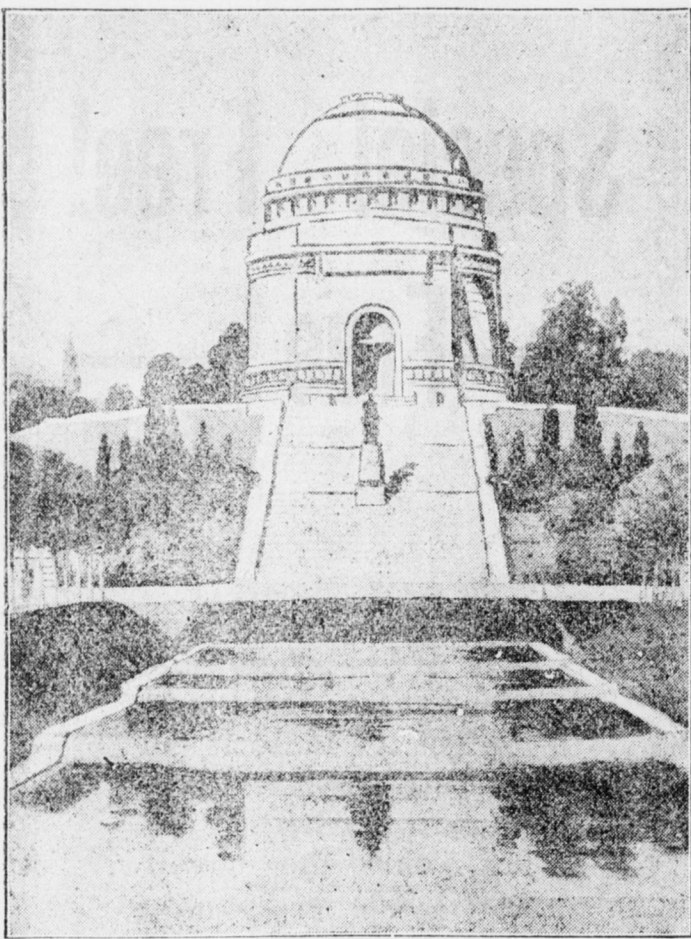


THE M'KINLEY MONUMENT AT CANTON.



# ANATION'S TRIBUTE

To an Honored Statesman, Wise Executive, Brave Soldier and Good Citizen.

## M'KINLEY MONUMENT AT CANTON DEDICATED

President Roosevelt Delivers an Address Eulogistic of the Man Who Preceded Him in Office.

Canton, O. — On Monday the name of William McKinley, "a good citizen, brave soldier, a wise executive" and a martyr, was engraved upon the pages of history to endure forever. It was the tribute of a grateful nation, in both word and deed. A million Americans contributed the \$600,000 necessary to perpetuate the memory of a beloved son in the form of a splendid monument, a tomb worthy of the name, in which lies the dust of Canton's illustrious citizen and one of the foremost presidents of the United States.

Noted men from all parts of the country, and many representatives of foreign countries made the pilgrimage here to dedicate the mausoleum, and made the event conspicuous. Chief among these was President Roosevelt, who delivered the main address of the day, an appreciation of William McKinley.

A little over ten years ago Canton gave to the country a president, William McKinley. McKinley gave to the nation his life. Yesterday the nation gave Canton a monument and McKinley a last resting place. The monument is a magnificent structure, simple and imposing. In the sarcophagi are the bronze caskets containing the bodies of both McKinley and his wife. In niches in the wall of the tomb are two little caskets containing the ashes of their only children, Ida and Mary, both of whom died in infancy.

Fully 50,000 persons gathered here to witness the dedication of the monument. They sang the songs of his country and eulogized his memory.

The dedication ceremonies proper were preceded by a reception in honor of President Roosevelt, McKinley's successor. The president arrived in Canton in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 10:15 a. m. The president was escorted to the Central high school building, where he and his escort passed in review before 1,700 school children grouped and dressed to represent the national flag. As the president approached the children arose and sang "America."

The president then drove to the reviewing stand, where he witnessed a magnificent military and civic parade which took nearly an hour and a half in passing.

The parade was in charge of Senator Charles Dick, chief marshal of the day.

At the close of the parade the president lunched at the Auditorium and at 1 o'clock was taken to the monument on Monument hill.

The presidential party arrived at the speakers' stand at 1:47. The party proceeded at once to the chairs reserved for each guest. The arrival of President Roosevelt upon the stand was greeted with cheers. The audience arose. The president was accompanied by Justice Day and Vice President Fairbanks. At 2:24 Justice Day called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Harris, president of the day.

Gov. Harris said he would make no remarks and at once proceeded with the program. He introduced Rev. Dr. Bristol, of Washington, whose church President McKinley attended when in Washington. Rev. Bristol offered

prayer. Gov. Harris then delivered the opening address.

