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NATION IN MOURNING.

President McKinley Peacefully Passes Away.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—(Saturday)—President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock this morning.

Before six o'clock it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character down stairs. With tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near, and that the hour when they must see him for the last time.

This was about six o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Knox. Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the Cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. They then withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces.

ASKED FOR HIS WIFE.

After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness, and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness, she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40 o'clock, chanted the words of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and his last audible conscious words as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were:—"Good-bye, all good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done." Then his mind began to wander, and soon afterwards he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8:30, the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew faint, very faint. He was sinking gradually like a child. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremeties, and they grew cold.

WAITING FOR THE END.

Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end. All the evening those who had hastened here fast as steel and steam could carry them, continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop, or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney-General Knox, who reached the house at 9.30 p.m. He was permitted to go up stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his friend. Those in the house at this time were Secretary Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senator Fairbanks, Hanna, and Burrows, Judge Day, Col. Herrick, Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Mary Barber, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock, John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou, and a number of others. Rev. C. L. Wilson, a Methodist Minister of Tonawanda, N.Y., who was the President's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to enquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house. Another Methodist minister, who had a church nearby, remained at the Milburn residence for two hours in the belief that his services might be desired.

At 9.37 Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with his dying chief, sent out information that the President was dying, but the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter. At 11.35, when Dr. Janeway arrived, the President was just barely alive.

NO NEED FOR BULLETINS.

There was no need for official bulletins after this. Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story, that the President was dying, and the end might come at any time. His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result, and this gave hope only of brief postponement of the end. Dr. Mynter thought he might last until 2 a.m.

Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive, and would probably live an hour. Thus minutes lengthened to hours, and midnight came with the President still battling against death.

The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends and relatives could be seen within, moving about, and occasionally coming in groups to the front doorway for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located, there were fitful lights, sometimes becoming bright and then turned low.

Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight, and paced up and down the sidewalk. All that Secretary Root said was:—"The end has not come yet."

NO EFFORTS SPARED

Despite the fact that vitality continued to ebb as midnight approached, no efforts were spared to keep the spark of life glowing. Dr. Janeway, of New York City, arrived at the Buffalo depot at 11.40 o'clock, and drove at a breakneck pace to the Milburn house. He was shown to the President's room at once, and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived at the Milburn house at 12.05 o'clock. This was his first visit to the city, and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the President alive, even though he was not conscious of his visitor's presence.

Vice-President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs, and word came from him that he was on his way in a special train.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

There was no longer a doubt that in the approaching death of the President a complete change in the Executive Administration of the Government would ensue. When Mr. Roosevelt would take oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture. President Arthur took the oath at 2 a.m. after the death of Garfield, and in that case Justice Brady, of New York, administered the oath. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a justice of the United States States Supreme Court, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit.

Without unseemly haste the members of the Cabinet will tender their resignations and the new President will then be free to initiate his own policy and choose his own Cabinet.

There is little possibility to-night that Mr. Roosevelt will get here. Mr. Ansley Wilcox, who entertained the Vice-President when he was here last, urges that the best information he had was that Mr. Roosevelt would be here to-morrow morning, and that not until late in the morning would the Vice-President be able to reach a railroad station much before 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that would bring him here about 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilcox said in explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's being so far out of touch. The Vice-President was at all times very optimistic, and when he went away was absolutely positive that the President would recover, and that the convalescence would be rapid. He certainly never expected to-day's occurrences.

PROBABLE AUTOPSY.

It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who are in attendance. The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less of a puzzle to them all, and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that in the interest of science, as well as in the interest of the Government and of the world, it would be desirable that the exact cause of death be determined. Though the President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound, but when the wound had begun to progress favorably, the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether. The theory at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S LIFE.

