

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST DISTURBANCES IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SENATOR HANNA PROSTRATED.

President's Closest Political Friend, Stunned by the News, Prepares for a Hasty Trip to Mr. McKinley's Bedside.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 6.—Senator M. A. Hanna, when called upon by a reporter, had not heard that President McKinley had been shot in Buffalo. When told the news at the Union Club, he replied dramatically: "I don't believe it."

"It is an Associated Press bulletin," said the reporter.

The Senator's face turned pale. "The Associated Press is reliable," he replied. "I believe it. The Senator's firm determination came back in a moment, however, and, with almost fierceness, he replied: "I don't believe it; I can't believe it. No, I won't believe it. There's no use talking to me about it. I can not believe anything like that."

A little later a telegram was handed to Senator Hanna, and he then said to the reporter: "I have just received a message from the Associated Press, and I am forced to believe that the rumor is true. I cannot say anything about it. It is too horrible to even contemplate; to think such a thing could happen to so splendid a man as McKinley, and at this time and upon such an occasion. It is horrible—awful. McKinley never had any fear of danger from that source. Of course, I never talked to him upon such a subject, but I know he never even dreamed of anything like this happening. I can't be interviewed upon this. It is awful. I have just sent a telegram to friends in Buffalo and have asked them to reply immediately. So far, I have received no answer."

Shortly after 4 o'clock Senator Hanna left the Union Club and boarded a street car for his office in Superior street. When he reached the street he was stopped and surrounded by excited citizens, who wanted to know if the rumor was true that the President had been shot at Buffalo.

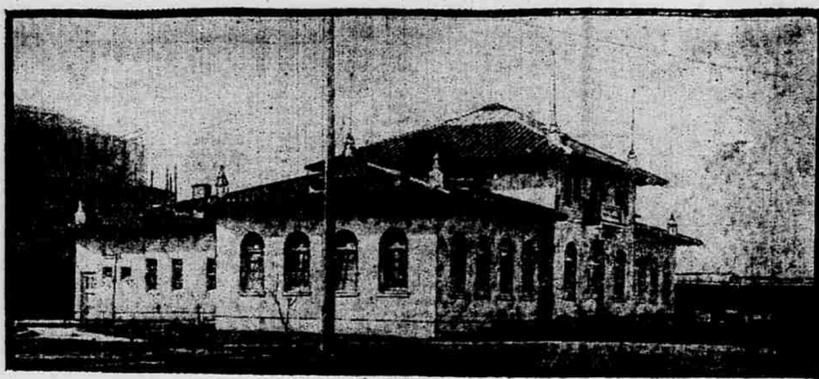
"Yes, I am afraid it is too true," replied the Senator, as he pushed his way through the crowd. On the car the same questions were asked by every one. The Senator answered all questions politely, but refused to enter into conversation with any one.

Bowed With the Sorrow. Most of the time he sat with bowed head, deep in sorrow. To the reporter who accompanied him, he turned suddenly in the car and exclaimed: "What is this great country coming to when such great men as Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley fall by the bullet of assassins? Oh, it is fearful—dreadful—horrible!"

At the corner of Superior street and Bank street the Senator left the Euclid avenue car and walked to his office in the Perry-Paine building. Again he was surrounded by excited citizens, who wanted to know the latest news.

Will Hurry to Buffalo. The Senator, with tears in his eyes, pushed through the crowd answering the many questions as he went along. He went directly to his office and telephoned to his home that his carriage might be waiting at the boulevard for him by the time he left the Detroit street car. Then he went immediately to his home after leaving a request that the Lake Shore train East be held for him at 8:40 o'clock if he was a few minutes late.

As Senator Hanna boarded a street car he said to the reporter: "I shall hurry to the bedside of the President as rapidly as that train will take me. I only hope that he is not seriously injured, but I am afraid my hopes will be in vain. I do want to reach the President before he dies, if he is going to die. Nobody can be safe from the work of an insane man, it seems. It is terrible." As the Senator boarded a car tears were streaming down his face.



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION HOSPITAL. To which President McKinley was removed after the shooting.

PRESIDENT WAS WITHOUT FEAR.

