SORROW IN CANTON ON THIS LAST HOME-COMING

Thousands Are Flocking to Ohio City to be Present at the Last Sad Rites.

Arrangements All Made For the Funeral Today and Burial Services Thursday.

Canton, O., Sept. 17.—Programme for Wednesday:

11 a. m.—Arrival of funeral train.

11:20 a. m.—March from station to court house.

11:50 a. m.—Arrival at court house.

12, noon, to 9 p. m.—Lying in state in court house.

9:15 p. m.—March from court house to late residence on North Market street.

Canton is ready for the last home-coming of William McKinley. In other days she has welcomed him with cheers, with waving banners and triumphal marches. Tomorrow she will receive him in silence, with streets hung with solemn black and with the wailing notes of dirges. All day long hundreds of men and women have labored at their task of arranging the decorations on the public buildings, on the fronts of commercial houses and over the windows and porticos of private residences. At sunset tonight Canton was shrouded in black, and so she will remain until the body of her beloved son has been committed to the vault in Westlawn cemetery.

At frequent intervals during the day there have resounded from the pavements the sound of marching feet as a military or civic organization made its way into the city to be in readiness for the duties of tomorrow and of Thursday. They are but the first wave of the human tide which is to come. From early morning until late in the evening there have been a constant procession of visitors moving along North Market street to the McKinley home, a house easily distinguished from all others on the street, in that it is the only one not draped in black. There is today no sign of mourning on the house nor will there be until the dead president has been borne through its doorway on Wednesday night. Throughout the day visitors have stood in knots under the trees that line the walks in front or hung over the low iron fence, talking low and in whispers, as if the illustrious dead were already within its wails.

Arrangements for Funeral.

As far as lies within its power, the local committees have completed their arrangements for the funeral. Wednesday's programme is arranged, and Thursday's, too, if word would but come from Washington giving approval of the plans suggested.

Tomorrow, upon its arrival at 11 a. m., the train will be met by members of the Loyal Legion and executive committees, by hundreds of the personal friends of President McKinley, and by the following gentlemen who have been selected from Washington to act as honorary pall-bearers during the services in Canton: John C. Dueber, George B. Frease, R. A. Cassidy, William R. Day, Joseph Bierbie, Henry W. Harter, William M. Lynch and Thomas T. McCarty. All were intimate friends of the president during his lifetime.

A party of Cleveland will act as escort in the march from the Pennsylvania station to the court house, where the body will lie in state. There will be no attempt at forming a column. The cavalry will lead the way, the hearse, drawn by four coal black horses will follow, and then will come the carriages bearing the members of the family and the distinguished visitors.

The casket will be placed in the rotunda of the court house and as soon as possible the doors will be opened to allow the citizens of Canton the opportunity of paying their last tribute of respect to the dead president. Large detachments of militia and police will be present to facilitate the handling of the crowds, and as the time allowed for the casket in the court house is considered none too long, every effort will be made to expedite matters.

The crowd will be formed in line, four abreast, at the south door of the court house, the line to extend westward on West Tuscarawas street. Admission will be by ranks of four and the ranks will be made to move rapidly.

Body to Lie in State.

Until 9 o'clock at night the body will remain in the court house and immediately after that hour it will be taken to the family residence. Canton post, G. A. R., composed almost entirely of members of President McKinley's old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, will escort the body to the house.

This is as far as the definite programme of the Canton committee extends tonight. It is their wish that early on the morning of Thursday the body will be returned to the court house and again lie in state until it is time to leave for the First Methodist church, where the funeral exercises are to begin at 2 o'clock, but whether the family will agree to this is not known yet.

The time allowed for the entire exercises in the church is forty-five minutes. The programme is not entirely arranged for the services, but they will be simple—a discourse by the Rev. C. E. Manchester of the First Methodist church, a prayer by the Rev. C. H. Milligan of the Presbyterian church and a scripture reading by some clergymen not yet selected; a quartette composed of Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Rachael Frease, J. F. Melbourne and Ralph Broad, will sing "Lead, Kindly Light," and a second quartette, composed of Misses Hattie Levinger, Fannie Levinger, Jeanette Rayhof and Katherine Baehrens, will also sing. The music to be sung by this quartette has not been selected. At the conclusion of the services in the church the church to the cemetery will be taken up.

Vault For the Casket.

The casket will be placed in the receiving vault, but before it is taken in the casket will be rested upon supports standing upon the steps leading to the vault. This will be for the purpose of allowing those who have taken part in the parade and who have been prevented by their duties from being present in the court house to have an opportunity of viewing the remains.

If the foregoing programme is carried out the casket will remain on the walk outside the vault from one to two hours.

When finally placed inside the vault a guard will be thrown around it and day and night until its final resting place is prepared it will be surrounded by armed men.

