THE QUESTION OF PENALTY

Some Legal Opinions Regarding the Crime of Czolgosz.

The Power of Congress to Make Attacks on the President a Capital Offence—Constitutional Points Involved—The Views of Judge Dillon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—In discussing today the status under the law of Leon Czolgosz, the would-be assassin of President McKinley, ex-Judge John F. Dillon took the ground that Congress has the power to make such an offence as his a capital crime, although other lawyers eminent in criminal law declare that such legislation would work one of the most radical changes ever made in the law in this country.

It has been contended that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before a change in the law could be made whereby one citizen of the United States is set apart and differentiated, as it were, from all others, since the principle lying at the very base of the American system of government is that all men are equal under the law. Judge Dillon's standing as an authority on constitutional and general law gives great weight to his opinion.

Concerning the punishment which can be meted out to Czolgosz under existing law, there is little difference of opinion among lawyers. There is no equity side to the case. In other words, the attack made on the President is a crime, but no greater and no less a crime than an attack made by any man on any other man. Criminal law defines the crime and fixes the penalty; it is for a jury to determine only the facts.

Judge Dillon's opinion is as follows:

"Legislation adapted to this and similar cases, making an attempt to assassinate the President, the Vice President, and possibly any of the heads of the departments, though unsuccessful, a capital offence, which I think ought to be done, must come from Congress. Such offences with regard to the head of a nation in almost every other country than this would be treason and punishable capitally.

"But under the Constitution of the United States treason is defined to consist only in levying, that is, making war, against the United States, which implies an assemblage of men organized forcibly to overturn the Government or to resist its authority, or to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, which implies a state of war. Therefore the attempt to assassinate, or even the assassination of the President, could not be punished as treason.

"But nothing stands in the way of Congress making the assassination of, or attempt to assassinate, the President a capital offence, punishable in the Federal tribunal, which I think ought to be done. It could not, of course, be made retroactive to cover a previous offence of this kind."

Judge Roger A. Pryor, who, prior to his elevation to the bench, some twelve years ago, ranked as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the country, pointed out some of the dangers in the amendment suggested by Judge Dillon. In discussing the opinion given above, he said:

"In Judge Dillon's statements of the law as it exists, I entirely concur. His suggested amendments of the law are of too great gravity and difficulty to be disposed of out of hand. It is a question which I prefer to consider more deliberately, whether in the definition of punishments a discrimination should be made between a private citizen and a public officer. All legislation projected under the stimulus of popular passion is apt to be mischievous.

"Where would you draw the line between the man and the official? If you have a law for the President, why not for the Cabinet officers? And if for these, why not for subordinate officials—clerks in the departments at Washington or elsewhere—or all Government officials? The injury done the United States as a nation by the assination of its President is undoubtedly very great; but, so far as the principle goes, the nation suffers injury of a similar kind, though, of course, much less in degree, by a similar crime committed against other officials. The law must deal with principles and it would be hard to draw the line."

General Pryor, in association with Gen. Benjamin Butler and John Randolph Tucker, appeared as counsel for Spies, the Chicago anarchist, when the latter had been convicted in an Illinois court and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Discussing the legal aspects of the Czolgosz case today, he said:

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the Spies appeal was a very sweeping one, and it has a direct bearing on the present case. I haven't the least doubt that if Emma Goldman said one-half the things she is reported to have said about killing rulers, and particularly the President of the United States, she could be tried as an accessory to the crime, and, if Mr. McKinley dies, could be made to suffer capital punishment. That is the law as laid down by the Supreme Court.

"In all my experience, both on and off the bench, the Czolgosz case is the most remarkable one I ever knew. It seems to be clearly established that he is a Jew. I have never known a Jew to be charged with murder. Look over the calendars of the courts any day and you will find Jews charged with various kinds of offences, but very seldom with what lawyers call crimes of violence, and never, in my experience, with murder.

"I am inclined to agree with Senator Platt that a case like this calls for lynch law. While I do not advocate violence, it almost seems that it is justifiable under such circumstances. Should the President die, his assassin will have a lengthy and hard-fought trial, with elaborate arguments, forensic display and harangue, and a resort to every possible and some impossible expedients by his counsel. Supported by the fame which he believes he has brought upon himself, Czolgosz will die game, and the very object of the law, which is to inflict punishment for the purpose of deterring crime, would be defeated.

