FEARS FOR THE OLD TREATY

London Papers Think McKinley Threatens Clayton-Bulwer Agreement

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH STIRS UP ENGLAND

Editorial Writers Say United States Intends to Be Uppermost in Central and South American Commerce and Politics.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The vast ambitions of the United States, as deduced from what the St. James Gazette calls President McKinley's sensational speech at Buffalo, continue to be the theme of the London editorial writers.

"As military power and commercial enterprise must go hand-in-hand," says the St. James Gazette, "the importance of the statements upon the world of politics as revealing the new epoch upon which America is entering must be immense."

The Evening Standard inquires if the reference to the isthmian canal is a "hint to England that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will have to go. It looks like it." The paper considers that the "determination of the United States to be uppermost in Central and South America, both commercially and politically, is one of the hardest facts of our times."

The Globe thinks President McKinley's program forecasts the severe rivalry which Great Britain must expect from the United States, amounting, as the paper believes, to a definite abandonment of extreme protection.

THREE FORMER TRAGEDIES

Assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield and Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

The hatred engendered by civil war and political strife and disappointment were the prime causes of the assassination of President Lincoln thirty-five years ago; of President Garfield twenty years ago, and of Mayor Carter Harrison, sr., of Chicago nearly eight years ago.

President Abraham Lincoln had entered the second month of his second term with the clouds of war which darkened the nation's life for four years rapidly dissolving under the sunshine of peace. The confederacy was scattered. Appomattox was history. The president entered Richmond the day after its fall, and was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the union when on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, he was shot while seated in a box at Ford's theater, Washington, by J. Wilkes Booth. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, the secretary of state. President Lincoln expired the following morning, April 15. No tragedy of modern times caused such widespread sorrow, such intense, bewildered excitement. The funeral of the martyr president was conducted with unexampled solemnity. The body was conveyed to and laid in state in the leading cities of the east and middle west, and was laid at rest in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill., May 4.

President Garfield.

Saturday morning, July 2, 1881, was a bright and beautiful day in Washington. There was a cloudless sky over the White House and over the entire nation there was a mantle of peace and prosperity. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the president, was at Long Branch, convalescing from a severe illness. She desired her husband and children at her side and in compliance with her request President Garfield and his two boys, Harry and James, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, started for the depot to take the train for Long Branch.

Upon reaching the depot President Garfield walked from the carriage and was followed by Secretary Blaine. The president walked through the main entrance and, just as he passed the first bench in the waiting room, where several people were seated, the assassin, Guiteau, stepped from behind the opened door and shot directly at the back of the stalwart man before him. He was nervous with excitement and the bullet went wide of the mark. Nobody has ever found where that first bullet went. It never struck the president, and Mr. Garfield never noticed the shot. There was a loud report, but the veteran soldier-president paid no heed to it. He went ahead toward the train; but, taking careful aim, Guiteau fired a second shot, and it proved fatal. Instantly dropping his little hand ratchel and wavering a moment on his feet President Garfield fell upon the tiled floor, mortally wounded.

Seeing that his second shot had done its deadly work the assassin turned and ran out of the door through which the president had entered. A cab was waiting for him. Guiteau having engaged it in advance of the commission of his crime. But the sound of his revolver had alarmed people on the street and a stalwart sergeant of police came running into the door just as Guiteau ran out. Not knowing what had been done, but instinctively realizing that the fleeing man must have committed some crime, the policeman grabbed and held Guiteau, although the fellow struggled violently. In a second the officer was informed that he had captured the man who had shot the president of the United States, and he hastily made his way to police headquarters with the prisoner.

President Garfield lingered for two and a half months and died September 19.

Mayor Harrison.

On the night of October 28, 1893, Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was seated at dinner with his son and daughter in his residence on Ashland boulevard. The door bell rang and a low-browed, shambling, ill-clad fellow asked to see the mayor. The man was Prendergast, a disappointed politician of the ward type. When he was informed that the mayor was at dinner he turned away and said he would return later. When the man called again the mayor was dozing on a lounge. It had been Mayor's day at the World's fair and he had made the best speech of his life to a vast throng of people. Mr. Harrison was awakened by the sound of voices and came toward the door. The man approached the mayor, said something which was not overheard by the servant and then pointed a revolver at Mr. Harrison's breast and fired. The assassin ran into the street and after discharging a ball at the pursuing butler disappeared in Jackson street, shortly afterward surrendering himself to the police about the time the mayor expired in the arms of Miss Anna Howard, his fiancee of New Orleans, to whom he was to have been married in a few days.

