

THE SEARCH FOR NEW PRESIDENT

Was Found Near Summit of the Adirondacks.

WILD TRIP TO RAILROAD TRAIN

Through Impenetrable Darkness and Over Tremendously Heavy Roads the Long Drive Was Made in Shortest Possible Time.

(By Associated Press.) SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—When Theodore Roosevelt and his guides left Tahawus Club yesterday morning on a hunting expedition the then Vice-President fully believed that the President McKinley was in danger and on the rapid road to recovery. The hunting party moved in the direction of Mount Marcy, the highest peak in the Adirondack region. They had not been gone over three hours when a mounted courier rode rapidly into Tahawus Club with messages to the Vice-President stating that President McKinley was in a critical condition. The messages had been telegraphed to North Creek, and from there telegraphed to a point seven miles south of Tahawus Club.

ALARM SOUNDED. Extra guides and rangers were at once employed from the club in the direction of Mount Marcy, with instructions to sound a general alarm in order to find the Vice-President as soon as possible. The far-reaching megaphone code and the crackling signals of the mountain climbing guides, as hour after hour passed away, marked the progress of the searching party as they climbed the steep slope of Mount Marcy.

Just as the afternoon began to merge with the shadows of night, the searchers were nearing the summit of the lofty mountain, the responsive echoes of distant signals were heard and the Roosevelt party came within halting distance of each other.

When Colonel Roosevelt was reached and informed of the critical condition of the President he could scarcely believe the tenor of the messages personally delivered to him.

WILD DRIVE. Started at the seipous nature of the news, the Vice-President at 5:45 o'clock immediately started back for the Tahawus Club. In the meantime the Adirondack Club Line placed at his disposal relays of horses, covering the thirty-five miles to North Creek. A deluging thunderstorm had rendered the roads unusually heavy. Without any delay he moved as rapidly as possible in the direction of North Creek, the northern terminus of the Adirondacks Railroad, where his secretary, William Loeb, Jr., and Superintendent C. B. Hammond, of the Delaware and Hudson Railway, with a special train, were awaiting his arrival. Soon after Colonel Roosevelt started night came on and rendered the trip exceedingly difficult and dangerous, as mile after mile was traveled in almost impenetrable darkness, but the expert guides guided the Vice-President safely to his objective point.

VISIBLELY AFFECTED. Not until he dashed up to the special train at North Creek did this morning did he learn that President McKinley had passed away at Buffalo at 2:15 o'clock. Mr. Loeb, his secretary, was the first to break the news to him. The new President was visibly affected by the intelligence and expressed a desire to reach Buffalo as soon as possible.

Within one minute after his arrival at North Creek he boarded the special train, which at once pulled out in the direction of Buffalo, via Saratoga Springs. He did not complain of fatigue, but looked somewhat pale and careworn.

ROOSEVELT NOW NATION'S CHIEF

(Continued From First Page.) took his position. SURROUNDED BY CABINET. Surrounding him were the five members of the Cabinet: Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. Near by were: Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Judge of the Court of Appeals Hiram John Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley W. Beck, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Doctors Mann, Park and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Milburn, Secretary to the President, William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the deceased President, George B. Cortelyou, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Cary, R. C. Scudder, J. D. Sawyer, William Jeffers, official telegrapher of the United States Senate, and John H. Hazel.

Judge Hazel stood near the President in the bay-window, and the latter showed his almost extreme nervousness by plucking the hair of his long frock coat and nervously tapping the hardwood floor with his heel. He stepped over at once to Secretary Root, and for about ten minutes they conversed in private. The question at issue was whether the President should first sign an oath of office and then swear in, or whether he should swear in first and sign the document in the case after.

At precisely 2:22 o'clock Secretary Root ceased his conversation with the President and stepping back while an absolute hush fell upon every one in the room, said in a low, inaudible voice: "Mr. Vice-President, I—" then his voice broke, and for fully two minutes the tears came down his face and his lips quivered so that he could not continue his utterances. There were sympathetic tears from those about him, and two great drops ran down either cheek of the successor of William McKinley. Mr. Root's chin was on his breast. Suddenly throwing back his head as if with an effort, he continued in broken voice: "I have been requested on behalf of the Cabinet of the late President, at least those who are present in Buffalo, all except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the affairs of government, you should proceed to take the constitutional oath of President of the United States."

PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE. Judge Hazel stepped to the rear of the President and Mr. Roosevelt, coming closer to Secretary Root, said in a voice that at first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while as if to control his nervousness he held firmly to the lapel of his coat with his right hand: "I shall take the oath at once in accordance with your request, and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

The President stepped farther into the bay window and Judge Hazel, taking up the constitutional oath of office which had been prepared on parchment, asked the President to raise his right hand and repeat it after him.

and the silence remained unbroken for a couple of minutes as though the new President of the United States was offering silent prayer. Judge Hazel broke it, saying: "Mr. President, please attach your signature to the President's letter to a small table near by, please 'Theodore Roosevelt' at the bottom of the document in a firm hand."

"I should like to see the members of the Cabinet at the moment after the ceremony," said the President, and this was the signal for the score of people who had been favored by witnessing the ceremony to retire. As they turned to go, the President said: "I will shake hands with you people, gladly," and with something of his old smile returning he first shook hands with the members of the Cabinet present, then Senator Depew, and finally with a few guests and newspaper men.

NO CABINET CHANGES. Immediately following the dispersing of the spectators, after taking the oath, the President requested the Cabinet members to remain and dine with him. When the conference was finished, the President said to the representative of the press: "Following out the brief statement I made when taking the oath, that I would follow the administrative lines laid down by President McKinley, I requested the members of the Cabinet who were present to remain in their positions at least for the present. They have assured me that they will remain, and I may say that I have assurances also from the absent members."

Inquiry was made of the President as to whether an extra session of Congress would be called by him, and he said in substance that there was no fundamental law requiring the calling of Congress together upon the successor of a Vice-President to the Presidency, and that, after consultation with the Cabinet, they had decided that no such extra session should be called. The President, after the meeting of the Cabinet, saw a few personal friends, and then putting on his hat said to the representative of the press: "Let us take a little walk; it will do us both good."

Secretary Root assented and they walked out on the porch. His hat, Mr. Ansley W. Beck, said: "I am going to take a short walk up the street with Secretary Root, and I will return again to the White House."

When he got down to the foot of the walk a couple of policemen and a couple of detectives in citizen's clothes started to follow him. He turned and told his secretary to tell them that he did not desire any protection. "I do not want to establish the precedent of going about guarded."

The policemen and detectives touched their hats, but before he had gone a hundred yards two of them were walking just behind him and two of them were following him on the other side of the street. The two distinguished men attracted his attention until they got near the police lines on Delaware Avenue, when the President stopped to shake hands and say good-bye to Secretary Root, when the crowd recognized him and surrounded him. The police drew the crowd back, and the President, accompanied by Colonel Bingham, who joined him, and watched also by his former military secretary at Albany, Colonel George Curtis Fredwell, briskly walked back to the White House.

He announced later that he would not leave the city until Monday morning, when the funeral train is to leave. The interest surrounding the meeting rather quietly. The police drew the crowd quite late. Governor B. O'Dell, of New York; Congressman Lucius Littauer, of New York; and William Warden, of Buffalo, called during the evening, as did several other members of the Cabinet, while affable, showed some effects of the long journey and the day's strain. The President was besieged with messages of congratulations to-night. In fact, so many that no attempt was made to open a large majority of them.

DAY OF MOURNING AND PRAYER

Thursday Set Aside for This Purpose by President's Proclamation. (By Associated Press.) MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt to-night issued the following proclamation: "I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the day of Monday, September 16, 1901, a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President, whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief."

In witness whereof I have occasion to set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

MRS. M'KINLEY BRAVE. Received News of Death With Unexpected Calmness. (By Associated Press.) MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—It is definitely learned to-day that Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. McKinley's sister, who broke the news of her great loss to the stricken wife. Mrs. McKinley, whose extreme delicacy was for years the President's one great sorrow, received the news with unexpected calmness.

Plot Theory Abandoned. (By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Chicago police, after a week of searching for clues and waiting for Buffalo and Cleveland authorities to show their hands, practically abandoned to-night the theory that a plot to assassinate President McKinley was formed in Chicago.

CARRIED BIG POLICY. The Clay Ward Advers held their annual meeting last night and disposed of a great amount of routine work, after which the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year: Henry S. Carter, President; R. T. Davis, First Vice-President; John H. Page, Secretary; B. A. Jacob, Treasurer; R. M. Parker, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Messrs. Isaac Diggs, John Garland Pollard and B. A. Jacob were appointed a committee, and drafted resolutions in memory of the late President McKinley and they were adopted. It is believed by a good many political forecasters that President Roosevelt will take at least one member of his Cabinet from the South. The man in the opinion of many will be General Thomas L. Rosser. He and the President are very warm personal and political friends. It is known that Mr. Rosser has the greatest admiration for General Rosser.

