

SORROW IN ENGLAND

THE NEWS OF THE CRIME SPREAD SLOWLY IN LONDON.

Feverish Interest Among Americans for Further Details—Fear of the Effect Upon Mrs. McKinley.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first reports were discredited. Then, with the commodity and general dissemination of the news, arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation which, wherever Americans were gathered, gave the proportion of a panic, accompanied by feverish anxiety for further details.

The thousands of Americans now in London, who had come from this place, were now arriving 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, and in hopes of securing a denial of the report.

The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for editions of the papers to announce the news to the mass of English people, and they will not learn until they take up their morning paper of the attempt to kill the President.

A representative of the Associated Press conveyed the intelligence to J. W. Mackay, Thomas O'Connell, I. I. Zimmerman, and many others, all of whom desired to express their unspeakable indignation at the cowardly act, and the deepest sympathy with Mrs. McKinley, and hope for her recovery.

Added to this personal patriotic sentiment was the dread that whatever the outcome of the outrage on the President, it would perhaps react fatally upon Mrs. McKinley.

Comparatively few Englishmen heard the news today, but all these expressions of horror and sympathy were given. It had been the King himself of the President. The latter's kindly personality, his friendship for England, and his kindly message of condolence upon the death of Queen Victoria's death were all called up in voices as low and we-stricken as those of any purely American sympathizer.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin and other Americans who were to have dined at the Carlton hotel, were prevented from engagement on hearing the news, and all the orchestra ceased playing. Crowds surged around the bulletin boards.

NEED FOR GREATER PRECAUTIONS

Comment of This Morning's London Papers on the Crime.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—All the newspapers this morning have commented upon the attack on President McKinley, together with dispatches from abroad regarding the reputation of the country which had been assailed, and anxious discussion of means to prevent anarchist outrages, with references to previous attacks and the urgent need for the adoption of greater police precautions than ever in republics and the freest countries.

The Daily Telegraph's editorial says: "It is with profound regret that the world learns of the murder of a distinguished man. It is added to the criminally long list of rulers who have fallen victims to the wickedness of assassins. The most unfeeling and unscrupulous sympathy will go forth from every family in Christendom to Mrs. McKinley in this her hour of deepest sorrow and trial."

Referring to the execution of the assassin, the Daily Telegraph says: "Sympathy can only be repaid by sympathy. It is sad that the debt we so gratefully discharge should have fallen so soon."

The article concludes by dilating upon the inexplicable nature of the crime, in a free country at a time of its greatest well-being against one of the most popular of rulers and the need of still further protection against crime in the future.

The Daily Mail thinks the motive underlying such crimes is notoriety, and that if such criminals could be dealt with the spot one great inducement to the commission of crime would be removed. The Mail suggests that all rulers should be accompanied by armed men instructed to shoot an assassin on the spot.

The Times says editorially: "It will be a relief to the feeling of the American people to know that the assassin was not a member of themselves. We will not contemplate the possibility of fatality, but in any case the Government of the United States will not be disturbed. Vice-President Roosevelt is a man of ability and distinction, and in whose hands there is not a doubt the country's interests would be safe; but President McKinley has gained an almost unequal position, and it would be a great misfortune if he were cut off in the plenitude of his popularity and when his policy had been apparently vindicated by success."

The Daily News, in a leading article, remarks upon the provision of the United States Constitution by which the murder of a President places the Vice-President in the office, and that the case is a case probable where an anarchist might attempt to murder the President with this very motive, and that it is obvious that reform of the law is urgent.

The Morning Post refers to the contest for the American cup, and says: "Sir Thomas Lipton will know exactly what the British Nation will expect of him should the worst befall."

The Daily News says, in a leading article, that the outrage, by which a brave, upright man may perish, as Lincoln and Garfield perished, is a crime of the heart, and comes from the hearts of England with inexpressible poignancy. We are proud of America, and an act like this, which plunges the Republic into bitter mourning, is a crime of the heart, and that we are members of the same house, bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh. The death of no public man outside of our country could affect us so deeply as the death of the American President."

