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BODY OF LATE PRESIDENT LYING IN STATE

Continued From Page 1.

whose death had made him the first ruler of the world. The tension in the room was great. None could keep their eyes from him. Everyone seemed to be waiting. The minister of the gospel stood with the holy book in his hand ready to begin. Perhaps it might have been 60 seconds. It seemed longer. Then the president turned and at the same time advanced a step. He bowed his head and looked down into the prison house of the man whose burden and responsibility he had taken up. Long he gazed, standing immovable save for a twitching of the muscles of the chin as he labored with heavy breath to repress his emotion. At last he stepped back.

Lead, Kindly Light.

Col. Bingham, the aide to the President, standing ten feet below the foot of the casket at the side of the loyal Cortelyou, glanced in the direction of Rev. Charles Edward Locke of the Delaware-avenue M. E. Church, who was to conduct the service. The pastor was at the door leading into the hall, a station whence his words could be heard at the head of the stairs. The signal was given and there welled out from the hall the beautiful words of "Lead, Kindly Light," sung by a quartet. It was President McKinley's favorite hymn. Everyone within sound of the music knew it, and as the voices swelled thru the house grief-filled hearts began to break. Half of those in the room put their faces in their hands to hide their scalding tears. Comptroller Dawes leaned against a book case and wept as only a strong bereft ever weeps. President Roosevelt seemed to be swaying to and fro as if his footing was insecure.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee."

When the singing ended the holy man lifted now his voice. He read from the word of God the 15th chapter of the First Corinthians. All had risen as he began and remained standing thruout the remainder of the service. "Oh, death where is thy sting; oh grave, where is thy victory!" repeated the minister, and the cast of the Madonna on the wall above his head seemed to reach her supplicating hands uplifted above the Christ child over toward the dead. Again the voices rose with the words of "Nearer, My God, To Thee," the very words President McKinley had repeated at intervals of consciousness during the day of agony before he died.

Prayer Voiced by All.

As the music died away the pastor spoke again. "Let us pray," he said, and every head fell upon its breast. He began his invocation with a stanza from a hymn sung in the Methodist Church. His prayer was as follows:

"Oh, God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

"We, Thy servants, humbly beseech thee for manifestations of Thy favors, as we come into Thy presence. We land and magnify Thy holy name, and praise Thee for all Thy goodness. Be merciful unto us and bless us, as, stricken with overwhelming sorrow, we come to Thee. Forgive us for our doubts and fears and faltering faith, pardon all our sins and shortcomings and help us to say, 'Thy will be done.' In this dark night of grief abide with us till the dawning. Speak to our troubled souls, oh, God, and give to us in the hour of unutterable grief the peace and quiet which Thy presence only can afford. We think Thee that Thou answereth the sobbing sign of the heart, and dost assure us that if a man die he shall live again. We praise Thee for Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour and Elder Brother, that He came 'to bring life and immortality to light,' and because He lives we shall live also. We thank Thee that death is victory, that to die is to gain. Have mercy upon us in this dispensation of Thy providence; we believe in Thee, we trust Thee, our God of love, 'The same yesterday, to-day and forever.'

"We thank Thee for the unsullied life of Thy servant, our martyred President, whom Thou hast taken to his coronation, and we pray for the final triumph of all the divine principles of pure character and free government for which he stood while he lived, and which were baptized by his blood in his death.

"Hear our prayer for blessings of consolation upon all those who were associated with him in the administration of the affairs of the government; especially vouchsafe Thy presence to Thy servant who has been suddenly called to assume the holy responsibility of our Chief Magistrate.

"Oh, God, bless our dear nation, and guide the ship of state thru stormy seas. Help Thy people to be brave to fight the battles of the Lord, and wise to solve all problems of freedom.

"Graciously hear us for comforting blessings to rest upon the family circle of our departed friend. Tenderly sustain Thine handmaiden, upon whom the blow of this sorrow most heavily falls. Accompany her, oh, God, as Thou hast promised, thru this dark valley and shadow, and may she fear no evil, because Thou art with her.

"All these things we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, who has taught us when we pray to say 'Our Father, who are in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever.' Amen!

"May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, the Father, and communion of the Holy Spirit, be with us all, ever more. Amen!"

A Friend's Last Look.

