

THE GOOD BISHOP IN HIS BEST

Imposing Ceremonies Conducted at Faribault by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri and Other Prelates.

Interment Beneath the Altar in the Cathedral—Leaders of the Church Pay the Last Honors.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Faribault, Minn., Sept. 20.—The city of Faribault, the state of Minnesota, the entire northwest pause to-day to drop flowers on the bier of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, bishop of the Episcopal church of America, but a man distinctly above any creed.

The funeral of the bishop brought to this city a distinguished concourse of churchmen, a special train, which left the twin cities this morning, carrying 265 people. Every train to reach the city brought with it men and women whose heads were bowed in grief, and who came to look their last upon the dead whom they had loved and revered in life and whose death had sanctified.

Delegations of Indians.

From Birch Coulee came thirty-nine full-blooded Sioux Indian communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, under the leadership of their rector, Rev. H. W. Sinclair, himself a Sioux. The White Earth reservation sent twenty-eight Chippewa with their native rector, Rev. Frederick Smith. Other delegations brought clergymen from practically every parish in the diocese. The Great Western special was tied up at South St. Paul and was one hour and fifteen minutes late, a fact which made it necessary to delay the services.

The entire city is in mourning and the flags are at half mast and all public buildings are hung with black. At Shattuck Military Academy, the flag is half-masted, and at St. Mary's Hall, both of which institutions were founded by Bishop Whipple, the building is appropriately draped. Students from both attended the services this afternoon.

Eight Bishops of the Church.

The distinguished visitors from outside the city include eight bishops of the Episcopal church. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri; Hare of South Dakota; Morrison, of Duluth; Grafton, of Fond du Lac; Millspaugh, of Kansas; Leonard, of Ohio; Morrison, of Iowa; and Edsall, of Minnesota. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, sent his personal representative. This is thought to be the first time a churchman of another faith had been so honored by the Roman Catholic church in the Northwest, possibly the first instance of the kind in the United States.

Simple Services.

The afternoon services at the cathedral consisted solely of the burial of the Episcopal church. The cathedral was hung with purple and white, the mourning color for bishops. The pulpit and chancel rail were veiled in the state's colors. The altar was in white and the chancel was piled high with a profusion of flowers. In front was placed the casket covered with purple velvet, in which the dead man lay.

Long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the service, the pews and aisles of the cathedral were filled with people. The funeral procession formed in the guild house in the rear and marched into the cathedral through the west entrance. First came the vestal choir, then the clergy, followed by the bishops, all in white. After them came the casket, supported by its pall bearers: Rev. Henry St. Clair, a Sioux clergyman; Birch Coulee, Rev. Frederick Smith, a Chippewa clergyman of Red Lake; Rev. Stewart B. Purves and Rev. Olaf E. Tasteen of Minneapolis; Rev. George H. Ten Broeck of Duluth; Rev. Charles C. Rollit of Red Wing; Rev. C. C. Camp of Faribault, and Rev. H. Plummer of Lake City.

Beneath the Altar.

The beautiful burial service was then read by the bishop, beginning with the words of St. John, "I am the resurrection and the life," and closing with a benediction. The coffin was lowered into a vault constructed beneath the altar, where Mrs. Whipple intends to erect a marble memorial. At the words "dust to dust, ashes to ashes" met their ears men and women in the congregation burst into tears and sobbed aloud.

Seats had been reserved in front for the family and for the Indians, and for whom he had done so much. During the services, the Sioux Indians sang "Asteep in Jesus" in their native tongue. The recessional hymn was "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

An Overflow Meeting.

Outside at the overflow meeting, the Chippewa sang a native hymn. In the church the students of St. Mary's Hall sang their school hymn, always a favorite with the dead man. Among those in attendance were delegates from the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations. H. J. Upham of St. Paul represented the State Historical society, of which Bishop Whipple was an honored member.

Early this morning Bishop Edsall held a communion service in the oratory of the Episcopal residence for members of the family. Later two communion services were held in the cathedral. The Indians attended the first of these services, and as they advanced to the chancel gazed their last upon the calm features of the man who had been so much to them.

The boasted stoicism of their race was forgotten and squaws and braves alike broke down and wept.

Among the Indians here is Emme Jah-bowh of White Earth, the first Indian ordained by Bishop Whipple. He is an old man, white-haired and bowed by years. The services affected him greatly, and he wept with the others.

Sinclair's Tribute.

