

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

His Condition Not Quite so Good as on Wednesday.

Due to the Failure to Digest the Food Given.

Given Complained of Feeling Very Tired.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, Sept. 12.

The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 2:30 p. m.:

"The President's condition is very serious, and gives rise to the gravest apprehensions. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular, easily compressible, and 116; respiration 30, temperature 100.

(Signed) P. M. Rixey, M. D. Mann, Roswell Parke, Herman Mynter, Eugene Wasdin, Chas. D. Stockton.

"GEO. B. COETZOLD, Secretary to President."

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, Sept. 12.

For the first time there was a strain in the nerves from the President's bedside tonight.

Possibly the alarm it caused was exaggerated, but that genuine apprehension existed there can be no question.

Tomorrow morning will probably show whether the complication that has arisen is of a serious character.

The food given to the President this morning has not been properly assimilated and passed, and the administration of food by the mouth has been discontinued.

The President continued to complain of the fatigue noted by the official bulletins in the afternoon.

His temperature was considered entirely too high.

One of the consulting physicians said that, judged by medical records, his pulse should be 96.

The acceleration of the pulse was attributed partly to the revulsion of the stomach against the food, and Dr. Mann privately assured Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, and the President's brother, Abner McKinley, and others assembled below stairs in the Milburn house tonight, that the undigested food would probably pass away during the night and that the President would be better in the morning.

The doctors held their evening consultation earlier than usual, and they frankly announced in their official bulletin that the President's condition was not so good.

They are standing firmly by their resolution, and promise to keep the public fully advised of the true state of affairs in the sick room.

Dr. Wasdin, Stockton and Rixey remained in the sick room throughout the night, and those who left after the evening consultation, contrary to their usual custom, slipped away through the side entrance.

This in itself was considered significant. Heretofore they have not failed to give verbal interpretations of the official bulletins to the newspapers.

Dr. Stockton, a local general practitioner, was called in for the first time tonight, it being explained that the complication that has arisen was one which would have to deal with Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, who were at the Milburn house until 11 o'clock, and when they departed there was no cause for alarm, that the trouble was in the stomach and not in the wound, and they believed the President's condition would be improved in the morning.

Des. Wasdin, Rixey and Stockton remained at the Milburn house during the night and were constantly in the room of the President. For hours the President failed to respond to the treatment to which he was subjected to relieve him of the vomiting occasioned by the failure of the organs of digestion and assimilation.

The consciousness of the treatment added to the depression that existed, but just at midnight the relief so much desired came. He had two operations of the bowels within a few minutes.

This gave great encouragement and changed the character of the bulletin which the physicians were even then preparing.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 12.

The night alarm which was felt when the afternoon bulletin appeared was increased when the physicians assembled for the evening consultation about an hour earlier than usual.

The cheerfulness of the morning was succeeded by apprehension, and a dreary rain added to the gloomy feeling.

The bulletin was personally delivered to the members of the press by Secretary Cortison, and the frankness with which the physicians announced that the President's condition was not so good, disquieting as it was, was a relief to those who had been led to believe that nothing was being concealed.

It was explained semi-officially to the Associated Press that the trouble which existed was due to the fact that the food taken this morning had not agreed with the President. It had not been disposed of and the rise in his pulse was attributed to that fact.

It was stated quite positively that the consulting physicians did not believe that the failure to digest the food was due to the condition of the wounds in the side of the stomach, which were believed to be practically healed, and so pronounced by Dr. McMurphy and his associates.

The fact that the food would not agree with the patient could not have been anticipated, so it was stated, but as soon as it was found that it had not, the administration of food by the mouth was discontinued.

Dr. Mann, who is considered the chief surgeon in the absence of Dr. McMurphy, who went to New York today, is confident that the President will be better in the morning.

The fatigue of the patient noted in the afternoon bulletin continued during the evening, and several times the President murmured "I am so tired."

Dr. Charles D. Stockton, who has a fine reputation as a general practitioner here, was called in at the evening conference. The problem is now one for the physicians rather than the surgeons, and the advice and counsel of Dr. Stockton was considered advisable.

After the bulletin was issued two of the physicians slipped away through the side entrance, thus leaving the newspaper men. It was understood that Dr. Mann and Dr. Stockton remained at the Milburn house.

Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock reached the Milburn house at 3:30. They seemed anxious for personal assurance as to the condition of the President, and when they left their carriage they hurried into the house.

The spirits of the little coterie of Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, who were joined in the drawing room of the Milburn house were visibly depressed, although the assurances of Dr. Mann and Dr. Stockton were comforting.

At the President's condition this morning did something toward offsetting the apprehension they could not conceal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—John Most, the most widely known of personal assistants and editors of Fresh, the organ of the anarchists, was arrested tonight by central police officers of the city.

The arrest was made in a saloon where he had been drinking, and he was taken to police headquarters.

The complaint against Most is based on a letter published in the "Fresh" on Sept. 10, in which he called for a crime of the world.

It is believed that there can be a crime of the world against despotism and anarchy, and that they are the only means of human progress.