All present joined in the Lord's Prayer as the minister repeated it, President Roosevelt's voice being audible at the back of the room. The service concluded with a simple benediction. Those in the room stepped back. The funeral director was about to step forward to place the cover on the casket, when suddenly there was a movement behind Governor Odell. Senator Hanna, who had arisen, saw that the last opportunity to look into the countenance of his dead friend had come. He could restrain himself no longer. Pressing forward in an instant, he was at the side of the casket, bending over and looking down into it. A minute, almost two minutes passed, while he gazed steadily into the window of the coffin. There were no sobs. His grief was deeper than that. He simply looked and looked and drank in the features of the dead. It was pathetic in the extreme. Then he turned away. The coffin was closed.

The casket was then removed to the City Hall, rain falling as the procession moved along. Just as the hall was reached the rain came down in torrents, but the spectators reverently stood with heads uncovered.

The decorations within the hall were elaborate. The casket was placed within the building, and opened to its full length. An American flag was thrown across it.

At 1.25 the body was allowed to be viewed by the people. A minute later and the first of the long line came thru the doors. However anxious, however persistent, however unruly the people of the enormous crowds might have been prior to their admission, all was changed as they entered the temple of the dead. Solemn visaged, in dignified silence, they moved past the pier to view the face of the President. In twos they went in, one on either side. All classes were represented in the throngs that filed past, typical of the democracy of the people over which William McKinley ruled as President. During the first hour, the people passed the catafalque at the rate of 113 to the minute. Later word was brought into the City Hall that in order to accommodate as many as possible it would be wise to hasten the speed of the people. Accordingly the police urged them on. At the end of the first hour it was estimated that something like 7000 persons had passed the bier.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

The Editorial Views of the New York Papers—The Tribune Hints to the New President Not to Be Rash.

New York Tribune: Theodore Roosevelt assumes the great office of President, to which he has been so mournfully called, not only with an undoubted personal purpose to be absolutely faithful in the performance of its duties, but with a sustaining assurance of the confidence and support of his fellow-countrymen. He is a citizen of exalted personal character, an ardent patriot, a keen student of men and affairs, a statesman of large experience in executive tasks, and of wide acquaintance with the people, the history and the institutions of the United States.

President Roosevelt must be well aware that his temperament has been regarded as less cautious and conservative than that of his predecessor, but he will not fail to justify the universal belief that his profound sense of responsibility as he steps into the place assigned to him by the constitution. If, during a singularly active and varied career, in posts of public service permitting their incumbent to gratify a natural propensity to freedom of speech and attitude he has not invariably seemed to take a duly serious view of weighty questions, there now exists not the slightest cause to doubt that he will repeat the common experience of able and upright men on whom great cares are suddenly devolved and nobly fulfil the hopes and expectations of the people. They will see no reversal of convictions and purposes at the national capital. Mr. Roosevelt has been in perfect sympathy with the triumphant policies of Mr. McKinley, for whom his affectionate admiration has been undisguised, and whose beneficent administration he will assiduously endeavor to continue and perpetuate. There is ample reason to believe that he will be a great and good President.

New York World: In public life Mr. McKinley commended himself as a practical American to practical Americans. He had, like Lincoln, an intuitive knowledge of the "plain people," their wishes and their ideals; and, like Lincoln, he always a leader he did not press so far in advance of his party or his people that they could not follow him, but with tact and patience waited for the golden moment.

Mr. McKinley was so conspicuously the champion of protection as to have his name identified with the highest tariff law the country had ever known. Yet in his last and wholly admirable speech at Buffalo he again yielded to the changed sentiment of the country by declaring that "the period of exclusiveness is past" and powerfully advocating reciprocity and freer trade.

The "will of the people," to his enduring honor be it said, was Mr. McKinley's only policy. May we not ardently hope and trust that President Roosevelt will profit by this example, and be less sure than he has sometimes seemed hitherto of the infallible soundness of his own convictions? That way, we are persuaded, safety lies, and success and honor for the new President.

New York Sun: The death of President McKinley is a great misfortune for this Republic; yet in his character, disposition and fulfilment of the loftiest and most exacting ideals of the head of a great democratic republic he has left to his country a legacy of priceless value and to all Presidents who shall succeed him an example and a standard for the Chief Magistracy which will always remain as an inspiration to them.

