

anarchist. Guitau, who shot President Garfield, was not an anarchist. He was a disappointed office seeker. Anyway, most went on, "we know nothing of that fellow. Come from Poland, does he? I am sure he is an anarchist. There are no anarchists in Poland. Poland is a Catholic country."

MR. WHITNEY.
New York, Sept. 7.—Regarding the attack upon President McKinley, former Secretary of the Navy Wm. C. Whitney, in an interview, said:

"It was the act of a madman. The man may say he is an anarchist, but no sane person would shoot a man like President McKinley. It is an awful thing—awful. It is hard to realize that such a thing could happen in this country. All the civilized nations of the world will look upon this act of a madman with horror. It is horrible even to think of. It is a calamity that is world-wide."

"Mr. McKinley is a great and able man. He has shown this in the way he has kept his party together. He has always been a leader, and an excellent one. A man who twice has been elected President of a nation like ours and especially in such a period as this is a man who stands out among the great men of the world."

"Sad as is the occurrence, I do not think the attempt on the President's life will have any effect on the duties of the country. The business affairs of the nation now are in such shape that no shock could affect them. Securities, I am positive, will remain steady. Things are different from what they were when President Garfield was shot down by an assassin and the genes and trouble in the business world which followed the tragedy are not probable of repetition."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.
Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons gave evidence of the utmost solicitude for the chief executive and when he read the bulletin announcing the condition of the attending physicians that the wounds of the President were not necessarily fatal, he exclaimed: "Thanks be to God."

SENATOR MCOMAS.
In reply to inquiries Senator McComas telephoned from his home at Springfield the following: "By his living President McKinley has become the victim of a great nation. By his dying, he will belong to the ages. This assassin is the hellish spawn of anarchy."

GOV. SMITH.
Gov. John Walter Smith was much moved by the news of the attempted assassination and said if the President was in a precarious condition tomorrow he would issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the state to assemble in their various houses of worship to offer prayers for his recovery.

MR. BLISS.
New York, Sept. 7.—Cornelius N. Bliss said last night when he heard of the shooting of President McKinley: "Why should any creature wish to harm Wm. McKinley? No President has been a warmer friend of the common people than he, rising from the position of a private volunteer soldier of the civil war to his present exalted position, apparently without an enemy. The dastardly attempt on his life is a shock to every American. To those who know the President personally, who have lived with him, who love him, it is an overwhelming blow. Again, why should any one wish him ill?"

"The answer is that we have within our borders a tribe of foreign devils who glory in calling themselves anarchists. Their creed is to destroy all governments and all rulers, no matter whether they are good or bad. "It is alleged that the plot to kill the late king of Italy was hatched by these pests in Paterson, N. J., and recently they held a meeting there to glorify the assassin they sent out to do this devilish work. We in the United States are so afraid of interfering with personal liberty that these anarchist scoundrels have been allowed to live unmolested."

"Is it not about time that state governments should take hold of the people they shelter?"

TOM PATTERSON.
Denver, Sept. 7.—Following the receipt of the last and most favorable bulletin last night, Senator Patterson sent the following telegram to President McKinley: "I am glad to hear of your recovery."

"Denver, Sept. 6.—We are all un- speakably rejoiced that God will save you to the nation. The latest telegrams from your bedside fill all the mountains and the valleys with gladness. T. M. PATTERSON."

MR. WHITE, WORKINGMAN.
New York, Sept. 7.—Henry White, secretary of the Garment Workers of America, in a voice of indignation, called upon the workers of the city to workmen upon the shooting of President McKinley said:

"While most of us have differed with Mr. McKinley in politics, still he has always been a man of strong sympathies and a thorough humanitarian. "As both governor of Ohio and as a congressman he favored unions in a number of notable instances. He came every honest workman deploring the shooting and looks upon it as a great calamity. Mr. McKinley stood for settled policies and if he be allowed to finish his term these policies will be put to the test."

