

ON TRIAL.

THE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

COUNSEL ASSIGNED TO PRISONER.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme Court judges, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Lorain L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that together with his colleague, former Justice Robert C. Titus and Mr. Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

The prisoner, Czolgosz, during the trial evinced no interest whatever in the proceedings, but as the testimony was introduced he paid more attention to what was said and looked at the various witnesses closely.

The probable duration of the trial, it is believed, can be placed at two full days. When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon as to the time he would take in the presentation of his case, he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Judge Titus, for the defense, was non-committal, however, and merely replied: "That depends upon the turn things take."

It is not probable that any defense will be put in, owing to the character of the prisoner and his refusal to help his attorneys in any way to procure evidence which they could use in his favor. The idea of an attempt to bring out the question of sanity is not thought of in view of the reports of the two alienists, who have recently examined him, and there is ground for the belief that the trial will be concluded with a session of but one day more.

Reading indictment. The prisoner when brought into court was attired in a new suit of dark grey, a white shirt and a collar and a light blue bow tie. His face was cleanly shaven and his hair combed. He sat down behind his counsel with two officers in plain clothes immediately in his rear.

District Attorney Penney proceeded at once with the reading of the indictment. He spoke to Czolgosz in a low voice, in fact so low that when the prisoner was asked to plead, he seemed not to understand what had been said.

Justice White asked him: "What have you to say?" There was a moment's hesitation. Then the prisoner's lips moved as if to make reply, but before he could do so, his junior counsel, Mr. Lewis, arose to speak, not having seen the prisoner's motion.

Justice White, however, insisted Czolgosz should speak, and the prisoner said: "I didn't hear what he said."

District Attorney Penney then read the indictment again in a louder voice and to the demand for a reply, the prisoner, who was standing at the time, said in a very low voice: "Guilty."

The plea was, however, not permitted to stand under the law, and a plea of "not guilty" was at once ordered by the court.

Dr. Mann Testifies. Dr. Matthew D. Mann, one of the physicians who attended President McKinley was examined. He went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter and described the operation performed at the exposition hospital.

"To find the track of the bullet, back of the stomach," Dr. Mann explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the bowels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally, as the President had already grown very weak as a result of the first operation."

"Were you present at the autopsy?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"Yes."

"Telling the stomach was found a large cavity, the walls of which showed evidence of gangrene. In the cavity was a quantity of pancreatic fluid. The tissues surrounding it covering a space as large as a silver dollar were affected."

"What caused Mr. McKinley's death?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"The gunshot wound in the stomach resulting from the bullet that passed through both walls of that organ and lodged in the muscles of the back."

Dr. Mann's testimony was not concluded at the hour set for adjournment. Justice White addressed the jurors, giving them the usual formal instructions as to talking about the case among themselves, or allowing others to talk to them about it.

Court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CASKET.

Handsome Reception Provided for the Remains of Mr. McKinley.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—William McKinley was born January 29, 1843, died Sept. 14, 1901.

The foregoing is the inscription on the casket that contains the remains of the martyred President. It is of red cedar, handsomely carved, and covered with the finest black broadcloth. The interior is finished with copper, over which is a full tufted satin covering. A French bevel plate glass runs the full length of the top of the casket.

The outside case is made of red cedar, finely finished. The corners are capped with polished copper, and the handles are of the same material. On the top of the case is a copper plate board, a duplicate of the inscription on the casket.

POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Ex-Senator Butler T. He the Washington Post What He Thinks—Hill, Hanna and Washington Post, Sept. 12.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, is at the Shoreham. He has recently returned from Alaska where he spent six weeks, with Senator Jones of Nevada, Congressman Sulzer of New York, Ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and others, examining some mining property in which they are interested.

He says that they were more than pleased with the properties. He is enthusiastic about the many rich resources of Alaska. But he was even more enthusiastic about future industrial progress of the South and the political changes that will be wrought thereby.

When asked about the next national campaign, he said: "David B. Hill is already assured of the Democratic nomination and that means there will be a more vigorous third party movement in 1904 than the country has ever before seen. It will draw both from the Democrats and from the Republicans. The pie hunters, who were stoutly for Mr. Bryan last year, have silently gone over to Mr. Hill, who is a clever politician, and it is not of place to observe that those gentlemen, though they have no politics, except the amount of pie they will get out of it, have a great deal to do with the control of conventions. Then Mr. Hill, who is backed by the gold Democrats and certain corporate interests, has had a good organization in many states, and he has been pushing that organization into new territory. I believe that Senator Hanna, under present conditions, will be the Republican nominee, although recently some very strong forces have been set at work against him, and because of the situation, ranged themselves along with Vice-President Roosevelt. I dare say the latter was surprised to receive such support. But if unhappily President McKinley should not recover from his present wounds and Mr. Roosevelt should thereby become President, he would then no doubt be sure of the Republican nomination."

"It is well to bear in mind that the time is rapidly coming when the Northern Republican leaders who control the most money or patronage will not be able to carry the vote of Southern delegates in the next vest pockets. Perhaps they will be able to do so in 1904, but in all probability that will be the last convention where such will be the case. The South, and North Carolina is well to the front in that regard, is rapidly awaking from the Rip Van Winkle condition that has prevailed. The Republicans are organizing a white man's party, and the conditions that rule in Virginia are even more pronounced in North Carolina. This is an incident of the mighty industrial revival which is stirring our towns and cities. We are losing the little, but heretofore fatal, prejudices that come from long admiration of our grandfathers and from indifference of little factional fights in localities, where men divide according to old family feuds on the side of the street or the bank of a creek on which they happen to dwell. I don't want to be understood as discounting just pride in ancestry, but it should not be made a hindrance to industrial activity. In short the South has a great industrial future ahead of it and the professional politician who has lived and stayed in power by appeals to race and sectional prejudices must and will be soon relegated to the oblivion that he deserves."

Beautiful Floral Tributes. The collection of flowers was probably the most beautiful ever seen in the United States. The conservatives of the country had been denuded to supply them. From the four quarters of the earth came directions to adorn the bier of McKinley with flowers, whose fragrance might be symbolical of the sweetness and purity of the ended life. But these tributes from foreign countries were buried beneath the floral tributes of McKinley's countrymen. There were tons and tons of them and a list of those who sent them would be almost a complete roster of those prominent in the official, commercial and social life of the United States.

Services at the Nation's Capitol. Washington, Sept. 17.—The funeral service at the capitol over the remains of the late President McKinley were as simple and beautiful as is usual in the Methodist church. Two hymns, a prayer, an address and a benediction comprised all of it, yet the impression left at the end was of perfection.

After the cabinet entered and were seated the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the marine band outside, the casket was borne into the rotunda. Every one arose and separated and the casket was gently placed upon the catafalque. Next came the family of the deceased, Abner McKinley leading. They were seated near the head of the casket. Senator Hanna was with the family party. Next the diplomatic corps entered, all in court regalia, and were seated to the south. Former President Cleveland also entered and with Wilson, his escort, sat in the first row.

Lastly came President Roosevelt, escorted by Captain Cowles and preceded by Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the president.

When the noise occasioned by seating the late comers had ceased a hush fell upon the people and then the choir softly sang, "Lead, Kindly Light," while every one stood in reverence.

With bowed heads. At the conclusion of the hymn Rev. Dr. Henry R. Naylor, presiding elder of the Washington district, Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the invocation, while the distinguished company listened with bowed heads.

After the eulogy on the dead by Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had come from Ohio to say the last words over the remains of his life-long friend and parishioner, arose. He stood at the head of the casket and spoke in a sympathetic voice, and with many evidences of deep emotion.

The address lasted but a bare quarter of an hour. As the bishop concluded every one in the vast rotunda rose and the choir, intoning the grand old hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

It was an affecting moment. In the midst of the singing Admiral Evans, advancing with silent tread, placed a beautiful blue floral cross at the foot of the casket.

The last notes died away softly, and with uplifted hands the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. W. H. Chapman, acting pastor of the Metropolitan church. This ended the religious services. There was a pause for a few minutes while the ushers cleared the aisles and the assemblage began to withdraw.

President Roosevelt and the cabinet repaired to the president's room in the senate wing of the capitol.

The People Take Last Look. As soon as the rotunda was cleared of those who had been invited to attend the religious services, the bier was prepared for the inspection of the general public. The floral offerings which covered the coffin were put aside and the lid was lifted from the head of the coffin.

As the coffin rested upon the catafalque it was just about high enough to permit of easy inspection by adults. The crowd entered through the east door of the capitol and passed out through the west exit. The people came in double file, one line passing to the right and the other to the left of the casket. Only a hurried glance was permitted to any one. About 130 people were enabled to view the remains every minute.

The crowd consisted of men, women and children, and all colors and ages were represented. Many children were carried through the building in the arms of their parents. As the body of the dead president lay in state it was guarded by representatives of all branches of the nation's martial service, under command of General W. F. Rindolph, chief of artillery.

The whole scene was photographed scores of times. Apparently the throng was in an apprehensive state of mind, for every time a flash-light picture was taken piteous screams were heard from the people about the entrance.

Frightful Calamity Narrowly Averted. At 10 o'clock a frightful calamity was narrowly averted at the east front of the capitol. For hours the vast throng of people had been massed in front of the capitol awaiting an opportunity to enter the rotunda. When the doors were opened tens of thousands of people rushed almost frantically to the main staircase. The police and military guards were swept aside and almost in a twinkling there was a tremendous crush at the foot of the great staircase. The immense throng swept backward and forward like the surging of a mighty sea. Women and children, a few of the latter, babes in arms, were caught in the crowd and many were badly hurt. Strong men held children, and even women, high above the heads of the surging crowd to protect them from bodily injury.

Despite the efforts of the police and military and the cooler heads in the throng, approximately a hundred people were injured. Some of the more seriously hurt were carried into the rotunda and into various adjoining apartments of the capitol, where first aid treatment was given them. A number were hurried to hospitals in ambulances, but the majority either were taken to or subsequently went unassisted to their homes. After the crush had been shamed up on the staircase and plaza, immediately in front of it were found tattered pieces of men's and women's wearing apparel of all kinds, crushed hats, gloves and even shoes. Watches, pocket-books, keys and knives were picked up.

The most terrible congestion was on the capitol steps and at the entrance door. At the latter point there was such extreme pressure that numbers of women fainted. Many who thus became helpless were lifted up bodily and carried over the heads of the crowd, while others, less fortunate, were trampled under foot and seriously bruised. Of the latter twenty to twenty-five were taken into the capitol. The room immediately under the rotunda where the president's remains lay was a temporary hospital, filled with screaming women, lying prone upon improvised couches. One of them had a broken arm and another had suffered internal injuries, which caused excruciating pain.

THE LAST MOURNFUL RITES.

OVER THE REMAINS OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT ATTENDED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL AND CANTON.

TONS OF BEAUTIFUL FLORAL OFFERINGS PRESENTED.

Tributes From the People—Mrs. McKinley to Attend the Final Services—Simplicity Marks the Ceremonies—The Crowds at Washington Cause a Panic—Narrow Escape of a Frightful Calamity.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 19.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the Governors of States and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of the third President to fall by an assassin's bullet was committed to the grave today.

It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur. Canton ceased to be a town and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in the Ohio State, and from the remote corners of the South, and from the East and West, the human tide flowed into the town until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist church where the funeral service was held and at the beautiful West Lawn cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations and singing by a quartette. The body was then taken to West Lawn cemetery and placed in a receiving vault, pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the dead children who were buried years ago. The funeral procession was very imposing and included not only the representatives of army and navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal and other organizations. It was two miles long.

Mrs. McKinley Unable to Attend. One of the most pathetic features of the day was the absence of Mrs. McKinley from the funeral services at the church and in the cemetery when the body of her husband was laid to rest. Since the first shock of the shooting then of the death and through the ordeal of the state ceremonies she had borne up bravely. But there was a limit to human endurance and when today came it found her too weak to pass through the trials of the final ceremonies.

Through the open door of her room she heard the prayer of the minister as the body was borne out of the house. After that, Dr. Rixey remained close by her side, and although the full force of the calamity had come upon her it was believed by those about her that there was a providential mercy in her tears, as they gave some relief to the anguish of the heart within.

Beautiful Floral Tributes. The collection of flowers was probably the most beautiful ever seen in the United States. The conservatives of the country had been denuded to supply them. From the four quarters of the earth came directions to adorn the bier of McKinley with flowers, whose fragrance might be symbolical of the sweetness and purity of the ended life. But these tributes from foreign countries were buried beneath the floral tributes of McKinley's countrymen. There were tons and tons of them and a list of those who sent them would be almost a complete roster of those prominent in the official, commercial and social life of the United States.

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FARMERS CALLED TO MEET.

To "Unite" the Price of the National Oil Company for Cotton Seed. HILLSBORO, N. C., SEP. 15, 1901. TO THE COTTON FARMERS AND GINNERS OF THE STATE.

Through the courtesy of the editor I address to you this letter on the cotton seed subject, and trust that it will be accepted by each reader as personal letter to him. I know of nothing that should call for prompt action on the part of the farmer more than this.

The action of the National Oil mill men at New Orleans on the 5th, when they met privately and fixed the price to be paid for cotton seed the coming season at 13 cents five on board boats with the usual rebate which is equivalent to 12 cents five on board rail, as though the farmer had no voice in the price his products should sell for, should call for a protest from every cotton farmer of the South. This is but a foretaste of what the trusts will do for the farmers when they get them fully under control. If the spirit of American independence which has ever characterized North Carolinians has waned may its fires be re-kindled in the breast of every farmer on account of this action of the Oil Mill men. If you believe the farmer is entitled to a voice in fixing the price at which his cotton seed shall sell, go to your court house next Saturday the 21st, at 12 o'clock and there unite with your fellow farmers in saying so and in protesting against the action of the New Orleans Oil men. Select a strong delegation to attend the state meeting in Raleigh the 25th. Do not stay away and expect your neighbor to go, but go yourself and take him with you. This appeal is not made to any special class of cotton farmers, but to each and every one in the state. There is no time now for divisions or quibbling, but all should work in harmony with each other. We also invite the business and professional men to join us in this movement. Their presence and influence will be appreciated.

A letter just received from Harvie Jordan, President of the Southern Cotton Growers Protective Association, states that he is in full sympathy with the movement and that he will endeavor to get the farmers of the forty southern states to cooperate with us. With determination on the part of the farmers the price fixed by the Oil Mill man can be "unfixed" as was the price of jute bagging ten years ago.

The farmer who refuses to act now should in the future keep quiet about the oppression of the trusts, for he practically surrenders his birth-right. The farmers have the key to the situation. Let there be unity of action and success will be certain.

T. B. PARKER.

Special.—New Orleans, Sept. 5.—The leading cotton seed men of Louisiana and Mississippi met here last night to fix the price they would pay the farmers for cotton seed this season. The meeting was strictly private, but it is known that most of the leading members of the National Oil Co., which controls the price of cotton seed and cotton seed products, were present. The price agreed on was 13 cents five on board river with the usual rebate of one cent per sack equal to a rate of 12 cents five on board rail. This is a much lower figure than the farmers received for their seed last year.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF CAPT. CARTER. Government Recovers \$200,000 From Relatives of the Army Officer From Amounts Traced. Chicago, Sept. 20.—Through the recovery of \$200,000 in cash and securities in Huntington, W. Va., the government authorities now have possession of about \$360,000 of the funds embezzled by Orlin M. Carter, former captain of the United States engineer corps at Savannah, Ga.

The announcement of the seizure in West Virginia was made today by Marion Erwin, special assistant attorney general of the United States, who is now in Chicago. Mr. Erwin has been working under the attorney general for some time in the litigation instituted by the government to recover the funds alleged to have been fraudulently converted from the river and harbor appropriation in the Savannah district.

He will remain in Chicago for some time to push the proceedings on the bill recently filed in the United States circuit court against former Captain Carter, his uncle, Lorenzo D. Carter, and his brother, I. Stanton Carter. Large amounts of securities representing the government fund, so it is charged, have been traced to the latter two defendants, and as yet they have failed to account for them.

Got Ten Years. Mack McDowell, colored, of Rutherford county, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the murder of his ten year old son. The prisoner was 52 years old. The only thing that saved him from hanging is that he is not believed to be bright.

WHAT A DREADFUL THING it is to wake up in the night suffering from cholera morbus, and yet ease of this kind are very common. The trouble, however, will never become serious if you keep a bottle of Pain-Killer at hand for it is a remedy that never fails to cure cholera, cramps, diarrhoea or dysentery. Aroid white-raisins, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

THE PRESIDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Assumes the Duties of Chief Magistrate and Moves With the Cabinet, No Change in Personnel.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—After a suspension of three days as a mark of respect to the dead President, the business of the Government at Washington was resumed today. The train bearing President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 9:20 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the President, entered the White House, and going at once to the elevator, proceeded to the Cabinet room where President McKinley went to do the greater part of his work. When the new Chief Executive reached the White House he walked briskly to the big front door which swung wide open to receive him. He spoke pleasantly as he passed to the watchmen and other employees of the mansion, and reaching his office was joined almost immediately by Secretary Long, who did not go to Canton to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

The President's former secretary, Mr. Loeb, Jr., will remain, and probably act as assistant secretary. Cortelyou, at the President's earnest request will retain his position as his secretary.

CABINET MEETING. At 11 o'clock all the members of the Cabinet had arrived at White House and soon were seated around the familiar table. President Roosevelt occupied a seat at its head and in the chair long occupied by his predecessor.

Nearly all the members of the present Cabinet are quite sure to remain during Mr. Roosevelt's term, but it is very probable that Secretary Long will retire within the next few months. He feels that he can resign without embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt and therefore it is thought that within the next few months he will ask the President to permit him to retire to private life.

NO NEW BUSINESS. The Cabinet was in session about an hour and a half, all of the time being spent in a general review of the more important questions which will require the attention of the new President. All of the members were present except Attorney General Knox, who stopped for a few days in Pittsburgh. Each member explained to the President the policy which had been followed in dealing with the matters under consideration and their present status. No new business was taken up.

Members subsequently expressed themselves as having full confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's ability to give the country a strong, able and conservative administration, and he will have their loyal support to the same degree as they gave it to the late President.

The Ages of Our Presidents. New York World.

President Washington, age at inauguration, 57; cause of death pneumonia, age at death, 67.

President J. Q. Adams, age at inauguration, 62; cause of death Debility, age at death, 90.

President Jefferson, age at inauguration, 58; cause of death chronic diarrhoea, age at death, 83.

President Madison, age at inauguration, 58; cause of death, Debility, age at death, 85.

President Monroe, age at inauguration, 59; cause of death, Debility, age at death, 73.

President J. Q. Adams, age at inauguration, 62; cause of death, Paralysis, age at death, 80.

President Jackson, age at inauguration, 62; cause of death, consumption, age at death, 78.

President Van Buren, age at inauguration, 55; cause of death, Asthmatic catarrh, age at death, 79.

President Harrison, age at inauguration, 68; cause of death, bilious pleurisy, age at death, 68.

President Tyler, age at inauguration, 51; cause of death, Bilious attack, age at death, 71.

President Polk, age at inauguration, 50; cause of death, chronic diarrhoea, age at death, 53.

President Taylor, age at inauguration, 65; cause of death, bilious fever, age at death, 65.

President Fillmore, age at inauguration, 50; cause of death, debility, age at death, 74.

President Pierce, age at inauguration, 49; cause of death Inflammation stomach, age at death, 54.

President Bucha, age at inauguration, 66; cause of death, rheumatic gout, age at death, 77.

President Lincoln, age at inauguration, 52; cause of death, assassination, age at death, 56.

President Johnson, age at inauguration, 57; cause of death, paralysis, age at death, 66.

President Grant, age at inauguration, 47; cause of death, cancer, age at death, 63.

President Hayes, age at inauguration, 54; cause of death, paralysis of heart, age at death, 70.

President Garfield, age at inauguration, 49; cause of death, assassination, age at death, 49.

President Arthur, age at inauguration, 51; cause of death, Bright's disease, age at death, 56.

President Cleveland, age at inauguration, 48; living.

President Harrison, age at inauguration, 55; cause of death, pneumonia, age at death, 68.

President McKinley, age at inauguration, 53; cause of death, assassination, age at death, 58.

President Roosevelt, age at inauguration, 43; living.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

RECONVENED WITH ADMIRAL RAMSAY AS THE NEW MEMBER OF COURT.

IRRELEVANT QUESTIONS CUT OUT.

This Decision Will Probably Shorten the Term of Court. Probably Secure Another Point. Witnesses Examined Show Humanity in Their Testimony. Admiral Dewey a Most Interesting Officer.

The Schley court of inquiry was called to order Friday September 20th at Washington by a simple word from Admiral Dewey. The first order of business was the reading by Judge Advocate Lemly of the order of the navy department appointing Rear Admiral Ramsay to a place on the court in place of Rear Admiral Howson, and when this was accomplished, Captain Lemly turned to Admiral Schley and asked him whether he had objection to urge against any member of the court. The admiral arose as this question was asked and replied, "I have not."

The judge advocate then swore the members of the court collectively and was in turn sworn in as judge advocate. The court then retired for consultation. The withdrawal was for the purpose of discussing the methods of procedure.

At 11 o'clock the court returned from its consultation. Judge Advocate Lemly, addressing Admiral Schley as "the applicant," asked if he had any suggestions to make as to the method of proceeding, whether he had something to offer or desired that he (Lemly) proceed. The admiral responded with a nod of the head and move of the hand, "Go ahead."

Mr. Lemly then presented the report of the bureau of navigation for 1898 a hydrographic chart of the West Indies and adjacent seas and other charts. He stated explicitly that they were introduced not as testimony, but as books of reference.

"Will they include the introduction of original documents?" Judge Wilson asked.