Prendergast was tried, convicted and executed on July 13, 1894.

KILLING OF FOREIGN RULERS

Assassination of Notables by Anarchists During the Nineteenth Century.

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy last year and the more recent attempt on the life of the prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, in Belgium, shows that the monarchs of Europe, despite military and police guards, are in constant peril of the knife or pistol of anarchists. It makes little difference what the character of the ruler may be. It is sufficient for anarchists to know that he or she represents the ruling government and therefore should be removed from the earth. The gentle and generous empress of Austria, whose sole "crime" in the eyes of anarchy was that she was queen, was stricken to death by a cowardly assassin in Switzerland four years ago.

Attacks on Bonaparte.

The first year of the past century was marked by an attempt on the life of General Bonaparte. On December 24, 1800, two Italians constructed two boxes, which were charged with explosives and placed on either side of a roadway. These two infernal machines were connected by means of a slender wire, which, when touched by the horses of the first consul's carriage, was to pull triggers of two pistols loaded with tinder and thereby set fire to the explosive stuff. There was a terrific explosion, as had been expected, and one of the postilions was wounded, but Bonaparte himself escaped without a scratch. His life was twice tried after this outrage. The conspirators who assassinated the Emperor Paul of Russia on March 11, 1801, went to work in a way that precluded the possibility of failure. They surprised him in his bedroom at night and strangled him with a towel, as Dr. Patrick Cronin's breath was taken in the Carlson cottage in Chicago.

From 1803, when Napoleon was assaulted at Schoenbrunn, until 1832, when the life of Ferdinand of Austria was attempted at Baden, the ruling potentates lived unmolested. In the meantime, however, the Duke de Berry, eldest son of the Count d'Artois, heir apparent to the French throne, had been assassinated on the steps of the opera house by the republican fanatic, Louvel, who plunged a knife between his shoulders, and this murder is believed by some historians to have had a fatal effect in shaking the Bourbon dynasty.

Louis Philippe, as already said, had his life attempted nineteen times. The most fatal of the attempts against him was that made by a Corsican of the name of Fieschi, in 1835, by means of an infernal machine composed of a number of gun barrels. The outrage, committed in broad daylight, while the king was holding a review, resulted in the death of Marshal Mortier and of twelve other persons.

Escapes of Victoria.

During Louis Philippe's reign and the four following years attempts were made upon the life of Queen Victoria, by Oxford in 1840 and by a workman named Frances in 1842; upon the king of Prussia, Frederick William IV, in 1844, and again in 1850, upon the emperor of Germany in 1849 and upon Isabella, queen of Spain, in 1852. None of these attempts succeeded. Oxford was a lunatic, and was consigned to Bedlam as such. He remained there about twenty-five years. Francis, who assaulted the queen in 1842, made a large wale on her face. He died shortly after he had been lodged in St. Luke's Bethlehem. Francis was unquestionably mad. Nevertheless, after his offense, Parliament passed a bill enacting that flogging should be inflicted in future upon anyone seeking to inflict bodily harm upon the queen or to threaten her. It was by virtue of this act that the young fool O'Connor, who leveled a pistol at the queen in 1869, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and to receive twenty strokes with a birch. The queen kindly remitted the whole punishment.

Attacks on Napoleon III.