DEAD PRESIDENT WILL HAVE STATE FUNERAL

(Continued From First Page.)

autopsy and the care of the body have looked upon the face of the dead chief, even the most unfeeling and selfish being asked to wait until the casket was brought down to the drawing-room tomorrow. At that time the relatives and those who were nearest to the President, including the President's daughter, will see his face for the first time in death, and later the funeral services will be held and the body will be borne to the Buffalo City Hall to lie in state.

The str which will be held at the Milburn house was greatly abated to-night and the house was silent with only here and there a light showing in the windows. There were a few callers through the evening, Senator Hiram John Sutherland being among them, but these left early and the house was practically closed at an early hour. Mrs. McKinley was induced to retire about 8 o'clock. Those about her were surprised at the strength she had shown to withstand the trials of the day. She went to sleep soon after retiring and no apprehension was expressed that any prostration would ensue at this time.

PROMPT ACTION SAVED THEM

Crowd Had Planned to Lynch Anarchists Confined in County Jail. (By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Prompt action on the part of the police of the Chicago station to-night thwarted the scheme of a crowd of men who had planned to break into the county jail and take the anarchists confined there.

Jailer Whitman was informed early in the evening from detective headquarters that a crowd of 500 men intended storming the jail and lynching the anarchists. Acting on this information, the District of his day force and day guards there and took extra precautions concerning the doors. At 11 o'clock a crowd of 100 men from State and Illinois Streets to Dearborn Avenue, where the jail is located, crying: "Break down the jail," "Take the anarchists out and lynch them," and "Hanging is too good for them." The leaders were stopped at Illinois Street and Dearborn Avenue by Officer Martin Mullens, who commanded them to disperse. Just then other officers arrived and dispersed the crowd.

CIVIC BODIES.

They May Take Part in the Ceremonies in Washington. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Acting Secretaries Sanger and Hackett, of the War and Navy Departments respectively, and Commissioner McFarland, of the District of Columbia, to-day made some preliminary arrangements for the ceremonies in this city, in connection with the funeral of President McKinley.

Announcement was made that civic organizations desiring to participate in the escort of President McKinley's remains from the White House to the Capitol would be permitted to take part in accordance with the precedent established on the occasion of President Garfield's funeral. General Henry V. Boynton, whose office is in the Wyat building in this city, was appointed chief marshal of the civic procession, and any bodies in this or any other city desiring to participate should communicate with him at once, by telegraph if possible, in order to secure an assignment in the procession.

THERE WILL BE NO RECOUNT

City Democratic Committee Votes Down Tyler Resolution. The City Democratic Committee met last night at Murphy's Hotel to consider the Wendenburg-Bryant contested election case.

The result of the meeting had generally been discounted, as Mr. Wendenburg had withdrawn his name from the recount of the vote in the Fifth precinct. Clay Ward, and Mr. Bryant's demand for a recount was, of course, purely formal, and was likewise withdrawn.

The interest surrounding the meeting centered in a generally credited rumor that Mr. H. M. Tyler, the Governor's brother, who was defeated for re-election to the committee, would offer a resolution insisting upon an investigation. The committee met at 8 o'clock and immediately went into executive session. The doors remained closed until its adjournment about 10 o'clock.

The chairman of the committee laid before the body the applications for a recount filed by Messrs. Wendenburg and Bryant, and their letters formally withdrawing them. After this, Mr. Tyler offered the following resolution: Whereas, Candidates Wendenburg and Bryant have charged that fraud and irregularities existed in our Democratic primary of September 5, 1901, therefore, be it Resolved, That every facility within the power of this committee be afforded for the proof of or denial of such charges.

Mr. Bryant was requested to make a statement. Mr. Bryant made a calm, dispassionate statement, in which he contended that the attack upon Clay Ward, because of a misapprehension. He presented either an affidavit or a written statement from every person who had been present during the meeting, and after Mr. Bryant had concluded his statement there was a general discussion of the matter by various members of the committee, and the following motion, offered by Captain Cunningham Hall, was adopted by a recorded vote of 10 to 5.