Two of the Indians, Rev. H. W. Sinclair and Rev. Frederick Smith, acted as pallbearers. In speaking of Bishop Whipple's work among the members of his tribe, Mr. Sinclair said: "Bishop Whipple baptized, confirmed and ordained me as he had done my father before me. The love for him had by our people was truly

remarkable. Bishop Whipple was the only man who ever took a real interest in the welfare of the Sioux nation. He showed his interest in religion and in politics.

"You know you cannot always depend on some of these congressmen, but Bishop Whipple was watched out for in Washington, even though he had a large diocese and lots of business to attend to. Up at Birch Coulee we have a school and a church that he built. Our settlement there numbers 150. Every man, woman and child there loved him. His death is an irreparable loss not only to the Sioux but to the Chippewa and members of other Indian tribes as well.

The visiting bishops were entertained at lunch this noon at St. Mary's Hall at 1 o'clock. The governing board of the school met and passed appropriate resolutions on the death of the bishop, who was the founder as well as the president of the board. The ladies of the cathedral congregation served lunch in the guild house for the visitors.

Clergymen Around the Bier.

Among the clergymen from other cities in attendance upon the funeral were: Rev. Messrs. Webb, Johnson, MacLane, Thompson, Purves, Ten Broeck and Toffeen, from Minneapolis; Archdeacon Haupt, Rev. Dr. Wright, W. C. Cope, E. Dray, P. D. Andrews, P. Seigrist, Charles Holmes, P. H. Shultz, from St. Paul; C. C. Rollett, Red Wing; B. H. Plummer, Lake City; E. H. Ten Broeck, Merriam Park; T. P. Thurston, Winona; Fago of Blue Earth City; Fowler of Rochester; Holst of Sleepy Eye; Edgar of Redwood Falls; Pinkham of Owatonna; Chambers of Albert Lea; Cornell of Janesville; Davis of Mankato; Chouard of St. Cloud; J. L. Kelly of Hastings; Simpson of Chatfield; Losstrom of Winona, and Palmer of Stillwater.

—J. S. Lawrence.

WHAT HE DID FOR INDIANS

Life-Long Acquaintance Tells How the Work Started.

Special to the Journal. St. Peter, Minn., Sept. 20.—There is probably no man in the state who had a longer or more intimate acquaintance with Bishop Whipple than Dr. A. W. Daniels of this city. The two were close and very intimate friends for a period of over forty years, in fact Dr. Daniels was one of the first whom Bishop Whipple met after he began his work in Minnesota. Dr. Daniels says: "Soon after Bishop Whipple's election in 1859, and when looking over his future field of work, he visited the Sioux agency, where I was then stationed as government physician. The agency was twelve miles west of Fort Ridgely, with 3,500 Indians in the immediate vicinity and without a missionary. I enjoyed the pleasure of entertaining him on that occasion, from which date our acquaintance ripened into an intimate friendship, covering forty years or more.

I drove him to the different Indian villages, and he was with me with the need of a missionary work among them, that it led him to establish a mission agency. A few months later Rev. Mr. Hinman and Miss West were sent to the agency, and the work of evangelizing the Indians had fairly commenced. The work was interrupted, however, by the outbreak of 1862, but so strong a hold had it obtained, that it resulted in Christianizing the Indians and the large number of whom may be seen to-day as a prosperous community of farmers living in the vicinity of the old agency. The bishop taught the art of making lace, one of which which made them famous, some of the work of their handicraft commanding fabulous wealth of the east and great demand among the whites.

This commencement of his missionary work was extended to the Chippewa, where a most profound respect for the Indians had been made, his earnest, truthful, pathetic and eloquent sermons, produced a profound effect on the mind and heart of the savage, and rendered him a most effective missionary.

A TWIN CITY TRAIN

It Carried More Than 200 to the Funeral.

Many Minneapolis people left this morning to attend the Whipple funeral at Faribault, the Chicago Great Western train (taking out more than 100 from this city, in addition, many went to see the Chicago earlier regular trains. The Chicago Great Western special train stopped at St. Paul, where a party fully as large as at Faribault, was taken on. The Minneapolis people going were: Rev. Messrs. Messrs. and Misses Isaac Houglate, William Wilkinson, J. W. Prosser, I. P. Johnson, Rev. Messrs. Dr. Trimble, Dr. F. T. Webb, C. E. Hixon, T. W. MacLean, E. Lotstrom, Pearson, W. H. Strang, M. Blanchard, Messrs. and Misses G. B. Bucknell, Charles H. Peake, H. E. Thorpe, J. A. Chase, H. C. Penick, Hector Baxter.