While denouncing in the strongest terms the madness of anarchist criminals, the Daily News says it thinks the growth of the trust system is the greatest danger of the American commonwealth.

The Standard prints an editorial couched in similar terms of sorrow and indignation, and says: "The prayers of Christendom will be given for the President's recovery." The Standard devotes the bulk of its article to denunciation of the anarchist, and says that the crowd decided to lynch the man, and expressed an opinion identical with that of the Daily Mail, that the knowledge that immediate death awaited such attempts would prove a deterrent in the end.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Eulogists of Mr. McKinley's courage in disregarding threatening letters would be surprised at the outcome of the outrage was the revival of agitation for the exclusion of undesirable persons and the expulsion of suspects from the country."

ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE POLICE OF ALL NATIONS, COMBINED WITH THE GREAT DISLICKING OF THE PROTECTIVE WEAPON SOCIETY HAS AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMIES OF MANKIND, AND IT DECLARES THAT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY WOULD BE A GRIEVOUS LOSS TO THE HUMAN RACE.

SYMPATHY OF FRENCH PRESS.

The News Expected to Create a Sensation in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon President McKinley's life reached Paris late in the afternoon, and consequently it was not known outside of newspaper circles, but there it created a feeling of consternation. Mr. McKinley was considered the last person in the world in danger of assassination. It can safely be predicted that the news will create a tremendous sensation in Paris, and that the Gauls will say: "We feel the necessity of expressing to the great people of the United States, to whom so many of us have our sympathies, with their horror at the crime that has cast them into mourning, but the great faith of this grand people in God will enable them again to recover themselves, and very few of the officials were to be found at their desks."

Mr. Ade, the acting head of the State Department, was caught at the station as he was leaving for his country home, and he hurriedly returned to the State Department. He waited for official information, and it was not until he received a copy of the bulletin issued by the State Department through the Secretary that he undertook to acquaint officially the governments of all the world of the facts of the shooting. He then drew up a message to the President of the United States, and the United States Embassy, Legation and Consulate throughout the world, asking them to acquaint the governments of the world with the facts of the crime.

The figure pays a warm tribute to the personal honesty of Mr. McKinley, but he is not without sympathy with the explanation of the crime is not found in the fact that Mr. McKinley personally took the course of the crime, and that the "Nevertheless," says the figure, "France joins in the anguish and indignation of the American people, because, although Mr. McKinley was first responsible for the bills which restricted commercial relations between the two peoples, he afterward consented to mitigate this regime and renewed the friendship between the two peoples. The member of the affectionate telegram that Mr. McKinley sent to the President of France at the time of the peace negotiations, and the friendly relations between the United States and the conciliatory and humane policy of Americans in China, while Mr. McKinley has been astonishing the world with his personal honesty and integrity in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela, and will therefore express the wish that the American be spared mourning."

The article concludes by dilating upon the inexplicable nature of the crime, in a free country at a time of its greatest well-being against one of the most popular of rulers and the need of still further protection against crime in the future.

King Edward Informed.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—King Edward was informed of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley, and a telegram was at once dispatched to him, acquainting him with the details of the crime.

It is believed that the latest anarchist attempt will result in the redoubling of police precautions upon the Continent, in view of the various imperial wars which have been waged, and had ever been a likelihood that the Czar would go to Paris, it may now be regarded as a certainty that he will not go. He had already decided yesterday to return direct to Russia.