"We know our enemies, we know them all and everywhere personally. There can be absolutely no excuse if they are caught. Whoever stands on the side of the law which divides the camp of ruling possessors of power from that of the people, we will carry out the law."

Let the people carry out the law. Let the people carry out the law. Let the people carry out the law.

Most protested to the captain that he had committed no crime.

OTTAWA.

Number of Canadian Officers Mentioned by Lord Roberts.

For Distinguished Services—Regulations Regarding the Presentation of South African Medals—Trade Returns.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The trade returns for the past fiscal year show that the preferential tariff is a positive failure as a means of encouraging trade with the motherland.

The exports for the year totalled \$196,487,832, of which Great Britain took \$2,877,635, a decrease of \$3,706,350.

The exports to the United States were valued at \$67,883,672. The imports for the year totalled \$190,415,025, an increase of \$18,922,000.

The minister of militia has received a cable through Lord Strathcona, announcing that Lord Roberts has mentioned for distinguished services, Major Williams of E. C. D., Major Garriewright, Major Forrester, Major Sanderson, Northwest Mounted Police, Captain Stairs of Halifax, Lieutenant Borden (deceased), Lieutenant Morrison, Ottawa, and Major of Toronto.

Owing to the interference of factory inspectors, an Ottawa firm has decided to get its clothing made in Montreal factories hereafter, thus depriving 400 local families of work.

Ever since the publication of regulations respecting the presentation of the South African medals, there has been dissatisfaction among the Ottawa men, who are entitled to this recognition.

Many of the men are not now members of the militia, but a considerable number are still enrolled in the Ottawa regiments.

A meeting was held last evening at which both classes were represented, about 40 being present.

It was then decided to disregard the regulations and parade to receive medals wearing khaki uniforms.

The military authorities, as a result of which the following order was promulgated today: "Some misapprehension appears to exist as regards the instructions issued in respect of those persons who are to receive South African medals from H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York during his tour in Canada.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving in units of the active militia must attend in the prescribed uniform of the militia corps to which they belong, in accordance with Canadian regulations.

To do otherwise would be an act of insubordination and a breach of discipline. It is to be understood that no Canadian soldier should be discharged from any of the special regiments of the militia, or from any unit enrolled in Canadian unit, or from any unit under the orders of the militia department."

The object of this order is that any man entitled to a medal, and a member of militia, can appear in any garb he pleases, but as for those belonging to any existing corps, he will be discharged from that corps, and will have a chance of being port-matrolled.

At today's meeting of the cabinet an order-in-council was passed disallowing the order of the Duke of Cornwall and York, which was issued in respect of the Japanese government has vigorously protested.

One of these protests is an appeal to the British government to refrain from the issue of a passport to a Japanese subject, who is practically a copy of what is known as the Naval Immigration Act, and imposes educational qualifications upon applicants for the passport.

This is also disallowed, in an act relating to the employment works carried on under franchises granted by private acts of incorporation.

The obnoxious provision of the state in question debar from employment any person who shall fail to read in a language of Europe the act.

This provision would shut out July 25 per cent of Japanese and Chinese in Canada securing employment with companies possessing provincial incorporation.

The department of militia has decided that all corps participating in guards of honor, escorts, etc., during the visit of the Duke of York will receive an extra daily allowance of 25 cents to be paid to them by the regular pay of their rank.

The department of customs has made a new ruling to the effect that the tourist bicycles hereafter brought into Canada by members of the League of American Wheelmen are subject to customs duty. The privilege heretofore granted to members of the league of bringing their bicycles in without deposit of duty is withdrawn.

All tourists' bicycles brought into Canada are now liable to duty, subject, however, to a return of the duty deposited if the bicycles be exported within six months from the time of entry under existing regulations.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—It is said that all arrangements are completed for a set-off in the Ottawa election protests.

It is settled that the Duchess of York will not visit British Columbia. She will accompany the Duke to Banff and then return immediately to Poplar Point, 30 miles west of Winnipeg, and there await the return of His Royal Highness.

This arrangement was made on the advice of the attending physician, who desires to spare the Duchess as much as possible owing to her delicate condition.

Premier Laurier is the only minister who will accompany the Duke across the continent.

The Battle liner Cunaxa left Glasgow yesterday for St. John.

Back Inverhald has cleared for Melbourne with a load of deer.

Back Alice Bradshaw, Capt. Beattie, and crew have left for St. John, N. B., with cargo of lumber, arrived at Brunswick, Ga., on the 8th inst., and with 1000 tons of lumber.

Back Mary A. Law cleared yesterday for Buenos Ayres for orders with a cargo of dry lumber, which has been on the custom house wharf for the past few years.

It originally shipped on the ship Lennie Burrell, which got into trouble down the bay, and was wrecked on the shore of St. John, N. B., for New York, reported in New York Herald, carried away mainboom and opened watertight steam, causing vessel to leak badly.

She arrived at Vineyard Haven, with a cargo of lumber, and was taken to New York for repairs and sailed for destination.