In steadily climbing upward, from country lawyer to President of the United States, William McKinley overcame poverty, acquired a knowledge of the sufferings of sorrowing humanity, and has left a clean record behind him. Before his first election to the Presidency, he had been twice Governor of Ohio, had served fifteen years in Congress, during which fame came to him as the author of the Tariff Act of 1889, known as the McKinley Bill, had been prosecuting attorney of an important county in Ohio, and had served in the War of the Rebellion as an officer after having marched in the ranks with the private soldiers, himself a private.

The McKinleys are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to this country about one hundred and fifty years ago. William McKinley, father of the President, was an iron manufacturer. He lived to see his son Governor of Ohio. The late William McKinley was fifty-eight years old. He was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1860 he entered the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but his health was broken by overstudy, and he became a clerk in the postoffice at Poland, to which place the family had moved from Niles. When came the call to arms, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. Among the officers of this famous regiment Rutherford B. Hayes, who afterward became President. For his services in the winter camp of Fayetteville, young McKinley, in 1862, was made commissary-sergeant. In recognition of his bravery at the Battle of Antietam, he was given a commission as second lieutenant. In 1863 he was made captain, and in 1865 breveted major by President Lincoln for gallantry.

After the war he studied law in Canton, Ohio, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He settled in Canton, where he made his home. He soon attracted attention as a lawyer of exceptional ability, and in 1869 was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County, though that county was Democratic.

From this time forward politics engaged Mr. McKinley's special attention and interest. In 1876 he was elected to Congress, where he remained till 1890, having been reelected seven times. It was as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that he gave the nation the bill that bore his name.

In 1891, and again in 1893, Mr. McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio. He had become one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party. As political speaker and leader in Congress, and in various political conventions, he made himself known and admired throughout the country. The confidence of the people in his principles and purposes was so firmly established that no great surprise was felt when he was nominated for the Presidency, on the first ballot, at St. Louis in 1896. The electoral vote that followed stood 271 for McKinley and 176 for Bryan.

In 1871 Major McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Two daughters were born to them, but both died in early childhood. During his official career, the President had received the degree of doctor of laws from a number of universities.

ACTS DISALLOWED.

British Columbia Measures No Longer Law

A despatch from Ottawa says:—At Thursday's meeting of the Cabinet an order-in-Council was passed disallowing two of the Acts of the British Columbia Legislature of last year, against which the Japanese Government has so vigorously protested. One of these measures is chap. 11, entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia." It is practically a copy of what is known as the Natal Immigration Act, and imposes educational qualifications upon immigrants generally. Chap. 14, which is also disallowed, is an Act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises, granted by private Acts of incorporation.

The obnoxious provision of the statute in question debars from employment with such company any person who shall fail to read in a language of Europe this Act." This provision would shut out fully 95 per cent. of the Japanese and Chinese in Canada from securing employment with companies possessing provincial incorporation.

GERMANS OUTBID ENGLISH

Secure Electrical Contracts in Manchester and London.

A despatch from London says:—German manufacturers of electrical machinery and appliances, impelled by the industrial depression at home, are making determined efforts to capture English markets regardless of profit. Their American and English competitors are sorely disturbed by the suddenness and strength of the German incursion. The German General Electric Company, whose works are on the Spree, has secured the contracts for the generating plant and switchboards for the municipal tramways of Manchester for $400,000, which, it is officially stated, is the cost price, with the addition of 5 per cent. profit.

Competitors for the contracts say that it is impossible to live on such prices. Another German company is about to instal two generating sets for the Metropolitan supply station in London, where the Westinghouse Company put in the first four. In view of the immense electrical contracts that are shortly to be let in this city, German competition is peculiarly unwelcome to British and Yankee manufacturers.

The London County Council has just called for bids for a conduit system of tramways estimated to cost $15,000,000. This is only the first instalment of a system of works which probably will involve a total cost of $100,000,000.

EIGHTY DEATHS.

Smallpox Record of New York City for July.

