

# THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

## LAST SCENES DEEPLY AFFECTING.

### The Dying Man Showed Grandeur of Character Before He Lapsed From Consciousness—End Came Imperceptibly.

President McKinley is dead. The third Chief Magistrate of the Nation, to become a martyr for his country from effects of the assassin's bullets, breathed his last at 2:15 Saturday morning at the residence of President Milburn, of the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, N. Y.

His death proved a shock to the American people and a grief of large dimensions. The remarkable reserve power and physical strength displayed during the earlier days following the shooting had inspired confidence that his recovery was not only possible, but more than probable.

**Change Came Suddenly.** The change came suddenly. The bulletin announcing a sinking spell sent out by the physicians at President McKinley's bedside produced a universal feeling of apprehension, which was all the more intense because of the fact that the people had become assured of the President's safety, and looked forward to his early recovery.

So great was the feeling of confidence following the favorable announcements of the last few days, that plans for public thanksgiving were being considered, and rejoicings were everywhere in evidence.

**Relapse Due to Solid Food.** While the immediate cause of the relapse, which developed into a dangerous sinking spell early Friday morning, appears to have been the solid food administered, it can hardly be supposed that the administering of one food was not advisable under the conditions that existed or to the best human knowledge that seemed to exist at the time.

**NEARING THE END.** President's Dissolution Only a Matter of Two Hours, Say the Physicians.

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning President McKinley was barely alive. His breathing was scarcely discernible. His pulse had practically stopped, and his extremities were cold. But he was still alive and the doctors were not able to say whether minutes or hours would mark the continuance of his period on earth. He had been unconscious since about 7:40 p. m. The farewells to his wife and other nearest him had been said. Dr. Mann and Dr. Janeway, the eminent heart specialist, who arrived from New York at midnight, were with him.

Dr. Janeway concurred with the other doctors that there was no hope.

**The End Near.** 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 to another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events profound in touching in character. Down stairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were in waiting. They knew that the President had died, and they were waiting to 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 members 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.

**After He Left the Sick Room.** 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 living man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the President's sisters; Miss Mary Barber; Mrs. McWilliams; Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock; John G. Milburn, John N. Scribner, and Harry Hamlin; 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, Ohio, 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 at the dying chief, sent out formal notification that the President was dying. But his presence lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

**Still Battling Against Death.** There was no need for formal 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 his 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 the President was still alive and probably would live an hour.

Two minutes lengthened to hours, and minutes came, with the President still battling bravely. At 11:30 p. m. Dr. Janeway, of New York City, arrived at Buffalo at 11:30 o'clock and at once began an examination of the almost insensible form.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived at the Milburn house at 12 o'clock. This was his first visit to the city, and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the President alive. At 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 for home, not caring to be present at the final scene.

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

**The Fight for Life.** The first physician to arrive Friday for the morning consultation on the President's condition was Dr. Washin, who drove up in his buggy at 8:15. He passed quickly into the Milburn residence. Dr. Mann came up in an automobile two minutes later.

Dr. Myer arrived at 8:23. "I saw the President at 5 o'clock," said he. "His condition was then very grave."

**A Stream of Callers.** A stream of callers began arriving early. Several of the foreigners connected with the Exposition arrived to inquire about the President's condition. All callers were met at the door by Mr. Milburn, who informed them that the President had rallied fairly well. Major Simmons, of the army, one of the callers, said he had been informed that the President was "very, very sick man." But the physicians say he has a bare fighting chance, said he.

Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock, who left the house about 5 o'clock in the morning, returned in an electric cab at 9:20. They stopped on the lawn to speak to Abner McKinley before entering the house.

**THE STORY BY DAYS.** From Time Fatal Shot Was Fired Until the President's Demise.

William McKinley, Chief Magistrate of the United States, was shot about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, where he was holding a public reception by an avowed anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, who fired two shots, both taking effect, one striking the breastbone and the other entering the abdomen, below the left nipple and penetrating both walls of the stomach. Czolgosz is a Pole, and claims Cleveland, O., as his home. He was immediately arrested, and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the angry multitude.

**Removed to Hospital.** The President was immediately removed to the Exposition Emergency Hospital and an examination of his wounds made. A five-inch incision was made at the point where the bullet entered the abdomen, and the physicians followed the course of the small until they were fully satisfied that the kidney had not been injured nor the intestines perforated. They concluded that the bullet had lodged in the muscles of the back, and for the time being could do no harm. The result of the examination was very gratifying.

prised by Dr. Rixey, her physician, who broke the news to her in a gentle manner. Mrs. McKinley, though considerably affected, bore up bravely under the sad news, and gave directions that if it were possible she wanted the President brought to her. Dr. Rixey assured her that the President could be brought with safety, and in a short time he was removed from the hospital to the residence of Mr. Milburn, on Delaware avenue.