Justice Day was greeted in silent respect when he arose to tell the history of the building of the magnificent mausoleum which arose majestically in the background. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the assemblage, Justice Day spoke.

During his speech Justice Day when mentioning the name of H. Van Buren Magonigle, the architect of the monument, and of Charles Niehaus, the sculptor, asked those addressed to arise, which they did and were greeted with applause.

At the close of Justice Day's speech Gov. Harris asked the audience to rise while Miss Helen McKinley, only sister of the late president drew aside the flag disclosing the bronze figure of McKinley in the attitude of delivering his last speech on the day of his assassination at Buffalo, September 6, 1901. The flag was removed slowly and impressively. This was followed by the reading of the poem entitled "William McKinley," by James Whitcomb Riley.

President Harris then introduced the president of the United States.

President Roosevelt stepped briskly to the front of the platform and was greeted with applause. The president spoke deliberately and very distinct. He spoke as follows:

We have gathered together today to pay our need of respect and affection to the memory of William McKinley, who as president won a place in the hearts of the American people such as but three or four of all the presidents of this country have ever won. He was of singular uprightness and purity of character, alike in public and in private life; a citizen who loved peace, he did his duty faithfully and well for four years of war when the honor of the nation called him to arms. As congressman, as governor of his state, and finally as president, he rose to the foremost place among our statesmen, reaching a position which would satisfy the keenest ambition; but he never lost that simple and thoughtful kindness toward every human being, great or small, lofty or humble, with whom he was brought in contact, which so endeared him to our people. He had to grapple with more serious and complex problems than any president since Lincoln, and yet, while meeting every demand of statesmanship, he continued to live a beautiful and touching family life, a life very healthy for this nation to see in its foremost citizen; and now the woman who walked in the shadow ever after his death, the wife to whom his loss was a calamity more crushing than it could be to any other human being, lies beside him here in the same sepulcher.

There is a singular appropriateness in the inscription on his monument. Mr. Cortelyou, whose relations with him were of such close intimacy, gives me the following information about it: On the president's trip to the Pacific slope in the spring of 1901 President Wheeler, of the University of California, conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in words so well chosen that they struck the fastidious taste of John Hay, then secretary of state,

who wrote and asked for a copy of them from President Wheeler. On the receipt of this copy he sent the following letter to President McKinley, a letter which now seems filled with strange and unconscious prescience:

"Dear Mr. President:  
"President Wheeler sent me the inclosed at my request. You will have the words in more permanent shape. They seem to me remarkably well chosen, and stately and dignified enough to serve—long hence, please God—as your epitaph. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HAY."  
"University of California,  
"Office of the President.

"By authority vested in me by the regents of the University of California, I confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon William McKinley, president of the United States, a statesman singularly gifted to unite the discordant forces of the government and mold the diverse purposes of men toward progressive and salutary action, a magistrate whose poise of judgment has been tested and vindicated in a succession of national emergencies; good citizen, brave soldier, wise executive, helper and leader of men, exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the state, society, and the home."  
"Berkeley, May 15, 1901."

It would be hard to imagine an epitaph which a good citizen would be more anxious to deserve or one which would more happily describe the qualities of that great and good citizen whose life we here commemorate. He possessed to a very extraordinary degree the gift of uniting discordant forces and securing from them a harmonious action which told for good government. From purposes not merely diverse, but bitterly conflicting, he was able to secure healthful action for the good of the state. In both poise and judgment he rose level to the several emergencies he had to meet as leader of the nation, and like all men with the root of true greatness in them he grew to steadily larger stature under the stress of heavy responsibilities. He was a good citizen and a brave soldier, a chief executive whose wisdom entitled him to the trust which he received throughout the nation. He was not only a leader of men, but pre-eminently a helper of men; for one of his most marked traits was the intensely human quality of his wide and deep sympathy. Finally, he not merely preached, he was, that most valuable of all citizens in a democracy like ours, a man who in the highest place served as an unconscious example to his people of the virtues that build and conserve alike our public life, and the foundation of all public life, the intimate life of the home.

Many lessons are taught us by his career, but none more valuable than the lesson of broad human sympathy for and among all of our citizens of all classes and creeds. No other president has ever more deserved to have his life work characterized in Lincoln's words as being carried on "with malice toward none, with charity toward all." As a boy he worked hard with his hands; he entered the army as a private soldier; he knew poverty; he earned his own livelihood; and by his own exertions he finally rose to the position of a man of moderate means. Not merely was he in personal touch with farmer and town dweller, with capitalist and wageworker, but he felt an intimate understanding of each, and therefore an intimate sympathy with each; and his consistent effort was to try to judge all by the same standard and to treat all with the same justice. Arrogance toward the weak, and envious hatred of those well off, were equally abhorrent to his just and gentle soul.



STATUE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

A bronze masterpiece that is a feature of the monument erected to the martyr president at Canton.