WOODRUFF WANDERS.
Lake Kor, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received information of the murder of President McKinley early this morning as he was coming down the mountain near his camp. Mrs. Woodruff, who had received the telegram, gave her husband the information. Upon receiving a verification of the news the lieutenant governor made the following statement: "I cannot reconcile myself to the possibility of such a misfortune; but if it be true, and we must learn who has combined in his private life and public service more love of his country and more love of his fellow men than any other President of the United States, in Theodore Roosevelt, with whom it was my privilege to be closely associated for two years in the administration of the government of our state, our country, a great world power, largely through his loyal efforts, will continue to prosper and to be guided as it always has been in American character, courage and exceptional civic virtue."

Met in a Fit Place

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Chicago anarchists in response to a call issued three days ago, held a meeting last night in a saloon on West Chicago avenue and discussed the attempted assassination of the president. Men and women known to be associated with the anarchist movement in the city were in the bar room. The attendance at the meeting showed that it was no impromptu gathering. Over 200 persons were gathered in the hall.

Three days ago the members of several societies were notified that a celebration would take place last night. The reason for the issuance of the call for the meeting could not be learned from those present. They made no secret of the fact that they anticipated something of which they might talk, however. Not a word of sympathy for the man who was slain last night, instead, there was speeches in which the name of McKinley was mentioned only to bring forth cries of condemnation. For the names of the president's assassins, there were cheers. All the speeches were in German, although at times

some member of the audience would give vent to their feelings in English. It was not until early this morning that the meeting broke up.

CHICAGO GETS AN "AD."

Windy City "Puts In"—Wholesale Arrests of Long-Haired Bums.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Buried close to where the Haymarket monument stood facing Randolph street, a city laborer found two large dynamite bombs. Word of the discovery spread rapidly and a crowd soon gathered around the excavation and gazed curiously at the explosives.

They were taken to Inspector Shea's office in the Desplantes street station. The inspector ordered them destroyed. Street laborers began to work early in the day tearing up the pavement around the spot where the monument to the victims of the Haymarket riot stood. They had dug down about a foot when one of the men who was using a pick turned up what appeared to be two old pieces of iron pipe. He was about to throw them aside when he noticed that the ends were plugged. He examined them again and then set them carefully on the ground and stepped back.

The city detectives, noticing the crowd that gathered quickly, forced their way through the throng and took the bombs to the Desplantes street station.

A superficial examination convinced Inspector Shea that they were loaded with dynamite. The police are at a loss to explain how the bombs were buried in the street.

NO AMERICANS.

The names of the men arrested last night on the charge of being implicated in the plot to assassinate President McKinley are: Abraham Isaac, Abraham Isaac, Jr., Hippolyte Havel, Henry Trevelgio, Clemens Pfeutzner, Alfred Schneider.

The examination of the prisoners lasted until early this morning, but the police refused to make public what information had been secured.

Capt. Collier, chief of the detective bureau, however, gave out the following:

"The raid was made in consequence of a telegram from secret service officials in Buffalo asking us to investigate and learn the whereabouts of the headquarters of a paper known as the Free Society. We traced the owner to the house at 515 Carroll avenue, and there found the persons arrested, apparently in the midst of an important meeting. All of the prisoners admit they are anarchists and do not hesitate to say that they have no regard for the laws as now enforced."

"Some of the men, I learned, have served terms in prisons in their native countries for attempted crimes, inspired by their anarchistic beliefs. The Free Society, published by Isaac I, have learned was formerly issued on the Pacific coast and it was only recently that Isaac opened an office here."

Capt. Collier said the prisoners would be held pending a further examination today.

Was Thoroughly Thrashed.

New York, Sept. 7.—Detective Frank Price of the central office, had all he could do on a Fourth avenue car at Fortieth street last night to protect a half drunken man who denounced President McKinley. The man, speaking in a loud voice, said many harsh

things of the wounded President. Several men standing on the rear of the car asked the man to not only stop cursing but to stop denouncing the President.

"I have done as much good for this country as McKinley has," the man declared. "If I were shot there would not be any hue and cry."

"Well, you have done all the good you are going to do," one of his hearers said, and struck the man full in the face.

Before the man could strike back, as he started to do, half a dozen men had pounced upon him. He was pulled down and was being kicked and beaten when Detective Price, who was on the front of the car, came to his assistance. The car was stopped and Price, aided by the motorman, fought the man back. The man finally succeeded in making his escape.

CONDOLING MESSAGES.