The committee met at 8 o'clock and immediately went into executive session. The doors remained closed until its adjournment about 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That every facility within the power of this committee be afforded for the proof of or denial of such charges. Mr. Bryant was requested to make a statement. Mr. Bryant made a calm, dispassionate statement, in which he contended that the attack upon Clay Ward, because of a misapprehension. He presented either an affidavit or a written statement from every person who had been present during the meeting, and after Mr. Bryant had concluded his statement there was a general discussion of the matter by various members of the committee, and the following motion, offered by Captain Cunningham Hall, was adopted by a recorded vote of 10 to 5.

DR. W. WASDIN NOT CRITICISE FATAL BULLET

Says the President Was in Hands of Good Men. Discussion of This Theory Has Been Revived. DR. WASDIN IN SUPPORT OF IT. Other Surgeons Who Attended Do Not Agree With Him, and Dr. Mynter Poo-hooded the Idea—Police to Investigate.

(By Associated Press.) BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Immediately after President McKinley had been shot rumors wereife that, acting under a general order of anarchy, the assassin had probably poisoned the bullets. The early days of splendid improvement in the patient's condition dispelled these rumors, but they were renewed when the final collapse began. This morning they found their way into the autopsy room, and when the gangrenous condition of the tissues, in the course of the bulletin was discovered, discussion was had as to whether or not the assassin had used poison to make more complete his deadly work.

Of the doctors who have attended President McKinley through struggle for life and who were at the autopsy this morning, but one can be found who positively states as his belief that the bullet in the murderer was poisoned. This doctor is Eugene Wasdin, an expert in yellow fever cases, who has lately made this city his home, and who is familiar with the action of poisons in the human body.

DR. WASDIN'S VIEW. Dr. Wasdin's opinion during the progress of the case was much valued by the other physicians and his theory as to the poisonous matter upon the bullet are herewith given: "The bronchus wound showed a big impact, and the area of infiltration of subcutaneous tissues was entirely too extensive to be accounted for from contusion or the force of the bullet. The infiltration of subcutaneous tissues was in a partially gangrenous condition. The bullet that went into the abdomen and penetrated the stomach also was followed by extensive necrosis of tissue or gangrene where it entered. The skin wound also still shows this process extended to the entire line of invasion made by the surgeons through the abdominal wall. The point of entrance into the stomach was necrotic or gangrenous. The sutures made by the surgeons were still intact at the autopsy, but the line of sutures were surrounded by a necrotic area through the entire thickness of the stomach wall and extending on all sides about one and one-half to two inches.

NECROTIC TISSUE. "The same is true of the wounds of exit of the bullet on the posterior wall of the stomach, which was also still closed by sutures in the center of an entire area of necrosis. The further passage of the bullet through the soft tissues of the back where it became embedded was also surrounded by necrotic tissue. These discharges of pus, abscesses and the same appearance as to time and duration—that is, they were due to the same influence acting at the same time.

"All these conditions lead me to believe that there has been influence exerted by the passing bullet through these tissues entirely dissimilar to that influence exerted by an ordinary missile. In this case there was not the appearance of a single effort at natural repair at any point along the track of the bullet.

"The influence I speak of might be either bacterial—the microbe being carried in on the bullet and giving rise to a growth of bacteria in the abdominal cavity with resulting peritonitis, and possible abscess, or in the case of some rare germs, to necrosis of tissue. From bacteriological observations made thus far, this does not seem to be the case.

ORGANIC POISON. "There was no peritonitis or pus formation at any point within the abdominal cavity, only the gangrenous influence from the bullet, and from these facts I believe to have been due to some possible organic poison placed on the bullet. Further bacteriological tests are in progress and possibly a germ capable of giving rise to this gangrenous condition of tissues may be found. But the presence of gangrene only at the passage of the wounds and the length of time—seven days—required for the necrotic or gangrenous changes rather convince me that it is not a bacterial influence, but must be due to some organic poison.

"Tests were made of gangrenous material when the stitches in the President's wounds were removed, and the wound redressed. They have not shown as yet the presence of a gangrene producing organism—leading inferentially to the opinion that the bullet was coated with some poisonous substance."

OTHER OPINIONS. Dr. Roswell Park, when asked as to the likelihood of the bullet being poisoned, said: "I do not think that the bullet was poisoned."

"How, then, do you explain the gangrenous conditions?" "I fail to subscribe to the theory that the bullet was poisoned for the simple reason that I have elsewhere and often seen bullet wounds similar to those which resulted in the President's death in cases where no question of 'poisoned bullets' was raised."

