STILL THE VETERANS COME

SECOND DAY OF THE NATIONAL G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Judge W. R. Day Was the Principal Speaker at the McKinley Thanksgiving Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened this morning at the Opera-House with a large attendance. Intense interest was manifested by the delegates in the report of the committee on pensions, and it was generally believed that the convention would take some radical action bearing on the subject.

The commander-in-chief, Leo Rassieur, devoted a large part of his annual address to the matter of pensions.

"Without any effort," he said, "on the part of the organization or its officers to give the pension problem any undue prominence, that subject has overshadowed all others, and has called for more attention and thought in the past year than all other questions which concern us."

He criticised the administration of the Pension Bureau, and demanded "the honest and fair administration of laws which are already on the statute books." Continuing, he said:

"If an officer's lawlessness, recklessness and boldness go to such extreme length as to lead him to override and ignore a plain and unmistakable order, indicating the line of his duty, under the law, coming from his superior officer, the Secretary of the Interior, what can the poor and helpless old soldier expect at his hands when he is claiming to exercise his discretion under the law. The exercising of his discretion cannot possibly result in anything else in most of the cases than a positive denial of the benefits prescribed by the law."

After adverting to the importance of judicial assistance in the administration of the Pension Bureau and answering objections to the G. A. R. bill having this object in view, the commander-in-chief added:

"We cannot conceive that the measure of duty to those who saved this country will be belittled while this country has hundreds of millions of dollars to engage in a humanitarian war in the interests of the downtrodden of other countries."

He referred regretfully to the failure of the "veterans' preference bill" to receive favorable consideration by Congress, and urged further efforts to secure its passage. Another ground for disappointment, he said, was the failure to pass one of the three bills for Soldiers' Homes in South Dakota, Idaho and Oklahoma. As to military and patriotic instructions in the public schools, he deplored the exclusion of noncommissioned officers from the bill which passed Congress.

"The schools," he said, "are the fruitful field where patriotism can be so planted and cultivated that nothing can destroy or eradicate it. Hence every effort in this direction should be continued with renewed efforts and patriotic exercises made obligatory in the public schools by law wherever such is not yet the case."

General Sickles offered a resolution at the opening of the proceedings of the convention, tendering to the President the affectionate congratulations upon his rapid convalescence for which all civilized nations pray. Comrade Thistlewood, of Illinois, offered as an amendment a series of resolutions calling for a law-punishing attacks upon the Chief Executive as treason. The amendment was not seconded, and General Sickles' resolution was adopted by a rising vote. The message was ordered telegraphed to the President. The committee on credentials reported that the roll prepared by the Adjutant-General was correct and should be adopted. The roll showed a total voting strength of 1340, including delegates, department commanders and past department commanders.

The states in which there are over 2000 members are as follows: California and Nevada, 6217; Colorado and Wyoming, 2117; Connecticut, 4587; Illinois 12,122; Indiana, 15,859; Iowa, 12,878; Kansas, 13,353; Kentucky, 2568; Maine, 6441; Maryland, 2568; Massachusetts, 18,067; Michigan, 14,554; Minnesota, 6135; Missouri, 16,965; Nebraska, 5603; New Hampshire, 3291; New Jersey, 5373; New York, 20,143; Ohio, 25,111; Pennsylvania, 25,670; Vermont, 3568; Washington and Alaska, 2501; Wisconsin, 9530.

The amount expended for relief during the year was $119,326.

Referring to the Southern memorial fund, the Adjutant-General said:

"The importance of aiding our comrades of the Southern States and their successors in the important object lesson of placing the flag of the Union on the graves of our fallen, lying in National and other cemeteries of that section on Memorial day of each year for all time to come, urges us to adopt the best method toward securing that end."

The report of August Drahams, chaplain-in-chief, showed that 2784 posts observed Memorial Day services, 92,700 of the comrades participating, as did 2604 Women's Relief Corps, with 14,900 members. The number of cemeteries visited was 10,-585 and the number of graves decorated 312,846. The public schools participating were 3666, and the number of pupils 28,285. Other organizations which took part in the ceremonies numbered 2286.

The thanksgiving mass meeting in praise and thanksgiving for the prospective recovery of President McKinley was attended by an immense outpouring of people, including veterans and visitors. Senator Hanna presided as chairman. When he took his seat on the platform he was greeted with continued applause. The many eminent speakers of the day included Governor Nash, Judge William R. Day, Senator Fairbanks and others others, who spoke in most feeling terms upon the all-absorbing topic of the day.