"How much better it would have been if Czolgosz had been torn limb from limb the moment after he committed the crime! How much better would the purpose of the law have been served by such summary punishment as is meted out to a mad dog or a venomous snake! I do not wish to be understood as advocating lynch law; but this seems to be one of the cases when it would be justified, if it ever is."

RECOGNITION FOR PARKER.

Popular Feeling That the Colored Man Should Be Honored.

Official enquiries are being made concerning the colored waiter, James Parker, whose prompt action Friday afternoon in grappling with Czolgosz probably saved the President's life and certainly prevented the firing of another shot. Ever since the announcement of the circumstances attending the shooting of the President and the description of how Parker closed upon the assassin while those who were charged with the protection of the President's life stood by in paralyzed consternation, there has been a feeling that something should be done for the man.

When it is taken into consideration how rapidly a modern double-action revolver can be fired, Parker's action proves the possession of great mental and muscular activity. The assassin himself has stated that it was Parker's stunning blow that prevented him from firing another shot.

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MESSAGES STILL POURING IN.

Sympathy of the World for the Suffering President.

At the White House and the State, War, and Navy Departments officials were on duty yesterday to receive communications from Buffalo and elsewhere concerning the condition of the President. Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Acting Chief Clerk, Mr. Martin, the Chief of the Consular Bureau, Mr. Chilton, and others, received and arranged the scores of telegrams of condolence that continued to pour in from all over the world.

The remarkable rapidity with which the news of the attempt to kill the President was known across the seas is illustrated by these and other telegrams. Early Friday night a despatch of sympathy came from Havana, and early on Saturday morning similar messages were received from Manila.

Colonel Sanger, the Acting Secretary of War, and Colonel Ward, the Acting Adjutant General of the Army, were at their desks in the War Department most of the day, while officers of the Bureau of Navigation received messages addressed to the Navy Department. All the bulletins issued by the President's physicians were sent to the White House and the State, War, and Navy Departments over wires used exclusively for Government business between Buffalo and Washington.

The Acting Secretary of State and his assistants worked throughout the day sifting out from the great mass of telegrams those that were to be given to the press. All the messages from foreign and sovereign governments were answered by telegraph. The others will probably be acknowledged by mail. In cases where rulers of countries and prominent persons abroad asked, as did the Queen Regent of Spain, to be kept informed of the President's condition, the requests are being complied with. All the official bulletins are sent to these persons promptly.

Last night at the White House was the quietest of all that have passed since the attack upon the life of the President. Only three bulletins were received during the day from Buffalo, and fewer visitors presented themselves to enquire concerning the condition of the patient.

After nightfall the building was silent. A few of the White House staff were on duty, with Assistant Secretary Barnes and Executive Clerk Foster in charge. Not a solitary visitor arrived to relieve the dullness.

Colonel Sanger yesterday was the only caller up to noon. He enquired concerning the President's condition and spent a few minutes in conversation with Colonel Montgomery, in charge of the telegraphic room. The latter showed Colonel Sanger the 9:20 o'clock bulletin from Buffalo announcing the favorable condition of the President. Both Colonel Sanger and Colonel Montgomery commented upon the reduced temperature and respiration and the strong pulse of the patient as shown in the bulletin. Both appeared confident of the speedy recovery of the President.

Aulick Palmer, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, was the last caller of note. He arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, and spent but a few moments with Major Pruden.

Among the messages received yesterday were the following of note:

From the Russian Ambassador to the United States:

"Profoundly grieved at the infamous attempt, I pray to God the precious life of the illustrious and respected President will be saved. "CASSINI."

From Shekib Bey, the Turkish Minister in Washington:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that the Imperial Ottoman Government, upon being informed of the heinous attempt committed against his Excellency, Mr. President of the United States, has instructed me to express to the American Government its keenest regrets and its sentiments of sincere sympathy."

From the Charge d'Affaires for Austria-Hungary:

"Manchester, Mass.

"Just returned from Buffalo. I find directions from Count Goluchowski, dated Vienna, 7th inst., according to which it becomes my duty to convey to the Government of the United States the deeply felt sympathy of the imperial and royal Government on account of the ruthless attempt against the life of his Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States, and to express his warmest wishes for the recovery of his Excellency, the President.