Dr. Herman Mynter poo-hooded the idea that the bullet was poisoned. Dr. Mann is not sure whether the bullet was poisoned or not, and said it would be difficult to determine. Superintendent of Police Bull said to-night, regarding the poisoned bullet theory, that nothing had yet been done to investigate it, but that the police would begin work on it immediately. He said that the cartridges had not yet been removed from Czolgosz's pistol. It is still in exactly the condition it was when it was wrenched from the hands of the prisoner.

POISON USED ON FATAL BULLET

Discussion of This Theory Has Been Revived. DR. WASDIN IN SUPPORT OF IT. Other Surgeons Who Attended Do Not Agree With Him, and Dr. Mynter Poo-hooded the Idea—Police to Investigate.

(By Associated Press.) BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Immediately after President McKinley had been shot rumors wereife that, acting under a general order of anarchy, the assassin had probably poisoned the bullets. The early days of splendid improvement in the patient's condition dispelled these rumors, but they were renewed when the final collapse began. This morning they found their way into the autopsy room, and when the gangrenous condition of the tissues, in the course of the bulletin was discovered, discussion was had as to whether or not the assassin had used poison to make more complete his deadly work.

Of the doctors who have attended President McKinley through struggle for life and who were at the autopsy this morning, but one can be found who positively states as his belief that the bullet in the murderer was poisoned. This doctor is Eugene Wasdin, an expert in yellow fever cases, who has lately made this city his home, and who is familiar with the action of poisons in the human body.

DR. WASDIN'S VIEW. Dr. Wasdin's opinion during the progress of the case was much valued by the other physicians and his theory as to the poisonous matter upon the bullet are herewith given: "The bronchus wound showed a big impact, and the area of infiltration of subcutaneous tissues was entirely too extensive to be accounted for from contusion or the force of the bullet. The infiltration of subcutaneous tissues was in a partially gangrenous condition. The bullet that went into the abdomen and penetrated the stomach also was followed by extensive necrosis of tissue or gangrene where it entered. The skin wound also still shows this process extended to the entire line of invasion made by the surgeons through the abdominal wall. The point of entrance into the stomach was necrotic or gangrenous. The sutures made by the surgeons were still intact at the autopsy, but the line of sutures were surrounded by a necrotic area through the entire thickness of the stomach wall and extending on all sides about one and one-half to two inches.

NECROTIC TISSUE. "The same is true of the wounds of exit of the bullet on the posterior wall of the stomach, which was also still closed by sutures in the center of an entire area of necrosis. The further passage of the bullet through the soft tissues of the back where it became embedded was also surrounded by necrotic tissue. These discharges of pus, abscesses and the same appearance as to time and duration—that is, they were due to the same influence acting at the same time.

"All these conditions lead me to believe that there has been influence exerted by the passing bullet through these tissues entirely dissimilar to that influence exerted by an ordinary missile. In this case there was not the appearance of a single effort at natural repair at any point along the track of the bullet.

"The influence I speak of might be either bacterial—the microbe being carried in on the bullet and giving rise to a growth of bacteria in the abdominal cavity with resulting peritonitis, and possible abscess, or in the case of some rare germs, to necrosis of tissue. From bacteriological observations made thus far, this does not seem to be the case.

ORGANIC POISON. "There was no peritonitis or pus formation at any point within the abdominal cavity, only the gangrenous influence from the bullet, and from these facts I believe to have been due to some possible organic poison placed on the bullet. Further bacteriological tests are in progress and possibly a germ capable of giving rise to this gangrenous condition of tissues may be found. But the presence of gangrene only at the passage of the wounds and the length of time—seven days—required for the necrotic or gangrenous changes rather convince me that it is not a bacterial influence, but must be due to some organic poison.

"Tests were made of gangrenous material when the stitches in the President's wounds were removed, and the wound redressed. They have not shown as yet the presence of a gangrene producing organism—leading inferentially to the opinion that the bullet was coated with some poisonous substance."

OTHER OPINIONS. Dr. Roswell Park, when asked as to the likelihood of the bullet being poisoned, said: "I do not think that the bullet was poisoned."

"How, then, do you explain the gangrenous conditions?" "I fail to subscribe to the theory that the bullet was poisoned for the simple reason that I have elsewhere and often seen bullet wounds similar to those which resulted in the President's death in cases where no question of 'poisoned bullets' was raised."