Crowned Heads and Republic Officials Send Sympathy.

Washington, Sept. 7.—By noon the department of state was prepared to make public some of the messages that had been received, abandoning the idea of holding them in hand until the list was complete. These messages came from crowned heads, from foreign ministers, from resident ministers of foreign countries in the United States, and

from individuals of distinction. Some of them follow:

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

From the emperor and empress of Germany to Mrs. McKinley: "Koenigsburg, Sept. 7, 1901. The emperor and I are horrified at the attempt planned against your husband. Accept our deepest sympathy, hope that God may restore to health Mr. McKinley."

WILLIAM, I. R. VICTORIA, I. R.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The president of France to President McKinley: "Rambouillet, Sept. 7. With keen affliction I learn the news of the heinous attempt of which your excellency has just been a victim. I take it to heart, to join with the people of the United States in wishing the early recovery of your excellency and I earnestly desire in this sorrowful juncture to renew to you the assurance of my sentiments of constant and cordial friendship."

EMILE LOUBET, PRESIDENT ESTRADA.

From the president of Guatemala to Mrs. McKinley: "Guatemala, Sept. 7.—My government and I most heartily lament the unhappy event. Be pleased to receive our profound sympathy."

M. ESTRADA, GOVERNOR DARLEY.

From the lieutenant-governor of South Wales to President McKinley: "Sydney, Sept. 7.—The government and people of New South Wales join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with you in your sufferings and our sorrow at the crime which has been committed. We pray that the Almighty in His infinite goodness may spare you to your people."

FREDERICK M. DARLEY, BARON FAVA.

From the Italian ambassador to the secretary of state: "Rome, Sept. 7.—Deeply grieved at the terrible crime. Trust president will be spared to his country and friends. (Signed), BARON FAVA."

AMBASSADOR HOLLEBEN.

From the German ambassador to the secretary of state: "Please accept the expression of my most sincere and hearty regret on account of the dreadful accident which the President met with. Please convey this message if possible to the President and Mrs. McKinley. (Signed), HOLLEBEN."

AMBASSADOR ASPIROZ.

From the Mexican ambassador to the United States to the secretary of state: "Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.—The Mexican ambassador expresses his regret for the atrocious attempt against the life of his excellency, President McKinley. The diplomatic representatives of Costa Rica, Spain, Japan, Peru, Colombia, Korea, Turkey, Russia, Venezuela, Brazil and China, at present in this city have requested the ambassador to express in their names the same sentiment."

M. DE AZPIROZ, METHODIST CONFERENCE.

From the Ecumenical Methodist Conference to the secretary of state: "London, Sept. 7.—In accordance with action taken on this subject at the September this Ecumenical Methodist conference assembled in Wesley Chapel, London, expresses through you to the American people its intense indignation at the crime which has been committed against the President of the United States of America and its profound sympathy with the nation in its deep anxiety."

JOHN BOND, JOHN M. KING, Secretaries.

FROM FRANCE.

From the minister of foreign affairs of France to the secretary of state: "Paris, Sept. 7.—I beg your excellency to accept the expression of profound horror inspired in the French nation and government, ever ready to share the sorrows as well as the joys of the people of the United States, of the attempt on President McKinley's life, and our ardent wishes for the early recovery from the noble chief of the great American Republic."

DELASSE.

The French official world was much affected by the news of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. In view of the czar's coming to France, there is anxiety lest a similar attempt be made on the life of the Russian emperor while he is the guest of the French government. The czar is already determined upon but the stringency of the measures will now undoubtedly be increased tenfold. The foreign minister, M. Delasse, was one of the first callers at the United States embassy today. He had previously called to Washington an official expression of sympathy, but said he wished personally to express to Ambassador Porter his regret and profound respect and horror in behalf of the president and ministers of the republic.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and all the cabinet ministers either called personally at the embassy or sent their condolences.

M. Pulet, chief of President Loubet's

Insist on Three Crown



There are some storekeepers who do not like to sell Three Crown Baking Powder. It is sold at a close margin and the profits on it are not as large as some of the other brands. You know you get full value for your expenditure, because we set the price at which this article is sold. Our effort is for your satisfaction and we want you to have the best baking powder is why we make a feature of putting this excellent article on the market at the low price for which we sell it.