This is very much to say; but it is not hyperbole provoked by his so recent and so dreadful death. It is a calm statement of a simple fact.

Since his second inauguration President McKinley had commended himself to the confidence and affection of the people to an extent never paralleled in the history of his office.

. . . . . .

From the foundation of this Republic he was the first President who had succeeded in bringing Congress, with all its varying shades of political difference, into practical working harmony with his administration, and in securing its unbroken respect and regard.

. . . . . .

Never was the domination of personal character more striking than by President McKinley. As President of the United States he has exercised a broader influence over his own people and over the imagination of the world than any other man who has held that great office. It is not too much to say that there died at Buffalo yesterday the foremost public man in all the world. The example left by him will also remain as a standard by which the administration of the office and the character and official attitude of American Presidents will be measured hereafter by this people and by the world outside.

By the irresistible current of events Mr. Roosevelt is swept into the chair left vacant by Mr. McKinley. He enters the White House with the heritage of the example of the most eminent and successful Administration in our history, and, moreover, he has demonstrated that he possesses of himself already distinguished qualifications for the post. He is a man of great vigor and positiveness of character, typified to every eye in his very physical features. He is the most striking embodiment of contemporary Americanism; is of spotless honor and unconquerable fidelity to the loftiest and sternest ideals of public duty.

As Governor of New York President Roosevelt exhibited the most desirable qualities of an executive officer. His administration was of absolute moral purity. Its uncompromising integrity was recognized by every political party. It was also notably sane, conservative and practical. No trace of eccentricity or of attitudilizing to catch popular applause appeared in it. It was simple, businesslike and efficient. It satisfied the requirements of our democratic system of government and represented its truest and highest ideals. Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York showed that he is a man on whom the American people can rely as a prudent and a safe and a sagacious successor to William McKinley. Following in the footsteps of the statesmtn assassinated, and uplifted by his example, Roosevelt will sustain the dignity of the exalted office to which he has come thru a tragedy so awful, and conserve the honor and the welfare of the nation.

Theodore Roosevelt will be a President who will soon earn and receive the confidence of every interest of our civilization and of all our people.

DEATH MASK MADE.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 16.—A death mask of the President's face was made this morning by Edouard L. A. Pausch of Hartford, Conn.

Halton Conservator, Georgetown: No matter how we may try it is impossible to obtain anyone who can tell us what benefit we have derived from sending a Liberal representative to Toronto.

The Sault Star (Sault Ste. Marie) clamors for more young women for the town. It wants the C.P.R. to run a matrimonial excursion to the place, where there is an overplus of marriageable young men. Now, girls, here's a chance.

HAMILTON NEWS

SOCIALISTS ROUNDED UP.

Police Pull L. W. Gordon From a Rostrum Where He Was Haranguing a Crowd.

ACTION PRECIPITATED A RIOT

Great Crowds of Sympathisers and Others Mix-Up, But Police Do Good Work.

Hamilton, Sept. 15.—Last night the police rounded up a gang of the De Leon Socialists, whose representatives last Saturday night publicly approved of the shooting of President McKinley. The first arrest was made in the Gore Park shortly after 8 o'clock. Lockhart M. Gordon was pulled from the rostrum and taken to the cells. Another Socialist immediately jumped up and began denouncing capitalists. He was Fred Appleton, London, and he was taken from the stump to the cells. A thousand persons followed him, some cheering and others hooting.

The speakers' stand and light were pulled down by the police and Isaac Shapprio, a Russian, and leader of the gang, attacked Sergt. Castell. He was also arrested.

After the stand was pulled down by Detectives Couiter and Zeats, some of the Socialists continued to harangue the crowd. Alex. McKenzie, a tailor, was twice seized by the officers, but was allowed to go. He went up King-street to the City Hall and there began to address the crowd, which had grown to thousands. Officer Zeats arrested him. Then stones and eggs began to fly. P. C. Harris was struck by a stone and he drew his baton to drive the crowd back. He made a pass at a man and as the baton came down it struck a small boy, Harry Oliver, on the head. The lad was carried to Spackman's drug store and he soon came to.