In 1856 Napoleon was twice put in peril of his life, both his aggressors being Italians. It was said that after these attempts the emperor took to wearing a sheet of mail under his linen. It was not, however, until after the fearful enterprise of Orsini on January 14, 1858, that he got to so seriously unnerved as to live in constant dread of assassination. Count Felice Orsini was not a mere vulgar fanatic, but a gentleman by birth, education and fortune. An ardent patriot and a partisan of the unification of Italy, his grudge against Napoleon III was that the latter, when a political refugee in Italy, had joined a Masonic lodge and sworn certain oaths, which, by and by, as emperor, he had neglected to fulfill. Had Orsini's accomplices—Pierri, Rudio and Gomez—been men of his mettle and determination, the attempt against Napoleon in 1858 must have been crowned with success, but they were poor, ignorant cravens, who did their work for pay, and their hearts failed them at the critical moment. Each of them had been provided with two explosive shells which were to be hurled under the emperor's carriage as it drove up to the opera. Orsini threw his two shells and Pierre one, but the other two men ran off in a fright when they heard the first explosion. The damage done by the shells was ghastly. Five people were killed and nine wounded; all the soldiers of the mounted escort, were bruised or scratched, the emperor's coachman fell off his box and one of the footmen was blown twenty yards with his skull battered in. The imperial coach was a complete wreck. The emperor and empress escaped without a scratch and later made their appearance in the opera house.

Killing of the Czar.

On March 13, 1881, while the imperial carriage was returning from the Michael palace in St. Petersburg, two bombs were hurled beneath the vehicle. The first shell tore away the back of the conveyance. The czar and Grand Duke Michael had scarcely alighted when a second bomb burst at his feet. Alexander fell crying for help. His right leg was nearly torn from his body and the left was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed outright. The czar was borne to the Winter palace, where he died in fearful agony. The Grand Duke Michael was sorely injured by the explosion that took the monarch's life.

In 1861 the King of Prussia was twice fired upon at Baden by a student named Becker. In 1862 a Greek student fired on the queen of Greece. Bismarck's life was attempted by Blind in 1860 and by Kullmann in 1874. Prince Michael of Servia was assassinated in 1868. Amadeo, ex-king of Spain, was attacked in 1872.

The president of the Republic of Peru was murdered in the same year, the president of Bolivia in 1873, the president of Ecuador in 1875, the president of Paraguay in 1877 and in 1878 there were two attempts on the emperor of Germany, the murders of General Mezensoff, Mehemet Ali Pasha and General Pardo, President Sadi Carnot of France was assassinated while attending a reception at Lyons, June, 1894.

CULLOM FOR PROMPT ACTION

Illinois Senator Feels that Assailant Should Have Been Punished on the Spot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—United States Senator Cullom, who was in the city today, was greatly affected when he heard the news.

"I can hardly believe the announcement," he said after a time. "That was a dastardly attack and the man who committed the act should have been punished right there. It is the most horrible crime imaginable. The nation could hardly afford to lose President McKinley and it would be awful to see a man of so many admirable qualities cut down thus at the height of his career. He is a great man and a great president. He is nearer to the hearts of the great body of the people than any other ruler since Lincoln."

Senator Cullom said tonight: "Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley were the three presidents most thoroughly in sympathy, apparently, with the great body of the common people of the country that we have had since the beginning of our constitutional government. Mr. Lincoln was assassinated in the early part of his second term, Mr. Garfield during the first few months of his first term and an attempt has been made to assassinate President McKinley in the early part of his second term. It seems strange to my mind that such a fate should befall such men—men who were generous to a fault and who were faithfully performing the great duties of their high office.

"No man was of a more kindly nature than President McKinley. His heart beat in unison with the great body of the people of the country and of the world. His sole purpose was to do his duty, to take care that the laws should be faithfully executed and that the country should go on its career of growth and prosperity, and yet he seems to have shared the fate of those great men who have gone before him.

"I sincerely hope that he may recover to carry out his purpose in the interest of the United States government and of the people to the end of his official term and be allowed to retire, as he has unqualifiedly expressed his purpose to do when his term shall expire. There can be no question that he has made one of the greatest presidents of the United States. His name will be linked closely with that of Washington and Lincoln and deservedly so. Even on yesterday he delivered an address to the people at the exposition which is full of wisdom and showed that his whole heart and life were absorbed by a desire to do what was best for his own country, not forgetting the other nations of the world. It will be a great thing for the United States and for the world if he shall be spared. If he shall be taken away, it is my sincere hope and prayer that the policies of President McKinley during his term shall be continued."

AT HIS OWN STATE'S CAPITAL

Telegram Sent McKinley from Nash at Columbus Pledging All Ohioans' Prayers.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley was received with profound sorrow and anxiety in the capital of his native state, where he resided during the four years in which he served as chief executive of Ohio.

