

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
The thermometer ranged as follows at
The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 79;
11 A. M., 81; 3 P. M., 82; 6 P. M., 81; 9 P. M.,
81; 12 midnight, 79. Average, 80.3.

The Times

WEATHER FORECAST.
Forecast for Friday and Saturday:
Virginia—Fair; Friday, except showers
in extreme southeast portion. Saturday,
fair; fresh south to west winds.

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RICHMOND, VA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901

PRICE TWO CENTS

WONDER WEEK AT THE RICHMOND CARNIVAL. EVERYBODY COME. OCT. 7-12.

PRESIDENT HAS SINKING SPELL HIS CONDITION NOW CRITICAL.

Physicians Hastily Summoned and Administer Powerful Restoratives.

THE RELAPSE CAME EARLY THIS MORNING.

Cabinet Members Remaining in City Were Sent for and Hurried to the Bedside of Their Chief. Had Been Slightly Worse Early in the Night, But Condition Was Favorable at Midnight.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., September 13—2:58 A. M.—President McKinley experienced a sinking spell shortly after two o'clock. The physicians are administering restoratives to him with the hope of reviving him. A general call has gone out to the physicians and the members of the Cabinet now in the city. Dr. Park reached the house at 2:50 A. M. and shortly after him came Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson.

The Associated Press has been authorized to say that President McKinley is critically ill.

3:15 A. M.—Mrs. Newell, one of the trained nurses, arrived at 3:15 A. M. It is understood that aside from digitalis no other restorative has been used.

The following was issued by the President's physicians at 2:50 A. M.:

"The President's condition is very serious and gives rise to the gravest apprehension. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular, easily compressible and 126; respiration 30, temperature 100."

4:50 A. M.—Doctors Mann and Mynter left the house at 4 o'clock. The latter said: "The President is in better condition than he was an hour ago. We have not given up hope. He has rallied somewhat and we are going home." Vice-President Roosevelt has been telegraphed to.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 12 o'clock midnight. All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse 120; temperature 100.2.

(Signed) P. M. RIXEY,
EUGENE WASHINGTON,
CHARLES G. STOCKTON.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The former bulletin to which the above refers was issued at 8:30 P. M. and was as follows:
The President's condition this evening is not quite so good. His food has not agreed with him and has been stopped. Excretion has not yet been properly established. The kidneys are acting well. His pulse is not satisfactory, but has improved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quietly. Temperature 100.2, pulse 128.

(Signed) P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASHINGTON,
CHARLES G. STOCKTON.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

(By Associated Press.)

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—For the first time there was a bad strain in the news from the President's bedside to-night. Possibly the alarm it caused was exaggerated, but that genuine apprehension existed there can be no question. To-morrow morning will probably show what complication has arisen. Food given to the President this morning has not been properly assimilated and passed, and the administration of food by the mouth has been discontinued. The President continued to complain of the fatigue noted by the official bulletin in the afternoon.

PULSE TOO HIGH.

His pulse increased to 128. This is considered entirely too high for his temperature.

One of the consulting physicians said that, judged by medical records, his pulse should be 90. The acceleration of the pulse was attributed partly to the revulsion of the stomach against the food, and Dr. Mann privately assured Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, the President's brother, Abner McKinley, and others assembled below stairs in the Milburn house to-night that the undigested food would probably pass away during the night, and that the President would be better in the morning.

UNFAVORABLE BULLETIN.

The doctors held their evening consultation earlier than usual, and they frankly announced in their official bulletin at 8:30 that the President's condition was not so good. They are standing firmly

by their resolution, and promise to keep the public fully advised of the true state of affairs in the sick room.
Doctors Washin, Stockton and Rixey remained in the sick room throughout the night, and those who left after the early evening consultation, contrary to their usual custom, slipped away to the side entrance. This in itself was considered significant, to say the least, by the little army of newspaper men. Heretofore they have not failed to give verbal interpretation of the official bulletins to the newspaper men.

Dr. Stockton, a local general practitioner, with a high reputation, was called in for the first time to-night, it being explained that the complication that had arisen was one with which a physician and not a surgeon would have to deal.
Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock, who were at the Milburn residence until 11 o'clock, said when they departed that there was no cause for alarm, that the trouble was in the stomach and not in the wound, and that they believed the President's condition would be improved in the morning.