Judge Day spoke in part as follows:

"Friday last the President of the United States, having responded to an invitation to attend the exposition at Buffalo, and taking part, delivered an address, expressing with great force and beauty the supremacy of the victories of peace over those of war, and in rarely felicitous language, voicing the hope that the nations of the earth might dwell together in unity, was about to close his visit by meeting the people at a public reception, as has been his wont on many occasions. On his way to the reception a friend expressed to him the thought that meeting so many people might make unusual demands upon his strength. He replied that the people had ever been kind to him, and it was a pleasure to meet with them, and he found great satisfaction in their expressions of confidence and esteem.

"With these sentiments on his lips, at a time when the country was in profound peace, when prosperity abounded on all hands, when his worth and ability and gentle kindness had endeared him, it was believed, to all his countrymen, without warning he was stricken in all the fullness of health to the portals of death itself. Such an act upon such a man, under such circumstances, in a country like ours, seems almost impossible. Other Presidents have been stricken in the excitement following a great civil strife, and when the evil passions of disappointed partisanship were rife. That a man, thus blameless, could be attacked so, must needs make us pause a moment and reflect. It affords to the people of this country another lesson as to their duty in dealing with those who encourage on American soil the propagation of principles which make such attacks possible. We have been taught that if we sow the wind we shall reap the whirlwind.

"It is one of the sayings of the President, though worthy of emphasis, that there are no classes in this fair land of ours. There must be no place under our flag for the propagation of the doctrines of the anarchists. Laws must be enacted which shall visit upon such criminals just and sure punishment. Not only the pupil, but the teacher of such theories must be reached and punished. The advocates of its awful tenets must be kept from our shores; its principles must be torn, root and branch, from every foot of our domain, until its adherents learn that to attack the government through its highest official is one of the most heinous of crimes, sure to meet with swift and terrible retribution. Let there be no nook or corner of the civilized world in which it can hide and call itself safe.

"We are not met on this occasion to discuss ways and means by which these ends are to be accomplished. We know that the American people will insist that everything be done that can be to make a repetition of such horrors impossible. Happily for the country, no less than a source of unbounded joy to his friends, we have every reason to believe that the life, so precious to us, under the favor of God will be restored, and it is fit that we should meet in surroundings on this great occasion and gathering, and with the aid of his surviving comrades-in-arms give expression to the joy which fills our hearts. Fear has been changed to hope, sorrow to joy, and a great people bow in reverent thankfulness in this deliverance.

"The regret that he cannot be with us, comrades, upon this great historic occasion, is as much felt upon his part as it is upon yours. His first real experience in life, breaking in upon his college days, was with the Grand Army of the Republic. Who shall say that in the duties, hardships and privations of that service, the foundation of a great character may not be securely laid. He belonged to that noble regiment which has given the country another President, a great General and a Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Upon the authority of one of his comrades we have an incident which showed even in those early days the qualities which have made him equal to the great occasions with which his career has been crowned. When General Early had attacked the Federal Army near Winchester and drive it back, William McKinley, riding through Winchester with General Hayes, his chief, noted at the roadside an old lady, down whose face tears of sympathy were flowing, at what she believed to be a great disaster to the Union arms. The young officer drew up his horse and said to her: 'Cheer up; have no fear. We shall be back this way again.' In a few days the prophecy was made true, and the victorious army of the Union swept back through Winchester, driving the enemy from the Shenandoah Valley.

"These great traits, kindness of heart and confidence in his cause, have ever been characteristic of him. Today the world knows the story of his life, and his place in the history of the country and of the world is secure. We rejoice that his days of usefulness are not ended. We rejoice above all that to the people of this state who have so long known and loved him, his life remains for our guidance and comfort.

"There are many in the audience who know that no matter how high he has advanced on 'fortune's crowning slope,' he has ever retained those endearing qualities which have made him, while one of the strongest, the gentlest of men and the kindest of neighbors and friends. We feel assured that no words of good cheer will be more welcome on his journey back to health than those which come from this gathering of his friends in this great state and city and from his old companions in arms. Let us fervently hope and pray that the day is not far distant when we may look again on his noble face and feel anew the pressure of his friendly hand."

Commander-in-Chief Russieur made a sharp attack upon the officers of the Pension Bureau at Washington. He stated that since he had prepared his annual address he has seen the report of the Pension Commissioner, and that it had made no recommendation as to a remedy for the alleged existing evils. He, therefore, urged that the committee be instructed to prepare charges against the Pension Commissioner, and that these charges be presented to the President, asking for an investigation of the same.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, was then presented and spoke at some length on the pension question. He recommended that no formal protest be made against the present administration of the Pension Bureau. Senator Hawley was loudly applauded.

John H. Palmer, of New York, one of the leaders of the conservative element in the convention, declared to a newspaper man that Commander-in-Chief Rassieur's suggestions relative to the pension officials would not be accepted. It would be unwise, he said, for the G. A. R. to take any such radical steps at this time.