As yet there has been no great influx of visitors into Canton, but the flood will come tomorrow. At 10 o'clock this morning not a room could be had in any of the hotels, and there is much apprehension on the part of the citizens of Canton that it may be impossible to provide all the visitors with stopping places. Arrangements have been made for feeding them, but if the crowds are as large as telegrams received here lead people to expect, a large number of people will be compelled to walk the streets all of Thursday night.

Because of the crowds expected Mayor Robertson this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring that between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Wednesday night no traffic vehicles, automobiles or bicycles shall be allowed on those streets which are to be used by the funeral cortege. The same proclamation orders that business houses be closed on Wednesday and Thursday.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN RAIN AS DUKE OF CORNWALL REVIEWS CANADIAN TROOPS

Quebec, Sept. 17.—The ceremonies of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to the ancient capital of Canada were brought to a close today by a review of the troops assembled for their reception, a dinner on the royal yacht Ophir and an illumination in the harbor and city. Rain fell almost without ceasing during the day, and the crowds that gathered early in the morning were speedily dispersed and driven indoors.

The park in front of the Spencer Wood, the official residence of the lieutenant governor, was canceled as a mark of respect to the dead American president, and further plans for an expression of regret were made, but unavoidably abandoned. The duke and Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, decided to be personally represented at Washington. The former designated Commander Godfrey Faussette, naval aide de camp, as his representative, but it was discovered that it would be impossible for him to reach there before the departure of the funeral train for Canton, and the idea of sending anyone was regretfully given up.

Despite the rain, the military exhibition was a bright one. Five thousand fighting men, including a naval contingent of about 200, were massed on the green carpeted plains in sight of the Wolfe monument. There were long lines of scarlet tunics and platoons after platoons of red-coloured kilts, with rows of blue and green, all touched with white and yellow for contrast, and a dozen bands played.

The duchess reached the place of the royal party to appear. She came in a barouche drawn by four horses, with mounted postillions, and escorted by the Queen's own Canadian Hussars in dark uniform edged with yellow. As she drove up the line the spectators cheered her enthusiastically, and she smiled her acknowledgments. The salutes were fired and the troops marched off the field, and a few minutes later the duke entered the parade grounds, escorted by his staff, and proceeded to inspect the troops. The review followed, and when it was over, the duke presented medals to 113 Canadians who saw service in the South African war.

The royal party, accompanied by Lord Minto, Premier Laurier and a large number of Dominion officials, will leave at 9:35 o'clock tomorrow for Montreal. The party will stop two days at Montreal and then will go to Ottawa.

FORMER SALT LAKE MINISTER SAVES ALLEGED BOISE ANARCHIST FROM MOB

Boise, Ida., Sept. 17.—Dr. S. W. Burton, the man accused of being an anarchist and who was expelled from his residence last night for expressions reflecting upon the character of the assassination of the president, was arrested today on complaint of H. H. Moss, one of the boarders at the house where the doctor lived. The charge is that of disturbing the peace. He was released on $500 bonds for hearing tomorrow.

Burson tonight found lodgings with Rev. E. F. Clay, pastor of the Christian church, formerly of Salt Lake, who is one of those who signed his bond today.

The crowd determined that the man shall get out of town, went out to look for him tonight and traced him to Mr. Clay's residence.

When they sought admittance, Mr. Clay met them at the door and stated they could not come in excepting over his dead body. The minister then telephoned the mayor asking for protection. The mayor at once went up with the chief of police and the crowd dispersed.

An officer was stationed in the house and it is not thought any further effort will be made to get at Burson.

FUSION EFFECTED IN NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 18.—Fusion between the Democratic and Populist parties of Nebraska was effected by their state conventions after sessions lasting in separate halls beginning shortly before 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday and continuing until 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. As a result of the agreement to fuse the Democrats are given the head of the ticket, supreme court justice and the two regents of the university. To go to the supreme court, Conrad of Dodge county, of the university, J. H. Miller of Custer county, Fred G. Dale of Otoe county.

The conventions are well attended, and proceedings were apparently in harmony with previous state conventions of Democrats, on the question of the free coinage of silver, absolute faith in the leadership of W. J. Bryan, which marked the speeches and resolutions, and the mention of his name was the signal for hearty applause. Hostility was declared to reorganization of the party on any line of policy different from the present.

In both conventions feeling reference to the dead president was made by the chairman.

ASSAULTER BLACKED FACE WITH CORK

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 17.—The man who assaulted Mrs. Waddell Monday night was caught tonight by the bloodhounds and proved to be a white man blacked with burnt cork and not a negro.

Battle in Colombia.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 17.—The Colombian cruiser, General Pinzon, returned to Colon today bringing news of an easy victory for the government troops at Sacta del Toro last Saturday. The liberals, or insurgents, being utterly routed and their guns and ammunition captured.