The News in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon President McKinley was received in Copenhagen, and the Emperor Frederick and King George of Greece dispatched telegraphic messages of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

IN A VENEZUELAN DUNGEON

Naturalized American Complains of Cruel Treatment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Hippolyte Lambert, a naturalized American, who says he has been confined in a prison in Venezuela, has been traveling through South America organizing socialist clubs, returned today on the Clyde line steamship New York. Lambert told a story of alleged mistreatment by the Venezuelans, and says his case will be brought to the attention of the State Department at Washington. According to his story, Lambert arrived in Caracas some time ago, and was confined in a prison in Venezuela. He was arrested by the Venezuelans, and he was thrown into a dungeon. He charges that his captors beat him and that he was strung up. On another occasion he asserts he was strung up, and he was thrown into a dungeon. He charges that his captors beat him and that he was strung up. On another occasion he asserts he was strung up, and he was thrown into a dungeon. He charges that his captors beat him and that he was strung up.

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DEWEY'S TRIP TO ENGLAND

If He Goes, Navy Officers Want Him to Fly His Flag From Olympia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Following upon the news of the death of the Emperor of the plan in embryo at the Navy Department to send Admiral Dewey with a fleet to England to represent the United States Navy at the coronation of King Edward VII, a sequential suggestion has been agitated in naval circles, by way of completing arrangements, to have the flag of the United States hoisted on the ship which he is to command, the Olympia, which is in excellent condition and well adapted for the purpose.

The article concludes by dilating upon the inexplicable nature of the crime, in a free country at a time of its greatest well-being against one of the most popular of rulers and the need of still further protection against crime in the future.

KANSAS TOWN STRUCK BY CLOUDBURST.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—A special to the Star from Ness City, Kan., says: "A cloudburst struck Ness City last night, and it is estimated that over eight inches of water fell. Bridges and sidewalks were washed out, cellars were flooded and several small business houses were undermined. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Ness City is a town of 1000 people, situated on the Santa Fe Railroad in Ness County, 55 miles east of the Colorado State line."

Encampment Will Not Be Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—Commander-in-Chief Ransauer, of the G. A. R., said tonight that the attempt upon the life of the President would have no effect upon the National encampment, which will begin Monday.

Governor La Follette III.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Governor Robert M. La Follette is a very sick man. He is suffering from a complication of internal troubles, and it is said, is not able to retain any nourishment.

CAPITAL IS SCHOCKED

(Continued from First Page.)

The Official Confirmation.

No official confirmation of the shooting came to the White House for three hours after its occurrence, when Colonel Montgomery, the chief operator at the White House, was called to the telephone by Secretary Cortelyou at Buffalo that the President had been shot.

The work of the official day was done with the news of the great calamity arrived, and the great executive departments had generally emptied themselves of their human workmen, and very few of the officials were to be found at their desks.

Mr. Ade, the acting head of the State Department, was caught at the station as he was leaving for his country home, and he hurriedly returned to the State Department. He waited for official information, and it was not until he received a copy of the bulletin issued by the State Department through the Secretary that he undertook to acquaint officially the governments of all the world of the facts of the shooting.

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Department Officials Recalled.

In the Navy Department, Mr. Hackett, the acting Secretary, who had also quitted the building, was specially recalled to the office, and he immediately put himself in readiness to take any official action that might be necessary to meet the emergency.

At the War Department, General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, who was acting Secretary in the absence of Secretary Root, who is ill at his summer home in Southampton, L. I., and Assistant Secretary Schuyler, who was on leave, he had also quitted the building, but he had not been gone half an hour before word reached him, and he hastily returned to the office.

Joint Steps Taken.

Conferences were held between Acting Secretary Hackett and General Gillespie in reference to the emergency, and the Army and Navy might be called on to take. Both of these officials were completely overwhelmed by the sad news, but they were fully prepared to meet any call upon them. They immediately dispatched messages of inquiry to Buffalo, and each Mr. Root, the Secretary of the shooting of the President, and the Secretary of the benefit of any directions either Secretary Root or Secretary Long were prepared to offer.

In addition to the marines representing the Navy, the United States Army is well Fort Niagara, and with the troops that are at his disposal, General Gillespie says he is fully prepared to meet any call that may be made upon him.