Governor Nash, Secretary of State Lalin and Auditor of State Gilbert were holding a conference in the executive chamber when the sad tidings reached the capital. The governor was completely unmanned and after pacing the floor a few minutes he walked over to the door and leaning his head against the lintel buried his face in his hands.

A few minutes later Congressman Charles Dick hurried in from the republican state headquarters. He is one of the president's closest friends and his face plainly betrayed his grief. Mr. Dick sought the governor at once and a handclasp told the tale of mutual sorrow. Not a word was spoken by either, but tears were in their eyes. When later bulletins told the nature of the wounds General Dick said:

Rely on His Stamina.

"There is a chance, then. The president is a man of magnificent physique and of indomitable courage and he will never give in until the end comes. If grit will pull a man through he will live."

Shortly after the news of the shooting had been received there occurred an incident in the office of the governor. R. C. Phillips of Middletown came in with his little sons, the oldest not over 6 years of age. He said that the boys wished to shake hands with the governor. Governor Nash arose from the seat in which he had cast himself down and gravely took the boys by the hand. The smaller of the two observed the full length portrait of the president on the west wall of the executive chamber. He recognized it and walking over to it said in his childish treble. "Oh, won't he get well, papa? Won't he get well?"

"Pray God he may, son," said the father and all in the room responded amen. Governor Nash remained in the executive chamber during the afternoon and evening, surrounded by state officials and personal friends of the president, receiving bulletins in regard to the president's condition.

Nash Speaks for Ohioans.

The following telegram was sent by the governor:

To the President, Care Hon. John Milburn, Buffalo: My office is filled with anxious, loving inquirers after your condition. Every ear in Ohio is turned toward Buffalo, eager to catch the first word of hope. Every heart beats with the inspiration that you will speedily recover. Every fervent prayer which goes up to heaven tonight will be in your behalf. Make a good fight, for all the people are with you and love you. GEORGE K. NASH.

The streets of the city were filled with excited throngs of people during the latter part of the day and evening and news of the attempted assassination and the president's condition was eagerly sought.

SPREADS SLOWLY IN LONDON

News of Buffalo Incident Reaches There After Many Have Retired to Bed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first ticker reports were discredited, then with the confirmation and general dissemination of the news, arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation, which wherever Americans were gathered, almost gained the proportions of a panic, accompanied by feverish anxiety for further details. The thousands of Americans now in London were mostly at the theaters when the news arrived and returning to their hotels found anxious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction of race, is regarded as a national calamity. London's telephones, usually silent at night, tingled with impatient inquiries addressed to newspapers and American correspondents in the hope of securing a denial of the report. The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for extra editions of the papers to announce the news, and some will not learn until they take up their morning papers of the attempt to kill the president.

The intelligence was conveyed to J. W. Mackey, J. W. Gates and many others, all of whom desired to express their unspeakable indignation at the cowardly act, the deepest sympathy with Mr. McKinley and hopes for his recovery. Added to this personal patriotic sentiment was the dread that whatever the outcome of the outrage upon the president, it would perhaps react fatally upon Mrs. McKinley.

Like Americans.

Comparatively few Englishmen heard the news tonight, but all these expressed their horror and sympathy as genuinely as if it had been the king instead of the president. The latter's kindly personality, his friendliness for England and his message on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death were all called up in voice as low and awe-stricken as those of any purely American gathering.

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

London Aldermen to Meet.

The lord mayor of London was informed of the attempt on the life of the president by the Associated Press and expressed the greatest grief. He said: "I shall call a meeting of the aldermen tomorrow, formally to express to Mrs. McKinley and the American people the horror and grief felt at the attempt. Personally, the news comes to me with the greatest possible shock, and I am sure that the citizens of London will join me in expressing feelings of sorrow at the terrible calamity."

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

CANTON MEN ARE IN TEARS

Old Neighbors in President's Home Town Feel Most Keenly the Blow.

CANTON, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley quickly spread throughout the city. It came as a great shock to the people of Canton. The first news, an Associated Press bulletin to the Repository, was given to Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister.