His Democratic Habits Often Exposed Him to Possible Attempts Against His Life—Others Saw the Danger and Warned Him—Detective Foster's Prophetic Words.

PRESIDENT WAS OFTEN URGED TO HAVE A BODYGUARD—BELIEVE PATERSON ANARCHISTS PLANNED SHOOTING.

New York, Sept. 6.—Former Attorney General Griggs, in discussing at Paterson, N. J., the shooting of President McKinley, said: "I warned him against this very thing time and time again. I asked him, for the country's sake, if not for his own, to have a bodyguard when he went out. He refused. He laughed at me. He insisted that the American people were too intelligent and too loyal to their country to do any harm to their chief executive. He had supreme confidence in the people."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 6.—There are many here who believe that the act of Niemann is in fulfillment of a general plan of assassination hatched in Paterson, N. J., a year ago, which resulted in the death of King Humbert of Italy by the knife of Bresci, and the murderous attack on the Shah of Persia a few days later. Shortly after these events the secret agents of the Government were informed that the Paterson plot included the chief executive of this nation, and for a long time considerable vigilance was exercised to prevent its consummation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kindly and gracious than President McKinley. It is scarcely too much to say that his manners have won the liking and admiration of every one, regardless of party, who ever has called upon him. There is a very marked difference, however, in the manner in which the reports of these three assassinations were received. The killing of Lincoln came at a time when half the homes, North and South, were places of mourning. It was a great shock, and great fears were felt for probable results. But great tragedies had followed each other with such rapidity that the sense of all were somewhat dulled.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The news of the shooting of President McKinley was telegraphed here in brief bulletins as the Government officials were going home from their offices. Instantly multitudes gathered around the various bulletin boards and waited, with mingled hope and dread, for further particulars of the tragedy at Buffalo.

If the voice of the populace is the voice of wisdom, then two facts would seem to be clearly established: First—that the President of the United States is not sufficiently careful in the manner in which he exposes himself to assassination.

Second—that the immigration laws of the United States are too lax and that the murderous tendencies of anarchists in this country are not sufficiently guarded against.

These were the comments heard wherever people gathered in this city to-night to discuss the news from Buffalo.

There must be something vitally wanting, in some way, it is argued, if it is possible for three Presidents of this Republic out of twenty-four to fall by the assassin's bullet.

There are not a few who believe that the act of Niemann is in fulfillment of a general plan of assassination hatched in Paterson, N. J., a year ago, which resulted in the death of King Humbert of Italy by the knife of Bresci, and the murderous attack on the Shah of Persia while visiting Paris by Salom a few days later.

Shortly after these events the secret agents of the Government were informed that the Paterson plot included the chief executive of this nation, and for a long time considerable vigilance was exercised to prevent its consummation. By degrees, however, these precautions were relaxed, and for some months President McKinley has been practically accessible to all comers.

DETECTIVE FOSTER'S PROPHETIC WORDS AT CANTON, O.

It should not be inferred that President McKinley has been unusually careless on this trip. Captain Swope of the army, who came to Washington from the West to-day, stopped at Canton on the suggestion of Adjutant General Corbin. While there Captain Swope talked with Detective Foster, and the words of the latter, in view of the calamity at Buffalo to-day, were prophetic.

"In Canton," said Detective Foster, "I have practically nothing to do. It is peaceful here, and apparently there is no danger. But at Buffalo our real work will begin. There will be need for us there."

It does not appear that Foster was forewarned specially of an attack to be made on the President, but his words showed that he, at least, appreciated that there would be need for much more than the precautions which have been taken lately to protect President McKinley.

The President has been averse to strict guards under all circumstances, and it is believed here that he somewhat disapproved the efforts of the detectives to hedge him about in unusual safeguards, and that the fault is not entirely chargeable to negligence of the detectives or Federal guards.

During the latter part of President Cleveland's second administration he caused to be established sentry boxes in the White House grounds, in which police officers were constantly on duty, day and night. This was by no means because of personal fear for Mr. Cleveland, but in deference to the wishes of his Cabinet and friends, who were advised of threats to kill him before his retirement from office.

