

PRESIDENT'S OMAHA VISITS

Major McKinley is Not a Stranger to People of This City.

HIS APPEARANCE HERE IS RECALLED

Holds Public Reception During the Exposition and is Accorded Great Ovation—Passes Through with Invalid Wife This Spring.

President McKinley's charming personality and eloquent oratory are by no means unknown to Omahans, for he has visited this city four times within the last ten years, twice before and twice since his election to the presidency.

The first of these four visits was in August, 1892, when Major McKinley was governor of Ohio. It was on the evening of August 5, just after the republican state convention at Lincoln had nominated Lorenzo Crouse for governor, that Major McKinley fired the opening gun in a great national and state campaign in Omaha.

McKinley's name had at that time attained such prominence that no less than 20,000 people gathered on the high school grounds on that night to hear the Ohioan speak. A large platform had been erected at the southeast corner of the high school and from there Major McKinley delivered an address that held the close attention of the multitude gathered about him for nearly two hours.

A report says "the proceedings were uninterrupted, save by the rumble of the cable trains and the applause that rose and fell under the spell of the speaker's magnetic utterances."

Major McKinley was accompanied on this occasion by Charles J. Greene, Edward Rosewater, George P. Bemis, W. J. Connel and other prominent citizens.

After his speech the distinguished visitor was driven from the high school grounds amidst the plaudits of the people who lined the streets to The Bee building, where he made an informal call upon the editor of The Bee.

From there he was driven to his special train, which left for the east the following morning.

His Second Visit.

Major McKinley next visited Omaha in October, 1894, when he made a remarkable campaign tour through the northwestern states in the interests of the republican congressional candidates. He arrived in Omaha from Lincoln on the evening of October 7, and was met at the Union depot by several hundred citizens and a brass band, who escorted him to the Millard hotel.

A reception was to have been given at the hotel, but Major McKinley stopped there only long enough to exchange greetings with John M. Thurston, General Manderson, General Cowin, Edward Rosewater and a few other friends.

It was estimated that fully 12,000 people crowded into the Coliseum that night to hear the man who was expected to appear at the nation's next president. The great audience was by no means composed only of Omaha people, for the afternoon and evening trains coming into the city from all directions were crowded with republicans, who eagerly seized the opportunity of hearing McKinley speak on the tariff question.

It was 8 o'clock when the Ohioan entered the hall and passed down the aisle to receive one of the greatest ovations ever given to a public man in this city.

The applause and cheering subsided Senator Thurston introduced the speaker, concluding the introduction as follows: "He (McKinley) is now fighting to save the life of the American industry, as he has fought to save the life of the American commonwealth. The author of the Wilson bill is being banqueted in England, but William McKinley holds his levees and receives his ovations from the people of the United States. I have the honor to present to this magnificent body of my fellow citizens the next president of the United States."

As Governor McKinley came forward at the conclusion of Senator Thurston's final sentence, the mighty cheers raised by him and for two minutes the cheers rang through the building. Men stood on chairs and shouted, hats were thrown in the air, women waved their handkerchiefs. It was Omaha's welcome to the country's next president.

Governor McKinley spoke little more than an hour. Save for a brief reference to the pension question, he confined himself strictly to the tariff. After his address he was given an informal luncheon at the Millard hotel and the following morning he left for the east.

At Omaha Exposition.

It was on an errand similar to the one that took him to Buffalo this week that President McKinley paid his third visit to Omaha. A great international exposition was in progress and a week had been set apart for the celebration of peace between the United States and Spain.

The president came to participate in this celebration and to express his approval and admiration of the tremendous enterprise of the Transmississippi people who had given to the world one of its grandest expositions.

Twice before William McKinley had been the guest of Omaha, each time as the representative of a party struggling for supremacy, but this time he came as the chief executive of the nation and the whole people congregated to bid him welcome. On this visit he was accompanied by Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn, General Nelson A. Miles, members of the diplomatic corps and the governors of several states.