**Condition Serious.** Saturday found the President in an extremely grave condition. The physicians shook their heads and said they feared peritonitis. While none of the symptoms of blood poisoning had developed up to that time, medicine

was still in the President's body, but that was refused him. Though still more or less under the influence of anesthetics, the President enjoyed the solace of natural slumber for four or five hours. Nourishment in liquid form was injected hypodermically to avoid irritating the walls of the stomach. So far every word from the doctors breathed encouragement. The President was cheerful and expressed confidence in his recovery.

On Monday he asked for a morning paper, but that was refused him. He also asked to move his position, and permission was given, and before

Liquid Nourishment Given. Thus far the ball of the assassin's mischief was still in the President's body, but that was refused him. Though still more or less under the influence of anesthetics, the President enjoyed the solace of natural slumber for four or five hours. Nourishment in liquid form was injected hypodermically to avoid irritating the walls of the stomach. So far every word from the doctors breathed encouragement. The President was cheerful and expressed confidence in his recovery.

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On Tuesday morning Dr. Charles McBurney, of New York, expressed the opinion that the President would recover, but would carry in his body the bullet of the would-be assassin. According to the doctor, the President had passed the danger point, and the only thing to be feared was the possibility of complications.

He also announced that unless the bullet embedded in the muscles of the back caused trouble there would be no necessity for extraction. In his opinion it would not even be located with the X-ray. The only use of the X-ray, he said, would be to satisfy curiosity.

What may be termed a crisis night, the fourth since the attempt on the life of the President, was passed without a single symptom unfavorable to the President's recovery. In fact, the first bulletin was a carefully worded rejoicing that the distinguished patient had been more comfortable during the night than during any previous period since he was wounded.

Both pulse and temperature were a trifle higher, but so little as to cause no worry, and, in fact, rather to give encouragement by the slightness of the change of condition.

**Improvement Continues.** The scare caused by the report that a fragment of the President's coat had been carried into the wound the doctors allayed by the positive statement that the incident could not give rise to other complications. The irritation was not in any way the result of even a suggestion of blood poisoning. The opening of the wound was in no sense an operation. Several of the stitches were simply taken out, and after a thorough antiseptic washing of the inflamed tissue the wound was again sewed up, the patient suffering no bad consequences.

**His Life's Work.** William McKinley, President, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1843; was educated in the public schools, Poland Academy and Allegheny College; before attaining his majority he taught in the public schools; enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 11, 1861; was promoted to commissary sergeant April 15, 1862; to second lieutenant September 27, 1862; to first lieutenant February 7, 1863; to captain July 25, 1864; served successively on the staffs of General R. B. Hayes, George Crook and Winfield S. Hancock, and was brevetted major in the United States volunteers by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle March 13, 1865; detailed as acting assistant adjutant general of the First division, First Army Corps, on the staff of General S. C. Carroll; mustered out of the service July 26, 1865.

**Settled at Canton, O.** Returning to civil life, he studied law in Mahoning county; took a course at the Albany, N. Y., law school, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and settled at Canton, O., which has since been his home. In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and served a term in that office; in 1876 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, and for 14 years represented the

Congressional district of which his county was a part; as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he reported the tariff law of 1890, but in November following was defeated for Congress in a gerrymandered district, although reducing the usual ad valorem majority from 5,000 to 300; in 1891 was elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, and in 1893 was re-elected by a plurality of 80,065.

In 1884 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention and supported James G. Blaine for President; was a member of the Committee on Resolutions and read the platform to the Convention; in 1888 was also a delegate at large from Ohio, supporting John Sherman, and as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions again reported the platform, in 1892 was again a delegate at large from Ohio, and supported the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, and served as chairman of the convention.

**Urged for the Presidency.** At that convention 182 votes were cast for him for President, although he had persistently refused to have his name considered.

On June 28, 1896, he was nominated for President at St. Louis, receiving 691 out of a total of 905 votes. He was elected President at the ensuing November election by a popular plurality of 690,000 votes, and received 271 electoral votes as against 176 for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

On June 21, 1900, he was unanimously renominated by the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, and was re-elected in November, the leading opposing candidate again being William J. Bryan.

**Assassin Roughly Handled.** After the shooting of the President the police and detectives had the hard kind of work to keep the crowd thoroughly frenzied by the deed of the assassin, from pulling Czolgosz to pieces. Only the timely arrival of a large body of bluecoats, in response to a call made the removal of Czolgosz to the nearest police station without his being killed a possibility.

"As it was, the assassin was bleeding from the rough usage to which he was subjected. He had a pair of black eyes and a broken nose. In this condition he was taken to the police station, with a mob of possible 30,000 at his heels clamoring for his blood. Arriving at the station the police had to rope off the streets for several squares around the prison and place strong guards at the ropes.

