

TO PUNISH "REDS."

President's Cabinet Decides to Take Step.

The cabinet sitting at Buffalo has decided upon the character and scope of the bill for the punishment of persons who in the future may attempt to assassinate a President of the United States. It will make such attempts treason, punishable by death.

The bill will be drawn so that not only the President but the Vice President and members of the cabinet shall be included in the protection guaranteed by the measure. Federal courts will be vested with authority and power to deal with the offenders. Federal grand juries may indict them. If they should be apprehended and arrested by the State authorities of the county and district in which the crime happened to be committed the United

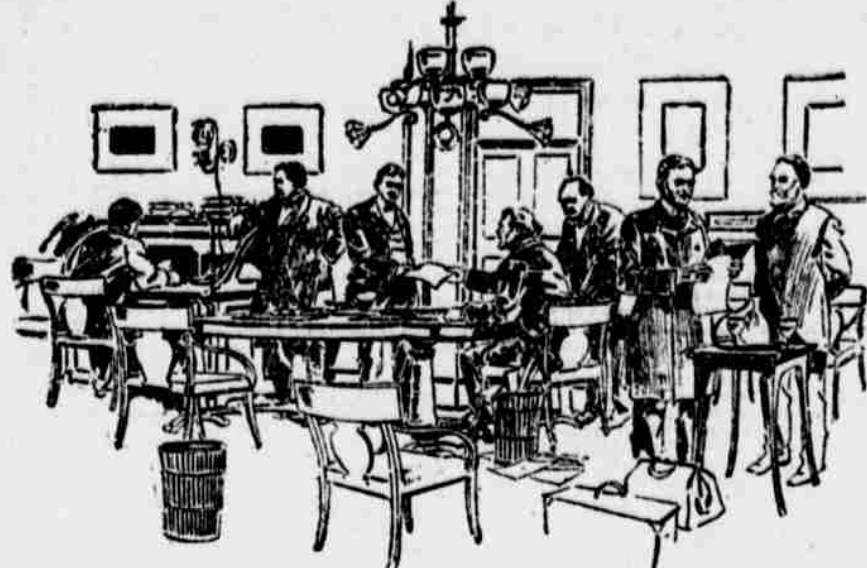
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MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CABINET SENDING AND RECEIVING TELEGRAMS AT BUFFALO.

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Man Arrested Who Offered to Bet President Would Be Killed.

On the theory held by United States secret service agents that the city of Camden, N. J., contained one or more persons to whom the plot to assassinate President McKinley was known, Ethelbert Stone, an employee of the New York Shipbuilding Company in South Camden, has been arrested by County Detective John Painter. The direct cause of Stone's arrest was a remark he made while engaged in a heated discussion with Oscar Hansen and Andrew Peterson, fellow employees, just previous to the receipt of news from Buffalo. Stone concluded his argument with these words:

"I will bet \$5 that McKinley will be killed before 8 o'clock to-night."

When the news of the attempted assassination was received a few hours later the remark was remembered and on Monday the employees told General Manager May about the matter. He asked the Camden police to investigate it.

When taken before Prosecutor Lloyd after his arrest Stone admitted having made the offer to bet, but insisted that it was a joke. This story, however, is not believed by the detectives.

A search was made of Stone's house at Ferry road and Seventh street and incriminating evidence, it is said, was secured.



DRS. PARK AND RINEY AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

PROOF HARD TO FIND.

Assassin Fails to Involve Other Anarchists.

As events and circumstances begin to shape themselves the police of Buffalo and the men of the United States secret service who are there are being forced to the conclusion that Czolgosz acted without prearrangement with any living person when he shot President McKinley in the Temple of Music on the exposition grounds last Friday, says a Buffalo telegram.

This, too, is the opinion of Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox, who have heard accurate accounts of what Czolgosz has said to the police and the district attorney in the several interviews he has had with those officials. While they believe that he was encouraged to attempt the President's life by incendiary writings and utterances of anarchists possessed of great intellectual resources than himself, they have been forced to the conclusion in the light of all the facts that

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wish to God that there were a lot of others just such men in this country."

Bawden was speaking from his wagon on the campus. He led up to his incriminating remark by saying: "This man who attempted to assassinate McKinley, like many other men believed that the people are oppressed." After his utterance Supt. of Police Downey ordered Bawden to cease talking, and on his refusal arrested him on the charge of disorderly conduct and inciting trouble. Police Commissioner Andrews declares that all advocates of anarchistic doctrines will be driven out of town by the police, says a Detroit dispatch.

SURE ASSASSIN HAD AID.

Part of Residents of Cleveland Certain of Plot.

Public opinion in Cleveland, the former home of Czolgosz, is divided on the question as to whether Cleveland anarchists were concerned in the attempted assassination of the President. The police have utterly failed in their search for evidence of a plot and are convinced that none existed, at least in the immediate circle of Leon Czolgosz's friends and relatives. There is still a widespread belief that such a plot existed, says a dispatch from that city.

Residents of the Newburg district, particularly the workmen who are brought into daily contact with the foreign element of the population, are unanimous in the opinion that the responsibility for the crime does not rest upon one person. The meeting places and the homes of the foreigners are said to be the breeding places for anarchistic propaganda. They are stolid, uncommunicative people and it is little wonder that the city police have been unable to find evidence of a plot.