NEWS MORE FAVORABLE.
Doctors Washin, Rixey and Stockton remained at the Milburn house during the night, and were constantly in the room of the President. For hours the President failed to respond to the treatment to which he was subjected to relieve him of the difficulty occasioned by the failure of the organs of digestion and changed the character of the bulletin which the physicians were even then preparing.
In it they announce that all the unfavorable symptoms had improved since the last bulletin. The decreased rapidity

of the pulse from 128 to 120, which followed the bowel movement, was also exceedingly gratifying, the pulse remained much higher than it should be, with the temperature at 100.2. The normal pulse for that temperature is about 90.
The physicians are really alarmed about the President's heart. The action of the bowels was produced by the action of the calomel and oil.
Mr. Cortelyou came out for a moment shortly before 9 o'clock and said there was no change in the President's condition since the last bulletin.

SIX DAYS HAVE PASSED.
Six days have now elapsed since the President was shot and this afternoon he complained somewhat of fatigue. That was the only disquieting word which came from the sick room during the day. The President had a restful night and the beef juice which the doctors gave him yesterday had been relished so keenly that this morning he was given solid food for the first time. He was bathed and then enjoyed a breakfast of chicken broth, toast and coffee. He felt so good after this somewhat substantial meal that he asked for a mild cigar.
Dr. McBurney, the dean of the corps of attending physicians and surgeons, was thoroughly satisfied with the patient's condition and went to New York at 1 o'clock to look after some urgent private affairs. His intention is to return in a few days. Meanwhile he will keep in constant touch to come back at a moment's notice. Secretary Root also left on the same train.

SLIGHT REACTION.
A slight reaction, however, followed the buoyancy of the morning. The President complained of being tired. The attending physicians at the after-

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CAMPAIGN OPENS LAST OF MONTH

Democrats Hear Good Reports From State.

TWO SESSIONS OF COMMITTEE.

Republican Chairman Agnew's Challenge to Joint Debates is Rejected—Contests in Party to Be Settled by the State Executive Committee—Provision Made for Drafting a General Primary Plan.

"You can say our ticket will be elected by a good and a safe majority. The reports made to-night from the various sections of the state were, upon the whole, of a very satisfactory nature. Our campaign will be opened the last week in the present month, and it will be vigorously prosecuted. The headquarters will be opened in the Chamber of Commerce building in a very short while." Democratic State Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson to a Times reporter last night.

The State Democratic Committee held two lengthy sessions yesterday. At the morning session a resolution of sympathy with the President was unanimously adopted. It was decided not to carry into effect during the pending campaign the general primary plan contemplated in the last platform adopted at Norfolk, but a committee was provided for to draft such a plan and present it to the committee at a meeting to be called not later than the 15th of next January, as to the settlement of contests, the Executive Committee was authorized to deal with all such cases, but there will be the right of appeal to the State Central Committee. It was decided to reject Republican Chairman Park Agnew's proposition for joint discussions. The body ruled that county or city chairmen could be selected from the membership of such bodies.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.
There was not a very large attendance of the members of the committee last night when the body met to hear reports from the various sections of the State. It was an executive session. The conditions were as reported as being favorable to the Democrats.
The districts were called in their numerical order. In Norfolk county, Charlotte and Shenandoah factional troubles in the party were reported, but it was thought best to pass on them. Many speakers will be much stump speaking and that the very best men ought to be sent out to address the voters. Some of the members from the so-called white counties feared the effects of the suffrage clause that might be engrained into the new Constitution.

No action was taken as to the conduct of the campaign. This will be left to Mr. Ellyson and his Executive Committee.
Mr. Ellyson urged organization and promised to do his full share of the work. He will visit all the sections of the State. The taking part of the campaign will begin, as Mr. Ellyson says, the last week of this month. Many speakers will be sent out upon the stump. Secretary J. G. Hankins will be in charge of the headquarters, which will be in the Chamber of Commerce building. He will be assisted by Mr. Frank T. Crump.
All the nominees on the State ticket—Messrs. Montague, Willard and Anderson—were in the city and in conference with the committee.

THOSE PRESENT.
Following were the members of the committee in attendance upon the meeting:
Executive—W. A. Jones, of the First District; Thomas H. Barnes, Second District; S. L. Kelley, Third; Carter Glass, Eighth; Joseph E. Willard, Ninth, and Edward Echo's, Tenth.
State Central Committee—First District: Lloyd T. Smith, by W. A. Jones; R. L. Alworth, C. B. Jones, J. Boyd Sears and H. F. Crismond, Second District; W. F. Day, George W. Jones, J. M. Curtis, J. F. Bryant and George W. Butts, by L. R. Edwards, Third District; P. V. Cosbill, John S. Harwood, John J. Lynch, B. L. Winston and John C. Easley, Fourth District; J. M. Harris, T. E. Clarke, Fifth District; R. A. James and W. H. Sutherland, by D. G. Burch; J. M. Hook.

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CANNOT HOLD EMMA GOLDMAN

No Evidence to Warrant This, Says District Attorney—Antonio Maggio's Field.

