, hung between the effigies. The double hanging attracted such a crowd as almost to block the Jamaica avenue trolley cars. The police helped the ceremonies by considerately remaining away.

The programme of the lynchers was to cut down the effigies last evening and burn them at the stake. The Liberty avenue police spoiled that plan by appearing in force early yesterday morning and cutting the figures down. That of Emma Goldman struck a policeman and knocked him flat.

He got up and kicked the Hearst effigy into a vacant lot to get even. Then the police pulled some of the straw out of the figures and burned them without the formality of tying them to a stake.

In Bedford avenue, near Monroe street, Brooklyn, an effigy of Hearst was hanged from an electric light pole at 9 o'clock yesterday morning while a big crowd looked on. The effigy was cut down once and rehanged in a conspicuous place. It was pelted with stones and struck by passing drivers. At one time the crowd was so large that all traffic was suspended. The crowd had an effigy of Emma Goldman prepared for burning when the police arrived and destroyed it.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19.—The House Committee of the Citizens' Club, an organization with 1,100 members, has cast out the *New York Journal* from its files. The club is the largest in the city.

HIS SLANDERERS SILENT NOW.

The Rev. Mr. Goodchild Remarks the Change in the Yellow Journals.

The congregations of the Fifth Avenue, the Central and the Epiphany Baptist churches and of the Reformed Episcopal Church assembled in the Fifth Avenue Church. The Rev. Howard L. Jones conducted the services and the principal address was delivered by the Rev. F. M. Goodchild, who used the opportunity to administer another rebuke to yellow journalism. He said in part:

"The lips of slander have been silent throughout the country for two weeks. Newspapers which by cartoon and editorial denounced and maligned the President and sought to blight his reputation when he was well, swallowed their abuse and joined in the general plaudits of his virtues when he lay sick. Religious differences, too, have been laid aside. Mohammedan and Buddhist have evinced as much interest as the Christians. Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, have for once mingled their prayers at the mercy seat. I believe that this has done more than ten conventions to promote church unity."

The Rev. R. P. Johnston, who followed, referred to President McKinley as the "consummate flower of Christian chivalry," and said that his death was verily that of a martyr, "for he stood in our stead, voicing our sentiments, upholding our ideals, and a blow aimed at us felled him."

The services ended with "America," sung by the congregation.

WARNED AGAINST THE YELLOWS.

700 Orphans Told They Must Never Read These Newspapers.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Managers over 700 children of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum assembled in the large hall at Ninetieth street near First avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Henry Schmitt, one of the managers, presided, and on the platform were the other members of the board. The platform was draped in mourning and a large picture of President McKinley was surrounded with ivy.

A triple quartette of girls sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Next an address was made by Mr. Schmitt, in which he depicted in tender language the life and death of President McKinley. He specially warned the children never to read the newspapers known as yellow journals. The children sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," after which "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played in a minor key. The services concluded with the singing of "America."

CAN'T BANISH MRS. BRESCI.

Police Will Let Her Alone Unless She Encourages Anarchists' Meetings.

Mayor Neuman of Cliffside, N. J., has consulted with Judge Zabriskie of Hackensack, and has been advised that as long as Mrs. Bresci lives a quiet and respectable life she cannot be disturbed, but that if she encourages Anarchists' meetings at her house the police may act.

"We don't want any Anarchists here," said the Mayor yesterday. "I have made arrangements to have fifty county officers in Cliffside in case of a meeting."

Boys Burn Czolgosz in Effigy.

A crowd of boys marched through the streets of Hoboken yesterday carrying an effigy of Czolgosz. At the head of the line was a transparency inscribed, "Condemned to be burned at the stake." At 3 o'clock the effigy was burned. The boys were orderly and the police did not interfere.

IN MANILA AND MANILA BAY.

Warships Join Ceremony in McKinley's Honor—Attitude of Bishop Garcia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—The civil, military and naval authorities all attended the solemn ceremonies in memory of President McKinley in the session hall of the Ayuntamiento this morning. Later on they went to the Luneta, where a most impressive memorial began at noon.

The artillery and the ships at Cavite coöperated in firing salutes. Among the warships taking part in this ceremony were the flagships New York and Brooklyn.

Some of the newspapers that do not understand the rules of the Catholic Church criticize the refusal of Bishop Garcia to celebrate a requiem mass at the Cathedral and say that it is an evidence of the domination of the Spaniards and the Friars. However, such a ceremony is contrary to the canonical law of the Catholic Church, which forbids the solemnization of mass for non-Catholics.