The president arrived at union station at 9 o'clock on the night of October 11, 1898, and was immediately driven to the city hall, from which point he reviewed the illuminated pageant of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. Thousands of people from every part of the transmississippi country joined with Samson and his loyal subjects in the ringing cheers of welcome. The streets of the city were resplendent with electric radiance and patriotic colors swept in profusion over the upturned faces of the tremendous concourse that waited to catch a glimpse of its president and lend voice and inspiration to the patriotic tumult.

Immediately after reviewing the parade President McKinley and his party were driven to the Omaha club, where they remained during their stay in the city.

President's Day.

Wednesday, October 14, was President's day at the Transmississippi and International exposition. It was signalized by the most stupendous demonstration that ever occurred on this continent. The city of white city was packed with a surging and struggling crowd until it seemed that 1,000 more people could not find foothold within its gates.

The presidential party entered the exposition grounds at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The passage of the presidential carriage through the crowd was accompanied by the most extravagant demonstrations. President McKinley bowed right and left to the people as he passed on the sidewalks from which he was to speak. President Wattles of the exposition concluded his introduction of the president as follows:

"All honor to the soldiers and their commanders who have so gallantly started the American flag where it will assure the blessings of liberty and of God. All hail to the chief who sent to a suffering people the humanity of a mighty nation. All hail to our guest, our ruler, our president."

As President McKinley arose the multitude broke into cheers that lasted for several minutes. During the eloquent address that followed the cheering was repeated at frequent intervals and when the president asked if the American people would endorse or retract from the glory so gallantly won by their soldiers the response was a tempestuous chorus of "Noes" that seemed to reflect the unanimous sentiment of the tremendous throng.

Reception at Government.

In the afternoon President McKinley held a reception in the Government building—just such a reception as he was giving in Buffalo yesterday when he would be assassinated shot him down—and in the evening he and the other members of his party attended a dinner at the Market cafe on the exposition grounds. President Wattles was toastmaster at the dinner and tenets were responded to by C. M. McKelvey, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle; General Nelson A. Miles, Senator John M. Thurston, General Manderson and Governor Alva Adams of Colorado.

The president remained on the exposition grounds until 9 o'clock, when he repaired to the Omaha club for the night. At 9 o'clock Thursday morning he was escorted by the mounted Board of Governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben to the Burlington station, where he boarded a special train for St. Louis.

His Last Visit Here.

President McKinley's fourth and last visit to Omaha was on the morning of May 23 of this year, when he stopped at the Union station for twenty minutes while returning from California with his sick wife. On this occasion there were several hundred Omahans at the station to greet the president, but owing to the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley and the fear of disturbing her rest the greeting was a quiet one. The president alighted from the train and mixed with delightful informality with his fellow citizens on the depot platform. President McKinley showed his kindly nature that morning by sending for the engineer and fireman of the locomotive which had drawn his special from North Platte and thanking them cordially for their good service.

SEVER NOTICED THE SHOT.

There was a loud report, but the veteran soldier-president paid no heed to it. He went about toward the train, but, taking careful aim, Guitau fired a second shot, and it proved fatal. Instantly dropping his little hand ratchet and wavering a moment on his feet, President Garfield fell upon the tiled floor, mortally wounded.

Seeing that his second shot had done its deadly work the assassin turned and ran out of the door through which the president had entered. A cab was waiting for him. Guitau having engaged it in advance of the commission of his crime. But the sound of his revolver had alarmed people on the street and a stalwart sergeant of police came running into the door just as Guitau ran out. Not knowing what had been done, but instinctively realizing that the fleeing man must have committed some crime, the policeman grabbed and held Guitau, although the fellow struggled violently. In a second the officer was informed that he had captured the man who had shot the president of the United States, and he hastily made his way to police headquarters with the prisoner.

President Garfield lingered for two and a half months and died September 19.

Mayor Harrison.