The Ontario Health Department and the newspapers of Ontario have been criticized for reporting and publishing every case of smallpox in the province. It is held by these critics that this course tends to keep away tourists and business men, who get the impression that the country is dangerously full of smallpox, when, as a matter of fact, there may not be half as many cases as in their own State, the authorities of which pursue the plan of keeping things quiet.

The answer Dr. Bryce, secretary to the Provincial Health Board, makes to this is that full publicity is the best quarantine, and he urges the health authorities of every municipality to hunt down the disease with the utmost energy, in order to clear themselves of the odium of having smallpox in the district.

That the plan of hushing up news of smallpox cases does not kill out the disease, or make it less virulent, is shown in the monthly statement for July of deaths in New York State. This report shows that in this one month in the city of New York proper there were 80 deaths from smallpox, including the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx, 160 deaths.

In Ontario there were about 700 cases of smallpox, all told, from January 1 to July 1, which covers the period of the outbreak, and of these not more than one per cent. were fatal. There are now less than a dozen cases left, and it is hoped in a very short time to have the province clear of the disease.

Lieutenant: Where's the new recruit, Private Don't Know, sir. I heard him asking for some gun-cotton to sew a button on his tunic with, and I haven't seen him since!

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Wheat—The local grain trade is quiet. Millers are finding it difficult to secure supplies, as farmers are holding off for higher prices. Prices are principally unchanged. Sales of old white and red to millers, at 68 to 68½c low freights while exporters quote 67c middle freight. New white in demand at 65c to millers. No. 1 spring nominal at 68½c middle freight, and No. 2 goose at 62c middle freight. Manitoba wheat, old, is held at 82c for No. 1 hard, and 79c for No. 2 grinding in transit, prompt shipment; No. 1 new hard, September, quoted at 80 to 81c. Toronto and west, 2c lower.

Oats—The market was quiet to-day at unchanged prices. New No. 2 white sold locally to millers at 34c.

Peas—Trade quiet, and prices unchanged. No. 2 is quoted at 70c high, and at 71c middle freight.

Barley—The market is steady. No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c; No. 3 extra at 45c, and No. 3 at 42 to 44c, all middle freights.

Corn—Market quiet with sales of No. 2 Canadian yellow at 54c west, and mixed at 53½c. U. S. yellow nominal at 61c on track here.

Rye—The market is steady with sales at 49c, middle freights, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Market dull with prices purely nominal.

Flour—The market is quiet. Ninety per cent. patents quoted for export in bbls, at $2.90 middle freight. Choice straight rollers in bbls locally and for Lower Provinces, $3.15 to $3.25. Hungarian patents, $4.05, bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers', $3.80.

Oatmeal—Market is lower; car lots at $3.75 in bags, and $3.85 in wood. Broken lots, Toronto, 30c per bbl. extra.

Millfeed—The market is quiet with offerings small. Cars of bran for shipment quoted at $13 west, and shorts at $15 west. Ton lots of bran sell here at $14.50, and shorts at $16.50.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts are large with an over-supply of inferior qualities. Demand is good for choice stock. We quote:—Selected dairy tubs, 16 to 17c; choice 1-lb rolls, 18 to 19c; second grades, in rolls, tubs and pails, 13 to 14c; bakers', 12½ to 13½c. Creamery solids steady at 20 to 20½; creamery prints 21 to 22c.

Eggs—Market is unchanged. We quote:—New laid, 12 to 13c; ordinary fresh candled, 11½ to 12c; seconds, 7 to 8c.

Cheese—Market is dull, with cables still lower to-day. We quote:—Finest 9½ to 9¾c; seconds, 9c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $9.25 to $9.50. Hog products in good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, ton lots, 11½c; case lots, 12c. Pork, mess, $21.50: do, short cut, $22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 16c; and shoulders, 11 to 11½c.

Lard—Demand good and prices firm. Guaranteed pure, in 50-lb tubs, 11¾c, pails, 12c; and tierces, 11½c.