SIMPLE RITES IN THE CAPITOL

Hymns, Prayers and Address Complete the Services.

MANY FAMOUS MEN ATTEND

BISHOP EDMUND ANDREWS PREACHES FUNREAL SERMON.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The funeral services at the capitol over the remains of the late President McKinley were simple and beautiful. They were of the form prescribed in the Methodist church. Two hymns, a prayer, an address and a benediction comprised all of it, yet the impression left at the end was of perfection.

The people were slow in gathering. Among the first comers were the army officers. General Randolph, in charge of the military arrangements at the capitol, was first among those and soon afterwards came General Gillespie, chief of engineers, and General Fitzhugh Lee. Soon the number of officers became too great to distinguish them, and the rotunda, began to light up with the flashes of gold lace and gilt buttons and flashing sword scabbards scattered through the soberly dressed crowd of civilians. Before 10 o'clock the latter had assembled in such numbers as to fill the greater part of the seating space not reserved for the persons in the funeral procession who enter the rotunda.

Just at 10 o'clock Admiral Dewey made his appearance, accompanied by General Otis, General Davis and General Ruggles. He glanced over the scene within and then took up his station at the eastern entrance, where he was joined by the other members of the guard of honor.

Mrs. Hobart and her son and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, escorted by General Hooker, also entered at this time. The clergymen and the choir, the latter from the Metropolitan M. E. church, which Mr. McKinley attended, filed in and were seated at the head of the catafalque.

At 10:40 o'clock the cabinet entered and were seated to the south of the platform, and then, to the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Marine band, the casket was borne into the rotunda. General Gillespie and Colonel Bingham led the way and every one arose. The guard of honor on either side separated and the casket was placed gently upon the catafalque.

Mrs. McKinley Absent.

Next came members of the family of the deceased, Abner McKinley leading. They were seated near the head of the casket. Mrs. McKinley was not present. Senator Hanna was with the family party. Next the diplomatic corps entered, all in full court regalia, and were seated to the south. Former President Cleveland, with General Wilson, his escort, sat in the first row. Last came President Roosevelt, escorted by Captain Cowles, and preceded by Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the president. He was given a seat at the end of the row occupied by the cabinet, just south of the casket. Mr. Roosevelt's face was set and he appeared to be restraining his emotions with difficulty.

When the noise occasioned by the seating of the late comers had ceased, a hush fell upon the people, and then the choir softly sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Bishop Newman's divine anthem, while every one stood in reverence.

At the conclusion of the hymn the Rev. Dr. Henry R. Naylor, presiding elder of the Washington District M. E. church, delivered the following invocation, while the distinguished company listened with bowed heads.

"O Lord God, our heavenly Father, a bereaved nation cometh to thee in its deep sorrow. To whom can we go in such an hour as this but unto thee? Thou only art able to comfort and support the afflicted.

"Death strikes down the tallest and best of men and consequent changes are continually occurring among nations and communities. But we have been taught that thou art the same yesterday, today and forever, that with thee there is no variableness, nor the least shadow of turning. So, in the midst of our grief, we turn to thee for help.

An Unselfish Life.

"We thank thee, O Lord, that years ago thou didst give to this nation a man whose loss we mourn today. We thank thee for the pure and unselfish life he was unshaken in in the midst of so eventful an experience. We thank thee for the faithful and distinguished services which he was enabled to render to thee, to our country and to the world.

"We bless thee for such a citizen, for such a lawmaker, for such a governor, for such a president, for such a husband, for such a Christian example and for such a friend.

"But, O Lord, we deplore our loss today; sincerely implore thy sanctifying benediction. We pray thee for that dear one who has been walking by his side through the years, sharing his triumphs and partaking of his sorrows. Give to her all the needed sustenance and comfort her stricken heart so greatly craves. And under the shadow of this great calamity may she learn as never before the fatherhood of God and the matchless character of his sustaining grace.

"And, O Lord, we sincerely pray for him upon whom the mantle of presidential authority has so suddenly and unexpectedly fallen. Help him to walk worthy the high vocation whereunto he has been called. He needs thy guiding hand and thine inspiring spirit continually. May he always present to the nation and to the world divinely illumined judgment, a brave heart and and unsullied character.

"Hear our prayer, O Lord, for the official family of the administration, those men who associated with thy servant, the president, in the administration of affairs of government. Guide them in all their deliberations to the nation's welfare and to the glory of God.

"And now, O Lord, we humbly pray for thy blessing and consolation to come to all the people of our land and nation. Forgive our past shortcomings; our sins of omission as well as our sins of commission. Help us to make the Golden Rule the standard of our lives, that we may 'do unto others as we would have them to do unto us,' and thus become indeed a people whose God is the Lord.