A big crowd followed McKenzie to the cells. George McNeal and Isaac Sherwood were among the sympathizers and they urged the crowd to attack the police and release the prisoner. Officers Cruickshanks and Miller grabbed them and held them on a charge of disorderly conduct. A crowd of boys hung around the police station for half an hour and stones were thrown thru some of the windows.

Police Chief Smith, in plain clothes, personally superintended the raid. His action in ordering the stopping of the revolutionary talk is approved of generally by law-abiding citizens.

All the prisoners except McNeal were bailed out this morning. All will come up at the Police Court to-morrow.

Robert Rodehouse, Harriett-street, one of the principals of the Socialist labor party, walked into police headquarters to-night with Alex McKenzie. He said he read in The Sunday World while in Toronto that he was wanted, and he came up to see if that was the case. Officer Zeats invited him to a seat behind the rail and told McKenzie to get out. He then read out a warrant issued in 1894, charging Rodehouse with seducing a 14-year-old girl named Mary Leonard. It is said the girl is now married. The warrant has been on file for years. Rodehouse returned to the city a few months ago, but it was not till last evening the police were aware that he was the man wanted. Rodehouse has been living with his father on Harriett-street.

Police Points.

At the Police Court yesterday morning Lee Tong, Chinese laundryman, was acquitted on a charge of indecently assaulting Amelia Fisher, a 7-year-old girl. The girl's story of the assault was uncorroborated, and thru his interpreter Tong gave an emphatic denial to it.

William Convoy, St. Catharines, a thief, was remanded till Wednesday for sentence.

William Johnson, a one-armed painter, who has been wanted for some months, went to the Police Court yesterday to act as interpreter in the Chinaman's case, and he was locked up. He will be tried to-morrow.

The trial of Welch and Hilliard on the charge of keeping a gaming house was yesterday morning further postponed till Monday morning, the Crown not being ready to go on with it.

Minor Mention.

There was a fire in the rear of John Dixon's house, No. 74 North Bay-street, last evening. Not much damage was done. The alarm was given during the riot, and the firemen had difficulty getting thru the crowds on the streets.

The Hamilton Old Halton Boys have chosen Eli Van Allan president. They will run an excursion to the Halton Fair.

ROOSEVELT'S CAREER.

BOYHOOD—Weakling, wore glasses, ambitious to become strong. Rather retiring. Doctor advised plenty of outdoor exercise. Fond of reading stories of great Americans' lives.

YOUTH—Ridiculed on Montana ranch for wearing "specs." Not especially brilliant as student. Possessed of great amount of perseverance. Not facile thinker and poor speech-maker.

MANHOOD—Acquired robust constitution. Fond of constant exertion and outdoor life. Full of intense energy, tenacity and patriotism.

AUTHOR—Stirred by slanders of standard British author of American Navy, wrote stinging denunciation of author in his first work, a history of the navy, at 24. Also wrote "American Ideals and Other Essays," "The Winning of the West," "The Strenuous Life," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter" and "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman."

RANCHMAN—Plainsman on Western ranch several years, acquiring fondness for big game and rugged hardship. Developed gigantic strength.

REFORMER—As Police Commissioner, reformed and reorganized Police Department, putting new blood into it. Patrolled officers' beats in disguise and sought out violations of Excise law in midnight carriage tours.

SOLDIER—Organized regiment of "Rough Riders" at outbreak of Spanish war, becoming Lieut.-Colonel under Col. Leonard Wood, Mrs. McKinley's physician. Led regiment in famous charge up San Juan Hill.

STATESMAN—Resigned Police Commissionership to become Assistant Secretary of Navy in 1897. Was elected Governor of New York after the war and Vice-President in 1900 after vigorously opposing nomination.

ORATOR—Entered vigorously into Presidential campaign, making extensive trips thruout country, delivering several speeches daily.

HUSBAND AND FATHER—Prefers society of home and family to anything else. Has six children, four boys and two girls. Married twice, first wife being Miss Alice Lee of Boston, who died few years later.

PERSONALITY—Forty-three years old, five feet eight inches tall; weight, 185 pounds. Has not been sick in ten years. Has no life insurance policy. Has voracious appetite and eats simple food. Rides horseback, uses dumb-bells, punches bag, wrestles, walks miles for exercise; sleeps eight hours every night.

TRIBUTES TO M'KINLEY.

Appropriate References to the President's Death in Many City Churches.