Not long after the first reports were circulated the people began to gather in small companies in front of the McKinley residence on North Market street. Before many minutes had elapsed a surging crowd gathered at the corner of Louis avenue and North Market street and many ventured up to the door of the McKinley home to ask the attendants what was the latest news received. To all comers the maid who has charge of the house replied that no word whatever had been received at the McKinley home up to 6:30 p. m. She said:

"Several of the other women attendants and myself were in the second story above the porch looking out in the street when we heard that the president had been shot. The news was a great shock to us, coming as it did so suddenly. This is all we have received up to 5:30 o'clock."

The county fair was about closing when the word reached the grounds and a calamity in the fair building could not have more completely stilled the enthusiasm of the departing crowds. A spirit of gloom hangs over the entire city. Men with tears in their eyes stand on the street discussing the awful affair and eagerly watching for new bulletins and fresh editions of the papers.

Mrs. Barber is Going.

Mrs. Barber, sister of Mrs. McKinley, has decided to go to Buffalo to render such assistance as is possible to her sister. She leaves tomorrow morning. The anxiety for the president here among his old friends is scarcely greater than that felt for Mrs. McKinley. The whole community is bowed down under the grief of the news of the tragedy and business has practically been suspended.

George Foster of the secret service, formerly of Upper Sandusky, who has been with the president on practically all of the trips since the inauguration and who has been in Canton during all of the president's sojourn here, was relieved of the Buffalo trip to go back to Washington for the marriage of his daughter, another man in the service having been sent on from Washington. Besides this man the usual protective measures were provided for the trip, several railway agents accompanying the train.

ROOT'S TRAIN ON RECORD RUN

Engineer is Instructed that He Has Right of Way with Secretary's Special.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—When Secretary of War Root, who was at Southampton, L. I., heard that the president had been shot he immediately began arranging to start for New York and thence to Buffalo. When seen tonight he said: "I cannot talk. What is there to say? It is terrible, terrible!"

Mr. Root left on a special train for Long Island City a few minutes before 8 p. m. The engineer of the train said he had been given the right of way and orders to make record time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Secretary of War Elihu Root left the Grand Central depot at 11:10 tonight for Buffalo in a special train. He was accompanied by Dr. Dixon, a specialist, whom he is hastening to the bedside of the president. The train was made up of a single coach and engine and all possible speed will be made to reach Buffalo in record-breaking time. When Secretary Root was asked at the depot to make an expression of opinion, he said: "What is there to say? I don't know how seriously injured President McKinley is, but I hope his condition is not so serious as reported. I am almost overcome by the terrible news."

ABNER M'KINLEY GOES WEST

Brother of the President Passes Through Omaha Enroute to Colorado Mines.

Abner McKinley, brother of the president, passed through Omaha Thursday night in his private car over the Burlington enroute for Denver, where he went to inspect mining property in Colorado. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters and upon arriving at Denver went to the mines, so at this time he has not been informed of his brother's injury. Mr. McKinley did not leave his car during the brief stop in Omaha.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 6.—Abner McKinley, brother of the president, left tonight in a special car attached to the Burling on fast train for Chicago. Should alarming symptoms in the president's condition arise a special train will be placed at his disposal and the rest of the trip made in the briefest possible time. Mr. McKinley will go to Chicago and thence to Buffalo over the Lake Shore, unless the president should die before Chicago is reached, in which case his brother will go direct to Buffalo. Mr. McKinley, his wife and two daughters were making a pleasure trip up the Platt canyon on a special train provided by the Colorado & Southern Railway company. The train was side-tracked at Bailey's, fifty-five miles from Denver, when the first news of the shooting of the president was received. The return to Denver was made at once.

Mr. McKinley was too severely shocked by the news to talk of the matter. While here he received a telegram from B. F. Montgomery, chife operator at the White House, in which he stated that the doctors estimate the chances of the president's recovery about even.

CONSTERNATION IN LONDON

American Colony and Visitors Flock to Newspapers for Details.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The shocking news of the shooting of President McKinley caused the utmost consternation in the American colony and visitors in London. When the news reached here tonight the streets were practically empty, but bulletins posted up at some of the newspaper offices in Fleet street attracted crowds, which expressed the deepest sympathy.