The majority report criticises the present pension system as much, if not more, than it does Commissioner Evans. The minority report states that it is openly charged that the pension roll is saturated with fraud, and contains thousands and thousands of names not entitled to the bounty of the Government, and recommends that the President be petitioned, "now that the term of office of the present Commissioner has expired, to appoint a successor of known integrity, capacity and fidelity, who will faithfully execute the duties of the office in obedience to the laws of Congress."

The place of meeting will be decided at tomorrow's session of the convention.

The Woman's Relief Corps is in a prosperous condition, the treasurer's report showing a total in all funds of $12,140, with no liabilities.

The National Mexican War Veterans' Association, at its session today, received telegrams from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Admiral Dewey and others. The following dispatch was received from the widow of General U. S. Grant:

"Coburg, Ont., Sept. 12.—The cruel attack on our beloved President has entirely effaced any other thought. But for this I should have sent you my regrets in a personal letter. Let me assure you, I hold your association in most affectionate esteem, and I want you all to know my heart is with you as faithfully as it was long ago, four long years with Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, your comrade in Mexico."

Of the 11,000 veterans of the Mexican War, only 5000 now survive.

CHARGES FALL THROUGH.

Nothing to Justify the Removal of Judge Humphreys.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Knox has concluded his investigation of the charges filed by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands against Abram S. Humphreys, first Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District of Hawaii. He has prepared his findings, and will submit them to the President as soon as practicable.

The conclusion reached is that Judge Humphreys has done nothing which would justify his removal. The Attorney-General finds that some of the charges were not satisfactorily established, and the others were purely matters of innuendo, utterly without justification in fact, and reckless and intemperate in spirit.

Lopez May Make Trouble.

HONOLULU, Sept. 6.—Sixto Lopez, Aguinaldo's agent, made quite a stir here by his treasonable utterances. He left by the Gaelic two days ago for the Orient, and is understood to be going to Manila, where, judging by his remarks here, he is likely to be a troublesome factor. Major Robinson, United States Quartermaster, has sent to General B. M. Young, of the Department of California, a statement of Lopez' utterances while here, with a view, it is stated, of having him watched when he reaches the far East.

Sumner Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The transport Sumner sailed for Manila today with a number of passengers, chiefly wives of Army officers and school teachers.

Mgr. Stephan Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Mgr. Stephan, director of Catholic Indian missions since 1884, died here today.

DROVE THROUGH A MOB

NONUNION MEN LANDED IN A PITTSBURG TIN MILL.

Effort Made by Strikers and Sympathizers to Keep Them Out—No Prospect of Settlement.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—With drawn revolvers, two policemen sat on the top seat of a cab and guarded six nonunion workmen into the Monongahela tinplate plant, on the South Side, this afternoon. A great crowd of strikers and sympathizers pursued the cab to and from the mill. The streets in the vicinity of the Monongahela plant are now virtually in a state of siege. By a system of signals and picketing, the strikers of the Monongahela plant are able to mobilize a great crowd on short notice. This was worked today to perfection. Up to 3 o'clock the streets about the plant were deserted, but when the word was passed that a cab was en route to the mill with six nonunionists, the streets became black with people in a few moments. When the rig made its appearance with the armed guard aboard, pandemonium reigned. The crowd hooted and a few missiles were thrown. The horses were whipped into a gallop and the mill was reached without serious damage having been done.

Nine men were taken into the Star tin mill today without any interference. The situation at all of the other plants remains unchanged.

An exchange of correspondence has taken place between J. P. Pearans, president of the National Tube Works, and Mayor Black, of McKeesport. The former wrote demanding that the Mayor prevent further interference on the part of the strikers with the operation of the tube plant by dispersing the crowds which congregate about the streets leading to the plants, in other words, the pickets. The Mayor has replied that he will not interfere with the strikers so long as they use only persuasion.

The air was again full of rumors today that the strike had been settled. The absence of President Shaffer from Amalgamated headquarters all day lent color to the report. By many Mr. Shaffer was supposed to be in New York in conference with President Schwab, and others were convinced that he was in conference with the American tinplate officials discussing a proposition to call the strike off, so far as that company is concerned.

When President Shaffer finally appeared at headquarters at 4 P. M. he dispelled all hopes by saying that there was no change in the situation. Immediately after arriving at the office Mr. Shaffer called the national officers to his room for a conference, which lasted 40 minutes. Mr. Shaffer later said: "There has been no conference with the steel people today, as has been reported. I have not been to New York, and I am not going there, nor am I going to Youngstown."