Bishop Garcia and the Catholic chaplains of the army deplore the fact that, under the circumstances, they could not celebrate a requiem mass, but they say the canonical law in this respect can only be suspended by the Pope. Bishop Garcia adds, as an additional reason for his refusal, that he understands such supplications are not desired by those who do not believe in Purgatory.

Next Sunday, however, prayers will be offered in all the churches and a benediction asked for the sorrowing nation. There will also be prayers for the guidance of President Roosevelt.

WHAT IS THE LESSON?

Dr. Huntington Says It Is an Intimation of God's Near Presence.

The service at Grace Church was to begin at 3:30 o'clock, but so great was the desire to attend it that the worshippers began to gather at the church full two hours ahead of that time. By 2 o'clock it was plain that the capacity of the building would be unequal to the demand for admission, and at a quarter past that hour there was not a seat that was not occupied. The filling of the seats made no difference to those who wanted to attend the services, however, and they crowded into the doorways, filling the aisles and the recesses of the church until it was packed as it never had been before. When it was not possible for another person to make his way in the crowd spread out over the sidewalk in front and on the walks and the lawn in the grounds.

Dr. Huntington delivered the address. He said:

"We are all here present before God that we may solemnly submit ourselves to his holy will. That is the first thing, submission. We had fallen too much in the way of supposing that all things were in our own hands to do with as we saw fit. Stimulated by successes almost without parallel, we were growing to feel that we had little need of counsel or of guidance other than such as we could ourselves provide. So it almost always is with prosperous nations. Pride is their bane, the money chest their stumbling block, victory their defeat. The question becomes at such seasons of plenty not 'What can we do?' but 'What is there that we cannot do?' How great we are! how rich! how strong! how influential! What a world power! Who can match our enterprise? What can withstand our onset? When will a rival dare to show his head or interpose his arm? So speak we, and so boast, but even while the great swelling words of vanity are on our lips, Almighty God, as if in irony, suffers his death angel to step in and our whole sky is changed.

"What is the lesson? Some say the thing taught is that chance and fate rule all things, that human life is a mere medley of accidents, and that to look for any meaning, or plan or purpose in what we are pleased to call the world's progress is sheer folly. But to others the whole thing has an opposite look. They discern in this frequently recurring contrast between the insignificance of causes and the vastness of results a hint of God, an intimation of his near presence in the background, a way-mark by which to find Him.

"The second duty of the hour is consecration. A splendid example of diligence has been bequeathed to us. Note it, young men, study it, emulate it, and if you can, match it with a like industry of your own. Too many of us are relying in fond self-deception, upon a fancied natural endowment of genius or wealth of inborn capacity to carry us forward to success without any of that weariness which necessarily goes along with effort and struggle and toil. No such delusion haunted the steps of the late President, whether as boy or man. He was no child of genius, able to make something out of nothing, nor did he ever pretend that he was. He placed his confidence, under God, in hard work, and so confiding made out to add one more name to the long list of those who have illustrated in their lives the truth of Solomon's keen prophecy, 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings.'

"For the purpose of renewed consecration on the part of the youth of the republic, it is enough to know, enough to say, that this man whom we praise was on the battlefield courageous; was in the chosen occupation of his life a worker, faithful and untiring; was in his social relations a friend who found it easy to win love, and in the home tender and chivalrous as it has been given to few to be.

"Call these 'bourgeois virtues' if you will; all but the first of these are sometimes so-named in contempt, but remember that it is the habitual calling of such virtues 'bourgeois' that breeds anarchy. May God of His great goodness send us more of this homespun sainthood and hold back with a stern hand the flood of the ungodly."

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Mass for Special Needs Celebrated by the Archbishop—Great Crowd Present.

"America" was the processional hymn and Chopin's Funeral March was played for the recessional at the pontifical high mass celebrated yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan pontificated. By the canonical law of the Catholic Church it was not possible to have a public requiem mass for President McKinley because he was not a communicant. The mass that was celebrated is what as known as the mass *pro quacumque necessitate*, the mass for special needs.

"It was offered," said the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, "to thank God for the noble life of President McKinley, to ask a blessing on the Administration of President Roosevelt, to pray against the dissemination of Anarchal doctrines and to ask that disaster like the assassination of the President may never again come upon the country."

Father Lavelle was the assistant priest at the mass. The deacons of honor were the Rev. Fathers W. J. Daly and T. F. Murphy. The Rev. H. T. Newey was deacon and the Rev. D. Marcus Dyer was sub-deacon. The Rev. T. F. Myhan was master of ceremonies.