THE STREET MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the street market to-day showed a heavy falling off, about 1,400 bushels coming in, as against 4,200 yesterday. Prices generally were steady. One hundred bushels of new red wheat sold at 63 to 69c, 300 bushels of goose sold at 68 to 68½c. Barley was unchanged, 400 bushels selling at 47 to 53½c. New oats ruled higher, 700 bushels selling at 37½ to 39c. Hay was fairly active, 20 loads selling at $10 to $12. One load of straw sold at $10.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Wheat, white	$0.66	$0.70
Wheat, red	.64	.68
Wheat, new, red & wh.	.66	.68½
Wheat, spring, old	.70	.00
Wheat, goose	.67½	.68
Oats, old	.41½	.00
Oats, new	.37	.39
Barley	.48	.53½
Peas	.68	.70
Rye	.52	.53
Hay, old, per ton	13.00	13.50
Hay, new, per ton	10.00	11.00
Straw, per ton	9.00	10.00
Dressed hogs	9.25	9.50
Butter, in lb rolls	.17	.22
Butter, creamery	.22	.25
Chickens, per pair	.40	.65
Ducks, per pair	.60	.85
Turkeys, per lb	.10	.13
Eggs, new laid	.12½	.14
Eggs, held, per doz	.12	.14
Apples, barrel	2.00	2.50
Potatoes, bush	.60	.75
Beef, forequarters	4.50	5.50
Tomatoes, basket	.20	.25
Beef, hindquarters	8.00	9.00
Beef, medium, carcase	6.50	7.25
Beef, choice	7.00	7.75
Lamb, yearling	6.50	7.00
Lamb, spring	7.50	8.50
Mutton	5.50	6.50
Veal, choice	7.50	9.00

Detroit, Sept. 17.—Wheat, closed—No. 1 white, cash, 71c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 71c; October, 71½c; December, 73c.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Wheat closed—September, 69c; December, 71½c

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Spring wheat—Little doing; No. 1 northern old, 76c; do, new, 74c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 74½c; No. 1 white, 75½c. Corn—Weak and lower; No. 2 yellow, 60½c; No. 3 do, 60 to 60½c; No. 2 corn, 60c; No. 3 do, 59½c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 38 to 38½c; No. 3 white, 37½ to 37¾c; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 3 do, 36. Barley—Little doing. Rye—No. 2, 55c on track. Canal freights—Steady.

Toledo, Sept. 17.—Wheat—Cash and September, 71½c; December, 73½c; May, 76½c. Corn—Cash and September, 56½c; December, 57c. Oats—September, 36c; December, 36½c. Rye—52½c. Cloverseed—Cash and October, $5.15; December, $5.17½.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Receipts at the Western Cattle Market to-day were generally light. There were 62 cars in all, 974 cattle, 1,394 sheep, 70 hogs and 55 calves. Trade was good except in exporters, which dragged, as the demand was good, but quality was not up to the mark, and they were from 10c to 25c a hundred off. Good butchers' cattle were the steadiest, and there were not many offering. Hogs were steady, with no change in prices. Sheep were all cleared up, though dragging slightly. Export sheep were easier.

Export Cattle—Really choice cattle were wanting, and the best offerings sold at $4.87½ to $5. Ordinary loads, averaging 1,300 pounds, sold at $4.50 to $4.75.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade was good in this line, everything being cleared up, as the offerings were light. The quality was not really choice, however, and the best lots sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt. Fair animals sold around $3.50 to $3.85 and the common stock at $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Cows came in slowly and quality was better, selling at from $3.25 to $3.37½.

Feeders—Demand was better, but there are still no offerings. Prices are unchanged, good stock steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds being worth from $4 to $4.25 per cwt, and heavier ones $3.50 to $3.75. Light stock is worth $3 to $3.50.

Stockers—Were steady at last week's prices and receipts were light. Animals weighing from 500 to 800 pounds sold at from $2.55 to $3.25 per cwt.