This latter was said in answer to the report that the Youngstown strikers had held a meeting this afternoon and had telegraphed President Shaffer asking him to attend an adjourned meeting tonight.

It was said at Amalgamated headquarters today that the steel combine had refused to entertain any further propositions of settlement. This would seem to strengthen the report from New York that the situation is now in just the shape it was before the first conference in Cleveland—in the hands of the constituent companies for settlement. The officers of the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company are under orders now to start their mills, either by opening them nonunion or effecting a settlement with the association on terms that will be satisfactory to the New York officials.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THE THANKSGIVING MASS MEETING HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT CLEVELAND.

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

Thousands Said to Have Been Killed in Colombia.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—Americans arriving from South America state that the Colombian situation is far worse than reported by the papers. They say that probably 25,000 men have been killed since the beginning of the rebellion. One man claims to have seen 1000 dead bodies piled in heaps and consumed by burning.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORIES.

Contradictory Advices From Colombia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—According to advices from Colombia received by the Tribune, both sides are claiming victories. Arturo de Brigard, Colombian Consul-General here, has received communication from General Cordova, Governor of the Department of Cauca. He tells of a government victory at Puenta Pedra over the rebel forces of General Barriag and also of the insurgent leader, General Marians at La Piedras. In this engagement, General Cordova says the revolutionists lost 200 men. General Eduardo Vasquez, of the government army, was also killed in this engagement. The latter was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Antfoquia. According to official advices the rebels suffered another defeat at El Helechal, department of Santander, in which one of their chiefs was killed and another taken prisoner.

General Cordova also writes that an invasion from Ecuador is feared. He charges that the President of Ecuador is supplying arms and ammunition to the revolutionists commanded by General Rosas for this purpose. The Governor of Cauca adds: "In a short time we shall have nearly 20,000 men under arms in this department."

The information that came to the local agent of the rebellion, however, gave an entirely different aspect to the state of affairs. This news tells of a battle fought at Macueque, Department of Bovaca, which lasted several days. The government division under General Vasquez to the number of 3000 attacked a strongly-intrenched force of 100 rebels commanded by General Benito Hernandez, with the result that the former were repulsed with a great loss. Besides this the insurgents secured 10 pack mules, carrying 20,000 cartridges. The scene of this engagement is an excellent strategic point, and it is said that it will require an army of more than 5000 to dislodge the Liberals from their stronghold. It is not definitely known how many were killed and wounded, but the number is said to have been large.

General Uribe-Uribe is now said to be in Santander with 6000 men. His plan is to engage the government force from the front, while General Hernandez and another command under General Ardilla from Ocana attack from the rear, thus practically surrounding the principal detachment of the government. General Uribe-Uribe has lately been joined by General Rodriguez who sailed from here a short time ago on the steamer Maracaibo.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Harlem.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Harlem results:

Five and a half furlongs—St. Tammany won, Crescent City second, Digby Bell third; time, 1:13 1-5.

Six furlongs—Henry of Franstamar won, Educate second, If You Dare third; time, 1:18 3-5.

Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Odnor won, Vulcain second, Jiminez third; time, 1:55.

Cicero, one mile—Haviland won, Malay second, Max Bendix third; time, 1:47 3-5.

Four and a half furlongs—Muresca won, Jack Ratlin second, Amirante third; time, 0:57 4-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Brutal won, Pay the Fiddler second, Oliver Mc. third; time, 1:52 2-5.

Races at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Sheepshead Bay results:

Six furlongs—Chuctunda won, Unmasked second, Lady Sterling third; time, 1:15 4-5.

One Mile—Wax Taper won, Kilogram second, The Rhymer third; time, 1:41 4-5.

The Belles, five and a half furlongs—Amicita won, Sunshower second, Flora Pomona third; time, 1:09 4-5.

Omnium handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Herbert won, The Musketeer second, Kinniklinnick third; time, 1:58 3-5.

Rockaway steeplechase, for hunters, about two and a half miles—Lost Chord won, Sifter second, Champion third; time, 5:51.

One and a quarter miles, on turf—Lady Chorister won, Little Daisy second, Astor third; time, 2:15 2-5.

Races at Delmar Park.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Delmar Park results:

One mile, selling—Pancharm won, Gratia second, Fiddler II third; time, 1:51¾.

Mile, selling—Elsie Bramble won, Orlandine second, Maud Wallace third; time, 1:51.

Six furlongs, purse—Colonial Girl won, Hunter Raine second, Wakita third; time, 1:20½.

Mile and a sixteenth, purse—Siddons won, Miss Theresa second, South Breeze third; time, 1:57¼.

One mile, selling—Jessie Jarboe won, Guilderock second, Amaya Strathmore third; time, 1:48.