Mrs. Dibble, J. H. Grant, O. A. Toffeen, F. Pearson, W. H. Strang, M. Blanchard, George Wade, Thos. B. Tutnell, D. M. Warner, E. Wichele, J. H. Hasty, S. B. Purves, John G. H. Smith, W. E. Bingham, N. Fortier, F. P. Ploof, George F. Walker, W. K. East, T. E. E. Jones, Ward, Misses Mabel Stone, T. E. Jones, Ward, S. K. Stiles, Mabel Wilkinson, Alla Lewis, Edith Todd, Charlotte Abram, J. A. Priss, H. Chambers.

Messrs. William W. Fowell, Jacob Stone, Wm. M. Minn, Sept. 20.—St. Paul's church in this city, where Bishop Whipple presided over the last meeting of the Minnesota diocesan council in June, at which time Bishop Edsall was elected coadjutor bishop of Minnesota, is represented at the funeral at Faribault today by the rector, Rev. T. P. Thurston, and two of its prominent members, E. H. Tarsie and J. R. Marshall. Charles Horton, who was named as one of the honorary pallbearers, and at whose home Bishop Whipple always stopped while in Winona, was unable to attend. The bell in St. Paul's church in this city was tolled for an hour this afternoon during the time of the funeral service.

Winona Represented.

Special to the Journal. Winona, Minn., Sept. 20.—St. Paul's church in this city, where Bishop Whipple presided over the last meeting of the Minnesota diocesan council in June, at which time Bishop Edsall was elected coadjutor bishop of Minnesota, is represented at the funeral at Faribault today by the rector, Rev. T. P. Thurston, and two of its prominent members, E. H. Tarsie and J. R. Marshall. Charles Horton, who was named as one of the honorary pallbearers, and at whose home Bishop Whipple always stopped while in Winona, was unable to attend. The bell in St. Paul's church in this city was tolled for an hour this afternoon during the time of the funeral service.

NEW MANAGER IN MINNESOTA

Who Will Look After Roosevelt's Interests Here?

NELSON NEAR THRONE

The New President Known to Esteem Him Highly.

SHEVLIN'S A SOCIAL RELATION

The Star of W. R. Merriam Believed to Be in the Ascendant.

Who will be President Roosevelt's lieutenant in Minnesota? That the new president will have a po-

when it comes to Minnesota's share of the other federal plums, Senator Nelson will have the edge on the rest of us.

Merriam's Star Ascendant. Former Governor Merriam, it is believed, will have more influence than other federal plums, Senator Nelson will no longer the influence of Senator Davis to hold him down. He stands well with both the senators. Roosevelt admires men who do things, and Merriam's administration of the census office has been such as to attract the president's attention. Merriam is regaining, too, much of his lost prestige in Minnesota.

There is a well defined suspicion that under President Roosevelt the system of selecting postmasters will be altered. Now the congressman is absolute dictator, and he appoints the postmaster solely with regard to his own political welfare. The postmasters make up the district machine. Outside congressional circles there is a strong sentiment against the practice, and it is thought likely that President Roosevelt, as far as presidential postmasters go, will inaugurate a new practice, one that has been tried in isolated cases with success. It is the selection of a postmaster by popular vote at a party caucus.

In this way the man selected must be a popular citizen, possessing in large measure the confidence of the community. He will be under no obligation to the con-

HIGGINSON HITS SCHLEY

Court of Inquiry Resumes Its Sessions.

SCHLEY NEGLECTFUL

Might Have Destroyed the Colon Lying at Anchor.

THIS IS HIGGINSON'S BELIEF

Words of the Commander of North Atlantic Squadron Agitate the Court.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Schley court of inquiry to-day began the examination of witnesses, Admiral Higginson, com-



LA BELLE FRANCE—TIGHTER, BRUIN, TIGHTER!

gressman, but to the people of the town. Such a change would be a popular one, and considering the president's well-known ideas on civil service, it is thought likely that he will make such a suggestion.

IN WHITE HOUSE

President Roosevelt Formally Takes Up the Affairs of Government.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington this morning, and, contrary to expectations, proceeded at once to the White House, where he called the cabinet members to meet with him at 11 o'clock. It was his first entrance into the executive and private part of the presidential residence. It was shortly before 10 o'clock when the president's carriage drove up from the depot and swung under the wide porte cochere.