"These things we humbly ask in the name of him who taught us when we pray to say: 'Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and power and glory, forever. Amen.'"

Bishop Andrews' Sermon.

As the pastor ceased, the voices of the choir swelled forth and the rich, pure soprano notes of Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes led the hymn "Sometime We'll Understand." This music was remarkably effective and touching, as the notes came back in soft echoes from the fullness of the dome overhead.

As soon as the hymn ceased, Bishop Edward Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had come from Ohio to say the last words over the remains of his life-long friend and parishioner, arose. He stood at the head of the casket and spoke in sympathetic voice and with many evidences of deep emotion. The acoustic qualities of the rotunda do not favor such addresses, and although the bishop spoke in clear tones, the rippling echoes from all sides made it difficult for those a short distance from him to catch his words. Bishop Andrews said:

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord, who of his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, to an inheritance uncorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for us who are now, by the power of God, through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time.

"The services for the dead are fitly, and almost of necessity, services of religion and of immortal hope. In the presence of the shroud and coffin and the narrow home, questions concerning intellectual quality, concerning public station, concerning great achievements sinketh into comparative insignificance; and questions concerning character and man's relation to the Lord and giver of life, even the life eternal, emerge to our view and impress themselves upon us.

"Character abides. We bring nothing into this world, we carry nothing out. We ourselves depart with all the accumulations of tendency and habit and quality which the years have given to us. We ask, therefore, even at the grave of the illustrious, not altogether of the great achievement they had performed and how they had commended themselves to the memory and affection and respect of the world, but chiefly of what sort they were; what the interior nature of the man was; what were his affinities. Were they with the good, the true, the noble? What his relation to the Infinite Lord of the universe and to the compassionate Savior of mankind; what his fitness for the great hereafter which he had passed.

Praise in Years to Come.

"And such great questions come to us with the moment, even in the hour, when we gather around the bier of those whom we profoundly respect and eulogize and whom we tenderly love.

"In the years to come we will give full utterance as to the high statesmanship and great achievements of the illustrious man whom we mourn today. We shall not touch them today. The nation already has broken out in its grief and poured its tears, and is still pouring them, over the loss of a beloved man.

"It is well. But we ask this morning of what sort this man is, so that we may, perhaps, knowing the moral and spiritual life that is past, be able to shape the far-withdrawing future. I take we must all concede that nature and training conspired—reverently be it said—the inspiration of the Almighty, conspired to conform admirably his moral temper and aims. We, none of us, can doubt, I think, that even by nature he was eminently gifted. The kindly, calm and equitable temperament, the kindly and generous heart the love of justice and right, and the tendency toward faith and loyalty to unseen powers and authorities—these things must have been with him from his childhood, in his infancy; but upon them supervened the training for which he was always tenderly thankful and of which even this great nation, from sea to sea, continually has taken note.

"It was a humble home in which he was born. It is a beautiful thing that to the end of his life he bent reverently before the mother whose example and teaching and prayer had so fashioned his mind and all his aims. The school came but briefly and then came to him the church with administration of power. He accepted the truth which it taught. He believed in God and in Jesus Christ, through whom God was revealed. He gladly partook with his brethren of the symbols of mysterious passion and redeeming love of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was helpful in all the beneficiaries and activities; and from the church to the close of his life he received inspirations that lifted him above much of the trouble and weakness incident to our human nature and blessings be to God, may we say, in the last and final hour they enabled him confidently, tenderly, to say: 'It is his will, not ours, that will be done.'

Integrity of McKinley.

"Such influences give to us William McKinley, and what was he? A man of incorruptible personal and political integrity. I suppose no one ever attempted to approach him in the way of a bribe; and we remember with great felicitation at this time for such an example to ourselves, that when great financial difficulties and perils encompassed him he determined to deliver all he possessed to his creditors; that there should be no challenge of his perfect honesty in the matter. A man of immaculate purity, shall we say? No stain was upon his escutcheon, no syllable of suspicion that ever was thrown was whispered against his character. He walked in perfect and noble self-control.

"Beyond that, this man had somehow wrought in him a great and generous love for his fellowmen. He had himself been brought up among the common people. He knew their labors, struggles, necessities. He loved them.

"Shall I speak a word next of the tenderness of that domestic love which has so often been commented upon? I pass it with only this word. I think no words can set forth fully the unfaltering kindness and carefulness and upbearing love which belonged to him.

"And he was a man who believed in right, who had a profound conviction that the courses of this world had been ordered in accordance with everlasting righteousness or this world's highest profit of good can never be reached; that no nation can expect success in life except that it conforms to the eternal love of the Infinite Lord and pass itself in individual and collective activity, according to that divine will.