Six furlongs, selling—Jake Weber won, Salinda second, Ben Frost third; time, 1:18⅕.

Races at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 12.—The race meeting closed today. Track fast, weather fine, attendance good. Results:

2:23 class, pacing, mile heats—Chic McGregor won the second and third heats in 2:23 and 2:23½; Coloma took first heat in 2:23; Umatilla took third money.

Five-eighths of a mile—Prestonian won, Peppy A. second, Cayenne Pepper third; time, 1:02.

Bankers' handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Rosormonde won, Free Pass second, Virgie D'Or third; time, 1:48½.

Three eighths of a mile—Tommy Tucker won, Midget second, Walkapaugh third; time, 0:34.

Three-quarters of a mile—The Buffoon won, Hattie Perkins second, Rainier third; time, 1:16.

Races at Doncaster.

DONCASTER, Sept. 12.—The Americans who lost heavily by the defeat of Volodyvoski for the stake of St. Leger here yesterday backed William C. Whitney's Mount Vernon filly, ridden by L. Reiff, in the race for the Rous Plate today, but she only ran second. Valiant came in first. Richard Croker's bay filly, Minnie Dee, by Fitzsimmons-King's Daughter, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Scarborough stakes. The Duke of Devonshore's Dieudonne (Maher) won the Portland plate.

Races at Everett Postponed.

EVERETT, Wash., Sept. 12.—Incessant rains compelled the Snohomish County Agricultural Association to postpone today's races until tomorrow. There will be a free-for-all trot, three in five, purse, $500; 2:30 trot, three in five, purse, $500; 2-year-old pace, two in three, purse, $300; five-eighths-mile dash, purse, $150.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST HER

EMMA GOLDMAN MAY BE RELEASED FROM JAIL.

This Would Not Mean That the Bottom Has Dropped Out of the Conspiracy Theory.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The District Attorney here announced publicly this afternoon that he had no evidence against Emma Goldman, and that unless some turned up, no requisition upon the state of Illinois would be made for her. This does not mean that the bottom has dropped out of the conspiracy theory. It simply means that no evidence has yet been secured to connect her with the crime. If she is released she will be kept under the closest surveillance, and it will be easy for the authorities to place their hands upon her if she is wanted later. There is a hope here, however, that some way will be found to hold her at least until investigations now in progress by the secret service people in all the principal cities where anarchist organizations exist are completed. She was arrested wholly upon te responsibility of the Chicago police under the general order sent out by Superintendent Bull to apprehend all persons who might have knowledge of the attempted assassination. While no evidence has been found against the Goldman woman, the officials are satisfied that Czolgosz crossed her path, and, in due time, it is believed, whatever connection, if any, there was between them, will be discovered. The secret service men will trace Czolgosz' whereabouts back, step by step. One of the things which is desired is a complete report of the lectures the President's assailant said inspired him to commit the deed.

THE ANARCHIST PLATFORM.

Kind of Literature Czolgosz Has Been Feeding Upon.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The Courier says this morning:

Superintendent Bull has now in his possession the code of instructions imparted to the selected assassin, Czolgosz. The platform of the Free Society was also added to the cumulative evidence of the anarchist conspiracy yesterday. The document binds its members together to advocate the work for the destruction of the existing social order, and continues:

"As, in former times, no privileged class ever relinquished its tyranny, no more can we take it for granted that the capitalists of the present day will forego their privileges and their authority without compulsion. It is therefore self-evident that the fight of the proletarian against the upper and the middle classes must be of a violent character, and that mere wage conflicts can never lead to the goal.

"We show by numerous illustrations that all attempts which have been made in the past to do away with the existing monstrous social system through peaceful means—for example, the ballot-box—have been useless, and will be so in the future. We know, therefore, that the ruling class will not voluntarily relinquish its prerogatives and will make no concessions to us. Under all these circumstances there is only one remedy left—force.

Our platform is simple and divided as follows:

"First—Destruction of existing class domination through inexorable revolution in international activity.

"Second—The building of a Free Society on communistic organizations or productions.

"Third—Free exchange of equivalent products through the productive organization without jobbing and profit-making.

"Fourth—Organization of the educational system upon a non-religious, scientific and equal basis for both sexes.

"Fifth—Equal rights for all without distinction of sex or religion.

"Sixth—The regulation of public affairs through agreement between the independent communes and confederacies."