ANARCHY PROVES FRUITFUL THEME

Some Lessons to Be Drawn From Crime of Assassin Czolgosz.

References to the assassination of President McKinley, to his eminent statesmanlike qualities and high personal character, and also to his successor, President-Elect Roosevelt, were general in the churches yesterday. The musical services also, in some, were of an appropriate character. Large congregations listened to the sermons in evident sympathy with the tributes paid to a great ruler.

At Bond-Street Congregational.

There were evidences of mourning wherever one's eye turned in the Bond-street Congregational Church. Behind the pulpit a large Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were hung, and between the two there was a large portrait, heavily draped, of the deceased President. The gallery was also festooned with black crape. At both the morning and evening services the pastor, Rev. James Gordon, made special references to the assassination of President McKinley.

In the last three and a half decades, he said, there had been three martyred Presidents, and all three had been lifted from comparative poverty to their high positions by God's blessing and their own efforts. When President McKinley was shot he was the idol of his nation; loved by humanity and a lover of humanity. The reason for the assassin's dastardly deed was not to be guessed. The act was absolutely unlooked for, and is beyond human comprehension.

Mr. Gordon briefly related the incidents that surrounded the assassination of Lincoln and Garfield, and also of President McKinley. The murder of the latter, he said, was the foulest deed imaginable, and was committed under the veil of cowardly hypocrisy.

President-Elect Roosevelt had a warm champion in the preacher, who maintained that he was an honorable, upright man, a hater of shams and one who would no doubt fill the high position that he had so suddenly been called to fill, honestly and according to the highest dictates of his conscience.

Mr. Gordon was thankful, he said, that the assassin had not been killed. He is an anarchist and anarchy could never be put down by anarchy.

The sensational American papers were scored by the preacher, who was glad to know that there were none of their type in Canada.

In concluding Mr. Gordon enumerated the many estimable qualities of the deceased President, which had so endeared him to the hearts of the people. He was loved because he was a true Christian, because he was a brave soldier on the battle field and because he stood for the highest type of patriotism.

At St. Alban's Cathedral.

At St. Alban's Cathedral Rev. Canon McNab both morning and evening touchingly referred to the assassination of President McKinley, and in eloquent words paid a beautiful tribute to his sterling worth as a man and as a statesman. The assassin's terrible deed, which had plunged a whole nation into sorrow, was very much deplored.

At the Y.W.C. Guild.

Mr. J. G. Butland, at the afternoon service in the Young Women's Christian Guild, delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of "Lawlessness." He pointed out as a result of President McKinley's murder, the necessity of instilling into the minds of children the knowledge of order and loyalty in a country. Much lawlessness of to-day he attributed to the want of teaching the child. At both the afternoon and evening services Mr. Butland prayed for the nation, which has been robbed of so illustrious a head. The death of President McKinley, he pointed out, was another demonstration of the truth of the text, "That in life we are in the midst of death."

At Little Trinity Church.

In memory of the Late President McKinley, the dead march in Saul was performed on the organ by Miss Fosdick at the morning service in Trinity Church, East King-street. In his sermon Rev. Canon Sanson paid a high tribute to the worth of the departed President. He was a man, said the minister, of exceptional qualities, and his large heartedness and kindness had won for him not alone the respect of his own people, but the admiration of all nations.

At Bathurst-Street Methodist.

Rev. J. E. Starr spoke at some length yesterday morning at Bthurst-st. Methodist Church upon the assassination of President McKinley. He paid eloquent tribute to the late President's exemplary character, his policy in endeavoring to increase friendly relations with Great Britain, and reminded his hearers of the many manifestations of sympathy in the United States with the people of the British Empire at the death of Queen Victoria.

At Jarvis-Street Baptist.

A special memorial service was held in the Jarvis-street Baptist Church yesterday morning. The pastor, Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., took for his text Psalms, lxv., 5: "By terrible things in righteousness wilt Thou answer us, O, God of our salvation."

The one thing uppermost in our hearts to-day, said Dr. Thomas, was a sense of sorrow and bereavement at what had just transpired across the border. President McKinley, a great and good man, who was at the pinnacle of his fame and influence, and the nation's ideal, was the victim of one of the most dastardly attacks that history records.