After the mass the congregation, which packed the Cathedral to the vestibules, recited the Litany of the Saints.

Christian Church of Missouri to Mrs. McKinley.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 19.—The following telegram was sent to Mrs. McKinley to-day by the State convention of the Christian Church of Missouri:

To Mrs. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio.

"One hundred and seventy thousand disciples of Christ in Missouri mingle their tears with yours in this day of your grief. May the dear Father whom our dead President honored comfort you.

"T. A. ABBOTT,
"Corresponding Secretary."

Appropriate memorial services were held.

CANADA MOURNS M'KINLEY.

ONE WOULD IMAGINE SHE WAS PART OF UNITED STATES.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Visit McGill University, Royal Victoria Hospital and Laval University—Degrees for Royalty.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 19.—As to-day, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, was observed in Montreal as in other points of Canada as a day of national mourning for the late President McKinley, there were no festivities in connection with the second day's stay of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in Montreal. The royal visitors during the morning paid an official visit to McGill University, the Synod of the Church of England in Canada now in session, the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Laval University.

In the afternoon they visited the Ville Marie Convent, in which many American and Canadian ladies have received their education.

When the royal party left Lord Strathcona's residence to proceed to McGill University a large crowd had collected, and all along the route the streets were lined with crowds of people anxious to catch a glimpse of the royal visitors. They were heartily cheered all along the way. The Duke and Duchess were accompanied by a mounted escort and attended by the Duke of Roxburghe and Viscount Crichton in undress uniform, H. R. H. Prince Alexander of Teck and Lord Wenlock in civilian garb and Lady Mary Lygon.

The royal party first visited the Royal Victoria College, which was founded by Lord Strathcona. The Duke and Duchess both were red gowns with black academic caps surmounted by yellow tassels. The former stood to the right of the stage, the latter to the left. Lord Strathcona, the Chancellor of the university, occupied the central position.

When the royal party arrived in their carriage, surrounded by a guard of gaily caparisoned hussars, the Chancellor, the Governors, the principal and the vice-principal were at the main entrance awaiting them and they were escorted to the platform. Lord Strathcona, as Chancellor of McGill University, read a formal address to the visitors and then called upon Principal Peterson, who conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon the visitors. In attempting to place the hood about the neck of the Duchess, Lord Strathcona experienced some difficulty in passing it about her neck, the square formation of its crown interfering. When, however, the hood was satisfactorily adjusted, the noble Lord smiled blandly, the Duchess blushed, an amusing flicker appeared on the Duke's countenance, and the audience applauded uproariously. The Duke made a suitable acknowledgement and the ceremony was concluded by the Duke and Duchess signing the university roll.

The Duke and Duchess were then escorted to McGill University, where they opened the new medical building, which is the gift of Lady Strathcona and her daughter, Mrs. Howard. Both the Duke and Duchess wore the gown and hood of the honorary degree of L.L. D., which had just been conferred upon them. It was the first time since her arrival in Canada that the Duchess had worn any thing but sombre black. The gorgeous red silk gown, with its facings and lining of delicate pink, and the trencher with its streaming tassel of corded gold, became her Royal Highness remarkably well.

The visitors were welcomed by Dr. Craik, dean of the medical faculty, who read an address. Upon the platform, in addition to the members of the royal household, were Lady Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Governors of the university in a body, the deans of the various faculties and a number of the professors.

Upon the conclusion of his address Dr. Craik handed to his Royal Highness a richly carved gold key of the university. The key, upon which was engraved the arms of the McGill University, reposed in a little silver chest richly studded with labradorite, the most beautiful of Canadian native pebbles.

The Duke then formally declared the new medical building open. After leaving McGill the royal party paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital and inspected the different wards. They then drove to Laval University, the great Roman Catholic institution of learning, where they were welcomed by Archbishop Bruchesi. The ceremony was very brief, the Archbishop extending a cordial welcome and the Duke briefly expressed his thanks. The Duke and Duchess then proceeded to the Church of England Synod, where another formal address was presented to them and the Duke replied briefly.

During the afternoon the royal party paid a visit to Ville Maria convent and passed the remainder of the afternoon quietly at their residence.

Over all the principal buildings, which were gayly decorated for the royal visitors to-day, the flags floated at half-mast as a tribute of respect to the late President McKinley and as a mark of sympathy with the people of the United States in the national bereavement. All future functions connected with the royal visit were cancelled. Lord Strathcona had invited a distinguished company to meet the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at dinner to-night, but out of respect to the United States the dinner was not held.