Czolgosz was placed in a cell and held to await the injuries of the president. While there he told many stories, or confessions, as they were called, but each one was so different from the others that the police did not believe any of them, except that he was an anarchist and that he had been selected by his fellow conspirators to put the president out of the way.

He first admitted he was fired by Emma Goldman's speech and was an anarchist, but his subsequent stories were of an entirely different nature, and the police went to work to run down the conspirators who they believed plotted the deed and chose Czolgosz to do the work.

Czolgosz comes from Cleveland, and he had been in the city for three days to kill the president. He had not had a favorable opportunity until at the time the deed was committed.

**CAUSE OF DEATH.** Surgeons Perform Autopsy—All Hold That Result Was Beyond Avoidance.

The autopsy to ascertain the exact complications that resulted in the death of President McKinley was held in Buffalo at 11:45 a. m. Saturday.

It was performed by Dr. Gaylor, State Laboratory, connected with the University of Buffalo, in the presence of the entire staff of consulting physicians and District Attorney Penney in his official capacity. Stenographer Story, of the District Attorney's office, took the notes as they were dictated.

The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley was issued at 5 o'clock:

The bullet which struck over the breastbone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by stitches, but the tissue back of each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found.

There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair of the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound.

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**FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.** Lay in State in the Capitol Tuesday—Interment at Canton, Thursday.

The War Department late Saturday night after a telephone conference with Secretary Root at Buffalo, announced the official order of the arrangements for the obsequies in Washington of the late President.

The order follows: The remains of the late President will arrive in Washington at 8:30 p. m. on Monday, September 16, and will be escorted to the Executive Mansion by a squadron of United States cavalry.

Funeral services in the rotunda of the capitol will hold Tuesday morning on the arrival of the escort which will accompany the remains from the White House. The body of the late President will lie in state in the rotunda for the remainder of Tuesday and will be escorted to the railroad station Tuesday evening. The funeral train will leave Washington at or about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and will arrive at Canton during the day Wednesday.

**THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.** Appoints Thursday, September 13th, as a Day of Mourning and Prayer.

Buffalo, September 14, 1901.—President Roosevelt in-night issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States, a proclamation: A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law abiding and liberty loving citizen.

"President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

"It is meet that we, as a nation, express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, September 13th, the day in which the body of the dead President will be laid in his last earthly resting place as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their language of love and reverence to the great and good President whose death has shaken the nation with a bitter grief.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Buffalo, the 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

(Seal.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT, By the President, John Hay, Secretary of State."

**UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.** Condolence From Rulers and Great Men Throughout the Civilized World.

London, September 14.—Among the many messages of condolence received by Ambassador Choate the one from the Right Hon. Frank Green, Lord Mayor of London, was especially noteworthy. The lord mayor said: "The citizens of London are profoundly grieved and deeply afflicted by the sudden death of President McKinley. We had hoped that under Divine Providence so valuable a life might be spared for the welfare of his country. In the name of the citizens of London, I beg to tender heartfelt sympathy to your excellency, and shall be glad if you will convey the same to Mrs. McKinley and the people of the United States. The eminent services and public services of President McKinley are widely appreciated, and will long be remembered by the English people, who, having themselves sustained the loss of a beloved sovereign this year, are able to more keenly sympathize with the United States in the sudden removal of their distinguished President."

Vienna, September 14.—Austria's leading men unite in according to President McKinley a high place in the ranks of the statesmen of the present century. Count Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, paid the following tribute to the dead ruler: "President McKinley was a twentieth century statesman. His name will ever be associated with the period of the development of the United States as an imperial power. He was the greatest commercial statesman of the age. America will long suffer his loss." Dr. von Kerber, the Austrian premier, said: "President McKinley's greatness was not realized until this great crime occurred. History will accord to him the foremost place among the great men of the period."

Doctor Adler, the leader of the Austrian socialist party, while disagreeing with the politics of the deceased president, nevertheless pays a high tribute to his personality. He says: "McKinley's politics were execrable; McKinley's personality manly, courageous, and commanding of respect."

London, September 14.—Lord Chief Justice Alverstone said: "The judges of England join in the American sorrow for the loss of a great leader, who was a wise counsellor and true man. May God guide the nation and lead others to follow the example of the noble life of him whose death the whole world mourns."

Antonio Regidor Jurado, the Filipino lawyer, and chairman of the native Filipino clergy, sent the following message of grief and sympathy to Ambassador Choate: "Kindly convey to the people of the United States the heartfelt sympathy of the Filipinos and their native clergy in America's bereavement. President McKinley's valuable life could ill-afford to be lost at this juncture of affairs in the Philippines."