When President McKinley assumed the White House he at once ordered or permitted the removal of these guards. There was much difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the action. While the abolition of the sentry boxes was entirely proper, many thoughtful people suggested that their establishment was entirely proper; that the President is somewhat more than a citizen or an official, morally, if not in theory.

But President McKinley extended the simplicity of his daily life much further, and at all times, to some extent, walked about the principal streets of the city, or driven through the suburbs, attended only by his secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, or a Cabinet official, with, possibly, a solitary policeman trailing at a distance.

HOW OTHER ASSASSINATIONS OF PRESIDENTS WERE RECEIVED. It is a significant fact that the three Presidents who have been assassinated (taking it for granted that President McKinley's wounds prove fatal) have been the most approachable and unassuming of the twenty-four who have filled the office. No official was more simple and less affected than President Lincoln. No man was more genial and cordial to all comers than President Garfield, and no official could be more

kindly and gracious than President McKinley. It is scarcely too much to say that his manners have won the liking and admiration of every one, regardless of party, who ever has called upon him.

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When Garfield was shot, so bitter were the stalwart and half-breed factions in the Republican party that it was no uncommon thing to hear a Conkling Republican remark that "Garfield's death was unfortunate, but worse might have happened."

There has been no hesitating or doubtful

expression of sorrow heard in Washington at the shooting of McKinley. The regret at this terrible tragedy is deep and universal among the tens of thousands gathered in the streets here to-night.

Of the three Presidents assassinated all were by the same method—pistol shots. Lincoln and Garfield were shot in Washington. The former lived a day after the shooting, while Garfield lingered between life and death from July 2 to September 19, 1880, dying at Elberon, Long Branch, on the Atlantic.

On the evening of April 24, 1865, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and two friends, President Lincoln attended a performance of "Our American Cousins" at Ford's Theatre, on Fifth street, in Washington, in the midst of the play John Wilkes Booth, an actor, the leader of a band of assassins who had plotted to murder the President and the heads of the governmental departments, stealthily entered the box where Mr. Lincoln was sitting and discharged a pistol at the President's head. Then, leaping from the box to the stage, with a knife dripping with the blood of Major Rathbone, whom he had stabbed, he shouted: "See semper tyrannus; the South is avenged!" After escaping from the rear of the building, he fled and hid himself in a barn, where twenty days afterwards he was found by a squad of troops and shot by Sergeant Conkling.

On the 15th of April, 1865, the President died from his wound in the house to which he had been borne.

The shooting of Garfield occurred on the morning of July 2, four months after his inauguration. As Garfield entered the Washington Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, accompanied by Secretary of State Blaine, Charles J. Guiteau, a partially demented office-seeker, stepped quickly through the doorway and fired several shots at both Garfield and Blaine, the latter escaping unhurt. The shooting was due, partially at least, to Guiteau's misconception of the manner in which it would be received by that faction of Republicans that was led by Conkling, and had been deeply incensed by Blaine's control of the Collectorship of Customs in New York City against the wishes of Vice President Arthur and Messrs. Conkling and Platt, and which caused the resignation of these Senators from the United States Senate.

The assassination of President McKinley occurred on the morning of September 6, 1901. As McKinley entered the Exposition Hospital, he was shot by the assassin, John Dillinger, who fired three shots at the President's head.

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MORGAN AND KEENE PREPARE TO CHECK RAID ON STOCKS.

Financiers Confer Upon Plans for Preventing a Raid by Bears on Wall Street on Account of the Assault Upon the President—Believe the Financial Situation Is Safe.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 6.—Wall street practically was deserted at the time the news reached the city. Most of the big men had left their offices for the day, some to stay away until Monday morning. There remained, however, two of the street's greatest figures—J. Pierpont Morgan and James R. Keene.

Mr. Morgan was about to leave for the day—in fact, had his hat on and cane in hand, when the word of the attempted assassination first came to him. Upon being told the news, Mr. Morgan stopped short at the gate. Apparently he did not believe his ears.

"What do you say?" he asked, grasping the reporter's arm. The news was repeated. "When did this happen? Where and how? Are you sure the news is authentic?" Mr. Morgan was assured that this was the case.