London at present is crowded with Americans who, on returning to their hotels from the theaters were stunned to hear the news. At the Carlton, Cecilia, Victoria and other hotels groups of Americans stayed up till a late hour and visited the newspaper offices to obtain the latest news. On all hands the greatest concern was displayed, both by Americans and Englishmen, who are completely at a loss to understand the motive for the outrage.

LIPTON COULD FEEL NO WORSE

Regrets McKinley's Misfortune as He Would an Assault on King Edward.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Sir Thomas Lipton tonight, on board his steam yacht Erin, said, referring to the shooting of the president: "I was stunned on receiving the news. I could feel no worse if it had been King Edward himself who had been shot. I am sure that every Britisher extends the hand of sympathy to all Americans in this sad affair. I should very deeply regret that any serious results should follow this sad calamity."

Asked if the president should die would this have any result on the international yacht race, Sir Thomas said in a low voice: "He is not dead yet; I don't care to speak of that."

Sir Thomas will not sail Shamrock tomorrow on account of the Buffalo incident.

ALGER KEEPS UP HIS HOPE

Grieves Over Accident, but Rejoices in Result of the Operation Performed.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—When Secretary Cortelyou's bulletin was shown to former Secretary of War Alger this evening he was rejoiced to hear that the president has passed through the operation so successfully. He said of the attempted assassination:

"It was a profound and awful shock to both Mrs. Alger and myself. Words cannot express how deeply we feel for the president and his devoted wife. I have already telegraphed the sympathy of myself and Mrs. Alger to Secretary Cortelyou."

General Alger plainly showed in his face and manner how keenly he felt the shock.

DAY STARTS FROM MACINAC

Quits the Resort and Abandons Outing to Go to President's Bed Side.

MACINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 6.—Judge W. R. Day of Canton, O., with his family, has been spending his vacation here. When told of the shooting of President McKinley he said he was so astounded and shocked that he did not know what to say. He at once wired Secretary Cortelyou for particulars and then started his family for Canton, while he started for Buffalo. He directed that an answer to his telegram be delivered to him on the train.

PLATT FAVORS LYNCH LAW

New York Senator Quoted as Saying that in this Case It is Justifiable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Senator Thomas C. Platt said with reference to the shooting of President McKinley: "It is appalling. It does not seem possible that any man could do such a thing. That man was an anarchist, he was not crazy. There was too much method in the way he did the act. I advocate a drumhead court-martial and that the man be taken off at once. This is one of the instances where I think lynch law justifiable."

SEQUEL TO HAYMARKET RIOTS

Secret Service Officials Think Possibly This Incident May Be Such.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is the opinion of the secret service officials in this city that the shooting of the president is an outcropping, in some obscure way, of the Haymarket riots, and that it will be found eventually that Nieman, the would-be assassin, has some connection with the group of persons associated in the Chicago anarchists' riot. The secret service officials are of this opinion because of the name of the man and from the fact that he is probably from the same section of the country as the Haymarket men. The secret service bureau men had the Paterson (N. J.) group thoroughly under surveillance and are confident that the man has no association with these people. Three service operatives were in Buffalo about the president at the time of the shooting.

While the theory of the secret service here is as stated, at the same time no facts concerning the matter are at this time known to the secret service bureau, so it is conceded to be but a surmise at present that he belonged to the Haymarket gang.

STEVENSON CALLS MAN MAD

Says Assailant Must Have Been Crank, as McKinley Had No Personal Enemies.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—Former Vice President Stevenson dictated the following statement:

"The attempted assassination of President McKinley is indeed appalling. It is too horrible for belief. The news will bring grief unspeakable to the hearts of all his countrymen. I have known President McKinley for many years and served with him in congress twenty-five years ago. He was a gentleman of the kindliest feeling and could have had no personal enemy. The assassin is probably a crank or a madman."

REMOVES M'KINLEY'S PICTURE

Bookwalter Board of Education Orders President's Portrait Out of Schoolhouse.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—Excitement has been created at Bookwalter, in the west part of the county, by an edict removing the picture of President McKinley from the schoolroom. Two members of the school board, it is reported, are responsible for this. One is a brother of the man for whom the town is named. The other is his nephew by marriage and late candidate for the legislature from Pawnee county on the fusion ticket.

