



THE ONLY SCRANTON PAPER RECEIVING THE COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE GREATEST NEWS AGENCY IN THE WORLD.

TWO CENTS.

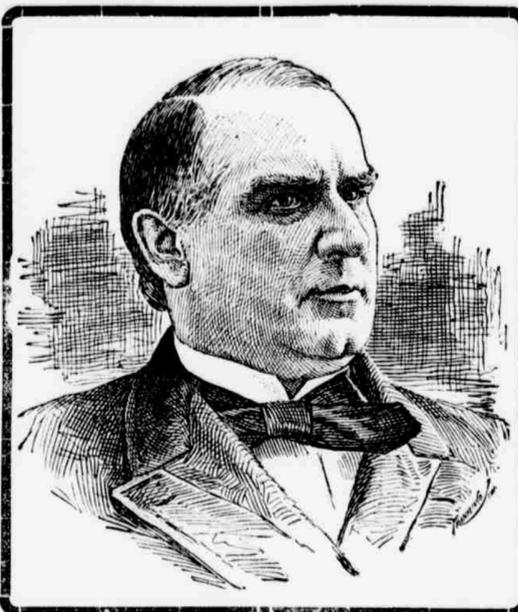
TEN PAGES

SCRANTON, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

TEN PAGES

TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SUCCUMBS WITH CHRISTIAN BRAVERY



The Long Battle for Life Came to an End at 2.15 This Morning—Last Words Were: "Good-bye, All Good-bye. It Is God's Way. His Will Be Done."

By Exclusive Wire from the Associated Press.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2.15 o'clock. He had been unconscious since 7.50 o'clock last evening. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a life time of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were an 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 had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which has marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood by his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows: "Good bye. All good bye. It is God's way. 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 and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the 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 heart-breaking scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The immediate cause of the President's death is undetermined and it will possibly require an autopsy to fix the exact cause. The President's remains will be taken to Washington, and there will be a state funeral. Vice-President Roosevelt, who now succeeds to the presidency, may take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news. The cabinet will of course resign in a body, and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a new cabinet, if he so desires. The rage of the people of Buffalo against the President's assassin, when they learned tonight that he was dying, was boundless.

BUFFALO, MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 14—2.24 a. m.—The members of the family with the exception of the bereaved wife, were at the deathbed. Mrs. McKinley was in an adjoining room. Dr. Rixey was the only physician present.

PATHETIC SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MARTYRDOM.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Buffalo, Sept. 13, 2.30 a. m.—The announcement of the death of the President of the United States was made by Webb Hayes, who said: "It is all over."

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12 o'clock. 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 actual death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement momentarily to assure himself.

The announcement of the news to those waiting below was postponed until the members of the family had withdrawn. When the news was imparted to those down stairs a great sigh of anguish went up from the strong men there assembled. The members of the cabinet, senators and close friends remained but a few minutes. Then with mournful tread and bowed heads they came out into the darkness and went away. There was not one among them with dry eyes and some wept in an agony of grief.

The military guard was augmented immediately upon the announcement. The crowds melted away rapidly, giving expression in unmistakable terms to the great sorrow they felt. Within a brief space of time the newspaper men, the police, the sentries of the guard and those whose duties kept them abroad were the only persons in evidence within the immediate vicinity.

Those present at the time of the President's death were Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. and Miss Barber and Miss Duncan.

With the momentary excitement incident upon the announcement at an end, the entire scene became one of unmistakable and deep mourning. As if nature lent its aid to the grieving crowds, a dense fog settled like a pall over the city. The Milburn house became a tomb of silence. Lights not extinguished were dimmed; visitors were denied admittance and the mourning family and their more intimate friends were speedily left alone with their distinguished dead.

INCIDENTS AT THE BEDSIDE

The President's Touching Patience, Devotion and Christian Resignation.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—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 who were 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 profound touching character. Down stairs, with strained and tear-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. This was about 6 o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway. Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson was also 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.

Called for His Wife. After they left the sick room the physicians called 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 his hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. She sat beside him and weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President, in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7.49, 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, all good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander and soon afterwards 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 8.30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter and the President was pronounced dead.