Impressive memorial services were also held to-day in the American Presbyterian Church and the St. James Methodist Church and were attended by many visiting Americans. So widespread, in fact, are the signs of mourning, everywhere, that a stranger would imagine that Canada was a portion of the United States, in whose sorrow at any rate, despite the line that divides the two countries, the people of the Dominion deeply sympathize.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19.—Memorial services in connection with the obsequies of the late President of the United States were held in several leading churches here to-day. Local exchanges were closed and there was practically a holiday in the wholesale sections of the city this afternoon. At St. James's (Episcopal) Cathedral, an impressive service was held at noon. For some moments after the cadences of Chopin's funeral march had died away the congregation remained in their seats with bowed heasd and then all filed silently out.

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 19.—Since noon to-day no business has been transacted here, stores, banks and offices being closed. Church bells were tolled for half an hour and a union memorial service was held this evening in the Methodist Church.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—Out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, to-day was strictly observed as a departmental and public day of solemn mourning at the Capitol. Special memorial services were held in many of the churches.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—Old St. Paul's was crowded at noon to-day on the occasion of the memorial service to the late President McKinley. The Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor, the United States Consul-General and officers of the garrison attended. The Rev. W. H. W. Cunningham, rector of St. George's, delivered a sermon.

NEWARK ITALIANS MOURN.

One Motto in Their Parade Was "Down With Anarchy and Yellow Journalism."

The Italian residents of Newark, 1,000 in uniform, paraded to show their respect for the murdered President. In the procession was a floral chair, empty, and a monument on a float. Five bands and three drum corps played funeral marches, hymns and dirges. Nineteen Italian societies with banners bound with crêpe were among the marchers. One motto, held aloft, read:

DOWN WITH ANARCHY AND YELLOW JOURNALISM!

All the male Italians in Newark, from 8 to 80 years of age, seemed to be in the parade, and the sidewalks swarmed with their feminine kinfolk.

CROWD AT CRYPT SERVICES.

10,000 Persons Left Outside—Bishop Potter Condemns Free Speech.

As many people as could fill up every available inch of space in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights attended the memorial services there yesterday morning. Such a crowd has probably not been seen on Morningside Heights since the dedication of Grant's Tomb. It was estimated that just after the doors of the crypt had been closed, after every person who could get an inch of room inside had passed through them that 10,000 people were left outside in the streets and grounds of the Cathedral.

All through the services a passage was repeatedly being cleared through the crowd inside for women who felt faint and had to be helped outside. This caused a great deal of confusion. Bishop Potter, who didn't seem to understand the cause, got up from his seat, and after announcing that two overflow services had been arranged for said:

"This is God's house, and if there are those here who cannot respect it we will have to invoke the aid of the officers of the law to remove them."

The overflow services were held in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital and on the steps of the library of Columbia University. In the crypt the stained glass windows on each side of the altar were draped in black, and the lectern, which also serves as a pulpit, was covered with a silk flag wound with crêpe. As on Good Friday and Ash Wednesday there was no processional, and the choir wore purple cassocks.

The Rev. Dr. Humphreys offered the three prayers appointed by the Bishop to be said in all the churches of the diocese, first for the preservation of the republic from anarchy, the second for President Roosevelt and the third for comfort for Mrs. McKinley. After these had been said, "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung, every one in the crowded crypt joining with the choir. Afterward came Bishop Potter's address. In part he said:

"Our dear President owes his death to his own persistent purpose. He was urged not to give a public reception, but he said that the people wanted it, and he was their servant. That makes the infamy of his killing even darker. The wider view of this deed is what we should be supremely concerned about. What is it that produces such a situation that within forty years three Presidents have been assassinated? Such a page of our history should set the people searching themselves for its causes. The trouble is that some of our hereditary doctrines are wrong. They were laid on the eve of that great movement in France which culminated in the revolution, and it is impossible not to recognize that some of those who framed the Constitution were deeply imbued with the principles underlying that movement.

"The modern Anarchist is perhaps an extravagance, but his principles were here. One of them was free speech. That principle has gone on. In a decent society there can be no such thing as absolutely free speech. If speech is free then can enter your house and poison the mind of your boy. The moment free speech is stated as a principle like that then you see its fallacy. We can no more have free speech than free gunpowder. 'Spoken words break no bones,' says the proverb. On the contrary, they may break a great many and shatter the fabric of the republic. Again, some people will say that the people who hold that doctrine are not prepared to experiment by muzzling false prophets or burning books of treason. Possibly that is true sometimes, but treatments of that kind are superficial. The situation which confronts us is created by the ignorance among us.