The following message was received from the Archbishop of Canterbury: "My heart goes out to the American people. They have the assurances of the prayers of the whole church of England."

# FUNERAL SERVICES AT BUFFALO.

## SIMPLE BUT PATHETIC.

### Mrs. McKinley Passes Through the Ordeal Without Breaking Down—President Roosevelt Exhibits Deep Emotion.

Buffalo Sunday became a city of mourners. The gray and flaming decorations of the Pan-American exposition gave way to the symbols of sorrow. The black drapery of the city's streets muffled the tolling bells of the churches. Bits of crepe appeared on every street. The sorrow was everywhere apparent. In the morning a simple service took place at the residence on Delaware avenue.

The family had taken leave of their loved one before the others arrived. Mrs. McKinley had been led into the chamber by her physician, Dr. Rixey, and had sat awhile alone with him who had supported and comforted her through all their years of wedded life. But though her support was gone, she had not broken down. Dry-eyed she gazed upon him and fondled his face. She did not seem to realize that he was dead. Then she was led away by Dr. Rixey and took up her position at the head of the casket, where she could hear the service.

The friends and public associates of the dead President all had opportunity to view the remains before the service began. The members of the Cabinet were seated beside their dead chief while the sad procession viewed the body. A plumed officer at the head had been reserved for President Roosevelt. Secretary Root sat alongside. Then came Attorney General Knox, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Smith.

Among those in the procession were Senators Fairbank and Burrows, Governor Yates of Illinois, Comptroller Dawes, General Manderson and Mrs. Manderson and ex-Postmaster General W. L. Bliss.

Senator Hanna, who had fairly worshipped his dead friend for years, entered the room at this time, but did not approach the casket. Just before 11 o'clock President Roosevelt entered. Everyone rose and all eyes were turned toward him. He moved with the procession to his place. He held himself erect, his left hand carrying his silk handkerchief. He paused once or twice to shake hands silently, but there was no smile to accompany his greetings.

He remained standing a moment as though repressing his emotions. The minister of the gospel stood with the Holy Book in his hand ready to begin. Perhaps it might have been a psalm. It seemed longer. President turned and at the advanced a step. He bowed and looked down upon the standing burden and responsibility of the world.

Long he gazed, and then he saved for a twitching of the chin, as he labored with his breath to repress his grief. He last he stepped back. He turned, the aide to the President in the direction of Rev. Edward Locke of the Delaware Methodist Episcopal church, to conduct the service.

The pastor was at the door of the hall. The signal was given and there came from the hall the beautiful words, "Lead, Kindly Light," sung by the quartet. When the singing ended the clergyman read from the words of the fifteenth chapter of the First Corinthians. All had risen as he began and remained standing throughout the service. Again the voices rose with the words of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the music died away the pastor spoke again: "Let us pray," he said, and every head fell upon its breast. He began his invocation with a stanza from a hymn sung in the Methodist church. All joined in the prayer. The words of the minister repeated it. The services were concluded with a simple benediction.

The funeral director was about to step forward to place the cover upon the casket, when suddenly there was a movement. Senator Hanna, who had risen, saw that the last opportunity to look into the countenance of his dead friend had come. Pressing forward, in an instant he was at the side of the casket and bending over and looking down into it. Almost two minutes passed and then he turned away and the coffin was closed.

Colonel Bingham signaled the body-bearers. Four infantry, two infantry sergeants and two artillery sergeants bore the casket out of the house. The President, the Cabinet and the others followed it. Mrs. McKinley and the members of the family remained. The widow had passed through the ordeal bravely and without breaking down.

**SPANISH SERVICE ASSOCIATION.** Col. Coryell, of Pennsylvania, Elected Commander-in-Chief at Encampment.

The second annual encampment and reunion of the National Association of Spanish war veterans, completed its business at Buffalo Wednesday and adjourned to meet in Indianapolis next year. The following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, Colonel J. Coryell, Pennsylvania; senior vice commander-in-chief, Colonel W. M. Kirby, of Auburn, N. Y.; junior commander-in-chief, G. E. Patterson, of Tennessee. General Willis J. Hulings, commander-in-chief, stated that there were 284 camps representing 40 states and territories, and advised the consolidation of all organizations composed of Spanish-American war volunteers.

**MORE WAGES FOR PUDDLERS.** Amalgamated Men Who Are at Work Will Go Increases—Bimonthly Settlement.

At the bi-monthly wage settlement held at Youngstown, O., Tuesday, at the office of Secretary Nutt, of the Republic Iron and Steel Company the sworn reports of sales presented by manufacturers showed an advance of prices for July and August, warranting an increase in the puddling scale for September and October of twenty-five cents a ton, making an advance of puddlers from \$5.25 a ton to \$5.50 on a 1.4 card.