On the night of October 28, 1893, Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was seated at dinner with his son and daughter in his residence on Ashland boulevard. The door bell rang and a low-browed, shambling, ill-dressed fellow asked to see the mayor. The man was Prendergast, a disreputable politician of the ward type. When he was informed that the mayor was at dinner he turned away and said he would return later.

When the man called again the mayor was dozing on a lounge. It had been Mayor's day at the World's fair and he had made the best speech of his life to a vast throng of people. Mr. Harrison was awakened by the sound of voices and came toward the door. The man approached the mayor, said something which was not overheard by the servant and then pointed a revolver at Mr. Harrison's breast and fired. The assassin ran into the street and after discharging a ball at the pursuing butler disappeared in Jackson street, shortly afterward surrendering himself to the police about the time the mayor expired in the arms of Miss Anna Howard, his fiancée of New Orleans, to whom he was to have been married in a few days.

Prendergast was tried, convicted and executed on July 13, 1894.

KILLING OF FOREIGN RULERS

Assassination of Notables by Anarchists During the Nineteenth Century.

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy last year and the more recent attempt on the life of the prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, in Belgium, shows that the monarchs of Europe, despite military and police guards, are in constant peril of the knife or pistol of anarchists. It makes little difference what the chief of state ruler may be. It is sufficient for anarchists to know that he or she represents the ruling government and therefore should be removed from the earth. The gentle and generous emperor of Austria, whose solitaire in the eyes of anarchists was that she was queen, was stricken to death by a cowardly assassin in Switzerland four years ago.

Attacks on Bonaparte.

The first year of the past century was marked by an attempt on the life of General Bonaparte. On December 24, 1804, two Italians constructed two boxes, which were charged with explosives and placed on either side of a roadway. These two infernal machines were connected by means of a slender wire, which the conspirators hid in the horse of the first consul's carriage, was to pull triggers of two pistols loaded with tinder and thereby set fire to the explosive stuff. There was a terrific explosion, as had been expected, and one of the positions was wounded, but Bonaparte himself escaped without a scratch. His life was twice tried after this outrage. The conspirators who assassinated the Emperor Paul of Russia on March 11, 1801, went to work in a way that precluded the slightest possibility of failure. They surprised him in his bedroom at night and strangled him with a towel, as Dr. Patrick Cronin's breath was taken in the Carlton cottage in Chicago.

From 1809, when Napoleon was assaulted at Schoenbrunn, until 1827, when the life of Ferdinand of Austria was attempted at Baden, the ruling potentates lived un molested. In the meantime, however, the Duke de Berry, eldest son of the Count d'Artois, heir apparent to the French throne, had been assassinated on the steps of the opera house by the republican fanatic, Louvel, who plunged a knife between his shoulders, and this murder is believed by some historians to have had a fatal effect in shaking the Bourbon dynasty.

Louis Philippe, as already said, had his life attempted nineteen times. The most fatal of the attempts against him was that made by a Corsican of the name of Fieschi. In 1835, by means of an infernal machine composed of a number of small barrels, the outrage, committed in broad daylight, while the king was holding a review, resulted in the death of Marshal Mortier and of twelve other persons.

Escapes of Victorias.

During Louis Philippe's reign and the four following years attempts were made upon the life of Queen Victoria, by Oxford University.

WATCH COPLEY'S WINDOWS

GENUINE "HAWK" CELEBRATED CUT GLASS.

Vases, \$2.75 to \$23.00. Berry Bowls, \$5.75 to \$18.50. Water Pitchers, \$8.50 to \$12.75. Water Bottles, \$4.75 to \$9.00. Ice Cream Trays, \$7.75 to \$27.00. Cheese Plates, \$4.75 to \$8.75. Non-Bon Dishes, \$2.00 to \$6.75. Set Six Water Glasses, \$6.00 to \$12.50. Spoon Trays, Rose Bowls, Knife Rests, Vinegar and Oil Bottles, Etc. P. S. A FULL LINE OF GORHAM SILVER.