The president was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou. His first caller was Secretary Long, who remained in private talk for half an hour. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, was the second arrival. He came to pay his respects and to assure the president of his cordial support. The subject of the appointment of William Barrett Ridgely to succeed Charles G. Dawes as controller of the currency was mentioned by the president, who remarked humorously that he hoped the senator would not oppose Ridgely's confirmation by the senate. So the senator went away confident that his son-in-law would be the first appointment made by the new administration.

Secretary Cortelyou has been given full charge of the task of collecting the papers and personal effects of the late president. He will settle up all matters and take the property to Canton. He says Mrs. McKinley was last night as well as could be expected. She weeps almost continuously, but it is felt that this is better than silent grief. Mr. Cortelyou's personal plans are still unsettled. He has not yet agreed to remain permanently with the new president, though he will stay for a time. It is understood that some strong railroad interests have made overtures to Mr. Cortelyou and their offers are tempting. Mr. Cortelyou has shown wonderful powers of endurance in the trying days since the 6th of the month. Up day and night, in charge of all arrangements, he never once has lost his poise, and today emerged from his familiar office a trifle worn, but alert, calm, businesslike and immaculate.

The man of the hour in Minnesota is Senator Knute Nelson. President Roosevelt has a very high opinion of the senator and his ability and influence. They campaigned together last year in South Dakota and Montana, and Mr. Roosevelt then said that Nelson made the best stump speech he had ever heard. It was deeply touched, too, by Nelson's tribute to him at the dinner given by Mr. Shevlin, when the senator turned to Roosevelt and told him why the people of the north star state loved him.

Senator Nelson will, in my opinion, have the ear of the president as no other Minnesota man, and he will personally see to it that the Minnesota delegation is for Roosevelt in 1904. Congressmen look after the postoffices, and the senators have the federal offices belonging strictly to Minnesota, but

mander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, being the first one called. Promptly at 11 o'clock Admiral Dewey called the court to order, Rear Admiral Ramsay occupying the seat vacated by Rear Admiral Schley. There was nothing of the spectacular in the ceremony. No guns boomed, nor were marines drawn up.

The members of the court arrived in civilian dress, which they changed for the service uniform in the retiring room. Mrs. Dewey accompanied her husband. She remained, however, but a short time. When Admiral Schley, who was accompanied by his counsel, entered the room there was a clapping of hands among the spectators. The admiral stopped the applause, however, by a wave of the hand.

Immediately upon the resuming of the court, Judge Advocate Lemly asked Admiral Schley if he had objection to urge to any member of the court. The latter promptly replied that he had not. The members of the court then retired for a short consultation and then the actual business for which it has been called was taken up.

"Go Ahead," Says Schley. The judge advocate, addressing Admiral Schley as "the applicant," asked if he had any suggestion to make as to the method of proceeding; whether he had something to offer or desired that (Lemly) proceed. The admiral responded with a nod of the head and a move of the hand, "go ahead." Mr. Lemly then presented the report from the bureau of navigation for 1898, a hydrographic chart of the West Indies and adjacent seas and other charts. He stated explicitly that they were introduced not as testimony but as books of reference.

"Will they preclude the introduction of original documents?" Judge Wilson asked. "Not at all," was the reply. "On the contrary, we shall desire to introduce the original document when opportunity offers."

Captain Parker made objection to the hydrographic chart when it was presented. "It is grossly incorrect," he said. "As a matter of fact, the coast line of Cuba is six miles further south and four miles further west than it should be." He, however, withdrew his objection when assured that the chart was not to be used as evidence.

Admiral Higginson Testifies. Admiral Higginson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, was the first witness called. He gave his full name as Francis J. Higginson, rank as that of rear admiral; said he now was in command of the North Atlantic squadron; that he had, as captain, commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war and that for a part of the time the Massachusetts had been a part of the "flying squadron" of which Admiral Schley had been in command. He told of joining the fleet at Newport News, of going to Key West and then, May 22, of going to Cienfuegos. Key West had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cienfuegos reached on the 22d.

"What was then done to secure com-

Continued on Second Page.

OZOLGOSZ AS AN ANARCHIST SPY

He Was Advertised as Such by a Newspaper Organ of Anarchists, Who Were Warned Against Him.

"Reds" Try to Kill a Witness of a Meeting Between the Assassin and an Alleged Accomplice.