"While thus complying with the instructions of my Government I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to renew to you also the same very deep sympathy and very warm wishes which I expressed on the occasion of my visit at Buffalo for the recovery of the President. "L. VON CALLENBERG."

From the President of Bolivia:

"President McKinley, Washington:

"I deeply deplore the nefarious crime committed on the person of your Excellency and make sincere wishes for your speedy and happy recovery. "GENERAL PANDO."

From the King of Servia:

"I beg your Excellency to accept the expression of my most profound sympathy on the occasion of the heinous attempt made against you. "ALEXANDER."

Telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan handed to Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, by Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington:

"Profoundly moved at the news of odious attempt against person of the President, his Imperial Majesty commands you to convey to Mr. McKinley his deep sympathy and also sincere wishes for his prompt recovery."

From the United States Vice Consul at Cape Town, South Africa:

"Mayor and citizens express indignation and abhorrence at outrage; wish President speedy recovery. "KNIGHT."

From the Bolivian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"My Government deeply deplores the attempt of which his Excellency, President McKinley, has been a victim and hopes his happy recovery. "FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA."

From the United States Consul at Port Louis:

"The Governor, in behalf of the colony of Mauritius, conveys to people of the United States and family of President regret and sympathy at attempt made on President's life. "CAMPBELL."

From the Prince of Monaco:

"I express to you sincere grief and my horror of the crime committed on your person. ALBERT."

From the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, England:

"The citizens of Sheffield desire to express their deep abhorrence at the outrage on the President, their great sympathy with him and the people of the United States of America, and their earnest hope that he may speedily recover. JOHN EATON."

MR. HAY LEAVES BOSTON.

The Secretary of State Due in Buffalo This Morning.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Hay left Boston this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Buffalo to join the other members of the Cabinet already there. He went over the Boston and Maine Railroad in a private parlor car attached to the regular train. He is due at Buffalo at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Just before the train pulled out this afternoon Secretary Hay was seen by a reporter. When asked for an opinion as to the result of the attempt on the President's life, he said:

"Only medical men of the greatest intelligence can form any opinion as to the outcome. Every hour that the President holds his own is a source for hope and comfort. Nothing definite can be expected from his bedside for at least a day or two."

TRAINS CLOSELY WATCHED

Police Now Certain That Emma Goldman Is Not Here.

Major Sylvester on the Lookout for Persons Suspected of Anarchistic Tendencies—Reluctant to Criticise Carelessness of the Buffalo Officials

The much-wanted Emma Goldman, whose anarchistic utterances are said to have incited Czolgosz to his terrible crime in attempting the life of President McKinley, is not in this city, and the police and detectives are confident that she will not come here.

After carefully watching the incoming trains for twenty-four hours and making a thorough search of the city, Major Sylvester stated last night that he thought that the Buffalo authorities were aware of the present whereabouts of the notorious woman, and would be able to place their hands on her whenever she was wanted. "She is not in Washington and there is no likelihood of her coming here," he added.

All of the members of the police force are eagerly following the instructions of their chief to keep a general lookout for those who may be suspected of sympathizing with the red-flag movement, and any suspected persons will be promptly placed under arrest.

Time and again Major Sylvester has reiterated that persons of known anarchistic tendencies will not be permitted to remain at liberty in this city, and at no time would they be permitted to hold meetings or in any way incite the people. He is surprised that the authorities of other cities have permitted such gatherings.

As President of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada, Major Sylvester has already instituted proceedings looking to the concerted action of the departments of all of the cities of the country and of the world in the suppression of anarchy. In giving his views on the best manner in which to accomplish the desired result he said yesterday:

"I would suggest an immigration law requiring the production of credentials of 'good citizenship' from the last place of residence in foreign lands, to be signed and sealed by the authorities; the production of evidence of ability of such person or persons to support themselves for at least a year before granting such credentials; an international law making utterances of threats against a Government or its officials treasonable.

