

PREST. MCKINLEY'S REMAINS IN CANTON

Funeral Train Arrived at 12 o'clock—Demonstrations of Sorrow and Affection Along the Route.

Canton, Sept. 18.—The funeral train proper, bearing the remains of President McKinley, arrived at 12 o'clock. It was met by Judge Day at the head of the local reception committee, while assembled about the station was the entire militia of the state. Mrs. McKinley, weeping piteously, was helped from the train by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley, and conducted to a carriage, which was in waiting and was then driven rapidly to her home. The near relatives followed her. The remains were then lifted from the catafalque car and carried on the shoulders of the body bearers through a gangway formed by President Roosevelt and his cabinet to the waiting hearse. The surrounding soldiers were at "present arms" and bugles sounded "taps."

The President and cabinet then entered the hearse. They were followed by the guard of honor, headed by Admiral Derry and Gen. Miles in full uniform. The hearse procession then moved up Tenth street in the direction of the court house where the body was to lie in state. Soldiers at intervals all the way back the immense crowds which thronged the streets. The procession passed all the way beneath big arches, draped with black.

STREETS ARE FILLED.

Although the greater portion of the multitude which is expected to attend the funeral services at President McKinley is not expected before tomorrow, a large number arrived this morning and it is expected that every hour of the day will witness the arrival of at least one special train. During the morning and the streets were filled with marching bodies of Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias, while grizzled veterans bearing the badge of Major McKinley's old regiment—the Twenty-third Ohio—elbowed their way through the crowds that packed the sidewalks.

Every hour before the time scheduled for the arrival of the train people began to gather at the Tenth street depot of the Pennsylvania railroad to await its coming.

HONORARY PALL BEARERS.

The honorary pall-bearers, John C. Duher, George B. Freese, R. A. Cassidy, Wm. R. Day, Joseph Richele, Henry W. Harter, Wm. A. Lynch and Thomas F. McCarty, all clad in long frock coats of black, wearing silk hats and on the feet the highest of high-top shoes, occupied the center of the platform, while back of them stood the committeemen and a number of the more intimate friends of President McKinley.

Standing behind the depot platform, drawn by four beautiful black horses, stood the hearse. It was a richly carved and decorated funeral car. There were no trappings, no special adornment of any kind, but the hearse was handsome and in excellent taste. Large lanterns, from which were pendant heavy black tassels, covered each horse and a groom stood at the head of each animal. The horses had been especially selected for their beauty, several cities in the neighborhood having offered teams from which the committee had made its final selection.

DRAPING THE CITY.

Citizens of Canton worked all night draping the city with black, a section of the streets being draped at the court house and various other places, where the funeral cortege will pass in its movements to and from the depot.

CASKET BORNE TO COURT HOUSE.

The casket was borne to the court house amid vast throngs of people, the streets being lined with thousands of people. The casket was deposited within the central chamber. President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet were the first to pass by the casket, followed by the highest officers of the army and navy, Senator Hanna and many others high in public life. Later the public was admitted to the chamber and thousands viewed the remains of the late President. The casket was placed in the center of the room, and the public was allowed to view it from all sides. The casket was placed in the center of the room, and the public was allowed to view it from all sides.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Thousands Gather Along Route to Pay Their Last Respects.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—The train ran more slowly after leaving Harrisburg, shortly after midnight, and daylight was dawning as it arrived at Altoona, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Alleghenies. But through the semidarkness the forms of many people could be seen strung along the track. Without the depot, a vast throng numbering three or four thousand people surged up to the train. Many must have been there all night and others had waited for hours, as the train was originally scheduled to reach that point at 3:30 p. m. Extra engines were coupled on here, and the train was pulled laboriously up the mountains. The morning was raw, foggy and cheerless. Mountaineers, with axes on their shoulders, came down from the steep slopes to pay their homage with uncovered heads. Passing the summit at Cresson, the descent began. Half the population of Johnstown, the first of the steel manufacturing centers through which the train was now to pass, was at the track and a company of local militia stood forth from the tunnels at the train's approach, and the steel mills along the Conemaugh river were emptied.