(By Associated Press.)
RUFFALO, N. Y., September 12.—"We have not sufficient evidence to warrant the holding of Emma Goldman," District Attorney Penny announced this afternoon just after he had a conference with Superintendent Bull.
"We have not prepared any papers, and of course, have sent none on. Neither do we intend to prepare any extradition papers. You may say on our present evidence we cannot hold the Goldman woman and no extradition papers will be prepared to-day."

Antonio Maggio is field.
SANTA FE, September 12.—Antonio Maggio, the alleged anarchist, has been taken from Silver City to Albuquerque. He was cross-examined, but refused to divulge anything upon the subject of the President's assassination, although witnesses were present to testify that he repeatedly predicted that the President would be assassinated before October 1. He was bound over for hearing on the charge of conspiracy to murder.

SUFFRAGE CLAUSE AGREED UPON

Fourteen Out of Twenty Members Ready.

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW PLAN.

Committee on County Government to Report at an Early Date—Finance and Taxation Meet, but Take No Action on the Bond Question—Gossip Gathered Among the Members.

Below will be found the suffrage plan that will be presented to the Constitutional Convention for adoption unless fourteen members of the committee agree between now and Tuesday next to consent to a modification of the clause relating to the elector explaining the duties of the officer to be voted for.

The principal point of disagreement is that six of the Democratic members wished this dropped after 1903. Fourteen insist on its being permanent. With that exception there is now a practical agreement on the report to be submitted.
There was a full conference of the Democratic members yesterday morning, Mr. Wisor alone being absent. The conference resulted in a failure to agree. Two subcommittees were chosen to meet at 5 o'clock to further confer and report to a meeting at 8 o'clock last night. The majority side were allowed to name four and the minority three. Messrs. Thom, Green, Watson and Gordon, of Louisa, were on the majority conference, and Messrs. Daniel, W. A. Anderson and Stuart for the minority.
The conference between these gentlemen resulted as had that of the full conference in the morning, both sides failing to make further concessions.

FOURTEEN ARE FOR IT.

At the meeting last night it is understood that no vote was taken, but the majority, comprising fourteen of the twenty Democratic members, announced their firm purpose to submit the ordinance agreed upon by them to the convention.
Chairman Daniel is compelled to be absent to-day or to-morrow, so the meeting adjourned until Monday night, when, unless the modification referred to above is in the meantime made, the committee will formally adopt the article on suffrage as it appears. There will doubtless be a conference called of all the Democratic members of the convention to consider the plan adopted before it is formally reported to the convention proper. What changes are found expedient and necessary will be made.

The minority members are understood to be Messrs. Daniel, W. A. Anderson, Stuart, Bolen, Wisor and Kendall. The majority are said to comprise Messrs. Thom, Lindsay, Lindsay Gordon, Claggett Jones, Harrison, Henson, Wise, Flood, Thomas H. Barnes, Smith, Bouldin, Ingram, Watson and Green.

THE PLAN IN FULL.

The plan agreed upon by the majority is as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, who shall have been a resident of this State for at least two years, of the county or city in which he shall offer to vote at least one year, and of the precinct in which he shall offer to vote at least thirty days next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, who shall have been registered as may be prescribed by law, and who shall have paid in person to the State, at least six months prior to the election at which he shall offer to vote, a tax of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) on the ground otherwise, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elected by the people; provided that he be a person who has served in the line of war in the army or navy of the United States or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States;

He be a person who, or whose wife, shall have paid to the State, as a tax on the year preceding that in which he offers to vote, amounting to as much as one dollar (\$1) on property owned by and assessed against him or his wife;

He be a person not embraced in the foregoing enumeration, who shall have indicated his substantial attachment to, or identification with, this State, being physically or engaged in a lawful trade, profession, business, calling, or service, for at least one-fourth of the time during the year next preceding that in which he shall offer to vote, and who, when he offers to register, shall be able to explain the general nature of the duties of the various officers for whom he may be at any time, under the laws then existing, be entitled to vote.

And provided further, that no person otherwise qualified to vote, according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall lose his right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed to another precinct in the same county or city until after the expiration of thirty days from the time of such removal.
And provided further, that any person who shall register after the 1st day of January, 1904, and make application to register in his own handwriting, in the presence of one of the registrars, according to such form and to be verified on oath or affirmation in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and shall prepare and deposit his ballot, without aid from another, on such printed form as the

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ADMIRAL HOWISON IS DISQUALIFIED

Schley's Objection to Him Sustained by the Court and He Is Relieved of Further Duty.