"The establishment of a national bureau of criminal identification in Washington, to operate as a clearing house for all police information that may be communicated to it by those charged with the enforcement of the criminal laws in foreign countries, in our own country, towns, and cities; this bureau to collect criminal information and disseminate it—that is, the Chief of Police of Jersey City would notify such institution of names and actions of anarchists in his section who were operating in cities, towns, and elsewhere, and every police officer, sheriff, and constable in the land would be informed within a week, and govern themselves accordingly. In addition, photographs and descriptions of all criminals forwarded and sent to all police officials in good standing. Such a bill is now pending in Congress, endorsed by the Attorney General and the chiefs of police associations of the United States and Canada.

"Our representatives abroad under international agreement to procure, from time to time, from those in authority such information as would be of value to be distributed by the aforesaid bureau and a reciprocal action on the part of our own authorities. The establishment of a closer relationship between the police authorities of this and foreign countries as proposed in my letter sent out to the members of the National Association of Chiefs of Police yesterday. In the meantime to treat any and all such persons as vagrants or lunatics and have them secured. The declaration by any person that he or she is an anarchist should place them in such category. In this connection I may add sympathy should not prevent those regarded as 'mildly insane' from being confined for proper treatment. Humanity and public safety warrant it."

While Major Sylvester is reluctant to criticise the officers of other cities, it is evident that he believes that had proper precautions been taken Czolgosz would never have been permitted to reach or injure the President. When asked point blank whether or not he believed that it would have been possible for Czolgosz to have reached the President in this city, with his hand covered with a handkerchief, as has been described in the press despatches, the police chief smiled significantly and replied that he preferred not to answer the question at the present time. Many of the subordinate officers of the department were less cautious in their remarks and roundly denounced the Secret Service officers and the exposition officials for what was termed their carelessness in the matter.

A number of men who have done duty at the White House were seen and were most emphatic in criticising those who had been entrusted with the safety of the President. The order of Major Sylvester requiring the detectives on duty at the White House to scrutinize closely all visitors, but most particularly their hands, was cited, and many instances were recalled where persons have been taken out of the receiving line and examined or required to leave the place because of their hands being covered. Persons are not even permitted to have their hands in their pockets on such occasions, and if any had those members even slightly covered the officers have become suspicious and have immediately investigated. The local police who have made a business of guarding the President are frequently more forceful than polite in characterizing what they allege was unwarranted carelessness and incompetence on the part of the Secret Service officers and others who were with the President at the time of the assault.

A TRIBUTE FROM MR. BRYAN.

No Party Lines While the President's Life is in Danger.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Mr. Bryan, in "The Commoner," under the caption "The Nation Mourns," discusses the assault on the President. He says in part:

"Beneath the partisanship of the individual lies the patriotism of the citizen, sometimes dormant, it is true, but always active in hours of peril or misfortune. While the President's life hangs in the balance there are no party lines. The grief of personal friends and close political associates may be more poignant, but the sympathy is not more sincere than that extended by political opponents.

"There is no place for anarchy in the United States. There is no room here for those who commit, counsel or condone murder, no matter what political excuse may be figured in its defence. The line between peaceful agitation and violence is clear and distinct. We have freedom of speech and freedom of the press in this country, and they are essential to the maintenance of our liberty. If anyone desires to criticise the methods of government or the conduct of an official, he has a perfect right to do so, but his appeal must be to the intelligence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens, not to improve social or political conditions by the shedding of blood."

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A HUNT FOR EMMA GOLDMAN.

Secret Service Men Preserve Silence as to Their Work.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—S. R. Ireland, the Secret Service operative who arrested Czolgosz, returned to Buffalo today. Mr. Ireland disappeared on Saturday night, having been despatched in search of evidence as to the whereabouts of Emma Goldman. He went to Rochester, where he saw the mother and sister of the woman from whose teachings Czolgosz says he received the inspiration for his crime.

On his return to Buffalo today he was driven to the Milburn house, where he saw Secretary Cortelyou. At that time Mr. Cortelyou was for the moment alone in the house, except, of course, the physicians. After a fifteen minutes' interview with Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Ireland went to the Buffalo Club, where he saw Secretary Gage. He took to Secretary Gage some telegrams and a verbal message from the chief of the Secret Service.

Secretary Gage was about to start for the Milburn home and Detective Ireland walked with him from the club to the house. The report that he then made to Secretary Gage as to the result of his work both refused to disclose. Acting under the general request of Secretary of War Root to suppress all information as to the existence of a plot or the movements against the anarchists, the local police and the Secret Service men maintain the utmost reserve, and will make no statement of an official nature.