Mr. Morgan turned to the reporter, and, with much feeling, said: "This is sad news—very sad news. No, there is nothing I can say at this time," added Mr. Morgan, in deep sorrow.

Keene's Comment on the Market. James R. Keene was in his private room at the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. when the news of the attempt upon the President's life was conveyed to him. Mr. Keene heard the news without the faintest shadow of emotion, but it was a little while before he could get himself to speak. Gazing out of the window in an abstracted manner, he said slowly, in a measured tone: "This is indeed very, very sad news. It is impossible to say anything as to the effect upon things in general at this time. Of course, the effect upon the market is sure to be quite disturbing."

Not long after Mr. Morgan went up town a meeting of his associates and such other financial leaders as could be found in town, was called to devise means for the effectual support of the stock market to-morrow, and until such time as all danger of a financial nature are passed.

Mr. Morgan, it was reported, took a number of financiers out on his yacht to discuss ways and means to combat a bear raid. At the Metropolitan Club, Mr. James E. Stillman also met several financiers and steps were taken to bridge over any crisis that might occur.

Bank Managers Meet. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, and acting chairman of a meeting of the committee to-night at the Buckingham Hotel. A prolonged conference followed behind closed doors, at the close of which Mr. Simmons issued the following statement:

"The cowardly shooting down of the President of the United States is a calamity too dreadful to be comprehended in the excitement of the moment. Every good citizen, however, must feel comforted by the fact that the assassin's bullets may not prove fatal."

"After a somewhat prolonged period of liquidation, the financial situation is one that should excite no alarm. The banks are strong, and are in a position to meet the emergency that has arisen."

"A majority of the Clearing-house Committee is in the city, and a consultation has taken place. The business of the country is on a substantial basis, and the clearing-house banks are amply able to cope with the situation. They will stand together in this emergency, as they have done in the past."

BRESCI'S COMPANIONS HAD DISCUSSED PRESIDENT 'KINLEY'S ASSASSINATION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of anarchists held in Paterson July 30, 1900, to gloat over the accomplishment of Bresci, the regicide, who the day before assassinated King Humbert, one of the speakers said: "The new King (Victor Emmanuel) will die; Nicolas of Russia may tremble." At this period he was interrupted by Ernestina Crevello, the acknowledged "Queen of the Anarchists," who cautioned him to be quiet. "Would you approve the removal of President McKinley?" was asked Miss Crevello. "Italians are treated like dogs in this country," replied the girl. "I do not know if McKinley is responsible. Certainly the United States Government is. It is foolish to ask if we would assassinate the President." "If he is a bad President he should die," interrupted the former speaker. "All bad monarchs should be wiped off the face of the earth."

ELEVEN RULERS SLAIN IN THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

Two Presidents of the United States, Lincoln and Garfield, Are Included in the List—Heads of Other Governments Who Have Fallen at the Hands of Assassins—Fate of the Slayers.

In the last 100 years not less than eleven rulers and chief magistrates of civilized nations have met death at the hands of assassins, and in this list are included two Presidents of the United States.

The first ruler to lose his life at the hands of an assassin in the Nineteenth Century was Paul, Czar of Russia, who was stabbed by nobles of his own court March 8, 1881.

The killing of President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865, was planned by a band of conspirators who hoped to overthrow the Government by slaying not only Lincoln, but all the members of his Cabinet as well.

The death of Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, though at the time attributed to suicide, is generally believed to have been the work of Mourad V., who forced the unfortunate Abdul to abdicate the throne. Abdul Aziz's death occurred in June, 1878.

Alexander II, Czar of Russia, after escaping half a dozen attempts made on his life by Anarchists and nihilists, finally, on March 13, 1881, was blown to pieces by a bomb hurled at him by a man whose name never has been absolutely determined. The assassin paid the forfeit of his own life for his deed, for he, too, perished with the Czar.

The assassination of President Garfield was the deed of Charles J. Guiteau, who, because of his failure to gain political preferment, sought and accomplished the death of the President. Guiteau was hanged June 30, 1882, almost a year after the commission of his crime.