Makes a Mating Statement.

The police of Danbury, Conn., have been informed by employes in the shop of T. C. Mallard & Co. of that city that Albert Webber, a fellow workman, has stated since the attempted assassination of President McKinley that he was an anarchist and in common with several others of the cult in Danbury expected the attempt on the life of the President to take place during his visit to the exposition.

An investigation has been started which has thus far elicited the information, the police state, that there are about twelve anarchists in the city. Officers went to Webber's house, but he was not there.

Checkmated.

"I never felt so cheap in all my life," declared the well-known business man. "I am a great stickler for honesty and will not have anyone around me of whom I have the least suspicion; and when I find a man that I know I can trust I regard his honesty as a valuable asset and pay him accordingly. The result has been that I have gathered around me a force of whom I am justly proud, and the other day my old office boy left me, and I was obliged to hire a new one. Out

of the numerous applicants I selected a bright and honest appearing boy and put him to work. Then the old question arose, Was he honest? I am old enough to realize that appearances are oftentimes deceitful, and I resolved to test the boy in a mild way. So one night when I departed for home I left a nickel prominently displayed on my desk. After reaching home I felt sorry for what I had done. I realized that by my act I had been placing temptation in the boy's path, and that there was little to excuse my plan; so I was very much relieved the following morning to find the nickel where I had left it. Then I saw that there was something there that I had not left, and that was a bit of paper upon which the money lay, and upon which was written in the new boy's hand the inscription: 'To be left until called for.' I've got a smart lad in that new boy. Too smart, I'm afraid."

Wife—There is a burglar down in the cellar, Henry. Husband—Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are upstairs. Wife—But he'll come up here, Husband—Then we'll go down in the cellar, my dear. Surely a 10-room house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding.

MCKINLEY'S CHRONOLOGY

His Record From Farm to the White House.

HOW A COUNTRY BOY ROSE.

Student, Soldier, Lawyer, Congressman, Governor and Finally Nation's Chief Executive—The Road that is Free to All American Boys.

Here is the chronological story of the life of William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, whose tragic death at the hands of the anarchist assassin Czolgosz has brought deepest sorrow to the American people.

1843. Jan. 29. William McKinley, son of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley, is born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, being the seventh of a family of nine children.

1852. The McKinley family removes to Poland, Mahoning county, O., where

law, and becomes a leading member of the bar of Stark county.

1872. Though not a candidate, very active as a campaign speaker in the Grant-Greeley presidential campaign.

1875. Especially active and conspicuous as a campaigner in the closely contested state election in which Rutherford B. Hayes is elected governor.

Elected to Congress.

1876. Elected member of the House of Representatives by 3,000 majority, his friend Hayes being elected to the presidency.

1878. Re-elected to Congress by 1,234 majority, his district in Ohio having been gerrymandered to his disadvantage by a Democratic legislature.

1880. Re-elected to Congress by 3,571 majority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee to succeed President Garfield.

1882. The Republicans suffer reverses throughout the country in the congressional elections and McKinley is re-elected by a majority of only 8.

1884. Prominent in the opposition

any candidate in the history of the State.

1896. June 18. At the Republican national convention at St. Louis McKinley is nominated for president on the first ballot, the result of the voting being as follows: McKinley 661 1/2, Reed 84 1/2, Quay 60 1/2, Meriton 58, Allison 35 1/2, Cameron 1.

Is Elected President.

1896. Nov. 3. Receives a popular vote in the presidential election of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. In the electoral college later McKinley receives 271 votes, against 176 for Bryan.

1897. March 4. Inaugurated President of the United States for the twenty-eighth quadrennial term.

1897. March 6. Issues proclamation for an extra session of Congress to assemble March 15. The president's message dwells solely upon the need of a revision of the existing tariff law.

1897. May 17. In response to an appeal from the president Congress appropriates \$50,000 for the relief of the destitution in Cuba.

1897. July 24. The "Dingley tariff bill" receives the president's approval.

1897. Dec. 12. Death of President McKinley's mother at Canton, O.

1898. Both branches of Congress vote unanimously (the House on Mar. 8 by a vote of 313 to 0 and the Senate by a vote of 76 to 0 on the following day) to place \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the president, to be used at his discretion "for the national defense."

His Ultimatum to Spain.

1898. March 23. The president sends to the Spanish government, through Minister Woodford at Madrid, an ultimatum regarding the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba.

1898. March 28. The report of the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine at Havana, on Feb. 15, is transmitted by the president to Congress.

1898. April 11. The president sends a message to Congress outlining the situation, declaring that intervention is necessary and advising against the recognition of the Cuban government.

1898. April 21. The Spanish government sends Minister Woodford his passports, thus beginning the war.

1898. April 23. The president issues a call for 125,000 volunteers.

1898. April 24. Spain formally declares that war exists with the United States.

Recommends Declaration of War.

1898. April 25. In a message to Congress the president recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that war exists with Spain. On the same day both branches of Congress passed such a declaration.