Only three Secret Service men are in Buffalo today, but more will be here tomorrow. Those now here are Ireland, Foster and Gallagher. While in Rochester Detective Ireland found evidence that Emma Goldman had been in Rochester and Buffalo recently, but no evidence to show where she stopped while in Buffalo or with whom she had relations here.

Emma Goldman's mother said she was last in Rochester five weeks ago. Her sister fixed the time as three weeks ago. They declare they do not know where she went on leaving Rochester or where she may be at present. This information was conveyed to Superintendent of Police Beall, whose men have failed to discover or trace any of her movements while in Buffalo. Were it not for the letters found at Chicago bearing the date, Buffalo, August 29, they would have no proof that she had been here.

Nothing official can be had from the local police or the Secret Service regarding their present opinion as to whether Czolgosz had a confederate or confederates at the scene of the attempted assassination and, indeed, they are equally reticent as to whether the evidence in their hands tends to establish a matured conspiracy. The local police give the impression that they believe the attack on the President was a conspiracy of which others have criminal knowledge. The statement comes from an official of the Secret Service that that branch of official enquiry holds to the theory that Czolgosz acted independently, inspired by the anarchistic doctrines of Goldman and her followers, but not actuated by any direct relations with them.

"It is," said a Secret Service official, "a distinct thing under our law for me to counsel with you privately and incite you to a crime, and quite another for me to make a speech in the presence of a hundred people calculated to affect you in the same way. No evidence has been produced which can truthfully be said to prove a conspiracy against the life of the President. No trace has been found of the man with the black mustache who approached the President directly in front of Czolgosz. If he was an accomplice Czolgosz has not betrayed it, and there is no evidence beyond the first suspicion."

WORKERS DENOUNCE ANARCHY

Central Labor Unionists Pass Condemnatory Resolutions.

The Central Labor Union at a meeting held last night adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for President McKinley in his suffering and hopes for his speedy recovery from the wounds inflicted by the would-be assassin. The resolutions also strongly denounced anarchism as being detrimental to trades unionism.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Charles E. Dietrich, Secretary of the Central Labor Union:

"Whereas the President of the United States has been struck down by the hand of an assassin, to the horror of all loyal and true citizens of the country, and,

"Whereas we deem it an occasion to test our hearty denunciation of the commission of such a deed, and that we denounce anarchism as detrimental to trades unionism; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., That we tender to President McKinley and his immediate family our sincere sympathy, with the fervent hope that he may be long spared to round out a life of usefulness to his beloved country.

"Resolved further, That the secretary be instructed to telegraph this resolution to the President, and furnish a copy to the press."

The following resolutions were also passed:

"Whereas the President of the United States has been stricken down while in the discharge of his official duties; and

"Whereas the retail clerks and all trades unionists stand for law and order and for the protection of life and property; be it

"Resolved, That we denounce the doctrines of anarchy and deplore the act of the would-be assassin and earnestly pray and hope for the speedy recovery to health of our beloved President and the quick punishment of his would-be assassin."

The meeting was attended by a full quota of delegates from all the affiliated unions. President Feeney was in the chair.

It was decided after some discussion that in the future no single union affiliated with the Central Labor Union would be permitted to maintain a boycott against a firm or individual. The matter has been under consideration for some months, but final action was not taken until last night. In the future, if any organization affiliated with the Central Labor Union has a grievance against any firm or individual it shall be reported to the central body. The circumstances will be investigated by the Grievance Committee of the Central Labor Union and the organization's action on the report of that committee will be final in the matter.

It was stated by a member of the Retail Clerks' Union that at a meeting of a special committee it was unanimously decided to agitate the matter of the use of the working card. With this end in view sub-committees were appointed to visit all the local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union and American Federation of Labor, and request their members to purchase goods only from clerks in retail stores in this city who hold working cards. It is also asked that prospective purchasers refuse to buy from clerks who are not members of the Clerks' Union.

The movement, it is said, was endorsed by the Central Labor Union several months ago. Similar movements have been successfully operated in other large cities, to the extent of building up the clerks' organization until it is now the third largest in the United States.