Three Crown is sold and guaranteed by all grocers at 25c a pound. Ask for it and refuse all substitutes.

HEWLETT BROS., CO.

things of the wounded President. Several men standing on the rear of the car asked the man to not only stop cursing but to stop denouncing the President.

"I have done as much good for this country as McKinley has," the man declared. "If I were shot there would not be any hue and cry."

"Well, you have done all the good you are going to do," one of his hearers said, and struck the man full in the face.

Before the man could strike back, as he started to do, half a dozen men had pounced upon him. He was pulled down and was being kicked and beaten when Detective Price, who was on the front of the car, came to his assistance. The car was stopped and Price, aided by the motorman, fought the man back. The man finally succeeded in making his escape.

CONDOLING MESSAGES.

Crowned Heads and Republic Officials Send Sympathy.

Washington, Sept. 7.—By noon the department of state was prepared to make public some of the messages that had been received, abandoning the idea of holding them in hand until the list was complete. These messages came from crowned heads, from foreign ministers, from resident ministers of foreign countries in the United States, and

from individuals of distinction. Some of them follow:

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

From the emperor and empress of Germany to Mrs. McKinley: "Koenigsburg, Sept. 7, 1901. The emperor and I are horrified at the attempt planned against your husband. Accept our deepest sympathy, hope that God may restore to health Mr. McKinley."

WILLIAM, I. R. VICTORIA, I. R.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The president of France to President McKinley: "Rambouillet, Sept. 7. With keen affliction I learn the news of the heinous attempt of which your excellency has just been a victim. I take it to heart, to join with the people of the United States in wishing the early recovery of your excellency and I earnestly desire in this sorrowful juncture to renew to you the assurance of my sentiments of constant and cordial friendship."

EMILE LOUBET, PRESIDENT ESTRADA.

From the president of Guatemala to Mrs. McKinley: "Guatemala, Sept. 7.—My government and I most heartily lament the unhappy event. Be pleased to receive our profound sympathy."

M. ESTRADA, GOVERNOR DARLEY.

From the lieutenant-governor of South Wales to President McKinley: "Sydney, Sept. 7.—The government and people of New South Wales join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with you in your sufferings and our sorrow at the crime which has been committed. We pray that the Almighty in His infinite goodness may spare you to your people."

FREDERICK M. DARLEY, BARON FAVA.

From the Italian ambassador to the secretary of state: "Rome, Sept. 7.—Deeply grieved at the terrible crime. Trust president will be spared to his country and friends. (Signed), BARON FAVA."

AMBASSADOR HOLLEBEN.

From the German ambassador to the secretary of state: "Please accept the expression of my most sincere and hearty regret on account of the dreadful accident which the President met with. Please convey this message if possible to the President and Mrs. McKinley. (Signed), HOLLEBEN."

AMBASSADOR ASPIROZ.

From the Mexican ambassador to the United States to the secretary of state: "Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.—The Mexican ambassador expresses his regret for the atrocious attempt against the life of his excellency, President McKinley. The diplomatic representatives of Costa Rica, Spain, Japan, Peru, Colombia, Korea, Turkey, Russia, Venezuela, Brazil and China, at present in this city have requested the ambassador to express in their names the same sentiment."

M. DE AZPIROZ, METHODIST CONFERENCE.

From the Ecumenical Methodist Conference to the secretary of state: "London, Sept. 7.—In accordance with action taken on this subject at the September this Ecumenical Methodist conference assembled in Wesley Chapel, London, expresses through you to the American people its intense indignation at the crime which has been committed against the President of the United States of America and its profound sympathy with the nation in its deep anxiety."

JOHN BOND, JOHN M. KING, Secretaries.

FROM FRANCE.

From the minister of foreign affairs of France to the secretary of state: "Paris, Sept. 7.—I beg your excellency to accept the expression of profound horror inspired in the French nation and government, ever ready to share the sorrows as well as the joys of the people of the United States, of the attempt on President McKinley's life, and our ardent wishes for the early recovery from the noble chief of the great American Republic."

DELASSE.