VIEW OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

She Says Her Accusers Are Coming to Their Senses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist agitator, arrested Tuesday, spent a comfortable night and was extremely cheerful when she arose today. She was not allowed to see the newspapers, but when told that the tenor of dispatches indicated a lack of evidence against her, she smiled and said: "The gentlemen seem to be coming to their senses." She then said:

"I would nurse the President of this country as tenderly as I would a hard-working man whose hands were soiled with toil. If I were not in jail, and if the people about the President would let me, I would nurse him and nurse him well. To me the President is simply a sick man. I am a trained nurse, and I have the sympathy of a woman, the sympathy of an anarchist for suffering mankind. I would not be an anarchist; I could not be, without sympathy. It is not sympathy for a ruler, but sympathy for a man—the man who suffers, or the wife who suffers.

"By what I have said, I do not mean to retract other statements I have made of my opinion of the President. As a President my opinion of Mr. McKinley is not high. Last Winter I nursed back to health a woman who was an intimate friend of a Philadelphia detective on whose testimony I served a term of seven months in 1893. The officer met me unexpectedly, and in affright begged me not to revenge myself on the woman for the suffering he had caused me. I told him he did not understand anarchy, but I guess he understands now; for never was woman more tenderly nursed than was this friend of my persecutor."

Miss Goldman denied that there was such a thing as a constitution by which anarchists might be governed.

JOHANN MOST ARRESTED.

Anarchist Editor Locked Up as a "Suspicious Person."

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Johann Most, the anarchist, was arrested this evening and locked up at police headquarters. The arrest was made by Central Office Detective Fernoson. Herr Most was at his headquarters in Gold street when the arrest was made. Herr Most objected volubly to the arrest, but to no purpose, and he was locked up at police headquarters as "a suspicious person." Captain Titus refused to allow Most to see any one or to make a statement. The Captain declared he would not allow the prisoner to pose as a martyr before the public.

The complaint against Most, which covers five and a half typewritten pages, is based on and quotes in full an editorial which Most printed in the Freiheit, the organ of the anarchists, and of which Most is the editor.

MAGGIO BOUND OVER.

The Anarchist Was Sweated, but Refused to Divulge Anything.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 12.—Maggio, the anarchist, has been taken from Silver City to Albuquerque, where he was cross-examined and sweated, but refused to divulge anything upon the subject of the President's assassination, although witnesses were present to prove that he predicted that the President would be assassinated. He was bound over for courrt on the charge of conspiracy to murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 12.—Secret Service detectives who have been in Leavenworth since Monday night looking up evidence against Antonio Maggio, who is under arrest in New Mexico, charged with having knowledge of a plot to kill President McKinley, are said to have hinted that the Italian knows more about the alleged plot than is generally supposed. They examined Frank Maggio, the suspect's brother, and made inquiries for an Italian musician who was chummy with Antonio, and whose present whereabouts are unknown. The detectives left the city last night and were followed today by a third Secret Service man who continues the investigation with the aid of the local police.

FRICK AND THE ANARCHISTS.

Visibly Affected at the News of the Attempted Assassination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—H. C. Frick, who arrived here from London on the Oceanic, was visibly affected by the reports of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and of the latest news that besides the would-be assassin Czolgosz, Emma Goldman was already in custody.

It will be remembered that at the time of the riots at the iron mills at Homestead, Pa., in 1892, Alexander Berkmann attempted to kill Mr. Frick at his office at Pittsburg. Emma Goldman was the closest friend of Berkmann, and was later arrested as an accomplice, but for lack of proof was discharged. Berkmann is now serving out a long sentence in the Pittsburg Penitentiary.

"I hope that the President will live. His death would be a serious blow to the great commercial interests of this country, which have grown along such healthful lines during his term at the head of our Government," said Mr. Frick. "The country cannot afford to lose him."

When requested to talk on the subject of personal anarchistic attacks, Mr. Frick said:

"I do not care to discuss such matters. Sufficient it is to bear the marks of three stab wounds and two bullet wounds," and Mr. Frick pointed to a scar above his collar on the left side of his neck.

Power Lies Within Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—General Benjamin Tracy holds that Congress has power to pass a law providing for absolute punishment for crimes like that of Czolgosz without any Constitutional amendments. General Tracy is quoted as saying:

"It has been suggested that a crime such as that which startled the whole country last Friday should be made treason. It is impossible, for treason in this country is clearly defined and limited by the Constitution itself to armed resistance to the power of the Government, or to giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

"The same result, however, can be reached in another way. There is such a thing as a breach of the peace of the United States to be distinguished from a breach of peace of the commonwealth or state, and the Federal Government undoubtedly has the power to prescribe a suitable penalty for a breach of the peace."

Connell and Powderly Working.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 12.—Congressman William Connell and Commissioner-General of Immigration Powderly are in communication regarding the drafting of a series of bills tending to deter anarchical crimes like that of last Friday at Buffalo. Mr. Powderly will work on the revision of the laws relating to immigration so as to prohibit the landing of anarchists. Congressman Connell will look after the matter of penalizing assaults on the person of the President and other officials. Mr. Connell proposes to have such assaults made a treasonable offense, and declares that if the Constitution stands in the way he will not stop short of an effort to change the Constitution.