"In the presence of this sorrow we should come face to face with our duties. We cannot have freedom in a republic without its responsibilities. We believe that there is a better way. Our system of public education needs to be an education to touch the perverted minds of those who reach our shores. In this age of modern Phariseeism we must show what the law is—a representation of a divine power and that the final law is a law of love. When we have sacrificed care and wealth to interpret to men the religion of Jesus Christ then the sacrifice that has brought us so far toward the millenial age will not have been lost. So, as we come to think of him who is being laid beneath the sod to-day in Ohio let us lift a prayer that out of the tragedy of the republic you and I may learn to be better servants of the State by learning first the law of God."

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung.

IN THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

Great Congregations Listen to Praise of the Dead President.

Nowhere in the city were the memorial services more earnest than in the Methodist Episcopal churches, of which denomination President McKinley was a member.

The congregation of the Calvary Methodist Church, 120th street and Seventh avenue, listened to addresses by Senator Samuel S. Slater, Capt. E. A. Hartshorn, Adelbert S. Steele and the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell, pastor of the church. At the John Street Church, which is the oldest Methodist church in the city, the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, the pastor, delivered an address eulogizing the dead President. At the Metropolitan Temple the Rev. Dr. F. J. Belcher and A. B. Corneli addressed a throng of mourners that filled the church to overflowing.

In the large new St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Eighty-sixth street and West End avenue there gathered the largest congregation ever assembled in that place of worship. In his address the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, cited in detail President McKinley's political achievements and warmly praised his policies.

The Rev. Charles Howland, assistant pastor, preached in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th street, of which the Rev. Albert Banks is pastor, eulogized Mr. McKinley as an American gentleman who from early life set himself to do what he thought was God's will and whose last words were an evidence of the fruit of his purpose.

SIN OF FANNING CLASS HATRED.

Pastor of Plymouth Church Arraigns License of Press and Demagogues.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was filled yesterday as it used to be in the old Beecher days. Many could not gain admission. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor, made the address, in the course of which he said:

"In a Republic where everything depends upon reverence and honor to our rulers, we chose this man for our President, we laid the heaviest duties upon him, and in the critical moment of perplexity we permitted cartoonists to do all that was within their power to destroy the respect of the weak and ignorant as represented by this assassin who became at last the tool of the sensational press.

"When the strong also disagreed with him they were not content to disagree upon principles, but became brutal in their blaming, and when it was too late wakened to discover that after a long time events have not simply justified the President's policy in the Far East, but proven that policy was wise, humane, just and far-reaching in its benefits.

"To all these sins we must add the sin of those who have given their days and nights to fanning the flames of class hatred with the result that often the laboring classes with their trades unions have become despotic and tyrannical, slugging, stabbing to death non-union men who were equally made in the image of God."

At Amherst College.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 19.—The opening of Amherst consisted solely of an undenominational chapel service. The usual inter-class demonstrations and contests were postponed. A memorial service, conducted by President Harris, was held in the college church, and was participated in by the entire faculty and student body.

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BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

TORPEDO BOAT COBRA FOUNDERS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Ran on the Rocks Off Lincolnshire Amidships and Broke in Two—Of Seventy Men on Board Twelve Only Are Known to Be Saved—Fifty-eight Were Drowned

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch from Middlesborough, England, says the steamship Harlington which has arrived there, reports that the British torpedo boat destroyer Cobra foundered in the North Sea. The Harlington brought twelve of the crew to Middlesborough. All the rest were drowned.

The captain and chief engineer of the P. & O. steamship Harlington at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon saw a boat several miles away. A telescope revealed the fact that she was in distress and a rescuing party was sent out. When the boat was picked up, it was found that the twelve occupants were in a very exhausted condition, as there had been no time to take water or provisions from the Cobra.

It seems that Chief Engineer Percey and a navigating party of forty-eight had gone from Portsmouth to the Tyne to take the Cobra to Portsmouth. In addition to the navigating crew there were some twenty-one employees of the Parsons Turbine Works and other contractors. It is known that the total number aboard was seventy, of which twenty-one were employees of the contractors. Only twelve of these have been accounted for and there is no hope that any more were saved.

"The wreck was due to rough weather, which carried the boat out of her course and on the rocks. A survivor says:

"We were going at full speed, when without warning