AN ENCYCLICAL ON ANARCHY.

Pope Leo Said to Be Preparing a Letter to the Powers.

ROME, Sept. 9.—A statement is current that the Pope intends to issue an encyclical denouncing anarchism. He will, it is said, take the initiative in inviting the Christian Powers to take joint action against anarchists, or, according to another version, will appeal to society and governments to revert to those religious principles which are an efficacious bulwark against the doctrines of anarchism.

When weary and brain fatigued, seek and find relief in Royal Headache Tablets. 4 doses 10c.

AS VIEWED BY DIPLOMATS.

Mr. Wu and Senor Calderon Excoriate the Anarchists.

The Former Explains Chinese Punishment for Such Enemies of the Law—Peru's Representative Tells of the President's Solitary Walks.

Diplomats who have returned to Washington from Buffalo, where they were during the President's Day exercises, when President McKinley was shot, express the utmost horror at the sad occurrence and speak interestingly of the event.

Minister Wu spoke feelingly last night of the crime which has been committed against the nation and showed keenly that he felt the full force of the enormity of the unhappy termination to the festivities.

"In China we would consider such a man as Czolgosz a parricide," said Minister Wu, "and would deal with him as the laws of Confuscius direct. He would suffer the 'ling-chi,' or the death of a thousand cuts. The worst crime a man can commit is to kill his father, but to kill his sovereign is worse, if such a thing is possible. To kill the father of one's country is worse than murder. I am overwhelmed to think that so good a man as President McKinley should have been made the object of such a murderous attack.

"He was my friend in the bitter trials of last year, and I am filled with a profound pity and sorow to think that this thing should have befallen him."

None of the Diplomatic Corps were present at the time of the shooting of the President, but they were sufficiently near to gather some valuable information, and all express great sorrow at the sad termination of the exercises at Buffalo.

Among the other members of the Diplomatic Corps who have returned to Washington from the exposition are Senor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, the Peruvian Minister, who spoke with deep feeling of the attempted assassination of the President. The Peruvian Minister, with others, accompanied the Presidential party to Niagara Falls, returning in the afternoon to Buffalo.

"While outside the Milburn house waiting for the arrival of the party, Dr. Silva, the Colombian Minister, came up," said Minister Calderon. "We shook hands and chatted together pleasantly. We learned from a friend of the President that he was then out for a walk and that he was entirely alone. I thought at the time that perhaps it was unsafe for the President to be abroad unaccompanied, and asked if the same fear was not experienced by the friend to whom we were talking. She replied that there was no fear to be anticipated in so orderly a city as Buffalo. 'These walks,' the President had said to his friend, 'are the greatest pleasure I have, and I would not wish to be denied them. They are very necessary to my life. I cannot do without them. They are my one chance for self-communion.'

"Dr. Silva and I continued our walk in the neighborhood of the Milburn home," added the Peruvian Minister, "commenting upon the democratic instincts of the American people. Shortly afterward we saw the President turn a corner and enter the Milburn residence. He was alone. I was greatly impressed by the scene—the chief of a mighty nation walking unaccompanied upon the streets of a noisy and closely populated city.

"At Niagara the President was light-hearted. He talked and chatted pleasantly, and seemed in such excellent spirits. I shall always think of President McKinley when I recall the Falls. He was the life of the little party, and was especially anxious that we should all understand and appreciate the workings of the electric light plant. He personally explained a number of points about the machinery in connection with the plant, which were not fully intelligible to the rest of the party.

"At half-past 3 we returned to Buffalo. We learned that the President would hold a reception that afternoon, and in view of this fact, knowing that a crowd would be present, we made our plans for other things. There was not a member of the Diplomatic Corps in the Temple of Music when the attempt was made upon the life of the President. Together with Dr. Silva I went to the Hall of Machinery. When we returned the news of the horrible tragedy was afloat. We saw Mr. Cortelyou, and learned the details. What impressed us most was the calm with which the American people received the news. Immense throngs filled every available space, but there was no disorder, no demonstration. We were stopped by hundreds of people, enquiring for news, but there was nothing said except that which was spoken quietly and with dignity. And yet the anxiety was most acute. I realized one thing about the American people—they have a great power of reserve, as well as a great national purpose.