"And now may I say further that it seemed to be that to whatever we may attribute all the illustriousness of this man, all the greatness of his achievements whatever of that we may attribute to his intellectual character and quality, whatever of it we may attribute to the patient and thorough study that he gave to the various questions thrust upon him for attention; all his successes as a politician, as a statesman, as a man of this great country, those successes were largely due to the moral qualities of which I have spoken. They drew to him the hearts of men everywhere and particularly of those who best knew him.

Loved by Political Opponents.

"His qualities even associated with him in kindly relations those who were his political opponents. They made it possible for him to enter that land with which, he, as one of the soldiers of the Union, had not been in sympathy during the war, and to draw closer the life that was to bind all the parts into one firmer and one indissoluble Union.

"They commanded the confidence of the great body of congress, so that they listened to his plans and accepted kindly and hopefully and trustfully all his declarations. His qualities gave him reputation, not in this land alone, but throughout the world, and made it possible for him to minister in the style in which he has within the last two or three years ministered to the welfare and peace of human kind.

"And will such a man die? Is it possible that he who created, redeemed, transformed, uplifted, illumined such a man will permit him to fall into oblivion? The instincts of morality are in all good men. The divine word of the scripture leaves us no room for doubt. 'I,' said one whom he trusted, 'am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'

"Lost to us but not to God. Lost from earth, but entered heaven. Lost from these labors and perils, but entered into the everlasting peace and advancing progress. Blessed be God, who gives us this hope in the hour of our calamity and enables us to triumph through him who hath redeemed us.

"If there is a personal immortality before him, let us all rejoice that there is an immortality and memory in the hearts of a large and ever-growing people who, through the ages to come, the generations that are yet to be, will look back upon this life, upon its nobility and purity and service to humanity and thank God for it.

One of the Illustrious.

"The years draw on when his name shall be counted among the illustrious of the earth. William of Orange is not dead. Cromwell is not dead. Washington lives in the hearts and lives of his countrymen. Lincoln, with his infinite sorrow, lives to teach us and to lead us on. And McKinley shall summon all statesmen and all his countrymen to purer living, nobler aims, sweeter and immortal blessedness."

The address lasted only about a quarter of an hour. As the bishop concluded, every one in the vast rotunda rose, and the choir, intoning the air, hundreds of voices joined in the grand old hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It was an affecting moment. In the midst of the singing Admiral Robley D. Evans, advancing silently, placed a beautiful blue floral cross at the foot of the casket.

The last notes died away softly and, with uplifted heads, benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Chapman, acting pastor of the Metropolitan church. This ended the religious service.

There was a pause for a few minutes while the ushers cleared the aisles and the assemblage began to withdraw. First to retire was President Roosevelt and, as he entered, so he left, preceded a short distance by Commander McCawley and Captain Gilmore, with Colonel Bingham and Captain Cowles almost pressing against him. The remainder of the company retired in the order in which they entered, the cabinet members following the president, and after them going the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy and officials of less degree.

FLAGS HALF-MASTED OVER BRITISH NAVY.

London, Sept. 18.—The admiralty has ordered that the American flag be hoisted at half-mast on the main masts of all war vessels in port, and that the Union Jack and the ensign be half-masted until after the funeral.

This is the first occasion when such an order has been issued for a president of a republic.

ROYAL PERSONAGES EXPRESS DEEP GRIEF.

Fredsenburg, Denmark, Sept. 17.—King Edward, King Christian, Queen Alexandra and the empress dowager of Russia, surrounded by the princes and princesses of their families, today personally expressed in special audiences granted to the American minister, Mr. Swenson, their deep sympathy and indignation at the death of Mr. McKinley.

King Edward's closing words to Mr. Swenson were the following:

"Convey my heartfelt sympathy for the loss of so grand a man to so great a nation, a man who was so good a friend to Great Britain."

DOCTORS DENY A DISAGREEMENT

McKinley's Physicians Issue a Formal Statement.

CALL THE END INEVITABLE

CLAIM HUMAN AGENCIES COULD NOT THWART DEATH.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The following statement was given out tonight by the physicians who attended President McKinley during his last illness:

"The undersigned surgeons and physicians, who were in attendance on the late President McKinley, have had their attention called to certain sensational statements recently published, indicating dissensions and recrimination among them.

"We desire to say to the press and public, once for all, that every such publication and all alleged interviews with any of us containing criticism of one another or of any of our associates are false.

"We say again that there was never a serious disagreement among the professional attendants as to any of the symptoms or as to the treatment of the case, or as to the bulletins which were issued. A very unusual harmony of opinion and action prevailed all through the case.

"The unfortunate result could not have been foreseen before the unfavorable symptoms declared themselves late the sixth day, and could not have been prevented by any human agency.