Where the Czolgosz Hail From.

POSEN, Polish Prussia, Sept. 12.—The family of Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist, who attempted to assassinate President McKinley, hails from Cerkkiwce, near Senin, in the Province of Posen.

Praised by British Medical Journals.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Lancet warmly praises the thorough hospital arrangements at Buffalo. It says:

"Considering the nature of the injury, the President doubtless owed his life to the perfect emergency equipment of the Exposition, which is characteristic of American thoroughness and was made for use and not for show."

The British Medical Journal says:

"The details of the McKinley bulletins are sufficient to justify the assertion that the treatment of the case, in promptitude and complete efficiency, ranks as one of the greatest achievements of abdominal surgery recorded."

The Journal compliments the high skill and courage of the attending physicians.

Liability for Unsigned Notes.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 12.—The National Bank of Montana today brought an action in the District Court against the Great Northern Express Company to determine the liability of the company for $40,000 of unsigned notes consigned to the bank, secured by the Great Northern trainrobbers at Malta, Mont., July 8 last. The action is brought to test the act of 1892, which provides that unsigned currency shall be recognized as money. The express company alleges that the act is unconstitutional, and that its liability cannot exceed the actual cost of material and workmanship in the bills. The question has never been in the courts.

Ex-Congressman Arrested.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Sept. 12.—John M. Glover, an ex-Congressman from Missouri, has been arrested on complaint of George McCarthy, a justice of the peace and postmaster at Clyde, charged with criminal libel. He was released on a bond of $500. The alleged libel is contained in a circular issued by Glover in which he bitterly attacked Sheriff Stewart and his supporters, including McCarthy, in connection with a suit in which Glover was an attorney.

Cotton Warehouse Burned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Fire broke out last night in the cotton storage warehouse owned by the New York Storage Company, in Brooklyn, and caused a damage to the amount of $500,000. The building, which is 300 feet long, is divided into three compartments, each separated by a thick fire wall. The compartment in which the fire thus far has been confined contained 30,000 bales of cotton.

Charged With Criminal Libel.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 12.—The territorial grand jury returned four indictments today for criminal libel against William M. Berger, formerly of New York, publisher of the Capital, ex-president of the New Mexico Editorial Association, and ex-receiver of the Federal Land Office. The indictments are based upon sensational newspaper attacks made upon Governor Otero and the territorial administration.

King Edward Rejoiced.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, has received the following dispatch from Fredensborg, under today's date:

"I am most grateful for the President's message, and am rejoiced to hear that his condition steadily improves.

"EDWARD, REX."

Will Investigate Bribery Charges.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—Judge Johnson, in the criminal division of the Circuit Court, today ordered Sheriff Jones to summon a special jury to investigate the charges of attempted bribery of jurors, at the late trial of Attorney W. W. Anderson, for shooting F. G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, publishers of the Denver Post.

Messages to the Milburn House.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The tone of the messages still pouring into the Milburn house from all over the world has been changed from one of sympathy and condolence to one of congratulation, showing the prevalence everywhere of the conviction that the attempt upon the President's life has failed.

Dias, the Composer, Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Eugene Dias, the composer, is dead.

MAY SEEK OTHER WATERS

EXPERT SAYS SALMON DO NOT ALWAYS RETURN TO SAME RIVER.

Fish Hatcheries Benefit All Streams in Their Vicinity—Other Examples Cited.

ASTORIA, Sept. 12.—A private letter was received here today from United States Fish Commissioner H. M. Smith, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., in which the writer discusses some points relative to artificial propagation of salmon. He says:

"One point that requires special notice is a widespread but erroneous belief concerning the habits of salmon—namely, that salmon and other anadromous fish return when mature to the particular stream in which they were hatched. This view, besides ascribing to fish a higher order of intelligence than is possessed by other animals, is unnecessary in order to explain the migrations of salmon or to make a case for fish-culture.

"While much remains to be learned about the oceanic life of fish, which pass a short part of their existence in fresh water for purposes of reproduction, there is absolutely no evidence that they are competent to discriminate between the tributaries of a given stream, like the Columbia, or even between different river basins. According to the present views of fish students, the salmon which are destined to run in a particular stream are to be found in the ocean off the mouth of that stream (how far and at what depth being undetermined), and are probably not given to extensive movements up and down the coast if they have suitable feeding grounds in the proximity of the stream. It therefore follows that when, under the influence of the spawning instinct, they move inshore, they are more likely to return to their native stream than to enter other fresh waters, although a variety of conditions—unfavorable temperature, storms, currents, enemies, etc.—may divert or deflect individuals or schools up or down the coast until they come within the range of other streams.