HENRY COPLEY

WARES OF GOLD AND SILVER. 215 SOUTH 16TH ST., FAYTON BLDG.

Special Watch Examiner R. & M. Ry. Chief Watch Inspector O. & S. L. Ry. O. N. C. & E. Ry. and K. C. N. Ry.

Trusses

Twenty-five years experience in fitting Trusses to gentlemen, ladies and children. Personal attention, largest stock, moderate prices.

THE H. J. PENFOLD CO., Largest Medical Supply House, 1408 Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB., Opposite Paxton Hotel.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HEAD

PUT ON ONE OF Black's \$2.50 Hats.

A sure cure for hay fever and baldness.

107 S. 16th Street.

STREET SPEAKERS ARRESTED

Baird and McCaffrey, Exponents of Socialism, Block the Streets.

POLICEMEN GATHER THEM IN

Inflammatory Harangue Against the Government Draws Motley Crowd and Shuts Off Passage—Threats Against the Police.

George Baird and B. McCaffrey were arrested Friday night by Officers Shields, Prunsky and Mitchell at Sixteenth and Chicago streets for causing the blockade of the sidewalk and street.

Baird has been making socialistic speeches at this place for several weeks and frequent complaints have been made of the street being blocked. Last night 200 or 300 people had congregated. Officer Shields attempted to disperse the crowd and requested Baird to cease speaking. This the latter refused to do and his arrest followed. As soon as Baird was arrested B. McCaffrey mounted a box and proceeded to talk. The officers then arrested him.

It is said that the speakers have been making highly inflammatory speeches against the government and at times verging on the brink of anarchy. Last night the speakers were very wild and excited and were swearing at the people and each other in a general tirade.

Before the arrests were made last night a crowd of men was discussing the shooting of President McKinley, when a man walked up and shouted: "Yes, and more of them will be shot before many days."

Before he could be captured the man ran toward Jefferson square and disappeared in the crowd. About twenty-five socialists followed Baird and McCaffrey to the station and were very indignant at the action of the police. It was only after being threatened with arrest that they dispersed. Chief Donahue said last night: "I have no objection to these people speaking, but I cannot allow them to blockade the street."

Baird and McCaffrey were released on their own recognizance to appear in the morning at 9 o'clock. After their release about 100 socialists congregated at Jefferson square and expressed themselves very forcibly concerning the arrests. They said the country was ruined and that free speech was denied the people. It is their intention to have another meeting tomorrow night when they say they will have a "crowd present which the police will be unable to disperse." The police say they intend to put a stop to public speakers blocking the streets and sidewalks, no matter what may be the subject of their discourse.

The men were arraigned in police court in the morning on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk. The case was continued until Monday morning.

DR. LEE IS AN OMAHA MAN

One of President McKinley's Attending Surgeons is Well Known in This City.

Dr. E. W. Lee, one of President McKinley's attending surgeons, is well known in Omaha, where he ranked as one of the leading physicians during a residence of nearly twenty years.

Dr. Lee came to Omaha in 1882 and was connected at various times with every hospital in the city. He was on the staff of the Douglas county hospital for many years and served as the Burlington's local surgeon for fifteen years. He was medical director of both expositions and acquitted himself with great credit. Dr. Lee took a deep interest in the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben during its early life and served on the board of governors. He was also an enthusiastic Elk.

At the close of the second exposition Dr. Lee made a lengthy tour abroad and upon his return selected St. Louis as a place of residence. There he is interested in a projected \$500,000 hospital, for which funds are now being raised, and will in all probability be its first chief surgeon. He was also a prominent aspirant for the medical directorship of the St. Louis World's Fair and only failed of his ambition because of his short residence there.

SHOCK TO SENATOR CLARK

Wyoming Statement Receives the News of Assault on President McKinley.

Senator Clark of Wyoming was in Omaha yesterday conferring with Union Pacific railway officials relative to the purchase of certain land grants owned by that company adjoining his oil fields in the western end of Wyoming.