President Sadi-Carnot of France was assassinated while attending an exposition June 24, 1894. President Carnot was just leaving the grounds of the International Exposition at Lyons, and while driving past the Palais de Commerce a man rushed from the crowd that lined the street and buried a knife in the President's breast. The man was afterwards found to be Cesareo Berto, an Italian Anarchist.

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The last ruler to fall beneath the blow of an assassin was Humbert, King of Italy, who was shot a year ago by Antonio Bresci at Monza, just as the King was leaving an athletic exhibition. Bresci claimed to have been an Anarchist sent from the United States to commit the deed. The assassin took his own life a few months ago.

while at the shrine of Shah Abdul Aziz, in Teheran, by A. Say Yed, who, in the garb of a woman, approached the Persian ruler, and as the latter was alighting from his horse, inflicted on him a wound that proved fatal almost instantly. A Say Yed was tortured to death for his crime, which he acknowledged at the trial, was actuated by personal hatred.

Juan Yllarza Borda, President of the Republic of Uruguay, met his death at the hands of Avellaneda, a revolutionist, on February 8, 1886, and was the deed of Oscar Zolinger, a British subject, who claimed that he perpetrated it in revenge for the death of his employer, Juan Aparicio, who had been executed by Bordo's order. Zolinger was killed while trying to escape.

The assassination of President Jose Maria Reina Barrios of Guatemala, occurred February 8, 1898, and was the deed of Oscar Zolinger, a British subject, who claimed that he perpetrated it in revenge for the death of his employer, Juan Aparicio, who had been executed by Barrios's order. Zolinger was killed while trying to escape.

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VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Who would succeed to the Presidency in the event of Mr. McKinley's death.

MINISTERS TO PRAY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S RECOVERY.

The Reverend R. D. Smart Issues a Call to Members of the St. Louis Evangelical Alliance to Meet at 11 a. m. To-Day at Odd Fellows' Building—All Pastors Are Welcome to Join in the Supplication.

"The members of the St. Louis Evangelical Alliance are hereby called to meet at Alliance Hall, Odd Fellows' building, at 11 a. m. to-day, for the purpose of uniting in special prayer for the recovery of President McKinley. A cordial invitation is also extended to all interested to join the Alliance in this service."

"R. D. SMART, President."

When news reached the city yesterday of the shooting of President McKinley, a hasty conference was held by prominent ministers of the city, and it was decided to issue the foregoing call for a special meeting for the purpose of offering prayer for the life of the wounded President. It was thought wise to have this call proceed from the St. Louis Evangelical Alliance, to which the President of the Alliance, the Reverend Doctor R. D. Smart, assented, and the call was issued.

It is not the intention of Doctor Smart or those suggesting the meeting that its attendance should be limited to the membership of the Alliance. It is the desire that all ministers and laymen of the city who may desire to unite in prayer for the recovery of the chief executive of the nation, may consider themselves invited to be present. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended.

If you want a servant quickly, advertise in to-morrow's Republic. Twenty-one words or less, 5 cents. Take your ad. to any drug store.

HERRIN, ILL.—The twelfth annual reunion of the Williamson County soldiers has closed. T. L. Bailey of Makanda spoke. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, George W. Young; vice commander, James N. Sanders; chaplain, James S. Thompson; quartermaster, R. Thurgomorton; adjutant, James P. Copeland.



HOUSE WHEREIN THE PRESIDENT LIES WOUNDED. It is the home of John G. Milburn, Delaware avenue, Buffalo. The President was removed there last night at 8 o'clock from the Exposition Hospital.

LONDON SHOCKED AT REPORT.

American Colony Expressed Deepest Sympathy for the President and Englishmen Joined Generously in Denunciation of the Crime—Engagements Canceled—General Grief.

London, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first ticker reports were discredited; then, with the confirmation and general dissemination of the news arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation, which, wherever Americans were gathered, almost gained the proportion of a panic, accompanied by feverish anxiety for further details.

The thousands of Americans now in London were mostly at the theaters when the news arrived, and, returning to their hotels, found anxious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction of race, is regarded as a national calamity.