WOMEN WITH UPLIFTED HANDS.

Four women with uplifted hands were noticed on their knees and hands, and from the smoke covered city came the sound of the church bells clanging out the universal sorrow. The train slowed down that the people might better see the impressive spectacle at the rear of the train, within the observation car, the elevated flag-covered casket with its two grim armed sentries on the roof of the head and foot, and outside, on the platform, a soldier with his bayoneted gun and a sailor with drawn cutlass, both at salute. So rigid they stood, they might have been carved out of stone. A little further on, the train passed a string of coke ovens, the tenders at the mouths of the glowing furnaces with their hats in their hands. At Jeannette were a thousand or more glass workers, with their families.

At Pittsburg, the end of the railroad division, the train crews and engines

were changed and the railroad men were sent out in force.

At Wilmerding the employees of the Carnegie steel plant were pouring forth dense volumes of smoke and flame, and under this black canopy the tollers gathered in dense throngs, standing mutely with uncovered heads. Just before the great mills of Braddock gave forth another multitude of grimy workmen, and to the left across the river, where is located the other great hive of industry, Homestead, the wharves were lined with men and women.

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT.

Entering Pittsburg a wonderfully impressive sight was presented. Along both sides of the track for some miles were solid walls of blinding white. In one place the people stood twenty feet high, the embankments were black with them. On the top of every freight car was a human hedge. The overhanging bridges bent beneath their burden. The roofs of houses were lined. All stood with uncovered heads while the bells of all the churches were tolling.

It was just one minute before 9 o'clock when the first section of the funeral train bearing the body of President McKinley arrived in sight of the Union station. This train carried Theodore Roosevelt, members of the cabinet and other government officials. Ten minutes ahead of it a pilot engine and baggage car were sent out over the Port Wayne road. The first section came through the station at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. None of those who were on the train were visible from the crowds that lined the streets. The second section, or funeral train, was late, and did not reach the station until 9:55 o'clock. When it came into view, many of the watchers placed coins on the rails to have the train run over them. There were hundreds of these souvenirs.

As the train passed the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments of the national guard they presented arms and stood at attention. The train passed through the city in silence and without any of the great throngs which were reported as the train passed through Allegheny.

5,000 PEOPLE AT STATION.

It is estimated that not less than 50,000 people were at Union station and 25,000 at the Allegheny depot while this train was passing through the city. It crossed the city line in Allegheny at 10:30 o'clock. In the face of every one there were signs of deep feeling and mourning. There were many children in this vast assembly and they seemed to realize with their elders the sorrow the nation was experiencing and on their young faces too was expressed the mourning as for one whom they had loved.

It had been reported last night that the train would reach Pittsburg at 7 o'clock and thousands of people had been standing in the raw, foggy atmosphere from 6 o'clock.

Through the two cities, a section of the train was fired at by the highest officers of the army and navy, Senator Hanna and many others high in public life. Later the public was admitted to the chamber and thousands viewed the remains of the late President. The casket was placed in the center of the room, and the public was allowed to view it from all sides.

At Maximo, the country stores were heavily draped and the townspeople packed the little station. Now the

HUBBARD IS "NOT GUILTY."

So Says the Jury Which Tried His Case.

VERDICT RETURNED AT 2:45

Believed All Day That It Would Be a Hung Jury or Acquittal—Defendant Happy.

The jury in the Hubbard case came into court at 2:45 this afternoon after being out since twelve o'clock, and promptly returned a verdict of "not guilty." It is stated that the verdict was reached on the first ballot. The defendant was overjoyed at his acquittal. The jury which tried him and pronounced him innocent is as follows: Wm. Cooper Jr., Edmund S. Lovey, Joseph H. Starr, George Maycock, Wm. D. Powell, Lewis W. Judges, Edward S. Guest and Josiah Wheeler.