RESOLUTIONS OF SORROW

Fifth Ward Republican Club Takes Official Recognition of Attack on President McKinley.

The Fifth Ward Republican club last night adopted the bulletin to say:

Whereas, This republican club of the Fifth ward learns with grief, consternation and alarm of the catastrophe to ourselves, our homes and country, towit, the dastardly assault on our beloved president.

Be it Resolved, That this club condemns with all possible severity the sentiment, creed or party which makes this and kindred acts possible and that we join with all good citizens in a petition to Almighty God for the preservation of President McKinley.

Harry B. Davis, candidate for coroner; L. E. Lucas, candidate for sheriff; J. B. Bruner, Gus Pinkerton and Neil Farrell, candidates for assessor, were present and made short addresses.

A resolution providing for the amendment of the constitution in such a manner that the judiciary committee of the club would consist of the five officers and seven representatives from the various precincts in the ward was defeated.

The club adjourned to meet again next Friday evening.

BASE BALL LEAGUES ELECT

National Association Makes Powers President and Puts Hickey on Arbitrating Board.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The National Association of Base Ball leagues, made up of the eleven minor leagues from California to New England, elected the following officers today: President, Patrick T. Powers, New York; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Farrell, New York; board of arbitration, T. J. Hickey, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Lucas, Portland, Ore.; William Meyer, jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. H. Sexton, Rock Island, Ill.; T. Murnane, Boston.

A new national agreement was adopted. There will be four classes of leagues and the protection fees will be one-half what they have been heretofore. The leagues employ 1,500 players. The next meeting will be held in New York, October 24.

OMAHA LODGE IN SORROW

Local Elks Adjourn Regular Meeting in Respect for President McKinley.

The regular meeting of Omaha lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was adjourned last night in respect for President McKinley. The Elks who gathered at the lodge rooms for the meeting were depressed by the sad and shocking news from Buffalo and a motion to adjourn carried unanimously immediately after the session was called to order.

President McKinley was elected a member of the Elks by his home lodge at Canton, O., some time ago, but he has not yet been initiated.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Sept 6.

At New York—Arrived: Bohemian, from Liverpool; La Savoye, from Havre; Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg.

At Browhead—Passed: Etruria, from New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Columbia, from Hamburg and Southampton, for New York.

At Boston—Arrived: Steamer New England, from Liverpool via Queenstown.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Cymric, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Thoenian, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Oceanic, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Columbia, from Hamburg, for New York via Cherbourg.

At Moville—Sailed: Anchoria, from Glasgow, for New York; Australasian, from Liverpool, for Montreal.

Fels-Naptha

Fels-Naptha soap needs no argument with the woman who uses it according to the simple directions. She finds that with no boiling and but little rubbing, in half the time with half the work, the clothes come out whiter and sweeter than ever she saw before. Not half the wear either. Actual fact, or money returned by your grocer.

Fels & Co.
Philadelphia

Kodol Digests what you Eat

Dyspepsia Cure

Many digestive compounds and tablets are recommended to cure dyspepsia by digesting food with the pepsin they contain. Most of these possess merit, but they all fail in many cases, because pepsin digests only albuminous foods, such as eggs and meat. But we must eat more than eggs and meat; and some of the worst cases of dyspepsia are caused by indigestion of fats and starches and other foods which pepsin cannot digest.

There is one preparation that contains all the digestants. It is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which digests what you eat, and has been used with remarkable success,—not a single failure to cure being reported from the many thousands who have used it.

J. E. Peabody, Pitcairn, N. Y., says: "The first dose of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure relieved my son of stomach and heart trouble, and four bottles of it cured him. I heartily recommend it."

It can't help but do you good

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

When you suffer from biliousness or constipation, use the famous little liver pills known as DeWitt's Little EARLY RISERS. They never gripe.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wentworth Military Academy. Oldest and largest military school in Central West. Government supervision and equipment. Army officer detailed. Prepares for Universities, National Academies or for life. COL. SANDFORD SELLERS, M. A., Supt., Lexington, Mo.