"Pending the completion and publication of the official reports of the post mortem examiners and atetnding staff, we shall refuse to make any further statements for publication, and alleged interviews with any of us may be known to be fictitious.

"(Signed) MATTHEW D. MANN,
"ROSWELL PARK,
"HERMANN MYNTER,
"EUGENE WASDIN,
"CHAS. G. STOCKTON."

PROPHET AND DOCTRINAIRE.

(Detroit Evening News.)

He opens up the mystic eye and views
an age afar,
When peaceful revolution takes the place
of dreadful war.

Howe'er, before that time the brave will
run this brave old town,
And anarchists be all strung up and socialists put down.

Before that time the truly good, the real
philanthropists,
Will all have scorcher records in the
chase for anarchists,

Before that time the negroes shall have
perished at the stake;
The nasty white-trash swallowed by the
social earthquake;
The lame, the blind, degenerates, all cut
off at a blow;
And poets, lawyers, parsons all be scorching far below.

But in that age the population, swelling
like a flood,
Shall have o'erstocked the world with the
very truly good;
Then the new ingenious methods of the
subtle doctrinaire
Will settle on the city like the bees upon
the bear.

The plan will be for parties a to hold
elections then,
For great prosperity's increase by weeding out of men;
And all must vote, or die, a point 'tis
proper here to note,
As all the ladies wishing it shall have the
right to vote.
The issue, only one, mark that, a brief
one, very brief;
"Survival of the fittest; for the surplus
no relief;"
And all defeated candidates and voters
on their side
Must rid the town of extras by committing suicide.

We are equal to the "problems," as our
fathers were before.
Who rid this world of witches and were
troubled nevermore.

Hay Palace For Gunnison.

(Denver Stockman.)

Gunnison county is making preparations to be properly represented at the state fair at Pueblo. A hay palace will be constructed and ten cars of hay have been provided for the purpose. In the palace will be displayed the products of the county. This will make a very unique display and the farmers and stockmen of Gunnison have taken hold of the matter with enthusiasm.

HOTEL GOSSIP.

With few exceptions, all the hotels of Salt Lake City were filled to their limit last night, visitors to the Elks' carnival being responsible for the condition. Large numbers of visitors are reported arriving and taking up their quarters at local boarding and rooming houses.

Joseph Eisenmann of San Francisco, formerly a merchant, miner and stockman at Floche, Nev., and well known in Salt Lake City, is a guest of the Cullen and will remain here for several days, renewing old acquaintances. After spending thirty years in business activity in this section, Mr. Eisenmann found it difficult to retire, and as a relief from the monotony sought travel. His wanderings brought him to the islands of the South seas, society islands, Tahiti, the Marquise and Pomotu group. After a long visit he became so impressed with the commercial possibilities that he is about to re-embark in business, having arranged for extensive interests in the islands.

"Were I a young man I would lose no time in getting into section of the globe," said he to a representative of The Herald. "The climate is delightful and the products diversified and to be had without labor. Cocoanut is cocoanut meat—pearls, sugar, cotton, vanilla beans and sandal wood are the principal products. They are gathered by the natives and traded for trinkets, not that the natives like to work, but because they hanker after pretty things displayed by the merchants and traders. Although the French are in control where I was, English is generally spoken and is taught in the schools. German traders were the first to get a foothold and are amassing fortunes. One company engaged in the interisland trade, retailing merchandise and exporting, known as the Society Commercial, paid a 65 per cent dividend last year. While French currency is the official money, Chilean coin is in general circulation. Strangely enough, American money commands a premium over all the rest. The French government has adopted regulations such as will preserve the pearl fisheries forever. Europeans and Americans are pouring in, but are kept under restraint so as to protect the natives. The latter resemble the natives of the Sandwich islands and own all the land. Nature supplies all the necessities of life in a bountiful degree, and no one works save through choice. It is the country for a hustling young American to make a fortune."

F. La Flesche, a full-blooded Indian of a classical education, and government attache at Washington, is a guest of the Kenyon, accompanied by George H. Pepper of New York. They are returning eastward from a tour of California and insist that no significance attaches to their visit, despite rumors to the contrary.

Hotel Arrivals.