Swedish Colony for Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 18.—Ernest G. Miller, representing a company of wealthy Chicago men, has secured a right and applied to the state land board for 200,000 acres along the Platte river near Fort Laramie, in the northern part of the county. The land will be divided into forty acre tracts and settled by a colony of Swedes. A sugar factory to cost \$1,000,000 will be built in the colony, which is on the Allamogamy line of the Burlington railroad.

Berlin Boerse Changes.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The substitute report of the sub-committee of the boerse committee issued today contains radical recommendations for the removal of the chaotic chaos of the law which has so hampered speculations in stocks and grain since its enactment. It is expected that the report will be adopted and lead to a revival of business on the boerse.

Colgoz's Counsel Accepts.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Loren L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus have accepted the assignment of Judge Emery in county court, to act as counsel for Leon E. Colgoz, upon his trial for murder in the first degree in killing President McKinley. Judge Titus will return from Milwaukee on Friday and will then consult with Judge Lewis and determine the line of defense to be pursued.

Both of the attorneys have been prominent in public life in New York state. Judge Lewis served two terms in the state senate and fourteen years in the supreme bench, four of which were as chief justice. Judge Titus was district attorney of this county for three years, and was state senator for two terms and was elected as a judge of the superior court of Buffalo, the last of four years of his term being served as supreme court justice, after the abolishment to the superior court by the constitutional convention in 1894.

Colgoz is now confined in the Erie county jail. He is kept in close confinement in the tier of iron cells set apart for murderers and is under guard night and day. He is not allowed to read or smoke, and the guards are not allowed to converse with him. No one but his attorney will be allowed to see him.

Ohio Anarchist Put in Penitentiary.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 18.—Frank Idings, who recently declared that he belonged to a society that would pay \$50,000 to any man who would be allowed to kill President McKinley, was today ordered, turned over to the board of managers of the Ohio state penitentiary by Judge Idings, of the central police court. Idings was identified by the board of managers as the man who had been charged with the murder of President McKinley. He was sentenced to the penitentiary in March, 1898, to serve five years for burglary and larceny, and was paroled in December, 1898. As a result of his utterances recently, Idings will serve at least two years more in the state prison.

Allied Third Party Conference.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18.—The "Allied Third Party" conference held last night at 2 o'clock was a success. The meeting was held at the Hotel McAlister, and was attended by delegates from the different parties. The platform to be presented to the conference had been decided upon and accepted by all elements, but there was a hitch among the Populists over the name to be given the new party. The Populists would only agree provisionally to a new name, insisting that they would have first to submit the question to their constituents. The St. Louis delegation was in favor of adopting a permanent name without waiting upon the Populists co-operation, the name, however, not to be binding upon the Populists until it should be ratified by referendum. Finally, the Populists submitted a proposition to make the work of the present gathering preliminary to a national convention to be held not sooner than six months from date. They suggested that the present conference proceed with organization, giving the new party the temporary name of "The Third Party Alliance." They favored an organic and immediate union of all reform forces, to be officially cemented at the proposed convention six months hence, state conventions of all reform parties to be held in the meantime and delegates to the general convention elected.

Am. Sugar Refinery Capital Increased.

New York, Sept. 18.—At a special meeting of stockholders of the American Sugar Refining company, held in Jersey City today, the capital stock of the corporation was increased from \$2,000,000 to \$30,000,000. It was also voted that \$10,000,000 of the new stock should be applied to the cancellation of mortgage bonds of the company. President Stevenson did not attend the meeting.

James G. Patterson Dead.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 18.—James G. Patterson, president of the Travelers' insurance company, died at his home here today after a short illness with acidity. He was 89 years old.

THE COURT THEN TOOK A RECESS UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK.

LATE YESTERDAY.

In his address yesterday District Attorney Eichnor laid stress on his statement that false testimony had been introduced into the trial by bought witnesses, especially Ella Jensen, Mrs. Church and Mrs. Cook.

Attorney Lippman followed the prosecution.

He said that Hubbard had been hounded by the sheriff, police, district and county attorneys and Arthur Brown as no defendant had ever been hounded during his twenty years' experience at the bar. Counsel attacked Mrs. Lawler's testimony and said that the testimony of Dr. King alone was enough to convince any one that the whole case was an attempt at blackmail.