HOWARD-PAYNE COLLEGE FAYETTE MISSOURI. For higher education of Young Women and Girls. Modern and progressive. Preparatory and college courses, music, art, elocution, physical culture. Fifty-seventh annual session begins Sept. 12th, 1901. Send for illustrated catalogue. HIRAM D. GROVES, President.

Western Military Academy. UPPER ALTON, ILL. A high-grade school, unexcelled for healthfulness, home-like surroundings and elevating influences. Twenty-third year, fourteenth under same management. Fifty acres of beautiful grounds well adapted to athletics and outdoor sports of all seasons. Recognized by the state as a post in the Illinois National Guard. A complete military equipment furnished by the War Department. An enthusiastic and efficient Commandant who has succeeded to a remarkable degree in securing the best results in his department. Infantry, Artillery and Gymnasium Drills. Daily routine, discipline and uniforms modeled after West Point. Grammar School and Academic departments. Prepares cadets for any Scientific School, College or University. Energies concentrated on legitimate school work. Expenses moderate for service rendered. Extravagant ideas not fostered. Buildings of brick and stone, warmed by hot water and lighted by gas and electricity. New barracks and academic buildings. Making altogether a most modern and complete establishment, with every advantage for the mental, moral and physical development of boys. Owned and managed by teachers of long experience who give their personal and undivided attention to the work of the school. Illustrated circulars, references and probably a personal interview may be had on application. Box O

ALBERT M. JACKSON, A. M., President.

Brownell Hall

Instructors graduates of colleges recognized as among the first in America. Gives good general education and also prepares for any college open to women. Principal's certificate admits to college without examination. Excellent advantages in music, art, modern languages, Latin, Greek, natural sciences and mathematics. Music: Miss Ware, three years a pupil of the late Oscar Raif, Berlin, Germany. Thoroughness insisted upon as essential to character-building. Three distinct departments—primary, preparatory and academic. Physical training by professional instructor. School reopens September 16. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Address Miss Macrae, principal, Omaha.

Racine College Grammar School

"The School That Makes Manly Boys."

A high grade school preparing boys from 8 to 18 years old for business life or the Universities. Separate School Room and Dormitories for the little boys. Very careful moral and social training. Fifty years of successful work. Send for catalogue. Rev. Henry D. Robinson, Warden, Racine, Wis.

St. Louis School of Fine Arts. 26th Year Opens Sept. 23, 1901. Furnishes superior instruction in Drawing, Modeling, Painting, Artistic Anatomy, Perspective Composition, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Decorative Design and Applied Art. All instruction individual; advancement depends upon proficiency. Teachers from the Art Schools of Europe. Students may enroll at any time. For illustrated circulars address HALSEY C. IVES, Director, St. Louis School of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.

Lake Forest University. Location in fine woods on bluffs of Lake Michigan, fifty minutes distant from Chicago. Sixty acres of Campus. Seven new buildings including Lois Durand Hall for women. Well equipped Library and Gymnasium. Physical Culture directors for both men and women. High grade of entrance requirements ensures collegiate standing recognized by all best colleges. Recently elected President, Rev. Richard D. Harlan, son of Justice Harlan of U. S. Supreme Court, comes in September. For catalogues and circulars address the Treasurer. Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. Boys live with masters in Christian homes. Represented in best eastern and western colleges. Intermediate department for younger boys. Regular coaches for base ball, foot ball, track and gymnastics. Glee, mandolin and dramatic clubs. 28 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan. Address Box 31, CONRAD HIBBELER, Head Master, Lake Forest, Illinois.

RE-NO-MAY TRADE MARK Registered

A. Mayer Co., 220 BEE BUILDING OMAHA, NEB. 'Phone 1716

Re-No-May Powder

relieves and cures all disorders of the feet due to excessive perspiration.

Price 50 Cents.

Sold by druggists and glove dealers everywhere. Sent by mail for 5c additional to cover postage

A HOME PRODUCT. Better than imported. Cook's Imperial EXTRA DRY. Delicious—invigorating—harmless. Absolutely pure.

Deputy State Veterinarian. Food Inspector.

H. L. RAMACCIOTTI, D. V. S. CITY VETERINARIAN. Office and Infirmary, 25th and Mason Sts. Telephone 523.