The Kenyon.—John C. Hanna and wife, Boston; E. E. Nelson, Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Towne and wife, Allegheny, Pa.; Joe Towne, Allegheny, Pa.; J. N. Clugston, Chicago; F. Pellier, Bingham; H. D. Sill, Kansas City; G. E. Lytle, Chicago; H. L. Moorman, New York; John E. Kiker, Chicago; S. Smith, Minneapolis; G. M. Lanser, Milwaukee; Charles Ottenheimer, San Francisco; Frank C. Pingree, Everett Pingree, Carl E. Schmidt, Miss Emma Schmidt, Detroit; Louis C. Butscher and wife, East Las Vegas, N. M.; Allen O. Meyer, Nome, Alaska; Mrs. H. E. Miller, Bellevue; Mrs. Richards, Hailey; Miss Runyon, San Francisco; Miss Brown, Ogden; J. E. Rockwell, Chicago; C. E. Gate, city; George Unseold and wife, Seattle, Wash.; E. T. Bray, St. Louis; George H. Pepper, New York City; F. La Flesche, Washington; Otto Wiese, New York; James H. Threw, Denver; J. C. Donaldson, Manila; Everett W. Pingree, Detroit; J. S. Dancer, San Francisco; James H. Armstrong, Boston; W. A. Steele, Chicago; C. R. Eastman, wife and son, Boston; R. L. Benson, Chicago; W. R. Blough, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. E. Ward, Los Angeles; Walter Schnitz, New York; G. Y. Smith, Preston; B. W. Freer, San Francisco; D. Paul Hughes, J. C. Menoher, Pittsburg, Pa.; E. J. Hart, Cleveland, O.; A. C. Thompson, Ridgway, Pa.; G. Lippman, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Knutsford.—Frank B. King, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Tracy, Idaho Falls; Orl Berry, Rexburg, Ida.; R. L. Huntley, Omaha; Miss Charlotte Evans, Miss Florence Callaghan, San Francisco; Mrs. J. J. Raby, Annapolis, Md.; T. Lamb, Milwaukee; W. J. H. Hamilton, Chicago; Julian C. Houtz, city; R. L. Benson, Chicago; A. S. Riley, New York; W. A. Reavis and wife, Sydney, N. S. W.; H. P. Layton, New York; Bernhaum, Louisville; W. H. McKenzie and S. L. Lannon, California; H. B. Cotton, Chicago; W. E. Bridgman, L. C. Spalding, Denver; Mrs. Robbins, St. Louis; E. V. Lynch, Chicago; E. A. Tullan, Washington; E. M. Kissell, Springfield, O.; M. J. Lindver, New York; Mrs. D. H. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Miss M. A. R. Reid and Miss Reid, Philadelphia; Chester G. Murphy, Salem, Ore.; C. H. Ruffuer, Rochester; A. Steinmetz, Denver.

White House.—E. Santschi, H. Wade, Castle Gate; S. Hutchinson, S. J. Hutchinson, Almy, Wyo.; W. B. Lappin and family, Montana; A. Farrell and wife, Idaho; Mrs. Cheseley, Mrs. G. George, Mrs. M. A. Chesley, Fillmore; J. S. Bardsley, Gunnison; R. T. Haslam, Deep Creek; B. Smith, Eureka; J. C. Omie, J. Rowberry, Eureka; Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. C. Tarrish, Mrs. Van Wagoner, Midway; J. Fortows, Spokane; Charles Culverville, Nevada; H. Gunderson, Bingham; Mrs. M. Parker, Joseph, Utah; Homer McCarty, Monroe; L. Davis, Castle Gate; Sam Gillard and wife, Bingham; George P. Whitcomb, Ray Walch, Chicago; L. A. Rowe, Tampa; C. L. Perkins and wife, Des Moines and Miss L. Lee, Reno, Nevada; S. L. Worthing, S. Hale, Oakley, Ida.; W. Rogers and wife, Silver City; E. Gam, Elgin; Charles R. McBride, Mrs. M. Gillies, Miss M. Dew, John Gillespie, W. Gillett, M. Adamson, W. M. Adamson, Tooele.

Cullen Hotel.—Harry Dopfer, Missinen, Moul. Willard, Richmond, La Grande, Ore.; G. H. Bodey, Patriot, Ind.; M. E. King, Enid, O. T.; John Stewart, Elmo Kelly, Wellsville; Frank Cushing, Dillon, Mont.; T. Stevens, Stevens, Ore.; W. H. Walker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. Bagley, Montpelier; George O. Reed, Wibaux, Mont.; E. J. Farrell, R. G. W.; R. L. King, Kansas; J. S. Lakin, Colorado; A. M. Carter, C. Reynolds, St. Anthony; Mrs. S. B. Loveridge, Mrs. N. A. Rogers, New York; Van Larson, Deutschland; Charles S. Hill, Pueblo; M. Kuhn, Ogden; Mrs. Ed Conant, Conant, Ida.; J. J. Fountain, Denver; A. Maloney and boys, Colorado; F. C. Norman and wife, Winthrop, Ia.; H. S. Cook, Aberdeen, Wash.; T. W. Cottingham, Dubuque, Ia.; S. Bowman, Durango, Colo.; J. R. Allen, Eureka; John Robertson, H. B. Benton, Hailey, Ida.; E. H. Foster, W. O. Williams, Art E. Cunningham, Boise City; C. S. Bailey, J. Eisemann, J. A. Borlase, R. J. Graham, San Francisco.