"Wherever," said he, "virtue is appreciated, and treachery abhorred, wherever manliness and nobility command admiration and deep-dyed depravity is despised, wherever the heart is responsive to the tenderest and most pathetic situations, there is at the present moment the world over the hush of a profound sorrow." The people of Canada were brought nearer to the stricken people of the United States because they dwelt near them and were in constant communication with them.

It was on occasions like this, said Mr. Thomas, that we realized how closely the countries were allied. William McKinley was a noble type of what was best in the English-speaking race. Canadians were proud of him and considered him in a sense one of themselves. The noble souls of every nation united in a petition to God that President McKinley's life might be spared, but God had seen fit to remove him, and we must rest assured that this act was for the best, and that perhaps, like Samson, he had accomplished more by dying than he could have done had he lived.

Henceforth, President McKinley would be ranked with the honored men who had met a martyr's death, and would be glorified in the nation's affection. The actions and words of the President after he was done to death would shine forth with a lustre forever. Appropriate music was sung for the occasion.

Reference was also made to the President's death at the evening service.

At St. Andrew's Church.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong Black made an eloquent and impressive reference at the morning service yesterday to the death of President McKinley. Preaching from the text, "Behold I make all things new," Rev. xxi., 5, Dr. Black said that it was hard to understand how, under an all-wise Providence, so great a cloud could be permitted to spread as that which enshrouded the great country to the south of us. The sorrow which had been caused by the assassination of so great and godly a man evoked our deepest sympathy. Such times of national disaster tested the Christian faith of a people. Tho the hour was dark for the bereaved family and nation, the eye of faith would only be momentarily dimmed by the tear of grief and sympathy.

At the evening service Dr. Black delivered a fervent prayer that the great people so recently and grievously bereaved might yet receive some adequate good, some large compensation for this great loss, and that a time might come when those occupying supreme positions might rule in perfect safety. The musical selections at both services were most appropriate.

At Queen-Street Methodist.

Rev. C. O. Johnston, pastor of Queen-street Methodist Church, preached a very vigorous sermon last evening on the timely subject, "Anarchy or No-Lawism."

In his opening remarks he spoke very feelingly of the great loss which citizens of the Republic have sustained in the death of their executive head, a man universally esteemed and loved, and who in his official capacity had sought at all times the best interest of the nation and the individual. He was a great and good man.

But in the President's untimely death at the hands of a man who, without a shadow of malice to the President himself, but educated in the devilish and vicious teachings of Anarchy, had encompassed his awful purpose, we saw revealed a dread social evil to be fought to the death, or else the near future would have dire events in store.

Sixty years ago a Russian prince of St. Petersburg left that city and came to Berlin, where he founded a society. His personality was subtle, ambitious and seductive. For motto he adopted the words of Mephistopheles, "Whatever exists deserves to be destroyed." This was the foundation stone of Anarchy.

At his death in 1876 his followers held a congress, at which representatives from every continental nation were present, and this was the creed they enunciated: "Everything is at an end, war to the knife against capital, government and authority; an end to all distinction of countries; an end to every form of authority, whether elective, dynastic or parliamentary; do what you choose; everything is everybody's."

The new organization was many-named, some favorites being "Children of Nature," "Panther of the Back Street," "Black Flags," "Hungry Ones." Millions of pamphlets and papers were surreptitiously printed and published with such headlines as: "Down With the Chamber," "Down With the King," "Workmen Revolt," "Revenge a Duty," "Strike! the Time is Ripe."

Such literature bore fruits. In 1878 King Alfonso XII was assassinated. In the same year the life of the King of Italy was attempted, and since then neither King, President nor millionaire was safe.

And now, said the preacher, Czolgosz had come forward, educated by Anarchist literature, imbibing Anarchist ideas from such firebrand teachers as Emma Goldman. He had such faith in the Paradisical result of the reverse of law and order that he counted his life as worthless if he could but attain his object, for he did not attempt to save himself. Tho things might be out of joint, concluded Mr. Johnston, Anarchy was not the remedy.

At Western Congregational.

"When a government can't see the difference between a well-paying railroad and a heap of scrap iron for assessment, it is subject to criticism, and gets it sometimes—damnable criticism, too."

Such was one of the local applications made by Rev. J. W. Pedley in Western Congregational Church last night, when he was giving some causes why governments and rulers come into disrepute, even with rational and thinking men.