To Say Farewell. 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 8.30. 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 Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows, Judge Day, Colonel 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, Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin, the physicians, including Dr. McKinley, who arrived after 8 o'clock

John G. Milburn, John N. Scattergood, 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 notification that the President was dying. But the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

His Tremendous Vitality. 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. Dr. Myer thought he might last until 2 a. m. Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive and probably would live an hour. Thus minutes lengthened to hours, and midnight came with the President still battling against death. Shortly after midnight the President's breathing was barely perceptible. His pulse had practically ceased and the extremities were cold. It was recognized that nothing remained but the last struggle, and some of the friends of the family, who had remained through the day, began to leave the house, not caring to be present at the final scene.

Such an intense state of anxiety existed among the watchers that rumors spread of frequent circulation that death had already actually occurred. The arrival of the coroner gave rise to one such rumor, and the flood of groundless dispatches was sent saying that the end had come. These were speedily set at rest by an official statement from within the house that the reports were groundless and that the President still lived.

Coroner Wilson said that he had been ordered by the district attorney of the county to go to the Milburn residence as soon as possible after the announcement of the death. He had seen a reputable local paper issued, with the announcement that the President died at 11.06 p. m., and had hurried up, so that there would be no delay in removing the body. He was very much chagrined when Dr. Mann met him at the door and told him that his services were not required, and that he would be notified when that ended. Dr. Mann said that the President was still alive and that Dr. Janeway was examining the heart action. There was really no hope, but they did not desire gruesome anticipation.

Milburn House Lighted Up. At this midnight hour the Milburn house was the center of a scene as animated as though it were midday, although a solemn hush hung over the great crowd of watchers. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends and relatives could be seen within moving about and occasionally coming in groups to the front doorway 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 fifty lights, some burning brightly and then turned low. Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight and paced up and down the sidewalk. All that Secretary Root said was "the night has not come yet."

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 depot at 11.49 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 at 11:06 o'clock. This was his first visit to the city and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the President alive, even though he was not conscious of his visitor's presence. Secretary Long was visibly affected.

Notifying the Vice President. 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. President Arthur took the oath at 2 a. m. after the death of Garfield. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a justice of the United States Supreme court, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit. Without unnecessary haste the members of the cabinet will tender their resignation, and the new President will then be free to initiate his own policy and choose his own cabinet.

There is little possibility tonight that Mr. Roosevelt will get here before tomorrow noon. Mr. Ansel Wilcox, who entertained the vice-president when he was here last, said that the best information he had was that Mr. Roosevelt would be here tomorrow morning and not until late in the morning. He said that the vice-president will be unable to reach a railroad station much before 4 o'clock tomorrow morning and that would bring him here about noon tomorrow. Mr. Wilcox said, in explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's being so far out of touch:

"The vice-president was at all times very optimistic and when he went away was absolutely positive that the President would recover and that the convalescence would be rapid. He certainly never expected today's sad occurrences."

SENDING WORD TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Messenger Left at 8.30 Last Night. Roosevelt Not Likely to Get to Buffalo Before Noon Today.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. North Creek, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A team of four dispatches from the lower club house, a distance of ten miles from the

upper club house, where Mr. Roosevelt is stopping. These should reach him at 10 p. m. If he should start at once upon their receipt he will be obliged to drive or ride thirty-five miles over dark roads before the village of North Creek can be reached. Arrangements have been made to receive word here as soon as he passes the lower club house.

Albany, Sept. 13.—Superintendent H. H. Harrington, of the New York Central road, late tonight received a telegram from Superintendent Hammond, of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company, who is at North Creek, with a special train to convey Vice-President Roosevelt to this city, stating that the vice-president will not reach North Creek before 5 or 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and cannot be brought to Albany before 7 or 8 o'clock.

North Creek, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Vice-President Roosevelt left the lower club house at Taboga, 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 there about 7 a. m. At Albany, another special will be awaiting to convey him over the New York Central road direct to Buffalo.

THE STORY OF THE DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS. Alterations in the Distinguished Patient's Condition and the Numerous Rumors They Caused.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—The President's last day, which ended in despair, was begun in hope. The illness that came on Friday afternoon when the organs of digestion refused to handle the solid food that had been taken earlier in the day had seemingly been overcome by midnight and when the new day came it found the President relieved and resting. Hope, that had suddenly dropped from the high places which it had held, began to revive. The healing of the wounds had progressed favorably, and general conditions in the main were quite satisfactory. The physicians who had been in almost constant attendance during the night parted and the watch in the sick room was reduced.