The Manitou—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Jones, Canyon City, Colo.; Mrs. W. H. Duan, Bingham; Mrs. Robert White, Ogden; L. W. Barr, C. C. Goodwin, W. C. Carter, Logan.

The Walker.—J. A. Morse, Eureka; John Wesley Roeder, Tacoma; C. M. Hollingsworth, Denver; C. Campbell, Chicago; Roy F. Dean, J. E. Winzeler, Point Lookout; H. B. Redford, Spencer, Ida.; John Spalding, Nephi; Mr. and Mrs. Nell Collins, Park City; J. H. Monson, Monroe; P. J. Rooney, Marysvale; Miss C. Allen, Mercur; I. T. Shepard, Richmond; William Hays, Kansas City; Charles J. Curry, Soda Springs, Ida.; Samuel Schwab, Charles DeMoisey, Provo; R. N. Bush, Clover, Tooele county; C. Ridges, Salt Lake; E. J. Harness, city; C. A. Estell, Pocatello, Ida.

Wey Hotel.—Mina Emmerson, Cheyenne, Wyo.; J. W. Harvey and wife, Ouray, Colo.; W. S. Avery and wife, Mrs. C. H. Avery, Kemmerer, Wyo.; J. E. Hill, jr., Butte, Mont.; N. F. Pondexter and wife, Nevada; Frank A. Miller and wife, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Williams and wife, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Clara Holcome, Miss Lena Hubbard, Seattle, Wash.; James Bryant and wife, Butte, Mont.; George W. Pruell, Los Angeles, Cal.

Humane Society Report.

The report of Officer L. A. Thompson of the Utah Humane society for the month of August shows that the use of horses with sore backs or lameness was stopped in thirty-one cases. There were three arrests, but no convictions.

Were Buried With Her.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Before the Empress Frederick's coffin was finally closed, all the love letters she received from her late husband, the Emperor Frederick, together with his last written messages inscribed after he had lost his power of speech, were placed in the coffin over her heart.

Willing Worker.

(Chicago News.)

Lady—Why don't you quit begging and become one of the working people?

Tramp—Well, Mum—I ain't workin' people, den I dunno who is.

ANARCHY vs. SOCIALISM

The Opposite Extremes of Economic Thought.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increasing discussion of socialistic doctrines and theories in the press and elsewhere many people still harbor the delusion that socialism and anarchy are synonymous terms and, when some act of violence is committed, attribute it without hesitation to the growth of "anarchy and socialism." Others, a little better informed but vastly mistaken, believe that anarchism is a step beyond socialism, but in the same direction.

What is the difference? The difference is so great that there is hardly a point of resemblance. A brief outline of the two cults is all that is necessary to show that anarchism and socialism represent the opposite extremes of economic thought. In fact the whole breadth of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties lies between the socialist and anarchist. There is far more in common between the Republican (in the partisan sense) and the anarchist than between the latter and the socialist.

The Philosophy of Anarchism.

The consistent anarchist does not believe in a political party, in his opinion all laws and authority are an invasion of the full liberty to which every man is naturally entitled. Political authority is the cause of all, or nearly all, social evils in that it restricts the complete development of the individual. Hence, to vote for anyone for an office is to take part in establishing authority—plainly a violation of the fundamental principles of anarchism.

Neither is anarchism an economic system. It designs to include all economic systems and does not champion any one in particular. Once remove the bugbear of constituted authority, says the anarchist, and every man may live as best suits him. If he is a Republican, Democrat, single tax, prohibitionist or socialist he can affiliate with those who believe as he does and put his theories into practice without hindrance so long as he does not attempt to force his system on anybody who is unwilling to accept it.

There is no "organization" among the anarchists for organizations have officers and officers have authority. Every anarchist is the equal of every other anarchist. The only tie that binds them together is their common hatred of authority. They can lay down no course of action for that would hinder each man from developing his own particular ideas. Thus they do not advocate violence. If the individual anarchist believes in violence, well and good. He has as much right to believe in and practice it as his brother has to believe in moral suasion or the nebular hypothesis. Furthermore, no anarchist is responsible for the beliefs or practices of any other anarchist. Every man is a law unto himself. The only manner in which anarchy can be held accountable for assassination of rulers is that its denunciation of all authority may sometimes inspire such crimes.

The Philosophy of Socialism.

The socialist believes first of all in political action, organization and responsible authority. His principal objection to the existing industrial system is that it is "anarchistic," meaning that the real power is wielded, not by the authority of the people, but by irresponsible capitalists. Another anarchistic symptom is the wasteful and chaotic method of production and distribution. He would remedy all this by enlarging the functions of the government and by substituting respons