1898. May 25. The president issues a call for 75,000 additional volunteers.

1898. June 29. Yale university confers upon President McKinley the degree of LL. D.

1898. July 7. Joint resolution of Congress provided for the annexation of Hawaii receives the approval of the president.

1898. Aug. 9. Spain formally accepts the president's terms of peace.

1898. Aug. 12. The peace protocol is signed. An armistice is proclaimed and the Cuban blockade raised.

1898. Oct. 17. The president receives the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago.

1898. Dec. 10. The treaty of peace between Spain and the United States is signed at Paris.

1900. March 14. The president signs the "gold standard act."

Renominated for Presidency.

1900. June 21. The Republican national convention at Philadelphia unanimously renominates William McKinley for the presidency.

1900. June 21. The president's amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos is published in Manila.

1900. July 10. The United States government makes public a statement of its policy as to its affairs in China.

1900. Sept. 16. Letter accepting the presidential nomination and discussing the issues of the campaign is given to the public.

1900. Nov. 6. In the presidential election William McKinley carries 28 states, which have an aggregate of 292 votes in the electoral college, his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carrying 17 states, having 155 electoral votes. His popular plurality is also larger than in the election of 1896.

1901. Begins a triumphal tour of the United States in May, the same being terminated by the sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley while at Los Angeles, Cal. Returns to Washington from San Francisco early in June.

India's Army Elephants.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When meal time arrives they are drawn up before piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes 10 pounds of raw rice done up in five two pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass. At the command "Attention!" each elephant raises his trunk and a package is thrown into his capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

Bull Fighting on Bicycles.

In Spain bull fighting on bicycles is becoming popular. Not long ago Carlos Rodriguez, a famous cyclist, and Senor Badilla, a noted picador, mounted on cycles, tackled a bull in the arena at Madrid. The bull won in a canter.

A plant that grows in India, called the phlotoxica electrica, emits electric sparks. The hand which touches it immediately experiences a shock.



A FAVORITE PICTURE OF MCKINLEY.

William studies at the Union seminary until he is 17.

1859. Becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Poland.

1860. Enters the junior class in Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but poor health prevents the completion of the course. Subsequently teaches in a public school near Poland and later becomes a clerk in the Poland post-office.

Enlists As a Private.

1861. June 11. Enlists as a private in Company E of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1862. April 15. Promoted to commissary sergeant while in the winter's camp at Fayette, W. Va.

1862. Sept. 24. Promoted to second lieutenant, in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of his staff.

1863. Feb. 7. Promoted to first lieutenant.

1864. July 25. Promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, Va.

1864. Oct. 11. First vote for President cast, while on a march, for Abraham Lincoln.

1864. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19), Capt. McKinley serves on the staffs of Gen. George Crook and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

1865. Assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington.

President Lincoln Brevets Him.

1865. March 13. Commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

1865. July 26. Mustered out of the army with his regiment, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.

1865. Returns to Poland and at once begins the study of law.

1866. Enters the Albany (N. Y.) Law School.

1867. Admitted to the bar at Warren, O., in March. Accepting the advice of an elder sister teaching in Canton, he begins the practice of law in Canton and makes that place his home.

His First Office.

1869. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county on the Republican ticket, although the county had usually been Democratic.

1871. Jan. 25. Marries Miss Ida Saxton of Canton. (Two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley—Kate in 1871 and Ida in 1873—and both lost in early childhood.)

1871. Falls of re-election as prosecuting attorney by forty-five votes, and for the next five years devotes himself successfully to the practice of

to the proposed "Morrison tariff" in congress.

1884. As a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in Chicago, actively supports James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination.

Again Elected to Congress.

1884. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000.

1886. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,550.

1886. Leads the minority opposition in Congress against the "Mills tariff bill."

1888. Delegate at large to the national convention in Chicago that nominated Benjamin Harrison, and serves as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Many delegates wish McKinley to become a nominee, but he stands firm in his support of John Sherman.

1888. Elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes.

1889. At the organization of the 51st Congress, is a candidate for speaker of the House, but is defeated on the third ballot in the Republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed.

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

1890. Upon the death of William D. Kelley in January McKinley becomes chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the House. He introduces a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenues," known as the "customs administration bill." He also introduces a general tariff bill. The bill becomes a law on Oct. 6.

1890. As a result of the gerrymandered congressional district and the reaction against the Republican party throughout the country, caused by the protracted struggle over the tariff bill, McKinley is defeated in the election for Congress by 300 votes in counties that had previously gone Democratic by 3,000.

Elected Governor of Ohio.

1891. Nov. 3. Elected governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, polling the largest vote that has ever been cast for governor in Ohio. His opponent is the democratic governor, James E. Campbell.

1892. As delegate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis, and chairman of the convention, McKinley refuses to permit the consideration of his name and supports the renomination of President Harrison. The roll call results as follows: Harrison 535, Blaine 182, McKinley 182, Reed 4, Lincoln 1.

1892. Death of William McKinley, Sr., in November.

1895. Unanimously renominated for governor of Ohio and re-elected by a plurality of 80,995, this majority being the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the civil war, for