Dr. Herman Mynter poo-hooded the idea that the bullet was poisoned. Dr. Mann is not sure whether the bullet was poisoned or not, and said it would be difficult to determine. Superintendent of Police Bull said to-night, regarding the poisoned bullet theory, that nothing had yet been done to investigate it, but that the police would begin work on it immediately. He said that the cartridges had not yet been removed from Czolgosz's pistol. It is still in exactly the condition it was when it was wrenched from the hands of the prisoner.

Winners in The Times Children's Art Contest



The Art Prizes Announced. The first prize in The Times Art Contest last week was won by Robert Cole, of No. 519 Catharine Street; aged eleven years. His drawing is entitled "Be Off, or I'll Peck." The second prize was won by Lillie Becker, of No. 400 East Baker Street; aged eleven years. Her drawing is entitled "Happy Greeting." The third prize was won by Mary Abrahams, of Skinnquarter, Chesterfield county; aged eleven years. Her drawing is entitled "A Short Cut." HONORABLE MENTION. Honorable mention should be made of Leo Rindberg, of No. 561 North Fourth Street, and of Alice Mason, of No. 112 Randolph Street.

TRY FOR THE PRIZE. HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. Art Contest for Prizes. The Times will on next Sunday continue its children's art feature which is proving attractive and instructive to the children. Three prizes will be awarded for the best pen-and-ink drawings by children under twelve years old. These drawings should not be very hard to make, and either sentimental or humorous subjects should be selected. Drawings should be made on stiff, glazed paper, and should be five by seven inches in size. Any subject that is humorous or sentimental may be selected, and in the family of the artist should be clearly written at the bottom.

A committee of three gentlemen will be selected to examine these drawings, and the best one submitted will be awarded a prize of \$1, the second best \$0.50, and the third best 25c. The three best submitted will be reproduced in next Sunday's Times with the names of the children submitting them, and the prizes will be announced accordingly. The drawings must be addressed to the Art Editor of The Times, and must be accompanied by a coupon, such as accompanies this notice. On the coupons must be written clearly the name and address of the child sending in his or her drawing, the age of the child and name of witnesses.

Send in your drawings not later than Thursday. A prize and also to cultivate art in the children. THE TIMES ART CONTEST. Name Address Age Witness. CLIP OUT THIS COUPON AND SEND WITH DRAWING. This is an excellent opportunity for a child.

PUBLISHER SAVED FROM MOB. (Continued From First Page.) tion," said Chief-of-Police O'Neill, when his attention was directed to a story that he had been splattered away from fear of mob violence. "There is no occasion for alarm and there is no reason for her removal from her present quarters."

Early this morning about 100 men started for the Women's Annex, of Harrison Street station loudly threatening to begin work on it immediately. He said that the cartridges had not yet been removed from Czolgosz's pistol. It is still in exactly the condition it was when it was wrenched from the hands of the prisoner.

PIANO MOVING. Have your piano moved by experienced men. We employ the best, and can attend to your orders promptly. WALTER D. MOSES & CO., 103 East Broad Street. PIANO TUNING. We now have in our employ three (3) expert tuners, and will guarantee satisfaction. WALTER D. MOSES & CO., 103 East Broad Street. PIANO MOVING. Have your piano moved by experienced men. We employ the best, and can attend to your orders promptly. WALTER D. MOSES & CO., 103 East Broad Street. PIANO TUNING. We now have in our employ three (3) expert tuners, and will guarantee satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. WALTER D. MOSES & CO., 103 East Broad Street.

OBITUARY. George Kennon Wren. Mr. George Kennon Wren died at his home, No. 125 Floyd Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Wren was a son of the late John F. Wren, and Catherine Wren, and was fifty-three years of age. He was well known in the city and was a brave Confederate soldier, having fought in Company G, Third Virginia Regiment, with great gallantry, earning a number of medals for his valor. He was buried in the city cemetery at 10 o'clock.

DEATHS. LUMSDEN.—Died, at Anon, Va., on Friday, September 13th, 1901, at 1:30 P. M., Mr. WILLIAM H. LUMSDEN, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Funeral will take place from the residence, No. 227 E. Marshall Street, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. FARLEY.—Died, at 4:30 P. M., Saturday, September 14th, 1901, Mr. FARLEY, daughter of Mr. J. C. Farley. Funeral MONDAY at 4 P. M. from St. James Church. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.