"I am astonished that there is no law in this country to prevent the transmission of anarchistic matter through the mails. In Peru we have a law which makes an attempt upon the life of the President a capital crime, however unsuccessful the attempt may be. The three native born. It would seem to me that assassins of your Presidents have been the people of America, used to free institutions, should be incapable of such crimes."

Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the Minister from Japan, was also horrified at the attempt made upon the life of the President. He voiced the sentiments of his people, he said, in expressing the utmost sorrow and pity at the unhappy event.

MACFARLAND CONFIDENT.

The Commissioner Assured That the President Will Live.

The following telegram was received last night from Commissioner Macfarland, who is at present in Buffalo:

"My grief, indignation, and abhorrence inexpressible on Friday, have been swallowed up in the hope and joy of today. I have just come from Mr. Milburn's, where I was assured that the march of recovery steadily continues and feel confident that the President will live.

"HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND."

STUTZ'S TRUNK SEIZED.

Taken to Police Headquarters by New York Detectives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Captain Titus, of the Detective Bureau, today seized the trunk left by Alfonzo Stutz at the Lutheran Mission in State Street. Stutz, who arrived in this country on the Deutschland on August 29, is under arrest in Buffalo on suspicion of being concerned in the anarchist plot to assassinate President McKinley.

The trunk reached headquarters at 10:30 o'clock and was at once taken into the office of Captain Titus. There, behind locked doors, it was opened in the presence of many of the detectives who are on the case. It is a wickerwork affair, fastened with a padlock on the outside. Up to a late hour the captain refused to state what the trunk contained. Neither would he tell what, if any, information was found in the letter to Stutz which was delivered at the mission for him after he had gone to Buffalo.

Stutz, after leaving the Deutschland, went to the Lutheran Mission. He only remained there one night and then went to Buffalo. After his departure a letter and a postal card, the latter signed "Emma Steffen," were received at the mission for him. These were turned over to the police last night by the Rev. Herman J. Berkemeier, the pastor of the mission.

"Matters are in such a state now," said Captain Titus, "that I must be excused from talking about the case. I will not say what we are doing or will do at this time."

Moses' September Furniture Sale.
Greatest furniture having opportunities. 11th & F.

THOUGHT CZOLGOSZ INSANE.

The President's Words After the Attempted Assassination.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—In view of the assertions and denials that the President, when he was in the very shadow of death, made the statement attributed to him that Czolgosz was not fully responsible for his deed, the statement of one who was the first to enter the Pan-American Exposition Hospital after the President had been carried in, has some authority. This man is a physician. He was at some distance from the Temple of Music with a friend when, at a few minutes after 4 o'clock, their attention was attracted by a man who came running down the roadway waving his hands in the air. He was a man apparently about sixty years old, and was bareheaded. The physician's first thought was that he was either intoxicated or had been driven insane by the heat.

"What shall we do," he was shouting in the face of every man he met along the roadway. When he came to the physician he threw out both hands appealingly and screamed again: "For God's sake, tell me what shall we do?"

"I should say," replied the physician soothingly, convinced that the man was out of his senses, "that you better go ask the police about. Ask the first policeman you see."

The stranger shook his head despairingly and ran on. The physician watched him with some concern, and saw him turn about on the steps of the Fine Arts building and shout his enquiry again, but this time he added: "The President has been shot; we must do something."

The physician and his friend ran to him with the idea of keeping him from making any such horrible statements in his irresponsible condition. When they remonstrated with him he became calmer and convinced them that he was neither insane nor drunk, but simply unbalanced by grief and horror. The physician and his friend saw an ambulance whirl by with a number of cavalry outriders and ran after it to the hospital. They found the President already on the operating table and very calm and collected. The physician in question is not a surgeon and cared to do no more than to approve the action of the hospital authorities in sending for Drs. Mann, Mynter, and Parke. He assured the President that when they came he would have the benefit of the best skill that there was in Buffalo. He added a remark on his sorrow to see the President in such a condition.

"Poor fellow," exclaimed the President, "I don't believe he knew what he was doing."

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

The Chicago Anarchists Arraigned and Promptly Remanded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Anarchy's disciples had a glance at the law's working today in the Harrison Street police court. Justice Prindiville and the police did the best they could. They hustled the twelve unkempt hungry looking men and women into the bull pen, continued their case for ten days, held the men without bail, refused to hearken to their pretests, and sent them to jail.