Judge Powers followed Mr. Lippman. He began by poking a little fun at the district attorney. He was asking for a conviction on the testimony of two witnesses—Helen Knox and Mrs. Lawler—the one a little street arab, and the other a woman who doubted herself as shown by her heralding herself as a divorced woman and keeper of a lodging house. The testimony of both was a network of contradictions.

"Where is the scarlet woman of Commercial street," thundered the judge who would stand calmly by and see a child raped, in order that she might have evidence to convict this defendant?

It is against the impulse that God has planted in the breast of woman. The judge finished by saying that such a character required no impeachment, after which he took up the transcript of Helen Knox's testimony and pointed out twenty-nine contradictions in it.

Court was adjourned at 5:30 until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Written by Judge Hart, Justices Baskin and Barch Concurring.

The Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in the case of Freella Wheatley Murphy, appellant, vs. Humphrey J. Ganey and Mary A. Ganey, which affirms the judgment of the lower court. The appellant was the divorced wife of Ganey. Murphy was dead, and in 1881 she decided to sell her lot in Ogden to her husband. In 1891 Murphy sold the lot to Ganey, who deeded it to his wife. Mr. Murphy obtained a divorce from his wife in 1888. In 1891 she married Ganey. The plaintiff's Mrs. Murphy claimed that her husband had compelled her to give him a deed to the property in question. By the decree of divorce Mrs. Murphy was given the lot. Later the decree was modified, but the lien on the Ogden property was renewed. When her husband died Mrs. Murphy brought suit against the Ganeyes for recovery of the Ogden lot. She lost her case. The court held that she had slept on her rights in failing to object to the sale of the property to the Ganeyes who had purchased for a valuable consideration. It was also held that the transfer to her husband had remained in force for four years before the decree of divorce was granted, and that the Ganeyes had been in possession for eight years.

ANOTHER CASE.

The Supreme Court in an opinion written by District Judge Morse, Justices Baskin and Barch concurring, reverses the findings of the district court in the case of George and Edward Conant vs. the Deep Creek and Curlew Valley Irrigation company et al, appellants, and orders the case dismissed with costs to respondents.

The Conants commenced the suit two years ago to quiet their title to the waters of Curlew creek in Boxelder county. The complaint was based on a decree of the district court in Onida county, Idaho, entered in 1886, which awarded to the several litigants certain quantities of the flow of the water in the creek. The Utah district court granted the decree as prayed for, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The decree of the Idaho court did not affect the title to the flow of the water in Boxelder county, Utah, and therefore formed no basis for action in a Utah district court.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Hall yesterday heard and took under advisement the case of William E. Openshaw vs. John Halpin, an action brought to compel the defendant to accept a tender of a mortgage. The plaintiff offered a mortgage held by him, \$50,000 and \$150 attorney fees. The evidence showed that Thomas Homer acting for plaintiff had frequently chased Halpin down the street with a sack of gold to make the tender, but that Halpin had always evaded him. It was also shown that since the commencement of the action the defendant had accepted the tender and canceled the mortgage and refused to levy execution on the much damages and attorney fees plaintiff is entitled to.

A petition for a writ of certiorari upon Justice Lochrie was filed in the district court yesterday by Attorney D. S. Thuman for John Tingle in the suit brought against him by S. T. Chase and G. A. Whitaker. The writ is returnable Saturday morning. The suit in the district court was decided against Tingle, and Chase and Whitaker obtained judgment for \$100, but the judgment was not entered within the required time, and it is claimed that the justice and Constable Caffall have no jurisdiction to levy execution on much damages and attorney fees plaintiff is entitled to.

A. W. Taylor is suing H. C. Shurtliff, Jr., to quiet title to a one-half interest in lots 1 and 2, block 67, plat A.

MESSAGE TO ROOSEVELT.

President Lorenzo Snow Sends Congratulations to New Chief Executive.

President Lorenzo Snow today sent the following message to President Roosevelt: "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints joins me in expressions of congratulations, esteem and loyalty to you as Chief Executive. May God's blessing attend your administration."