The French official world was much affected by the news of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. In view of the czar's coming to France, there is anxiety lest a similar attempt be made on the life of the Russian emperor while he is the guest of the French government. The czar is already determined upon but the stringency of the measures will now undoubtedly be increased tenfold. The foreign minister, M. Delasse, was one of the first callers at the United States embassy today. He had previously called to Washington an official expression of sympathy, but said he wished personally to express to Ambassador Porter his regret and profound respect and horror in behalf of the president and ministers of the republic.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and all the cabinet ministers either called personally at the embassy or sent their condolences.

M. Pulet, chief of President Loubet's

Chief Events in Career of Pres. McKinley

Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843. Educated in the public schools, Poland Academy and Alleghany College. Became a teacher and taught in the district schools of Ohio. Enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861.

Promoted to commissary sergeant April 15, 1862. To a second lieutenant September 23, 1862. Made first lieutenant February 7, 1863. Became captain July 25, 1864.

Served successively on the staffs of General Hayes, Crook and Hancock, and breveted major in the Volunteer Army by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle March 3, 1865.

Detailed acting assistant adjutant general of the First Division, First Army corps of the staff of General Carroll. Mustered out of service July 26, 1865, studied law and became a practicing attorney.

In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county. Married to Miss Ida Saxton in January, 1871.

In 1870 he was elected to Congress and served for fourteen years. Reported a new tariff bill in 1890, but was defeated for re-election the November following.

In 1891 was elected governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, and in 1893 was re-elected by a plurality of 80,905.

In 1884 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention and supported Blaine for President.

In 1888 was also a delegate-at-large to the Republican convention and supported John Sherman for President.

In 1892 was again a delegate-at-large, and this time supported the renomination of Benjamin Harrison.

At this convention over which Mr. McKinley presided he received 182 votes, although not a candidate.

On June 18, 1890, he was nominated for President at St. Louis, receiving 601 out of a total of 905 votes.

He was elected President in the ensuing November by a popular plurality of 600,000 votes, and received 271 electoral votes as against 176 for W. J. Bryan.

During his first term as President the country successfully conducted two wars—the Spanish and Philippine.

Unanimously renominated for President at Philadelphia June 21, 1900, and again re-elected over W. J. Bryan, this time with largely increased popular and electoral majorities.

household, called on the latter's behalf and the diplomatic corps, and all the prominent Americans in Paris signed the register.

Gen. Porter's house a stream of carriages began to arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued the best part of the afternoon.

Gen. Porter and Consul-General Gowdy were much distressed in view of their close friendship of President McKinley.

Revolver is a Relic.
Buffalo, Sept. 7.—The revolver with which President McKinley was shot was turned over to Superintendent of Police Bull today by Capt. Wisner, to whom it had been handed by the soldier who recovered it.

None of the members of the cabinet who are here were permitted to see the President. As soon as all arrive who are coming a cabinet meeting will be held. Secy. Hay was heard from shortly before noon, but did not indicate in his message whether he would come.

Gen. Brooke, commander of the department of the East, arrived from Governor's Island this morning and personally directed the arrangements of patrolling the streets adjoining the residence. The battalion of the Fourteenth infantry from Fort Porter is under command of Maj. Mann.

Roosevelt Arrives.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At 1:05 p. m. the special train bearing Vice President Roosevelt and party arrived at the New York Central depot and as soon as the cars came to a stand the Vice President rushed through the gate to a carriage in waiting out side.

To an Associated Press representative who managed to reach him he said in reply to a question as to whether he had anything to say for publication: "I have nothing to say; nothing to say at present," and he rushed into the carriage which, with an escort of mounted policemen, at once drove along Exchange street and thence to the hotel where the wounded President is lying. Another carriage with detectives followed immediately. The horses were driven at a swift run. The street had been cleared and every preparation made for a speedy trip to the Millburn house.

Germany Sympathizes.
Berlin, Sept. 7.—Baron von Richthof, the secretary for foreign affairs, when he received news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, called at the German embassy this morning to express his sympathy. A number of the diplomatic corps also called for the same purpose.

Disposition of Assassins.
Washington, Sept. 7.—The law officers of the government feel that there is little chance of the federal law branch can give in prosecuting the man who shot President McKinley.