New York Sun Special Service

Buffalo, Sept. 20.—Following is a resume of events which the Courier prints to-day tending to prove Emma Goldman's connection with Czolgosz:

July 13—Emma Goldman and Marie Isak appear in Buffalo as the guests of Dr. Isaac Saylin and Mrs. Hattie Ling of 56 Wasmuth avenue.

July 14—Leon Czolgosz appears in West Seneca and becomes a boarder at the house of Joseph Katzmarek.

July 15—Abraham Isak, Henri Travaglio and Hippolyte Havel, the Society Discontent and the Firebrand, severely assail the federal administration, the United States supreme court and the executive. Platform of the Free Society published, advocating the overthrow of our social system by force. Publications issued from the headquarters of the Free Society, 515 Varool avenue, Chicago.

Aug. 11—Leon Czolgosz appears at the headquarters of the Free Society in Chicago in consultation with Isak, Emma Goldman, Henri Travaglio, Hippolyte Havel, Martin Rainzki and Michael Cox.

Aug. 12—Leon F. Czolgosz escorts Emma Goldman and Marie Isak from 515 Carroll avenue, Chicago, to the Rock Island railroad depot. Emma Goldman and Marie Isak arrive in Buffalo again, and are quartered at 56 Wasmuth avenue. Maurice Goldman arrives in Buffalo from Rochester.

Aug. 14—Emma Goldman, Marie Isak, Maurice Goldman, Dr. Saylin and David Kaplan attend the exposition.

Aug. 16—Leon F. Czolgosz appears in West Seneca and sends a letter to Cleveland asking that his beneficiary certificate in his lodge be kept good by the payment of premium arrears.

Aug. 24—Dr. Saylin in Buffalo holds a twenty-minute conversation with Emma Goldman in Rochester over the long-distance telephone and sends her a letter. This is the first purchase of liquor ever made by Dr. Saylin at this place and the first time any liquor was ever sent from John Wonchick's to 56 Wasmuth avenue.

Mr. Isak has no confidence in him; and took him for a spy, Czolgosz; is now known to be a spy and all; people of the Free Society are hereby warned against him.

First—Emma Goldman says she was only in Buffalo once. Mrs. Hattie Ling says she was here twice.

Second—Mrs. Ling says the beer, wine and whisky were sent up to 56 Wasmuth avenue to entertain Miss Goldman, Miss Isak and others the first day they arrived, on the occasion of their second visit, between Aug. 10 and Aug. 15. Wonchick says the liquor in question was not bought until Aug. 30, the night before the morning that Czolgosz appeared at the Nowak Hotel.

Witness Shot At. Saw Czolgosz Hobnobbing With His Supposed Accomplice.

New York Sun Special Service. Canton, Ohio, Sept. 20.—As illustrative of the tenor of the public feeling may be mentioned the fact that the house of J. Frazier Willetts was under guard last night of Company K, Sixth Ohio infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Rice. Willetts is a mail carrier here, who went to the Pan-American exposition just prior to the assassination of President McKinley. After the tragedy occurred, and after Czolgosz's picture was printed in the newspaper, Mr. Willetts recalled a remarkable conversation he had had with a man whom he had met on the steamer going from Cleveland to Buffalo and whom he identified by the pictures of Czolgosz.

Czolgosz, Willetts said, had talked of nothing but trusts and anarchy and how the rich and the powerful ought to be shot. Willetts also said Czolgosz was in conversation on the boat with a man who answered the description of the person with a black mustache who passed the present just before Czolgosz, and whose conduct was so suspicious that the police were ransacking Buffalo to find him after the tragedy. When Mr. Willetts returned home he related his experience with the man, and he thought it was thought advisable to take his deposition, which accordingly was done.

Then he began to have remarkable adventures. He received an anonymous letter threatening his life. People came to him and warned him. Yesterday a newspaper he printed a story that a man named Whitmyer was held up Wednesday night and when the assailants found out he was not Willetts, whom he resembles, they let him go and fled. Last night Willetts came to the police station, bringing with him his hat, which had a bullet hole in the rim. He said that he had been shot at by a mysterious marauder. The marauder was in his back yard, he said, and made a noise, which brought Willetts out. When he appeared the marauder opened fire on him. Willetts asked for a guard, so an entire militia company was detailed. Mr. Willetts is a prominent figure among the believers of spiritualism here.

EXCLUDING ANARCHISTS. Commissioner Powderly Drafts a Bill With This Object.