LONDON STIRRED BY THE NEWS. London's telephones, usually silent at night, tingled with impatient inquiries addressed to newspapers and American correspondents in the hope of securing a denial of the report. The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for extra editions of the papers to announce the news to the mass of the English people, and they will not learn until they take up their morning papers of the attempt to kill the President.

A representative of the Associated Press conveyed the intelligence to Mr. J. W. Mackay, Colonel Chittre, Messrs. C. B. Fullman and J. W. Gates and many others, all of whom desired to express their unspeakable indignation at the cowardly act, their deepest sympathy with Mr. McKinley and hopes for his recovery. Added to this personal patriotic sentiment was the dread that whatever the outcome of the outrage upon the President, it would perhaps react fatally upon Mrs. McKinley.

ENGLISHMEN EXPRESSED PROFOUND SYMPATHY. Englishmen who heard the news to-night expressed their horror and sympathy as genuine as if it had been the King instead of the President. The latter's kindly personality, his friendship for England and his kindly message of condolence upon the occasion of Queen Victoria's death were all called up in voices as low and awestricken as those of any purely American gathering.

Mr. C. I. Pullman, recalling a conversation with President McKinley a few weeks ago, said to the Associated Press representative: "I had been telling the President of my experiences in Russia, where I found it easier to get to the Czar than to him. Mr. McKinley said he believed it would fall to the lot of some occupant of the White House before many years had passed to control the destinies of North and South America."

The Lord Mayor of London was informed of the attempt upon the President's life by an Associated Press representative and expressed the greatest grief and emotion. He said: "I shall call a meeting of the Aldermen to-morrow, formally to express to Mrs. McKinley and the American people the horror and grief felt at the attempt. Personally, the news comes to me with the greatest possible shock, and I am sure that every citizen of London will join me in expressing feelings of sorrow at the terrible calamity."

Mr. and Mrs. Nat. C. Goodwin and other Americans, who were to have dined at the Carlton to-night canceled their engagement on hearing the news, and all the orchestras ceased playing. Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards.

SENATOR VEST EXPRESSES HIS HORROR AND SHAME. Sweet Springs, Mo., Sept. 6.—The attempt to assassinate President McKinley excites both my horror and shame; horror at the crime and shame that any person in the United States should be guilty of it. G. G. VEST.

CRIME DEPLORED BY EVERY GOOD CITIZEN. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Warrensburg, Mo., Sept. 6.—Every patriotic citizen deplores the shooting of President McKinley and prays for his recovery. Assassination is abhorrent to American citizens. F. M. COCKRELL.

Take the Kaiserbocker Special. Buffalo and return, via Big Four, Sept. 8, 9, 11 and 12. Leave St. Louis 12 noon. Arrive Buffalo 8:15 a. m.

I have used coffee many years; in fact, ever since I was a child, until a few months ago I became satisfied that it hurt me, caused the miserable drowsy and the bloated condition of my body. I was very fleshy and the taste naturally heavy. Since I left off drinking coffee and used Postum Food Coffee, the effect has been wonderful. I feel like a different person. The bloating has all gone. I am very much thinner and more natural in shape, have a better appetite and do not feel sleepy and drowsy as before. I shall never use any more regular coffee.

When I first tried Postum I was not satisfied with it, but decided that the fault must be my own, for so many people used Postum and liked it that I knew there was some trouble in my preparation of it, so I examined the directions carefully and found that I should boil it long enough to bring out the flavor and the food value. When prepared right, it was elegant, and I am now than before when I used regular coffee. I have for breakfast every morning.

W. M. Pope, 128 2nd st., Detroit, Mich.

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. 6000 Years Old. If we live in deeds, not years, then Ayer's Cherry Pectoral must be 6000 years old! For sixty years it has been curing all kinds of throat and lung troubles—from a slight tickling in the throat to the most desperate diseases of the lungs. This is the way your doctor orders it! One bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Sig. Carefully follow directions on bottle. Ask him how many patients he has cured with this prescription. I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral extensively in my practice, and I regard it the best of all remedies for colds, coughs, and bronchitis, whether acute or chronic. — J. C. COMPTON, M.D., Rockford, Ill. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.