The senator was greatly shocked by the news concerning the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He said: "The wrong man was shot. They muzzle dogs when they begin to snap around and become threatening and it is deemed wise to do so. How much more essential that they should render harmless people of the same vicious or insane natures? Should President McKinley die the enormity of the loss to all civilization could not be overestimated or exaggerated."

WE HAVE

goods in Men's Furnishings that you want—the reliable kind—those you can depend upon. See the new line of fall neckwear in our north window—they are beauties.

16th and Chicago Streets. Mail Orders Filled. They make shirts.

KELLEY & HEYDEN

Wednesday the Big Show—

Begin—but the big show is on 7 days in the week and 52 weeks in the year at the popular headquarters in Omaha for pure and wholesome candy and delicious ice cream—Our ice cream will do you—You needn't be afraid to eat all you want of it—it's perfectly pure and wholesome as well as tempting and delicious—All the popular flavors and many exclusive ones—put up in one of our little barrels—three fine flavors—enough for 8 people—for 40c. Take home a barrel today.

W. S. Balduff

1520 Farnam St.

To the Public—

We wish to announce that with the aid of Max and the cheap we will from time to time call your attention to our large and exclusive stock of fine imported yarns and ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings. Our large basement and store room is crowded with the finest line of goods ever shown in Omaha and all imported direct for our own use. Our knitting factory is prepared at all times to turn out on short notice sweaters, stockings, shawls, etc., like mother used to make, made to order in any style or design you choose.

THE H. J. PENFOLD CO.

Largest Medical Supply House, 1408 Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB., Opposite Paxton Hotel.

W. S. Balduff

1520 Farnam St.

Tel. 1993, 322 So. 16 St.

REPORT, BUT THE VETERAN SOLDIER-PRESIDENT PAID NO HEED TO IT.

He went about toward the train, but, taking careful aim, Guitau fired a second shot, and it proved fatal. Instantly dropping his little hand ratchet and wavering a moment on his feet, President Garfield fell upon the tiled floor, mortally wounded.

Seeing that his second shot had done its deadly work the assassin turned and ran out of the door through which the president had entered. A cab was waiting for him. Guitau having engaged it in advance of the commission of his crime. But the sound of his revolver had alarmed people on the street and a stalwart sergeant of police came running into the door just as Guitau ran out. Not knowing what had been done, but instinctively realizing that the fleeing man must have committed some crime, the policeman grabbed and held Guitau, although the fellow struggled violently. In a second the officer was informed that he had captured the man who had shot the president of the United States, and he hastily made his way to police headquarters with the prisoner.

President Garfield lingered for two and a half months and died September 19.

ATTACKS ON NAPOLEON III.

In 1856 Napoleon was twice put in peril of his life, both by his own subjects and by the Emperor of Germany. It was said that after these attempts the emperor took to wearing a sheet of mail under his linen. It was not, however, until after the fearful enterprise of Orsini on January 14, 1858, that he got to so boldly harm upon a large scale on her face. He died shortly after he had been lodged in St. Luke's Bethlehem. Francis was unquestionably mad. Nevertheless, after his offense, Parliament passed a bill enacting that dogging should be inflicted in future upon anyone seeking to inflict bodily harm upon the emperor or his consort. It was by virtue of this act that the young fool O'Connor, who leveled a pistol at the queen in 1869, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and to receive twenty strokes with a birch. The queen kindly remitted the whole punishment.

ATTACKS ON NAPOLEON III.

In 1856 Napoleon was twice put in peril of his life, both by his own subjects and by the Emperor of Germany. It was said that after these attempts the emperor took to wearing a sheet of mail under his linen. It was not, however, until after the fearful enterprise of Orsini on January 14, 1858, that he got to so boldly harm upon a large scale on her face. He died shortly after he had been lodged in St. Luke's Bethlehem. Francis was unquestionably mad. Nevertheless, after his offense, Parliament passed a bill enacting that dogging should be inflicted in future upon anyone seeking to inflict bodily harm upon the emperor or his consort. It was by virtue of this act that the young fool O'Connor, who leveled a pistol at the queen in 1869, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and to receive twenty strokes with a birch. The queen kindly remitted the whole punishment.