It was stated today by a leading official that the federal laws made no provision for assaults upon the president, the latter being only a citizen in the eye of the federal law. The old sedition laws made it a serious offense to attack a government official on the theory that it was an injury to the country as well as to the individual. But these laws have long ago been swept away.

When questioned as to what punishment the federal statutes provided for the attempt on the president's life, Acting Attorney-General James M. Peck said today:

"While I have not given any special examination to the federal statutes bearing on the subject, yet I know of no statute which makes it a criminal offense to attempt the life of the president. That there ought to be such legislation is perfectly clear."

NOT A U. S. CASE.
Buffalo, Sept. 7.—"As far as I know at present the assassin of the president will have to be tried under the same conditions as those of an ordinary citizen," said District Attorney Penney today. "I do not see how the case can be made a United States offense. I think that it comes under the jurisdiction of the Erie county courts. The charge will be determined when the result of the President's wounds are beyond a doubt. It will be murder if the President died of assault with intent to kill if he lives."

Plenty of These.
New York, Sept. 7.—Gustav Meyer, who says he is an astrologer, living in Hoboken, N. J., claims to have sent the following telegram to President McKinley when the latter was in San Francisco:

"Your wife will live another year—until about next February or March, but be careful of yourself. You will be shot or stabbed during the month of June or else in September."

LONDON SYMPATHIZES.
English Cousins are Shocked at America's Afflictions.

London, Sept. 7.—The attempt upon the life of President McKinley is upon the subject of conversation in London this morning. "Isn't it awful!" which reference is quite sufficient to identify the subject that is uppermost in the mind of all.

Bulletins are eagerly awaited and

LACE CURTAINS, BED SETS, AND PIECE GOODS.

We have one of the largest stocks in the market of Nottingham, Ruffled Muslins, Irish Points, Tamboours, Brussels, Antiques, Clunier, and Arabian Curtains, Dotted Swiss Muslin and Lace Piece Goods. Large variety at bottom prices. All fresh and new. We invite you to call and inspect same.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

SALT LAKE THEATRE,
GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, SEPT. 13-14.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY
From Daly's Theatre, New York, including Miss Hilda Spong and

Arthur Forrest, James Lee Finney, William F. Owen, Grant Stewart, William Courtenay, in the Great Comedy Success,

Albert S. Howson, Beatrice Morgan, Allan Skipworth, Mrs. T. W. Whitton, Helen Hagan,

LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT.

By R. C. CARTON, Author of "Lord and Lady Alvy," "Liberty Hall," "The Tree of Knowledge," and "Wheels Within Wheels."

SEAT SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH. PRICES \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Special Matinee Prices.

great relief is expressed at the satisfactory progress so far maintained. Owing to the fact that the stock market is closed and today the financial world is not taking any action. Members of several leading houses said to a representative of the Associated Press that they do not look for any panic or serious disturbance in monetary condition. The only effect anticipated is the acceleration of shipments of gold to America, which, to the extent of several millions, were due later this year.

Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, accompanied by his daughter, was one of the earliest callers at the United States embassy this morning. He expressed the greatest sympathy and anxiety regarding President McKinley's condition. Other callers at the embassy included Judge Gray of Delaware, Prof. Saunders of Harvard and practically all the leading Americans in London.

The telegrams of sympathy and inquiry received at the embassy from all parts of Great Britain include messages from the mayors of Liverpool, Birmingham and Portsmouth.

LANGUAGE IS WEAK.
In the absence of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne, from London, Schomberg McDonnell, principal private secretary to the prime minister, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"You cannot use terms too strong in expressing our indignation at the outrage and sympathy with the President. It is terrible. If Mr. McKinley dies, and we sincerely hope he will not, the whole world will lose a man of greater integrity and statesmanship than it even at present ranks with. This latest attempt may prove to be an incentive for an international arrangement by which anarchists may be dealt with according to their deserts and the order of civilization be suppressed. Certainly England would favor such a plan. We and America are blamed on the continent for harboring anarchists."

"We are deeply relieved to hear the encouraging reports about the President's condition but remembering keenly how President Garfield lingered, we dread the possibility of complications until the second bullet is found. If the worst comes to the worst, which