Surely this attitude of his should be the attitude of all our people today. It would be a cruel disaster to this country to permit ourselves to adopt an attitude of hatred and envy toward success worthily won, toward wealth honestly acquired. Let us in this respect profit by the example of the republics of this Western Hemisphere to the south of us. Some of these republics have prospered greatly; but there are certain ones that have lagged far behind, that still continue in a condition of material poverty, of social and political unrest and confusion. Without exception the republics of the former class are those in which honest industry has been assured of reward and protection; those where a cordial welcome has been extended to the kind of enterprise which benefits the whole country, while incidentally, as is right and proper, giving substantial rewards to those who manifest it. On the other hand, the poor and backward republics, the republics in which the lot of the average citizen is least desirable, and the lot of the laboring man worst of all, are precisely those republics in which industry has been killed because wealth exposed its owner to spoliation. To these communities foreign capital now rarely comes, because it has been found that as soon as capital is employed so as to give substantial remuneration to those supplying it, it excites ignorant envy and hostility,

which result in such oppressive action, with or without the law, as sooner or later to work a virtual confiscation. Every manifestation of feeling of this kind in our civilization should be crushed at the outset by the weight of a sensible public opinion.

From the standpoint of our material prosperity there is only one other thing as important as the discouragement of a spirit of envy and hostility toward honest business men, toward honest men of means; this is the discouragement of dishonest business men, the war upon the chicanery and wrongdoing which are peculiarly repulsive, peculiarly noxious, when exhibited by men who have no excuse of want, of poverty, of ignorance, for their crimes. Men of means, and above all men of great wealth, can exist in safety under the peaceful protection of the state, only in orderly societies, where liberty manifests itself through and under the law. It is these men who, more than any others, should, in the interests of the class to which they belong, in the interests of their children and their children's children, seek in every way, but especially in the conduct of their lives, to insist upon and to build up respect for the law. It may not be true from the standpoint of some particular individual of this class, but in the long run it is pre-eminently true from the standpoint of the class as a whole, no less than of the country as a whole, that it is a veritable calamity to achieve a temporary triumph by violation or evasion of the law; and we are the best friends of the man of property, we show ourselves the staunchest upholders of the rights of property, when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth or who use this wealth as a help to wrongdoing.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Wrongdoing is confined to no class. Good and evil are to be found among both rich and poor, and in drawing the line among our fellows we must draw it on conduct and not on worldly possessions. In the abstract most of us will admit this. In the concrete we can act upon such doctrine only if we really have knowledge of and sympathy with one another. If both the wage-worker and the capitalist are able to enter each into the other's life, to meet him so as to get into genuine sympathy with him, most of the misunderstanding between them will disappear and its place will be taken by a judgment broader, juster, more kindly, and more generous; for each will find in the other the same essential human attributes that exist in himself. It was President McKinley's peculiar glory that in actual practice he realized this as it is given to but few men to realize it; that his broad and deep sympathies made him feel a genuine sense of oneness with all his fellow-Americans, whatever their station or work in life, so that to his soul they were all joined with him in a great brotherly democracy of the spirit. It is not given to many of us in our lives actually to realize this attitude to the extent that he did; but we can at least have it before us as the goal of our endeavor, and by so doing we shall pay honor better than in any other way to the memory of the dead president whose services in life we this day commemorate.

The program concluded with the singing of "America" and a benediction by Bishop Horstmann.

At the close of the services at the tomb of McKinley the president inspected the interior. Immediately after this he was taken to the special train and left Canton for the west.

After the president passed through the tomb the general public was admitted, and thousands streamed through before the doors were closed.

Four states have contributed a share of the material used in the building of the monument. The granite used in the approaches and the mausoleum proper are from the quarries of Milford, Mass. Tennessee furnished the gray marble for the interior of the tomb, while the sarcophagi which hold the bronze caskets in which lie the bodies of President and Mrs. McKinley are of dark green granite from Windsor, Vt. The base upon which the sarcophagi rests is black granite from Berlin Wis.

From the first step of the approach to the monument to the top of the structure is 163 feet 6 inches, the mausoleum itself being 93 feet 6 inches above the summit of the mound. The top of the dome has an oculus 15 feet in diameter through which comes a softened light which adds greatly to the beauty of the interior.

The mausoleum is 78 feet 9 inches in diameter. Huge Doric columns are placed around the interior in such a manner as to appear half buried in the sides of the building. The floor is of mosaic, marble having been brought from many states for the purpose.

Half way down from the top of the 125 granite steps that lead up to the main entrance on the south side of the mausoleum stands an heroic bronze figure of President McKinley, representing him in the attitude usually assumed when speaking—his left hand holding a roll of manuscript and the right hand in the trousers pocket. Behind the figure is a bronze chair encircled with a wreath, and draped with the flag of United States.

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