Mr. Pedley's subject was "The Fruits of Anarchy," and he preached from the text, Judges xvii., 6: "In those days there was no king in Israel, every man doing what was right in his own eyes."

In touching upon the assassination of President McKinley, Mr. Pedley dealt with its effect upon the family, the nation and the world generally. Such an act as Czolgosz's brought vividly before us the teachings of which it was the logical outcome. No government seemed safe. "The democratic ruler is in as great peril as the eastern despots," said Mr. Pedley, and as a proof he cited the murders of three American Presidents in one generation.

Mr. Pedley said the ideal of anarchy was fully described in his text. No king, no authority, no government, no law. Every man to be as free as the beast or the bird to do as he pleased—against marriage laws, punishment and self-control. It was individualism carried to extremes. Philosophic anarchy was doubtless believed in by good men. "It might work out with angels, but not with men, tho," remarked the preacher.

The practical anarchist was a different and dangerous character—an ignorant short-sighed, rad-ridden wretch, who vainly fancied he could overthrow government by killing the governor. To his mind murder was no crime.

What to do with such a wretch was a problem. The hanglest means had been advocated, but Mr. Pedley urged that we could not punish brutes by becoming brutal.

"Why were governments in disrepute, even with some rational men?" the preacher asked.

First, he thought that opposition to government resulted from bad laws.

Secondly, Mr. Pedley thought vested interests were in a measure responsible. Corporations could carry everything they wished.

Thirdly, he thought "recognized lawlessness," such as lynching, in the states, caused dissatisfaction with government. When the people seed by and approved of such outrages, it was an incentive to misguided persons to commit such wanton acts as the murder of the President.

Fourthly, Mr. Pedley thought the tremendous amount of abuse public men received at the hands of the party political press had a very bad influence. He pointed out that many of the papers now extolling Mr. McKinley's virtues were only a short time ago calling him a rogue and a robber.

Mr. Pedley closed with a touching tribute to the worth of Mr. McKinley, and the loss the American nation had sustained.

At Erskine Presbyterian.

His evening sermon at Erskine Presbyterian Church last evening, the Rev. James Murray took as his subject "The Life and Death of President McKinley."

Born in comparative obscurity, by sheer force of intellect and a determination to succeed, he had risen to the highest position of the land. Of covenanting ancestors and with a slight strain of Huguenot blood, he had preserved thruout his life a character unstained, and so well was this known that in his career as a soldier, lawyer and politician; as Governor of Ohio or member of Congress or latterly in his Presidential campaign, his greatest enemies never brought forward a charge of dishonesty or immorality.

He contrasted the circumstances of the death of our late beloved Queen and that of the President. The Queen, well stricken in years, long past the allotted age, dying in peace and surrounded by loving subjects; and the President, unwarned, in the zenith of his career, struck down, leaving the nation convulsed with horror.

In conclusion, the pastor made it his earnest prayer that this would be the means of opening the eyes of the American people to the danger which they have harbored in the past, and he sincerely hoped that the sympathy shown by Great Britain, and Canada in particular, would be the means of drawing into closer relationship the English-speaking nations.

At Broadway Tabernacle.

Rev. Dr. Chown made reference yesterday morning at Broadway Methodist Tabernacle to the death of the President. He pointed out that President McKinley was a Christian man of meek, pure, chivalrous character, whose death in its serenity was like a benediction to the bereaved nation.

At St. James' Cathedral.

Appropriate services were held in St James' Cathedral, both morning and evening yesterday. The morning's sermon was delivered by Rev. G. F. Davidson of St. George's Church, Guelph, who recalled the death of Queen Victoria and the expressions of sympathy which were then heard from the United States. Canadians were now given an opportunity to reciprocate. God, moved in a mysterious way, and the at the present time it seemed hard to see what good could come of the President's death, we would be able to see in a short time the wisdom of God.

"Death" was the subject of the sermon by Rev. Mr. De Pencier in the evening and the lesson to be drawn from the assassination was that everyone should be prepared, as President McKinley evidently was, for the King of Terrors when he came.

At both services the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung. This was a favorite hymn of the President's, and was sung in all the Buffalo churches yesterday.

Tilbury News: If prominent men are in danger of their lives at the Pan-American, the editor of The News will be a little chary about going.