"LORENZO SNOW."

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Salt Lake City, September 18, 1901. Whereas tomorrow, Thursday, September 19, 1901, President McKinley will be laid away to his final resting place it is fitting and proper that all places of business should be closed during that time. Now, therefore, I, Ezra Thompson, Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah, do hereby order and proclaim that all places of business within Salt Lake City be closed, particularly between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

EZRA THOMPSON, Mayor.

EMMA GOLDMAN ADMITTED TO BAIL

Her Bonds Fixed at \$20,000—Attorneys Claim to Have Three-Fourths of It—She Was Disappointed at Amount Required.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Magistrate Prindle today decided to allow Emma Goldman, the anarchist, her freedom until the case comes up for hearing, under bonds of \$20,000. Her attorneys said they had secured \$15,000 and immediately left the courtroom to seek the additional money necessary. Meanwhile Miss Goldman was led back to the women's annex at the Harrison street station. She was visibly disappointed at the amount of the bond required.

"I guess they thought they would make the bond so big I could not furnish it," she said, "but I have friends who will be out of here by night."

The hearing of Miss Goldman's case on the charge of "conspiracy to murder President McKinley" was set for tomorrow.

Her counsel, however, learning that there would be no session of the courts tomorrow because of the President's funeral, decided at a conference this morning to take the matter of bail before the magistrate today. The matter of Miss Goldman's guilt or innocence of the charge against her was not mentioned as Justice Prindle has decided to follow the example of Judge Chelmin, who has the cases of the other anarchists before him.

Miss Goldman was exceedingly cheerful when she was brought into court by Chief Matron Keegan and cheered vigorously with her attorneys, Messrs. Salley, Geeting and Brown.

Mr. Geeting, for Miss Goldman, addressed the court first. He said that while the court was waiting to allow the police every opportunity to secure evidence against Miss Goldman, as well as the other anarchists, he was confident that Miss Goldman was entitled under the law to her freedom. "I can assure this court," said the lawyer, "that my client, if under no bond at all other than her word, would appear before this court whenever desired."

John E. Owens, representing the city prosecutor, advanced no objection to bail being allowed, but pleaded that, in view of the importance of the case and the national interest in it, the bond be made as heavy as possible, in accordance with the Illinois statute.

CZAR NICHOLAS ARRIVES IN FRANCE

Disembarked at Dunkirk—Town in Gala Array—Impossible to See Russian Ruler for Cordons of Troops—President Loubet Boards the Imperial Yacht Standart.

Dunkirk, France, Sept. 18.—In honor of the visit of the czar, the streets of Dunkirk echoed with the measured tramp of infantry marching to take up a position in the cordon thrown around the section of the docks where the presidential boat, the gunboat Cassini, was lying and along the line of the route from the prefecture, in which President Loubet stayed over night, to the side of the dock. The weather cleared considerably this morning and by 1 o'clock the hour fixed for President Loubet's embarkation, the sun was shining. The wind, however, was high and the temperature decidedly cool. There was a profuse display of bunting at the harbor way. Docks were close packed with crowds of people. The streets were a perfect forest of masts all belted with flags. A stream of spectators wended their way in the direction of the docks on which is situated the chamber of commerce building at which the official lunch took place today, and near which the Cassini was moored, was completely cut off by troops and admission was denied except to members of the press and to those persons accompanying President Loubet. The Cassini was a distance of 100 yards from the landing stage.

LIST OF FRENCH SHIPS.