DAWEY GOES TO BUFFALO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Probably the closest friend of the President in Washington, Mr. Dewey, who is at Buffalo, has been recalled to the city, and he is expected to go to Buffalo also, but later changed his mind and went to Canton, where his mother, Mrs. McKinley's sister, resides. He will stay at the hotel, and he is expected to go to Buffalo also, but later changed his mind and went to Canton, where his mother, Mrs. McKinley's sister, resides.

Secretary of War.

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

HANGED AT DEER LODGE.

McArthur Paid the Penalty for Murdering Captain Dutton.

DEER LODGE, Mont., Sept. 6.—James McArthur, alias James Fleming, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Captain Oliver Dutton last February. The execution was witnessed by nearly every Sheriff in the state, and a large number of invited guests. McArthur kept his nerve to the last and walked to the gallows without a sign of weakness. After taking his place on the platform he was given permission to make a statement. Facing the spectators, he launched into a torrent of abuse of the men who had been instrumental in sending him to his death, and declared again and again that he was an innocent man.

Revolution Spreading.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 6.—The revolution in Venezuela is extending. President Caceres is recruiting a force of 20,000 troops in the state of Tanchira, near Zulia. The divisions under General Arzonanarjona is starting from Rio Pacha for Guayana. It is expected that as a result of the new developments there will be a large number of rebels under General Casallia. The Atlantic side Boca del Toro continues to be the critical point.

Fire at San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States Consul at San Salvador has cabled the State Department as follows: "Fire broke out this morning at 2 o'clock in the city of San Salvador. The Presidential residence, and destroyed both buildings. Official inquiry is in progress. Public order and commerce unaffected."

Company Caught the Assassin at Once and Held Him Down Till the Secret Revealed.

General Gillespie telegraphed Vice-President Roosevelt at Burlington, Vt., and it is presumed that it was his message that reached the Vice-President in haste for Buffalo.

Secretary of Interior.

DUBLIN, N. H., Sept. 6.—Secretary Hitchcock has been staying at Mount Monadnock, and he was informed of the tragic incident in Buffalo, said: "I am too horrified to make any expression whatever."

Secretary of State.

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 6.—A message containing the information from Buffalo was received here early this evening and forwarded by messenger to the home of Secretary Hay, which was expected to arrive up to a late hour Secretary Hay had not been reached.

A Great Shock to the People of the President's Home Town.

CANTON, O., Sept. 6.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley quickly spread through the city. It came as a great shock to the people of Canton. The first news, the Associated Press bulletin to the Repository, was received by Mrs. M. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister. Not long after the first reports were received people began to gather in small companies in front of the McKinley residence on North Market street. Before many minutes had elapsed surging crowds of anxious people gathered at the corner of Louis avenue and North Market street.

The County Fair was about closing when the news reached the ground. A spirit of gloom harked over the city, and many with tears in their eyes stand on the street discussing the awful affair, and eagerly watching for new bulletins and reports of the progress of the President would speedily recover from his terrible injury.

The other diplomatic representative in New York, Mr. Senor Herran, representing the Government of Colombia. He also was greatly distressed, and affirmed that his whole country would sympathize with the President in his moment of pain. He declared that it was time that the anarchists should be suppressed.

Expressions of Sympathy.

It was somewhat gratifying to the officers of the State Department to receive official sympathy should come from Cuba in the shape of the following: "Havana, Sept. 6.—Adjutant-General, Washington, Mayor and City Council of Havana, in reference to the assassination of the President, and desire that his family be advised of these expressions."

Messages of sympathy and inquiry already have begun to arrive at the State Department, including the following: "The people here are excited; expressing great sympathy." Mayor James D. Phelan, San Francisco, says that the very first expression favored by the President, feels an over-whelmed with grief and resentment by the sad news received in this moment of crisis. The Cabinet our sincere sympathy and best hopes."