Bulls—Those weighing from 900 to 1,050 pounds were selling at $3.50 while extra good animals ranging from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, brought from $3.50 to $4.

Milch Cows—Good milchers were wanting. Prices were about $45 to $47.

Sheep—Were about the same, and all lines were cleared up, export ewes bringing $3.35 to $3.50, bucks $2.50 to $2.75 and culls $2 to $3.

Lambs—Were steady, everything being sold at from $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt and $2.50 to $3.25 each.

Hogs—There was no change; selects of 160 to 200 pounds, unwatered and unfed, off cars, are still quoted at $7:25 to $7 for lights and fats.

Calves—Sold at from $2 to $10 each.

We quote:—

Export cattle, choice	$4.75	$5.00
do medium, per cwt	4.25	4.35
do cows, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Butchers' cattle pick'd	4.50	4.75
do choice	4.00	4.50
do fair	3.50	4.00
do common	3.00	3.50
do cows	3.00	3.75
do bulls	3.00	3.50
Bulls, exp., heavy, cwt	3.50	4.00
do light, per cwt	2.50	3.00
Feeders, short-keep	3.85	4.25
do medium	3.50	3.75
do light	3.00	3.50
Stockers, 400 to 600lb	2.75	3.50
do off-colors & bulls	2.00	2.75
Milch cows, each	30.00	50.00
Sheep, export, ewes	3.35	3.50
do bucks, per cwt	2.50	2.75
do culls, each	2.00	3.00
Lambs, each	3.75	4.25
do per cwt	3.75	4.25
Calves, per head	2.00	10.00
Hogs, choice, cwt	7.25	0.00
Hogs, corn-fed	7.00	0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt	6.75	7.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	6.75	7.00

A BOMB FOR THE DUKE

Letter Thought to be a Fake. Sent to Montreal City Clerk.

A despatch from Montreal says:—A remarkable letter was received by the City Clerk on Wednesday. The letter, which was written in Italian, covered twelve pages of ordinary notepaper. The writer, who signed himself Giovanni Cabbioni, claimed that he was a public benefactor, and did not want the Italian name to be smirched with any more assassinations. He declared that he had information to the effect that twelve Anarchists from Paterson, N.J., had just arrived in Montreal with the avowed intent of murdering the Prince. The plot was to throw a bomb at him when in the procession, which is to start from Viger Square. Being a loyal Italian, he had decided the facts of the dastardly contemplated attempt should be made known to the Mayor and the police. Although the letter was generally regarded as a fake, got up for the purpose of creating a sensation, it was sent to the police for investigation. Chief Carpenter laughed at the latter, but every precaution will be taken during the Royal visit to prevent suspicious characters approaching the Royal party.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

Scheme Now Being Drafted by the Commonwealth.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, New South Wales, says that Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defence of the Commonwealth of Australia, is drafting a Federal naval policy, aiming at the eventual formation of a purely Australian navy, which he regards as speedily necessary. He thinks that the existing system of paying Great Britain for naval defence is unsatisfactory.

THE DUCHESS' TOUR.

Will Not Make The Trip To British Columbia.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is settled that the Duchess of Cornwall and York will not visit British Columbia. She will accompany the Duke as far as Banff, and after a brief visit there will return to Portage la Prairie, 40 miles west of Winnipeg, and there await the return of His Royal Highness. This arrangement has been made on the advice of the physician accompanying the Royal party, and it is necessary on account of the Duchess' delicate condition of health.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be the only member of the Government to accompany the Duke on his transcontinental trip.

LOSING ALL HIS VANITY.

Czolgosz Pays No Attention to His Appearance.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says:—Nobody outside of official circles sees Czolgosz, but it is said that he has grown to be even a more repulsive object than when he was first locked up with his face battered and his clothes torn and bloody. He has not been permitted to shave and his face is covered with a growth of scraggy beard that is not an ornament.