"Supposing that a particular lot of salmon hatched in a given river basin return to that basin to spawn, it is an unnecessary and unsupported contention that they will invariably seek the particular tributary in which they were hatched or planted. They will, if all the conditions are favorable; but all or some of them may enter another tributary if it has similar conditions; and it is conceivable that all the salmon hatched or planted in a given tributary in one year may, when they return to the main river, go into another tributary, owing to unsuitable water, obstructions, etc., at the mouth of the river of their nativity.

"The foregoing considerations warrant the belief (1) that a hatchery located anywhere in a river basin benefits all the streams in that basin; (2) that in the scattering of the schools that must necessarily ensue during the several years of their ocean life, some of the fish artificially propagated must enter adjacent streams; and (3) that there is nothing to prevent artificially or naturally hatched salmon representing, say, Columbia River stock, from ultimately finding their way into tributaries of Puget Sound or San Francisco Bay, although it does not necessarily follow that this is of common occurrence.

"The fishing interests of the Pacific Coast have in the shad and the striped bass an excellent object lesson on the behavior of anadromous fish in the matter under discussion. Both of these species are similar to the salmon in their spawning habits, differing from the salmon only in not dying after once spawning. The shad was introduced on the Pacific Coast about 25 years ago, and has succeeded in distributing itself along several thousand miles of the Western seaboard from very small plants of fry in the Sacramento River at Tehama. Plants were subsequently made in the Columbia, but before that time the full-grown fish had appeared in that river as the result of a gradual extension northward from the Sacramento. The case of the striped bass is similar, but less striking, as small plants in the Sacramento region have as yet produced a noteworthy run only in the rivers of Northern California, in addition to the tributaries of San Francisco Bay, although the fish has been taken as far south as Los Angeles County, and north to the Rogue River, and will undoubtedly, in the natural course of events, reach the Columbia and probably Puget Sound in numbers.

"The United States Fish Commission, which has been experimentally marking young salmon for some years, has not been satisfied with the accuracy of the results which have apparently attended the removal of the adipose dorsal fin, and is now repeating the experiments by marking young fish with definite lines scratched on the opercle or gill cover, which cannot be imitated by scars acquired naturally. The outcome of the experiments will be watched with interest, and answers to a number of disputed questions may thus be afforded."

DRESSING UP FOR SUICIDE.

Said to Be an Invariable Rule With Women Seking Death.

New York Sun.

"If I ever should be called upon to furnish indisputable proof of the inherent pride of woman," said a police sergeant, "I would point at once to her invariable rule of dressing up in her best clothes when she goes out to commit suicide. In my experience on the force I have had occasion to handle a good many suicides and afterward investigate their personal affairs, and in every instance I have found that the poor unfortunates prepared themselves for death by donning their best bib and tucker.

"The majority of the printed reports of suicides say that the clothes of the dead woman were 'good,' or 'well made,' or 'elegant.' If the woman contemplating suicide owns a silk waist, she wears it. Her broadcloth skirt and silk petticoat naturally go with this garment, and she selects her best shoes.

"I have looked up the history of many of these respectably clad suicides, and have found that they owned but one gown with which they could make a decent appearance on the street, and that that one good dress was chosen, without exception, as the appropriate garb in which to make the exit from this world's stage. It makes no difference what manner of death is chosen, the costume is carefully selected.

"Let a woman sleep her life away under the influence of drugs, or burn her soul out with acids, or sink into the slime of the river, she clothes herself in her most becoming garments and seeks the end with apparent tranquility. Her instinct of gentility and elegance in clothes is with her to the last, and, even in the face of death, she shrinks from a public appearance in unbecoming raiment."

Negroes Lynched by Negroes.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 12.—News has been received here to the effect that last night a mob of negroes broke into the jail at Wickliff, Ky., across the river from the city, and lynched three negroes, Frank Howard, Sam Reed and Ernest Harrison. They hanged the men to a crossbeam in John McCauley's mill. The crime for which the men were hanged was the murder of an old and respected negro, Wash Thomas. Last Saturday night they waylaid Thomas on the railroad track, hit him with a club, killing him, and then robbed the dead body. The murdered man was employed in a tobacco factory. His slayers worked in a brickyard.

Tramps Attempted a Hold-Up.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Sept. 12.—A gang of tramps held up a Wisconsin Central freight train at Ervine at 2 o'clock this morning. The trainmen and tramps exchanged several shots. James Ryan, a tramp, was shot through the leg. Five of the gang were arrested.