ROOSEVELT LEAVES BURLINGTON FOR THE PRESIDENT'S BEDSIDE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—Vice-President Roosevelt left here this afternoon by the Vermont Fish and Game League at an elaborate banquet at Isle La Motte, Lake Champlain. The party included the President's friends and friends of the league. The speakers included Mr. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and J. E. Curran. When advised of the shooting Mr. Roosevelt started for Burlington. On his arrival at Isle La Motte, he started at once for Buffalo. "I am too shocked and grieved to express my feelings."

A few minutes later, when a bulletin was handed him saying that President McKinley would not die, he was relieved. Vice-President sent word to the gathering: "Like all our people and like the whole civilized world, you will rejoice to hear that the news of the assassination of the President did not reach the financial district until after the stock market had closed and most of the important conferences had been called. The most public of these was a meeting of the officers of the clearing house committee. This conference was well attended and the situation was thoroughly discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting the clearing house committee in the absence of the chairman, Frederick D. Tappan, made the following statement: "After a somewhat prolonged period of liquidation, the financial situation is one that should excite no alarm. The banks are strong and in a position to meet the demands of the clearing house committee in town and a consultation has taken place. The business of the country is on a substantial basis, and the clearing house banks are amply able to cope with the situation and they will stand together in this emergency, as they have done in the past."

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

COLUMBIAN MINISTER AND ADE WENT OVER SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Colombian Charge d'Affaires, Thomas Herran, called at the State Department today and had an audience with the Secretary of State. The Secretary discussed the Venezuelan-Colombian situation.

On the part of the United States the Panama will give a large available force. Colombia also has some small craft at Panama, and it is expected that as a result of the new developments there will be a large number of rebels under General Casallia. The Atlantic side Boca del Toro continues to be the critical point.

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Excitement at the Clubs and Hotels—Financial Interests Will Not Be Affected.

NEW YORK STUNNED WHEN THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

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Most of all New York was at work when the first news of the happening at Buffalo was sent over the wires. Within an incredibly short time the streets were thronged with anxious people. The sale of coffee editions was unprecedented. Business was almost suspended. On Wall street, where the work of the day had been done and the broker and banker were waiting for the afternoon session, the news of the shooting was received. The news was a great shock to the public mind, and it was widely stated that the presidents of all the big banks were only the other day in the city.

It was in the clubs and hotels that the keenest interest was manifested during the after-dinner hours. When it was reported that the President would not recover, and there were no contradicting reports, it seemed to be taken for granted at the big hotels that the event would be the chief topic of discussion. All sorts of rumors were afloat. It was said that Mr. Morgan had summoned the chief bankers and financiers on both sides of the water and was holding a wide and means conference, and it was widely stated that the presidents of all the big banks were only the other day in the city.

VICE-PRESIDENT APPRISED.

Roosevelt Leaves Burlington for the President's Bedside.

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Roosevelt Leaves Burlington for the President's Bedside.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—Vice-President Roosevelt left here this afternoon by the Vermont Fish and Game League at an elaborate banquet at Isle La Motte, Lake Champlain. The party included the President's friends and friends of the league. The speakers included Mr. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and J. E. Curran. When advised of the shooting Mr. Roosevelt started for Burlington. On his arrival at Isle La Motte, he started at once for Buffalo. "I am too shocked and grieved to express my feelings."

A few minutes later, when a bulletin was handed him saying that President McKinley would not die, he was relieved. Vice-President sent word to the gathering: "Like all our people and like the whole civilized world, you will rejoice to hear that the news of the assassination of the President did not reach the financial district until after the stock market had closed and most of the important conferences had been called. The most public of these was a meeting of the officers of the clearing house committee. This conference was well attended and the situation was thoroughly discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting the clearing house committee in the absence of the chairman, Frederick D. Tappan, made the following statement: "After a somewhat prolonged period of liquidation, the financial situation is one that should excite no alarm. The banks are strong and in a position to meet the demands of the clearing house committee in town and a consultation has taken place. The business of the country is on a substantial basis, and the clearing house banks are amply able to cope with the situation and they will stand together in this emergency, as they have done in the past."

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON