

McKINLEY DIES.

The President Passes Away at the Milburn House in Buffalo.

His Last Words Were: "Good-bye. It Is God's Will. His Will be Done."

Before Passing Into Unconsciousness He Chanted the Words of the Hymn, "Nearer, My God to Thee."

The Wound Inflicted by Czolgosz, the Anarchist Assassin, Proved Fatal After Little More Than a Week After the Shot Was Fired.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 this morning. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife, to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness which has marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were:

"Good bye. All good bye. It is God's will. His will be done."

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a long glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the trying scene with the same bravery with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12. At that time she sat by the bedside holding his hand. The members of the cabinet were admitted to the sick room singly at that time.

The immediate cause of the president's death is undecided. It will possibly require an autopsy to fix the exact cause. The president's remains will be taken to Washington.

From authoritative officials the following details of the final scenes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The president continued in an unconscious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times, and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times, and then repaired to the front room, where their consultations had been held.

About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was deemed desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish.

Silently the members of the family stole into the room. They stood about the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. In an adjoining room at the physicians. It was now 2:05 o'clock and the minutes were slipping away. Only the sobs of those in the circle about the president's bedside broke the silence. Five minutes passed, then six, seven, eight.

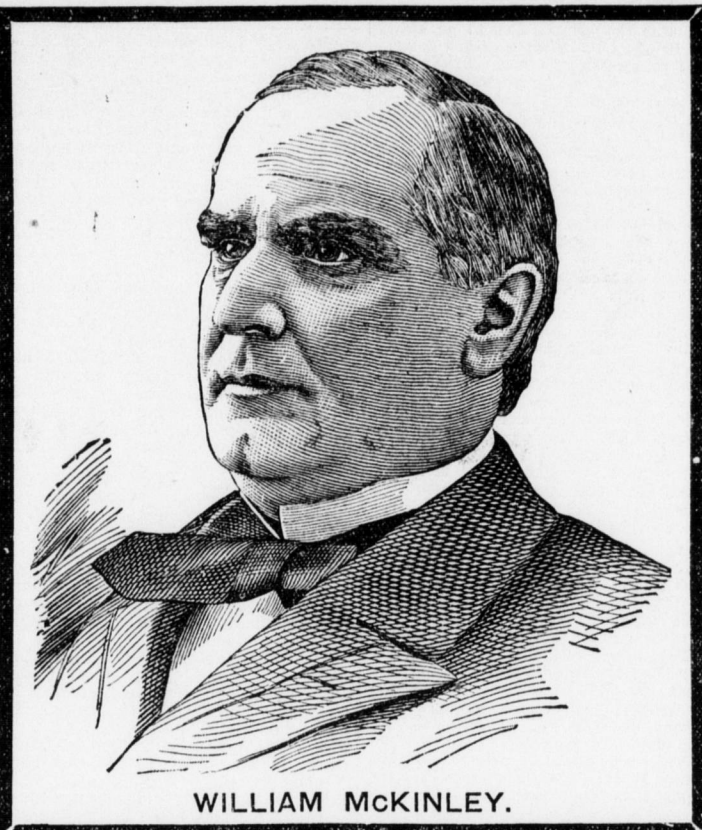
Now Dr. Rixey bent forward, and then one of his hands was raised as if in warning. The fluttering heart was just going to rest. A moment more and Dr. Rixey straightened up and with choking voice said: "The president is dead."

Secretary Cortelyou was the first to turn from the stricken circle. He stepped from the chamber to the outer hall, and then down the stairway to the large room where the members of the cabinet, senators and distinguished officials were assembled. As his white face appeared at the doorway a hush fell upon the assemblage. "Gentlemen, the president has passed away," he said.

For a moment not a word came in reply. Even though the end had been expected, the actual announcement fairly stunned the men who had been his closest confidants and advisers. Then a groan of anguish went up from the assembled officials. They cried like children. They turned from the room and came from the house with streaming eyes.

Before 6 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 from those nearest and dearest to him. 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 strained and tear-



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

stained faces members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. One by one they ascended the stairs—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. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces and the words of intense grief choking in their throats.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and his last audible conscious words as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside were:

"Good bye, good bye. This is God's will. His will be done." Then his mind began to wander and soon after 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 9:30 the administration of oxygen was stopped and the pulse grew weaker and he fainted. By 10 o'clock the pulse could be no longer felt in his extremities and they grew cold.

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 chief.

Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senators Fairbank, Hanna and Burrows, Judge Day, Col. Herrick, Abner McKinley, the president's brother, and his wife; Dr. and Mrs. Baer, the president's niece and her husband; Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the president's sisters; Mrs. Mary Barber, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock; John G. Milburn, John N. Scatterd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city, Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others.

Rev. C. D. Wilson, a Methodist minister of Tonawanda, N. Y., who was the president's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to inquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house. Another Methodist minister, who has 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 formal notice that the president was dying. But the president lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

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 that 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.

At midnight the Milburn house was quiet. A solemn hush hung over the house. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with lights and many attendants and relatives could be seen moving about within and occasionally coming to the front door 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, some burning brightly and then turned low.

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. George Urban was waiting for him and they 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 last evening. This was his first visit to the city and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the president alive, even though the president was unconscious of his visitor's presence. Secretary Long was visibly affected.

Vice President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs. 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 the oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture.

One of the members of the cabinet who came from the house at 2 o'clock for a stroll along the front walk, said a meeting of the cabinet would be held following the president's death, to take such action as will be required by the circumstances. He said the expectation of the cabinet was that the remains would be taken to Washington and then lie in state at the Capitol, afterwards going to Canton for interment.

The city, not only in those parts near the Milburn house, but all over and even out in the exposition grounds, went into a state of ferment when the news of the sudden collapse of the president was announced. The ill news of the early day had been somewhat softened by the later announcement that there was a slight improvement and the sudden dissolution came as a great surprise. At the Pan-American grounds it was announced that he was dead and the majority of the crowd turned toward the city. In the city itself the papers made it understood that there was no hope.

When the crowd learned that the news was confirmed some one shouted "Let's find the assassin." With one impulse the crowd started for the station. The telephones were utilized and the police notified, and when the crowd arrived they found the police out in force. Superintendent Bull called out the entire police force and in addition asked Fourth brigade headquarters to be ready to give aid. Col. Welch answered by ordering two companies each from the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments to their armories to await immediate call. Around the station house at 8 o'clock at least 8,000 people were gathered. They were not particularly ugly and when the police proceeded to drive them back there was little resistance. At 9 o'clock they had been sent back two blocks on each side of the police station and before 10 o'clock, weary with waiting for definite news, they had dispersed.

North Creek, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Vice President Roosevelt left the lower club house at Tahawus, ten miles from the upper club house, at 1:15 a. m. for this village. He will probably arrive here at 5 a. m. and at once take the special train for Albany, arriving here about 7 a. m. At Albany another special will be awaiting him to convey him over the New York Central railroad to Buffalo.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The news of the expected death of President McKinley came as a crushing blow to the national capital. Nowhere, perhaps, had the citizens been so full of confidence in the ultimate recovery of their beloved president and the buoyant bulletins of the past week into a false sense of security which made the shock terrible when the news that the Buffalo tragedy would have a fatal ending came to them. All day long the bulletin boards

were surrounded by crowds waiting in suppressed excitement for the latest word from the Milburn home, and numerous newspaper extras were eagerly snapped up. Little work was done in the great executive departments, as at the slightest excuse the clerks dropped their pens and turned to talk of the chances that their chief magistrate had against death in the gallant struggle he was making in the city on the lake.

The three cabinet officers in the capital were pictures of distress. On Wednesday Secretary Hay had left his chief apparently on the road to recovery and yesterday Postmaster General Smith, who had left Buffalo later said that when he came from the Milburn home on Thursday the president was, according to his best information, surely on the mend. The postmaster general returned to Buffalo last night.

Secretary Hay had intended to return last night to his New Hampshire summer home for needed rest, but cancelled the order early in the day, as on him devolved important functions at once on the president's demise. He divided his time between the state department and his home, waiting for the end in patient resignation, prepared for his sorrowful duty of conveying to the nations of the world in official form the news of the demise of the third American president through the agency of an assassin's bullet within the short space of one human life.

As the senior member in rank of the cabinet, upon Mr. Hay's shoulders also shall rest the burden of government of the republic in the short interval that must elapse before the constitution assumes the cares of the presidential office.

At his home at Woodley Secretary Gage awaited the close of his chief's life. During the day he had been in the treasury department and had kept in touch with financial affairs in order that the president's end might not cause any commercial disturbance.

The fact that the physicians had given up all hope caused some discussion among the public men in the city of the probability of an extra session of congress and of early changes in the cabinet, but the consensus of opinion was that no cabinet changes or important departures in public policy were likely for some time to come and that congress would not be assembled until its regular session in December. All the cabinet, the chief diplomatic officials and the heads of bureaus according to custom will tender their resignations to relieve the president of embarrassment, but it is believed Mr. Roosevelt will follow the precedent set by President Arthur, after Garfield's demise, and request them to continue in office. Some of the cabinet members are not in good health and would welcome a relief from their offices, but all would waive their personal desires and continue until such time as they could be relieved easily.

IT CHECKED PROGRESS.

Assassin's Bullet Retarded the Nation's Trade for a Time.

New York, Sept. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

An assassin's bullet checked the progress of a nation. For a time projected undertakings were abandoned, and orders held back that were about to be placed. Speculators sacrificed stocks and options on grain and cotton. Better news early in the week brought recovery in prices, and postponed business was transacted. After the crisis there will be a return to former conditions, because the solid foundation of the country's prosperity is too deep to be permanently disturbed.

In the principal manufacturing industry there is a steady gain in the number of active mills, and full operation is considered near. Less urgency for immediate delivery of goods, and less inclination to pay premiums on the part of well-posted men, suggest that these consumers anticipate a return to normal activity with little delay. Mills are accepting contracts for delivery of steel rails far into 1902 at \$28, so that no change in price is near. Finished steel is freely taken.

Shoe shops still operate full force, and while the large producers of New England have the most noticeable activity, manufacturers all over the country share the heavy demand. Dry goods enjoy exceptional activity, the demand for current needs exceeding expectations and distribution of jobbers is of enormous proportions; at many points packers are working both day and night.

Many lines of cotton goods, both bleached and brown, have moved to a higher level and this branch of the textile industry is in a better position than at any previous date this season. Business failures for the week numbered 175 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 30 last year.

Britons Sympathize.

London, Sept. 14.—President McKinley's fight for life has been watched from the outset in Great Britain with an intense anxiety that has recalled the last days of Queen Victoria. Every phase of the medical evidence has been keenly discussed, and the painful suddenness of the collapse after a revival of hope deeply stirred the nation. This spontaneous and heartfelt participation in the anxiety of the American people at the bedside of the dying president is expressed in editorials in all the morning papers.

Arrested in New York.

New York, Sept. 13.—City detectives last night arrested a man answering the description of the one mentioned in a Berlin, N. H., telegram which said he was going to Washington to kill Theodore Roosevelt. He gave his name as Charles Miller, of Berlin. The police, believing him to be insane, sent him to Bellevue. He claims to be ill and says he came to New York to enter a hospital. In his pockets was \$55, a small railroad torpedo and some French literature. He said when he got well he would call on McKinley and Roosevelt.

HOWISON IS OUT. FIGHT TO THE END.

Will Not Sit as a Judge in Court of Inquiry.

Admiral Schley Claimed and Brought Witnesses to Prove that Rear Admiral Howison was a Partisan of Sampson and Should Not Act as a Member of the Court.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Within three hours from the time of convening the Schley court of inquiry yesterday it was announced that Rear Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court and was excused from further duty. This brought proceedings to an abrupt termination and caused a temporary adjournment of the court in order to permit the navy department to designate an officer to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the early part of next week.

Intense interest appeared to be taken by the public in the proceedings, and although it was known that only a very limited number of persons would be admitted to the court room, and these by card, a large crowd was assembled at the Washington navy yard, where the court meets, to witness the coming and going of the prominent naval officers who were to take part in the proceedings. Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley were the premier figures in popular interest.

The latter had about him a distinguished party of counsel, including Jere Wilson, Attorney Isidor Raynor, of Maryland, and Capt. James Parker, with Mr. Teague, acting as advisory counsel. The German naval attaché, Capt. Rebeur-Paschwitz, occupied one of the seats in the public area.

A salute of 17 guns in honor of the admiral of the navy marked the opening of the proceedings. The first skirmish was opened by Admiral Schley rising from his seat and, speaking in a strong voice challenging Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court.

Three witnesses were brought forward in support of this challenge, namely, Francis S. Frost, William E. Spon and Foster Nicholls. They gave very positive testimony as to expressions they had heard Admiral Howison make, favorable to Admiral Sampson and unfavorable to Schley. Mr. Frost testified to a statement Howison had made to him at Boston, while the witness was seeking news as a reporter, Mr. Spon to remarks made while he and the admiral were journeying back to this country from Europe on a trans-Atlantic steamer and Mr. Nicholls' conversation occurred during a business call at Admiral Howison's residence at Yonkers, N. Y.

On concluding this testimony the question arose whether Admiral Howison would join issue with the statements made by the witnesses, or would rest on his privilege to withhold any answer until he chose to submit it. The admiral met the issue by turning at once to Admiral Dewey and announcing that he would make a rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses. This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. While conceding the accuracy of some points in the evidence, it threw considerable doubt on other points and disclaimed any recollection of the talk said to have taken place on the trans-Atlantic steamer.

It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses and, moreover, the admiral himself, in concluding his statement, indicated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court and was there simply in obedience to orders. He even appealed to his associates on the court to decide all doubtful questions as to his eligibility in favor of Admiral Schley.

Before submitting the challenge to the determination of the court, Mr. Raynor cross-examined Admiral Howison as to his personal sentiments towards Sampson and Schley, and developed that Howison had expressed certain definite convictions as to Admiral Sampson's retention of authority and responsibility. The challenge then was submitted to the court, which under the circumstances was narrowed to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Beahm to pass upon.

After hardly more than 15 minutes spent in retirement in the consultation room of the court, Admiral Dewey announced that the court sustained the challenge and that Admiral Howison would be excused from further attendance. There was a buzz of animated comment and Admiral Schley exchanged looks of satisfaction with his counsel. Admiral Dewey then closed the proceedings by announcing that the court would adjourn until the navy department had named an officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

Five Killed, Two Fatally Injured.

New York, Sept. 13.—Three explosions occurred in the works of the American-Schulze Powder Co. at Oakland, N. J., Thursday. Five men were killed. They were: William Titus, engineer; Arthur Curry, driver; John Dupont, employed at Isaac's hotel; Richard Van Blarcan, mason; Harrison Weyble, driver. Bartholomew Burns and Andrew Lissenger were fatally injured and five others were less seriously injured. The first explosion was that of the boiler. There were two other explosions, one in the magazine and the other in the mixing house.

Most Is Arrested.

New York, Sept. 13.—Johann Most, the most widely known of New York anarchists and editor of Freiheit, the organ of the anarchists, was arrested last night by Detectives Knarch and Ferneise. The arrest was made in a saloon, over which is the office of the newspaper. Herr Most objected volubly to the arrest, but to no purpose, and he was locked up at police headquarters as "A suspicious person." Capt. Titus refused to allow Most to see any one or to make a statement, the captain declaring he would not allow the prisoner to pose as a martyr before the public.

Will Not Stop Short of a Victory.

President Shaffer Denies that the Executive Board Had Instructed Him to Settle the Strike on Any Terms.

Pittsburg, Sept. 11.—The first violence of the strike at McKeesport, it is reported, took place last night, when three workmen were set upon by strikers or strike sympathizers, and badly beaten. Henry Weir, a water tender at the tube works, when he came from the mill last night was warned not to return in the morning. He started to run, followed by a crowd of Hungarians. He was caught and beaten so badly that his condition is looked upon as serious. Charles Meyers, a labor boss at Demmler, was also badly beaten by a crowd when he returned to McKeesport, and John Isenberg, a furnace builder at the National Rolling mill, parted with the greater part of his clothing before he could escape from the strikers who endeavored to prevent his entering the mill.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 12.—While stories of a peaceful settlement of the strike of the Amalgamated association were heard yesterday with much force and persistence, President Shaffer continued to deny them emphatically and said that the battle of the steel workers would go on until they won. He denied that the executive board had instructed him to settle the strike on any terms, and said that he could not go to New York or make any further peaceful move for the present. While the president of the Amalgamated association was standing in this position, the officials of the United States Steel corporation were putting forth active efforts to start their plants.

President Shaffer discussed the trouble of yesterday on the South Side and said he deplored it sincerely. He further said that any member of the Amalgamated association who was guilty of such actions again would be dropped from the rolls, as such actions only injured the cause and aided the combine in its purpose.

The Hungarian strikers at McKeesport held an indignation meeting last night and decided that if they could not draw benefits sure and quick they would draw out of the strike. Fires in the Monongahela steel works, which were scheduled to start yesterday have been drawn. All repairs are suspended and the men sent home. Fires are still on in the National Tube mill and the report of indefinite shut down cannot be confirmed. Demmler mill is working smoothly, one-sixth capacity and small increase each day in number of employes.

Pittsburg, Sept. 13.—The air was again full of rumors yesterday that the strike had been settled. The absence of President Shaffer from Amalgamated headquarters all day up to 4 p. m. lent color to the report. By many Mr. Shaffer was supposed to be in New York in conference with President Schwab, and others were convinced that he was in conference with the American tin plate officials discussing a proposition to call the strike off as far as that company was concerned. When President Shaffer finally appeared at headquarters he dispelled all hopes by saying there was no change in the situation.

A reporter captured the president as he was about to board a car for home. In reply to questions Mr. Shaffer said: "There has been no conference with the steel people today. I have not been to New York and I am not going there, nor am I going to Youngstown." This latter was said in answer to the report that the Youngstown strikers had held a meeting and had telegraphed President Shaffer asking him to attend an adjourned meeting last night.

It was said at Amalgamated headquarters that the steel combine has refused to entertain any further terms of settlement from the Amalgamated association. This would seem to strengthen the report from New York that the situation is now in just the shape that it was before the first conference at Cleveland, in the hands of the constituent companies for settlement.

With drawn revolvers, two officers, one a coal and iron policeman, the other said to be a regular officer on the South Side police force, sat on the top seat of a cab and guarded six non-union workmen into the Monongahela tin plate plant on the South Side Thursday. A great crowd of strikers and sympathizers pursued the cab to and from the mill, and when the return trip was begun both officers once more drew their guns, and at Fourteenth and Carson streets one shot was fired from the cab. Fortunately no one was hit.

Alderman Walsh announced yesterday that he had held up the first three of the 50 eviction cases and the families of striking mill employes living in the houses of the American Steel Hoop Co. in "Painter's Row," pending the receipt of an opinion from his attorney on the legality of the clauses in the lease under which the company seeks to evict.

None of the three who were served with eviction notices were more than three months in arrears with their rent, and when the constable served the notices all tendered their rent to date, but on instructions from the company, the constable refused to accept the money.

A Big Traction Deal.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the principal stockholders of the several companies, the negotiations for the transfer of the control of the Consolidated Traction Co., and the Southern Traction Co. to the Philadelphia Co., were practically closed and the transfer will probably be completed within 45 days. The transaction involves over \$30,000,000 and when consummated the Philadelphia Co. will become the parent company and hold the reins over practically all the traction interests of Pittsburg and Allegheny.