On March 13, 1851, while the imperial carriage was returning from the Michael park in St. Louis, the emperor was hurled beneath the vehicle. The first shell tore away the back of the conveyance. The czar and Grand Duke Michael had scarcely alighted when a second bomb burst at his feet. Alexander fell crying for help. His right leg was severed at the hip, his body fell to the left and he was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed outright. The czar was borne to the Winter palace, where he died in fearful agony. The Grand Duke Michael was severely injured by the explosion that took the monarch's life.

KILLING OF THE CAAR.

In 1861 the King of Prussia was twice fired upon at Baden by a student named Becker. In 1862 a Greek student fired on the queen of Greece. Bismarck's life was attempted by Blundell in 1860 and by Kallimann in 1874. Prince Michael of Serbia was assassinated in 1868. Amadeo, ex-king of Spain, was attacked in 1872.

The president of the Republic of Peru was murdered in the same year, the president of Ecuador in 1875, the president of Paraguay in 1877 and in 1878 there were two attempts on the emperor of Germany, the murders of General Mendenoff, Mehmet Ali Pasha and King Louis Napoleon. President Sadi Carnot of France was assassinated while attending a reception at Lyons, June, 1894.

SHOCK TO SENATOR CLARK

Wyoming Statement Receives the News of Assault on President McKinley.

Senator Clark of Wyoming was in Omaha yesterday conferring with Union Pacific railway officials relative to the purchase of certain land grants owned by that company adjoining his oil fields in the western end of Wyoming.

The senator was greatly shocked by the news concerning the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He said: "The wrong man was shot. They muzzle dogs when they begin to snap around and become threatening and it is deemed wise to do so. How much more essential that they should render harmless people of the same vicious or insane natures? Should President McKinley die the enormity of the loss to all civilization could not be overestimated or exaggerated."

WE HAVE

goods in Men's Furnishings that you want—the reliable kind—those you can depend upon. See the new line of fall neckwear in our north window—they are beauties.

16th and Chicago Streets. Mail Orders Filled. They make shirts.

KELLEY & HEYDEN

Wednesday the Big Show—

Begin—but the big show is on 7 days in the week and 52 weeks in the year at the popular headquarters in Omaha for pure and wholesome candy and delicious ice cream—Our ice cream will do you—You needn't be afraid to eat all you want of it—it's perfectly pure and wholesome as well as tempting and delicious—All the popular flavors and many exclusive ones—put up in one of our little barrels—three fine flavors—enough for 8 people—for 40c. Take home a barrel today.

W. S. Balduff

1520 Farnam St.

To the Public—

We wish to announce that with the aid of Max and the cheap we will from time to time call your attention to our large and exclusive stock of fine imported yarns and ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings. Our large basement and store room is crowded with the finest line of goods ever shown in Omaha and all imported direct for our own use. Our knitting factory is prepared at all times to turn out on short notice sweaters, stockings, shawls, etc., like mother used to make, made to order in any style or design you choose.

THE H. J. PENFOLD CO.

Largest Medical Supply House, 1408 Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB., Opposite Paxton Hotel.

W. S. Balduff

1520 Farnam St.

Tel. 1993, 322 So. 16 St.

REPORT, BUT THE VETERAN SOLDIER-PRESIDENT PAID NO HEED TO IT.

He went about toward the train, but, taking careful aim, Guitau fired a second shot, and it proved fatal. Instantly dropping his little hand ratchet and wavering a moment on his feet, President Garfield fell upon the tiled floor, mortally wounded.