IT CAUSED A SMALL SENSATION

Court Adjourned Temporarily Pending the Appointment of Third Member to Succeed Admiral Howison.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Within three hours from the time of convening the Schley court of inquiry to-day announced Rear-Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court, and was excused from further duty.

This brought the proceedings to an abrupt termination and caused a temporary adjournment of the court, in order to permit the Navy Department to designate another to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the early part of next week. It had been expected that little official business would be accomplished on the opening day, and the prompt decision as to Admiral Howison came somewhat as a surprise.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED.

Intense interest appeared to be taken by the public in the proceedings, and though it was known that only a very limited number of persons would be admitted to the court-room, and these by card, a large crowd was assembled at the Washington navyyard, where the court meets, to witness the coming and going of the prominent naval officers who were to take part in the proceedings. They came ununiformed and unheralded, and their full dress uniforms had been donned at quarters inside the yard, for the actual session of the court, there was little to lead dramatic interest to the occasion.

Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley were naturally the premier figures in popular interest. The latter had about him a distinguished array of counsel, including Hon. Jere Wilson, Attorney-General Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, and Captain James Parker, with Mr. Teague acting as advisory counsel. The German naval attaché, Captain Rebour-Paschwitz, occupied one of the seats in the public area and the number of wives of naval officers present was noteworthy.

SALUTE AT THE OPENING.

A salute of seventeen guns, in honor of the admiral of the navy, marked the opening of the proceedings at 1 o'clock. The usual formalities on the opening of a court were transacted with dispatch. The first skirmish was opened by Francis S. Frost, William E. Spou and Foster Nichols. They gave very positive testimony as to expressions they had heard Admiral Howison make, favorable to Admiral Sampson and unfavorable to Admiral Schley.
Mr. Frost testified to a statement Admiral Howison had made to him at Boston while the witness was seeking news as a reporter. Mr. Spou to remarks made while he and the Admiral were journeying back to this country from Europe on a trans-Atlantic steamer, and Mr. Nichols' conversation occurred during a business call at Admiral Howison's private residence in Yonkers, N. Y.
On concluding this testimony, the question arose whether Admiral Howison would join issue with the statements made by the witness, or would rest upon his promise to withhold any answer until he chose to submit it. The Admiral met the issue by turning at once to Admiral Dewey and announcing that he would make a written rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses. This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. When conceding the accuracy of some points in the evidence, it threw considerable doubt on other points and disclaimed any recollection of the talks said to have taken place on the trans-Atlantic steamer. It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses, and moreover, the Admiral himself, in concluding his statement, indicated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court, and was there simply in obedience to orders. He even appealed to his associates on the court to decide all doubtful questions as to his eligibility in favor of Admiral Schley.

THE CHALLENGE IS SUSTAINED.

Before submitting the challenge to the determination of the court, Mr. Rayner cross-examined Admiral Howison very minutely as to his personal sentiments towards Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley, and developed that Admiral Howison had expressed certain definite convictions as to the relative responsibility of authority and responsibility, even while he was absent temporarily from the fleet at Santiago. The challenge then was submitted to the court, which, under the circumstances, was narrowed to Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admiral Benham to pass upon. After hardly more than fifteen minutes spent in retirement to the consultation room Admiral Dewey briefly announced that the court sustained the challenge, and that Admiral Howison would be excused from further attendance. The decision came so quickly and unexpectedly that it sent a flutter of agitation throughout the court-room. There was a buzz of animated comment, and Admiral Schley expressed his satisfaction with his counsel, Admiral Dewey then at once closed the proceedings of the day by announcing that the court adjourns indefinitely until the Navy Department should name an officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

OPENING OF PROCEEDINGS.

The formal proceedings of the court were begun with the reading by Captain Lemly of Admiral Schley's letter requesting the convening of the court and the Navy Department's precept.

but Admiral Schley, known as the "applicant" in the case, gave no heed to attention to the document. The Admiral gave closer attention, however, when the judge-advocate began the reading of the precept appointing Rear-Admiral Howison a member of the court in place of Rear-Admiral Kimball, and he continued to give careful heed when his letter to the department asking for a modification of paragraph five of the precept, regarding Admiral Schley's disobedience of orders, was read, together with the department's refusal to comply with the request.

None of these documents received more than perfunctory attention from the auditors, but there was a general change of attitude when the next order of proceeding was reached. This was the challenge on the part of Rear-Admiral Schley of Rear-Admiral Howison as a member of the court.

GROUND OF THE CHALLENGE.

While this challenge, of course, was expected, it created no little commotion, coming as it did without preliminary announcement beyond the question on the part of Captain Lemly as to whether the applicant had any objection to the court to urge. Admiral Schley promptly rising from his seat he said: "I have to state with extreme regret that I am obliged to object to Rear-Admiral

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