Andrew Holland has entered suit against the New York Mutual Life Association, claiming \$2500 and profits of an eleven-year endowment policy, which matured about three weeks ago.

Holland has lost his policy and is prepared to give guarantees for the return of the money, but the association to accept their terms, which amount to sureties for over \$50,000 and a guarantee bond.

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THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Rear Admiral Howison Objected to by Admiral Schley.

And Excused from Serving Upon the Board—Adjourned Until Another Officer is Appointed to the Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Within three hours from the time of issuing the court of inquiry today, it was announced that Rear Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court and was excused from further duty.

This brought proceedings to an abrupt termination and caused a temporary adjournment of the court in order to permit the navy department to designate another officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

No further session is likely until the early part of next week.

Prior to the court's convening a good sized crowd assembled at the Washington navy yard, where the court meets to witness the coming of the prominent naval officers who were to take part in the proceedings.

Until the full dress uniforms had been donned at quarters inside the yard for the social sessions of the court, there was little to lend dramatic interest to the occasion.

Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley naturally were the premier figures in popular interest. The latter had about him distinguished officers and speaking in strong voice, calmly and deliberately, challenging Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court.

Three witnesses were brought forward in support of this challenge, namely, Francis S. Brown, Wm. E. Spon and Porter Nichols. They gave very positive testimony as to expressions they had heard Admiral Howison make, favorable to Admiral Sampson and unfavorable to Admiral Schley.

Mr. Spon testified to a statement Admiral Howison had made to him at Boston, while the witness was speaking news as a reporter. Mr. Spon testified that while he said the admiral was journeying back to his country from Europe on a trans-Atlantic steamer, and Mr. Nichols conversational, occurred during the visit of Admiral Howison to his private residence at Yorkers, N. Y.

On concluding this testimony the question arose whether Admiral Howison would join in the challenge, and would rest on his privilege to withhold any answer until he chose to submit it.

The admiral met the issue by turning at once to Admiral Dewey and announcing that he would make a writ of rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses. This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. While conducting the accurate and complete in the evidence, it threw considerable doubt on other points and disclaimed any recollection of the talks set to have taken place on the trans-Atlantic steamer. It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses, and moreover, the admiral himself, in concluding his statement, indicated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court and was there simply in obedience to orders.

He even appealed to the court to decide all doubtful questions as to his eligibility in favor of Admiral Schley.

Before submitting the challenge to the determination of the court, Mr. Howison cross-examined Admiral Howison very minutely as to his personal sentiments toward Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley, and developed certain definite convictions as to Admiral Sampson's retention of authority and responsibility, even while he was absent temporarily from the fleet at Santiago.

The challenge was then submitted to the court, which under the circumstances, was narrowed down to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Sampson to pass upon.

After hardly more than fifteen minutes spent in the consultation room of the court, Admiral Dewey indicated that the court sustained the challenge and that Admiral Howison would be excused from further attendance.

The decision came so quickly and so unexpectedly that it sent a flutter of agitation throughout the court-room. There was a buzz of animated comment, and Admiral Schley exchanged looks of satisfaction with his counsel.

Admiral Dewey at once closed the proceedings of the day by announcing that the court would adjourn indefinitely, until the navy department had named an officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

MILITARY.—Sept. 12.—A health occurred Sunday morning, Sept. 8, of Samuel Perkins, at his residence, Queen street, in his eighty-fourth year. He leaves one daughter, who was unable to attend the funeral, which took place on Monday afternoon.

Miss Belle Campbell arrived here on the Washington County railway after spending her vacation in the States.

The house cart, who dined out yesterday noon for a slight blaze at the boundary house.

Neill McMahon has bought the Sim-

MONTELEONE, Sept. 12.—The air was again full of rumors today that the British ship, the "Annapolis," had been captured by the "New York" in conference with the American fleet officials, discussing a proposition to call the matter of so-called "Annapolis" a national object.

President Schley appeared at headquarters at 10 o'clock, and was accompanied by a number of his staff.

There has been no conference with the steel people today. It is reported that the steel people have not yet decided to join the "Annapolis" in the "Annapolis" strike.

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PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Impressive Opening Service in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

MONTELEONE, Sept. 14.—The opening service in connection with the 15th session of the provincial synod was held in Christ church cathedral at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The junior prelate of the house of bishops, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Kingston intoned the litany. The holy communion service was next said by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Quebec, read the epistle, while the Bishop of Fredericton was gospel.

The presiding bishop, the Lord Archbishop of Montreal, preached from St. John's gospel vii., 37. The sermon was most impressive, and the venerable prelate spoke with great force and fervor.

The service lasted for upwards of two and a half hours, there being a very large number of communicants. About eighty of the clergy, vested in their robes, marched through the cathedral in procession led by a vested choir of twenty voices.

With the usual formalities the synod opened for business at 2:30 p. m. in the Diocesan College hall.

The Bishop of Montreal in his opening address referred in eulogistic terms to his late predecessor in office, Archbishop Lewis. He referred also to the death of our late sovereign and the accession of King Edward.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and the welcome which they would receive