Seeing that his second shot had done its deadly work the assassin turned and ran out of the door through which the president had entered. A cab was waiting for him. Guitau having engaged it in advance of the commission of his crime. But the sound of his revolver had alarmed people on the street and a stalwart sergeant of police came running into the door just as Guitau ran out. Not knowing what had been done, but instinctively realizing that the fleeing man must have committed some crime, the policeman grabbed and held Guitau, although the fellow struggled violently. In a second the officer was informed that he had captured the man who had shot the president of the United States, and he hastily made his way to police headquarters with the prisoner.

ATTACKS ON NAPOLEON III.

In 1856 Napoleon was twice put in peril of his life, both by his own subjects and by the Emperor of Germany. It was said that after these attempts the emperor took to wearing a sheet of mail under his linen. It was not, however, until after the fearful enterprise of Orsini on January 14, 1858, that he got to so boldly harm upon a large scale on her face. He died shortly after he had been lodged in St. Luke's Bethlehem. Francis was unquestionably mad. Nevertheless, after his offense, Parliament passed a bill enacting that dogging should be inflicted in future upon anyone seeking to inflict bodily harm upon the emperor or his consort. It was by virtue of this act that the young fool O'Connor, who leveled a pistol at the queen in 1869, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and to receive twenty strokes with a birch. The queen kindly remitted the whole punishment.

ATTACKS ON NAPOLEON III.

In 1856 Napoleon was twice put in peril of his life, both by his own subjects and by the Emperor of Germany. It was said that after these attempts the emperor took to wearing a sheet of mail under his linen. It was not, however, until after the fearful enterprise of Orsini on January 14, 1858, that he got to so boldly harm upon a large scale on her face. He died shortly after he had been lodged in St. Luke's Bethlehem. Francis was unquestionably mad. Nevertheless, after his offense, Parliament passed a bill enacting that dogging should be inflicted in future upon anyone seeking to inflict bodily harm upon the emperor or his consort. It was by virtue of this act that the young fool O'Connor, who leveled a pistol at the queen in 1869, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and to receive twenty strokes with a birch. The queen kindly remitted the whole punishment.

KILLING OF THE CAAR.

In 1861 the King of Prussia was twice fired upon at Baden by a student named Becker. In 1862 a Greek student fired on the queen of Greece. Bismarck's life was attempted by Blundell in 1860 and by Kallimann in 1874. Prince Michael of Serbia was assassinated in 1868. Amadeo, ex-king of Spain, was attacked in 1872.

KILLING OF THE CAAR.

In 1861 the King of Prussia was twice fired upon at Baden by a student named Becker. In 1862 a Greek student fired on the queen of Greece. Bismarck's life was attempted by Blundell in 1860 and by Kallimann in 1874. Prince Michael of Serbia was assassinated in 1868. Amadeo, ex-king of Spain, was attacked in 1872.

KILLING OF THE CAAR.

In 1861 the King of Prussia was twice fired upon at Baden by a student named Becker. In 1862 a Greek student fired on the queen of Greece. Bismarck's life was attempted by Blundell in 1860 and by Kallimann in 1874. Prince Michael of Serbia was assassinated in 1868. Amadeo, ex-king of Spain, was attacked in 1872.

SHOCK TO SENATOR CLARK

Wyoming Statement Receives the News of Assault on President McKinley.

Senator Clark of Wyoming was in Omaha yesterday conferring with Union Pacific railway officials relative to the purchase of certain land grants owned by that company adjoining his oil fields in the western end of Wyoming.

The senator was greatly shocked by the news concerning the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He said: "The wrong man was shot. They muzzle dogs when they begin to snap around and become threatening and it is deemed wise to do so. How much more essential that they should render harmless people of the same vicious or insane natures? Should President McKinley die the enormity of the loss to all civilization could not be overestimated or exaggerated."

WE HAVE

goods in Men's Furnishings that you want—the reliable kind—those you can depend upon. See the new line of fall neckwear in our north window—they are beauties.</