Suddenly there was a failure of the heart which for several days had been manifesting signs of weakness and the President sank toward unconsciousness. This was at 2 o'clock in the morning. There was an immediate application of restoratives and a general call went out to the absent physicians and nurses. Digitalis, strychnin and saline solutions were administered to the patient but there was no immediate response to treatment. The physicians admitted that he was desperately ill and Secretary Cortelyou decided to send for the relatives and the close friends of the President, the vice-president and the members of the cabinet. Those within reach were called by telephone or messenger and telegrams were rushed to those who had left the city.

The first of the messengers went out at 2.30 o'clock, and within half an hour the Milburn house began to fill again. The serious condition of the President and the general call sent out gave rise to a general feeling of alarm that was

never again allayed. Desperate measures were resorted to in order to stimulate the heart and the sinking spell was over by 4 o'clock. It was decided to continue the treatment and the physicians laid their greatest hope on weathering the day. It was agreed that if the wounded man could be carried for twenty-four hours his chances would be very favorable, for the wounds were healing splendidly. It was decided to summon Dr. W. W. Johnston, of Washington, and Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York, heart specialists, and telegrams were hurried out asking that they come at once. Before dawn a dozen of the relatives and friends of the President arrived at Milburn house. They assembled in the drawing-room, where they waited for tidings from the sick room above them. The physicians assured them that the President had a fighting chance for his life and to the hope that in the end victory would be his, they clung all day. Hundreds of visitors came during the morning, and if the police had not kept the streets clear and barred entrance to Delaware avenue there would have been thousands. Senator Hanna, close personal and political friend of the President, hurried up from Cleveland by special train. Other friends arrived by regular trains and all through the day they came in increasing numbers. Their regret and sympathy were profound.

The day developed but little encouragement for them, however. During the forenoon the President made a slight gain of strength and held it well into the afternoon. His physicians announced that they had again given him nourishment and it was thought that possibly there was a chance for a further gain of strength. It was known, however, that he was in a very serious state. Suddenly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon there was a repetition of the heart attack, and those in the presence of the stricken man knew that the end was at hand. This knowledge soon spread to the street, and the waiting newspaper men bulletined it to the world. Every one who came from the house was besought for an expression as to the state of the President. Each succeeding report was worse than its predecessor and the official bulletins were absolutely without hope.

EXTRA SESSION NOT DEEMED NECESSARY. No Extra Session of Congress.

The Constitution Does Not Require It and Public Conditions Are Not Likely to Demand It.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 13.—The news of the death of President McKinley came as a crushing blow to the nation's 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 from the sick bed had lulled them 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 house, 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 take in small, well-stricken groups of the chances that their chief magistrate had against death in the gallant struggle he was making in the far-away city on the lake.

The three cabinet officers in the capital today were pictures of distress. Two days ago Secretary Hay had left his chief apparently on the road to recovery, and today Postmaster General Smith, who had left Buffalo even later and reached here this morning, said that when he came from the Milburn home yesterday the President was, according to highest information, surely on the mend. The postmaster general returned to Buffalo on the 7.15 train tonight. Secretary Hay had engaged accommodations on tonight's New England train, intending to return to his New Hampshire summer home for much needed rest, but cancelled the order early in the day, as on him devolved important functions at once on 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, on Mr. Hay's shoulders also will rest the burden of government of the great republic in the short but important interval that must elapse before the vice-president, under the terms of the constitution, assumes the cares and responsibilities of the great presidential office.

At his home at Woodley, Secretary Garrison mournfully awaited the close of his chief's life. During the day he had been in the treasury department, and had left in touch with financial affairs, in order that the President's end might not cause any commercial disturbances that foresight on part of his department could avert. General Gillespie, acting secretary of war, stuck at his post in the war department for the purpose of making such army orders as the sad event would force him to issue. He got into communication with General Miles at Seattle, and the latter notified the department that he would return immediately.

No Extra Session of Congress. 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 at all likely for some time to come, and that congress would not be assembled until its regular session in December. All the cabinet, the chief department officials and the heads of important bureaus, according to custom, will tender their resignations to relieve the President of embarrassment, but it is believed Mr. Roosevelt would follow the precedent set by President Arthur. After Garfield's demise, and request time to continue in office. Some of the cabinet members are not in good health and would sincerely welcome a relief from their

(Continued on Page 11)