What's the use of being afraid? Buffalo is about the safest place in America just now. Surely the Pan-American will not be deprived of the pleasure of adding The News man to the show.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS THEATRE | MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
For One Week, Beginning . . . TO-NIGHT
MR. REEVES-SMITH,
Supported by Miss Margaret Robinson and Mr. George Holland,
in the Laughing Success of Two Continents
A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES
Box Office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

GRAND Mats. Wed & Sat — BEST SEATS 25 and 50
Richard Golden
in his famous play
OLD JED PROUTY
Night Prices 75, 50, 25.
Next—"M'Liss"

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE
Mat. daily except Wed. New scale of prices.
Evg's.—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c. Mats.—10c, 15c and 25c
Lincoln J. Carter's Story of the South
"DOWN MOBILE"
First time here.
Next—"A Lion's Heart"

SHEA'S THEATRE.
Evening Prices, 25c and 50c. Matinee Daily, all seats 25c.
Stratosch Opera Co.
Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne. Fred Niblo, World's Trio, Bertie Fowler, Coleman's Dog, Newell and Niblo, Tossing Austins.

STAR THEATRE. Temperance St.
All This Week - Matinees Daily.
M. M. Theiss's Big Production.
WINE, WOMAN and SONG.
A combination of Comic Opera and Refined Vaudeville.
Next Week—Trocaders' Burlesquers.

SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THIS MORNING
Marvels of Recent Inventions
Lecture with illustrations and demonstrations by the eminent scientist of New York.
PROF. W. J. CLARKE,
MASSEY HALL | Thurs. Sept. 19.
Picture of H.R.H. Duke of York transmitted from Montreal by special wire; wireless telegraphy miracles; many astounding experiments, including akouphone. Reserved seats 75c, 50c. Admission 25c.

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ON LONDON EXCHANGE.

Death of McKinley Will Precipitate Gold Shipments Sure.

London, Sept. 14.—The strength and confidence of the Stock Exchange, which experienced such a severe shock when the news of the attack upon President McKinley was received, suffered an almost equal strain yesterday on the sudden announcement of his death. After a momentary tremor and the sagging inevitable on the first announcement of the shooting, the market had rallied determinedly, supported here by immense buying orders believed to be chiefly American. The course of trading thruout was well marked by a healthy upward trend, which was helped greatly by the confident reports as to Mr. McKinley's convalescence.

With the second shock, however, the whole course of the inside support, powerful but secret, that had been holding up the market must be gone over again, in order to prevent a severe decline, when the big interests would not welcome at this juncture. One thing is considered certain, the death of Mr. McKinley will precipitate gold shipments, owing to desire of New Yorkers to strengthen their position.

The Bank of England, following numerous inquiries for eagles, raised the selling price to 76s 9d. In case there should be a determination on the part of the United States to import gold, the advance of a farthing will not keep it here. Consequently, discount rates are hardening materially, 2¾ per cent. being asked on three months' bills, and three per cent. for longer periods. Even at these rates the holders of bills hesitate in the hope of a further rise.

Of course, a decided rise in money here would tend to depress high-class securities, but, fortunately, London, Paris and Berlin are all well supplied with gold. It is not thought that the £10,000,000 that will probably be demanded by New York will create a serious stringency here. To those able to ignore a high money rate, the prospective shading of gilt-edged securities should offer a good opportunity in the way of bargain purchases.

While railway securities and industrials are hesitating over the international outlook, mining shares are decidedly more cheerful, especially on the strength of the better news from South Africa and the approaching date of the effectiveness of Lord Kitchener's proclamation. These considerations favorably affect South African mining shares, which also feel the influence of the steadily increasing output of gold.

WILL BE INDICTED TO-DAY

Assassin of McKinley Does Not Yet Know President is Dead.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 15.—The assassin Czolgosz does not know yet that President McKinley is dead and probably will not know it until he is arraigned for trial for murder. He will be indicted by the grand jury probably to-morrow and the case will then be immediately removed to the Supreme Court. The arraignment will take place in that court and will be very soon, in order to prevent a severe decline, when the big interests would not welcome at this juncture. One thing is considered certain, the death of Mr. McKinley will precipitate gold shipments, owing to desire of New Yorkers to strengthen their position.

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