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Sept. 20.—Foreign anarchists will be excluded from the United States if a law is adopted in accordance with the ideas now being worked out by Mr. Powderly, the commissioner of immigration, Representative Council of Pennsylvania and other members of congress. The statement as outlined by Mr. Powderly contemplates naming certain ports in Europe from which immigrants will be allowed to enter the United States. At present the law of the United States allows these ports officers of the immigration bureau will be stationed. When a person desiring to enter the United States presents himself he will be required to give a certificate from the state of his birth to the day of sailing. If this document shows the person is a member of an anarchist or similar society, has ever been arrested for crime, is of an excitable temperament or develops of divided ancestry, these will be sufficient grounds which the official can base his refusal to approve the certificate. If the certificate is approved by the official the immigrant will be allowed to land when he reaches the United States, but if he should present himself at any American port without a certificate properly indorsed he will be refused entrance.

If a foreign government should object to the presence of an American official within its borders, then Mr. Powderly would favor the adoption of a law granting him authority to decline to allow any immigrant from that country to land here unless the United States is permitted to maintain a bureau which will enable its representatives to inquire into the character of proposed emigrants. It has been suggested that the consular officers act as representatives of the immigration bureau. This is the method which has been followed, ever upon the grounds of divided authority. Mr. Powderly is in favor of placing the administration of law of the United States in the hands of either the state or federal department, and hold the person who is to administer it responsible. If authority is divided the result would be a usual one in such cases, namely, the law would fall of its purpose.

Representative Council, who is one of the rich men of the country is greatly interested in the subject and has been in conference with Mr. Powderly concerning it. So anxious is Mr. Powderly concerning it that he has decided to draft a law on the lines indicated. He has also determined to employ at his own expense the best legal talent in the country to pass upon the constitutionality of the proposed law in order that it will stand a better chance of being declared constitutional in event of the supreme court being called upon to pass upon it. Legislation requiring newcomers to declare their intentions would undoubtedly simplify matters for the general government in the event of a riot or of violence done in the name of anarchy, or subjects of foreign governments. Whenever a riot happens and a supposed foreigner is injured he immediately sets up a claim for indemnity and calls upon the government of the country from which he came to enforce it.

ANARCHIST RENDEZVOUS. New Jersey Saloon Men May Lose Their Licenses.

New York, Sept. 20.—After a minute deploring the death of President McKinley and extending the board's sympathy to Mrs. McKinley, the board recorded, President Lewis Louis of the excise commissioners of Newark, N. J., offered the following anti-anarchist resolution, which was immediately adopted by the board. Whereas, it has come to the notice of the board of excise that certain saloonkeepers of this city have been guilty of permitting anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our nation, therefore be it

Resolved, That any saloonkeeper in this city who shall be charged by the police with harboring anarchists in their places of business and make speeches against the government and the good order of the community, shall be deemed not to be the kind of persons to conduct a business of such character, and any person guilty of such an offense shall suffer the revocation of his license and be debarred from again receiving a license to do business in this city.

John Drowski, the saloon keeper in whose place the police made arrests of two men last Saturday for drinking the health of the assassin and been recorded. President Lewis Louis of the excise commissioners of Newark, N. J., offered the following anti-anarchist resolution, which was immediately adopted by the board. Whereas, it has come to the notice of the board of excise that certain saloonkeepers of this city have been guilty of permitting anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our nation, therefore be it

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CHANGED JUST IN TIME. N. Y. JOURNAL'S SUDDEN FLOP. Hearst Feared His Office Would Be Wrecked by an Indignant Mob.

Special to the Journal. New York, Sept. 20.—The course of the New York Journal since the wounding of the president by the fatal bullet of the assassin has been in such marked contrast to the campaign of vituperation and abuse that it steadily pursued for two years previous, that it has excited universal surprise, mingled with contempt, that fully equals the indignation aroused by its utterances, but more especially by its cartoons in which President McKinley was represented as "Little Billy."

In conversation with a news association representative last night a member of the Journal staff, who has been on the newspaper nearly ever since Hearst bought it, said that it had been feared that if the course of the paper was not changed a mass of people would soon have gathered in Printing House Square and cleared out the establishment. He said that letters have poured in upon the editors condemning the course of the paper, and that the temper of the people as made known in various ways was so unmistakable that immediate orders were given to shelve Opper and for Davenport to change completely the character of his cartoons. He added by expressing his belief that the paper had changed "just in time."