"What do you want done with these people?" said Magistrate Prindiville, as he looked down into the dock and saw the twelve expectant prisoners.

"We want ten days more to prepare the case, and we want the men held without bail," responded Prosecutor Owens.

"September 19," said the judge. "Men without bail; women, $3,000. Next."

"If it please your honor," interrupted Abraham Isaak, "would not it be possible to hear the evidence now so that we may go to our homes? We are very uncomfortable. We have no soap, no water, and we are herded together like cattle. Can't we be heard?"

"Case is continued," said the magistrate.

Besides Mr. Saltiel, an attorney, two other lawyers have been engaged for the anarchists. They are Charles Turner Brown and Raymond Robbins. These three attorneys met this afternoon and decided to apply to some judge for writs of habeas corpus for Roanick, Fox, and Schnieder, the last three men arrested, who have no charges against them.

After a conference with the attorneys for the anarchists under arrest, City Prosecutor Taylor decided late this afternoon to ask for release of the women prisoners—Maria Isaak, sr., Maria Isaak, jr., and Julia Mechanic. Mr. Taylor went before Justice Prindiville and asked him to enter a nolle prosse in each case and the three women were released from custody this afternoon.

TRAVIS' REMARKABLE PLAY.

Washingtonians Make Fine Scores in National Golf Tourney.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—It was after dark when the last two pairs finished in the qualifying round of the seventh annual tournament for the amateur national golf championship of the United States tonight. The play began at 7 in the morning. W. J. Travis, of Garden City, L. I., made the best score, as follows: Out 42, in 39—81. Second round—Out 37, in 39—76. Total, 157. Travis' playing is regarded as a very remarkable exhibition, his outgoing score of 37 in the afternoon being especially noteworthy.

The Washingtonians entered played splendidly, four of them finishing high up. They were:

W. F. Hitt, Yale Golf Club, and Chevy Chase Country Club, out 44, in 39—83. Out 46, in 46—92—175.

Ormsby McCammon, Chevy Chase, 88, 92—180.

J. W. McKinley, Columbia, 91, 93—184.

L. L. Harban, Columbia, 94, 91—185.

The first half of the qualifying round showed an even dozen Washingtonians contesting, with scores ranging from 83 to 106 for the eighteen holes. These players ranked as follows:

W. F. Hitt, Yale Golf Club and Chevy Chase Country Club, out 44, in 39, total 83; F. D. Frazier, Washington, 47, 39—87; Dr. L. L. Harban, Columbia, 43, 44—87; Ormsby McCammon, Chevy Chase, 44, 44—88; F. Oden Horstmann, Chevy Chase, 48, 37—89; J. William McKinley, Columbia, 47, 44—91; Dr. W. L. Harban, Columbia, 48, 46—94; M. J. Evans, Columbia, 50, 48—98; A. Britton, Columbia, 48, 50—98; Sam Dalzell, Edgewater Country Club and Chevy Chase, 50, 54—104; L. W. Weaver, Columbia, 56, 49—105; F. O. Tyler, Washington, 49, 57—106.

Among the recent college players who ranked high were E. M. Byers, Charles Hitchcock, jr., J. I. Lineweaver, and John Reid, jr., all of Yale; J. A. Stillman, S. Frothingham and H. Holbrook, of Harvard; Percy Pyne, 2d, of Princeton; R. K. Hill, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Frank Croker, of Brown University.

A Certificate for a Child's Death.

George Hazelock, the three-year-old son of Frank Hazelock, colored, living on the Canal Road about a quarter of a mile above its junction with the New Cut Road, died yesterday about 3 o'clock without medical attention. The Coroner was notified and issued a certificate of death from natural causes.

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DIED.

SHEA—On Sunday, September 8, 1901, at 5:30 a. m., after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE, widow of the late Daniel Shea.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 1143 Eighteenth Street northwest, Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be said for her soul. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Accident at Pa. ave. and 1st nw., between 7 and 8 p. m., September 5, lady falling on leaving yellow car; will each person who saw the accident please send name and address to JOHN S. FANT, 21 D st. se., or