The police are not worrying about their prisoner's personal appearance. The duties he has to do are simple. They consist of sleeping on his plank, eating his meals, and now and then appearing for further cross-examination. The sleeping and the eating are optional, but the appearance for cross-examination is imperative. Probably he enjoys it. It is the only change he has. His guards answer none of his questions, and he has quit asking them. So far as is known he thinks the President is dead.

He is wearing the same clothes he had on when he shot the President. He was not provided with a change of linen and the police did not think it was their duty to secure any for him. He wears neither coat nor vest. His faded shirt is soiled and spotted with blood, the blood which was drawn from his nose and face by the blows which were rained upon him immediately after he shot the President. The button-holes in the collar of his shirt are ripped apart.

His hair is long, heavy, and tangled. It falls over his face and ears, and is beginning to turn up at the back of the neck. Czolgosz made one request for a comb. It was denied him, and since then he has not displayed the slightest interest in his personal appearance.

As he appears now, there are not very many men who would be pleased to meet Czolgosz in a lonely byway at night. There is a good deal of the animal in his make-up. The police say he has the phrenological characteristics common to criminals of a low and degraded class.

It is again reported that the man is breaking down, but this probably is an exaggeration. His gluttonous appetite may have fallen off a little, as is said to be the case. That is only natural. It is not surprising either that the seclusion of a dungeon and the absolute isolation from the world and from any echo of what is being said and done about him is a condition that has a cooling effect even upon conceit as great as his.

Thinking the President is dead he probably expects to be executed, and it is likely he would kill himself if he got the chance. Very good care is taken that he does not get the chance, and that none of his Anarchist confederates by any device gets to him the means of a happy end.

Whether the Goldman woman will be brought here is a matter that is under discussion, as is the possibility of convicting her of being an accomplice in the crime if she were brought to trial here. As to the disposition of her case, as well as in every other matter connected with Czolgosz and his deed, the local authorities are yielding in every way to the wishes of the Federal authorities.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Scheeper's Commando Being Driven Hither and Thither.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Scheeper's commando of 250 men, mostly rebels, is being driven hither and thither by five columns under Beatson. They are now near Worcester. Reports indicate satisfactory progress during the week.

An anonymous Boer communication has been received threatening reprisals if confiscation proclamation is carried out.

General Methuen has had an engagement with a Boer force at Rhenosterfontein, east of Zeerust, in which 11 of the burghers were killed and 20 captured. The British pursued the Boers north and in the chase killed seven and captured 21 of them.

Skirmishes have taken place on the Pietersburg Railway line, in which seven Boers were killed.

LEADING BOERS KILLED.

Capt. Arbendorff and Commandant Van Der Merwe Slain.

A despatch from Cape Town says Col. Crabbe engaged the Boers at Dreifontein on Wednesday. Commandant Van der Merwe and another burgher were killed, several were wounded and 27 were captured. The British casualties were four killed and three wounded.

Commandant Van der Merwe was driven out of Steytlerville, Cape Colony, about 120 miles from Port Elizabeth, two weeks ago.

The Dordrecht volunteers surprised a party of Boers near a farmhouse and ordered them to surrender. The Boers refused and the British opened fire, wounding Gen. Smuts and another Boer, and killing Capt. Arbendorff. Gen. Smuts succeeded in making his escape.

The Riversdale district of Cape Colony has been entirely cleared of the invaders.

Two alleged Boer spies have been arrested at Mossel Bay.

THE DUKE IN TORONTO.

Revised List of Events for His Entertainment.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The following programme has been decided upon for the Duke of York and Cornwall's reception:—Arrive in Toronto 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 10th; procession to City Hall; dinner at Government House; opera at Massey Hall in the evening; military review at Exhibition grounds [illegible] o'clock next morning, the Ro[illegible] leaving it at one o'clock; [illegible] of degree on the Duke at [illegible]nto University in the afternoon; dinner at Parliament Buildings, 7 p.m.; reception at Parliament Buildings at 8.30; leave Toronto 9.30 next morning.