The following is a list of the French ships which took part in the review: "First Class Battleships—Massena, Formidable, Yagel, Charles Martel, Bouvet, Jaureguiberry." "Armored Cruisers—Duguay de Lome, Bruix." "Protected Cruisers—D'Assas, Surcouf, Galilee." "Coast Defense Battleships—Bouvines, Admiral Trehouart, Jeanne d'Arc, Duguay de Lome, Yagel, Charles Martel, Bouvet, Jaureguiberry." "Torpedo dispatch boat Cassini." "The sea going torpedo boat Grenadier." "The submarines Mamel, Mors, Francis." "In addition twelve torpedo boats attached to the ports of Cherbourg and Dunkirk were present at the naval display." "The flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers patrolled the lines of warships and kept the water clear of any boats encroaching on the prohibited zone. The entire squadron was dressed in bunting." "A slight mishap to the tug boat of the Cassini resulted in a delay of forty minutes in the outer harbor, but finally the white hull of the Cassini could be perceived by the concourse assembled on the sands at St. Malo les Bains, emerging from behind the long pier, which jutts out to sea from the big docks."

SALUTE OF 21 GUNS.

Immediately afterward was heard the sound of cannon, as the first battleship began a salute of 21 guns, a burst of smoke had risen from the muzzles of the cannon the heavy guns of the other vessels took up the salute and their thunder reverberated over the land and shook the windows of the Casino and other hotels.

Owing to the rough sea and the fact that the Cassini is an extremely bad sea boat it was decided that President Loubet and his party should embark on the Imperial Russian yacht Standart and thence review the squadron, instead of the czar and czarina boarding the Cassini.

So soon as the Standart was sighted, the Cassini started in a delay of forty minutes in the outer harbor, but finally the white hull of the Cassini could be perceived by the concourse assembled on the sands at St. Malo les Bains, emerging from behind the long pier, which jutts out to sea from the big docks."

LOUBET BOARDS THE STANDART.

When the Standart and the Cassini were about 800 yards apart, the Standart lowered from the Cassini and President Loubet and others took their places therein. The boat was then towed to the Standart by a steam launch, and President Loubet and his party boarded the Russian yacht. After a short interval the Standart steamed to the head of the line and the review of the French warships began.

As the long black hull of the Standart with yellow funnels proceeded slowly up the line the crowds ashore cheered for the czar and the republic of France.

CAME FROM FLORIDA.

Paul Nolan Gets a Big Surprise When He Opened the Boxes.

It was hard to say whether Paul Nolan, secretary to assistant Traffic Manager Babcock of the Rio Grande Western, or the family cat, at the Nolan domicile residence received the greater shock when a certain express package was opened last evening. The cat expressed itself by jumping three feet in the air, elevating its tail until it looked like an animated gun shaft, and passing a few remarks that sounded like an effort to pronounce the name of a Polish anarchist. Paul made use of the masculine equivalent to "good gracious."

They were an innocent looking pair of packages, which bore the express stamp of Jacksonville, Fla. The first box panned out six lively kittens, while the second was if anything more interesting. When shaken it emitted a sound as though the contents were animated and withal annoyed. When it was opened the two young alligators hissed and poked their heads and nostrils saw the cat a fit. In fact the feline was so disconcerted that she endeavored to leave by the back entrance without using through the formality of unlatching the screen door.

Then Nolan smiled and said: "How nice of him." He was not referring to the cat but to his friend Gordon Newman of the Jacksonville Terminal company, who visited with the young railroad man here recently. "Erm he departed he promised to send his chum a souvenir of Florida. Apparently he lost no time in keeping his word."

After Nolan had peeled his coat he at once proceeded to corral his pet, much to the detriment of the kitchen furniture and the discomfiture of the bird girl. Finally the August forenoon was devoted to the hatching of a whole lot of liver without any bones in it, while Paul filled up the bath tub with tepid water and gave the youngsters a swim after their four-day trip in a box. The cat, however, was not so much at once expressed their delight by indulging in baby water talk. As they both uttered their remarks in the same key, Nolan promptly named his pets "Pete" and "Boyle."

The story is not finished here, however, for Nolan was so overjoyed at the addition to his family that he promptly showed his best girl that he had a friend from Florida, who had just arrived, staying at the house, and could he bring him up that evening?

The young lady was delighted, and rarer still that she agreed to her husband and sister to have a special dinner to celebrate the distinguished visitors.

And then Nolan duly arrived with his friend. From his bag and "Central" is said to have overheard an interesting conversation over the line this morning between the parties most affected regarding the state of Pete's health.