

THE WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 18, 1901.  
The suspense of the past week is ended. President McKinley is dead. And yet, though the flags are at half mast and the colors, draped with black and framing pictures of the president, are to be seen everywhere, as visible signs of mourning, there is somehow an air of unreality about the whole thing. Perhaps not until the day of the state funeral will Washington fully realize that the familiar and genial presence of William McKinley has vanished forever from its streets. It may be that the actual realization of the tragedy has been less vivid here than in other cities; for the news, flashing over the wires, has as yet scarcely effaced the memories which practically everyone in the city has of the dead president. He was one of the men who seemed destined to go through life without being overtaken by accident. His whole career was so natural, so orderly in its development, that his sudden taking off by the bullet of an assassin was one of the last things his friends had thought of as likely. It appeared far more probable that after two terms of honorable service as chief magistrate of the nation, he would retire to his home at Canton to enjoy a peaceful and well-earned quiet in his old age. But it was not to be.

Old residents here are inevitably comparing the scenes of to-day with those which followed the assassination of Garfield. At that time the city was thrown into a wild excitement, and all sorts of rumors were flying about. Today there is little if any excitement; there has been little during the past week. The dominant feeling is grief, and even that is subdued rather than demonstrative.

It is, of course, to be expected that the possible course of Mr. McKinley's successor will occupy much of the attention of the public. While not so well known here, personally, as the late president, Roosevelt is too thoroughly a national character not to be familiar to every Washingtonian. There is room for much speculation as to his views and actions during the next three years. Perhaps no two men so radically different in temperament as Roosevelt and McKinley ever occupied places on the same ticket. It is one of those historical combinations which seem to have been dictated by the ingenuity of a novelist. McKinley was cautious, prudent, politic, and never made an enemy if he could help it. Roosevelt is bold, impetuous, frank, and never hesitates to make an enemy rather than give up what he believes right. Curiously enough, these two men, both conscientious, both earnest, both devoted to the welfare of the country as they understood it, arrived at practically the same point of view on the main political problems of the age; and it was this which made it possible for them to occupy respectively the positions of president and vice president. It is this, too, which makes the question of Roosevelt's future actions so interesting. While most people undoubtedly expect that he will make some radical departure from the policy laid down by his predecessor, it is quite possible that he may do nothing of the kind so far as large public questions are concerned. He will certainly have his own notions of right, and follow them unwaveringly, but at the present stage of his own and the country's development, those notions may coincide very nearly with those entertained by Mr. McKinley.

That some changes will be made in the cabinet appears practically certain. It cannot be foretold when this will happen, or what the changes will be; for the matter will depend on party politics and also to some extent on the health of Secretary Hay, who is said to be much broken since the death of his son. Should Mr. Hay resign, as it is thought he is anxious to do, the filling of his place would be a matter for very interesting speculation. The three representatives of prudence who stand near President Roosevelt are Senators Lodge, Wolcott and Dewey. The chief objection to Wolcott would be geographical; for there are unwritten political laws which forbid the choosing of a secretary of state from Colorado. There is also a geographical reason against Dewey, as he, like Roosevelt, and Root, is from New York; and a New York cabinet would not help the president much if he were contemplating candidacy for

re-election. Although Senator Dewey is very many things besides a humorist, his appointment to a position of this sort would also, perhaps, give too much opportunity to democratic cartoonists. This leaves Senator Lodge the most eligible candidate of the three; and he is a man of Roosevelt's own sort—the man of inherited traditions and literary ability, who goes into politics from conviction. Lodge as secretary of state would remind a good many people of Lowell's career as minister to England, and that was successful. Secretary Root is a good friend of Roosevelt, and also, perhaps, the best available man for the place; but political reasons might possibly force him out. Secretary Wilson would stay where he is; he is a western man, which is good, and the best secretary of agriculture the department has had in a long time; and that is better. Secretary Long's relations with Roosevelt are rather problematical, and will continue to be so till after the decision of the Schley-Sampson case. Mr. Long has not had any quarrel with the president—he seldom, if ever, quarrels with anybody—but it is possible that internal dissensions in the department might make trouble between them, or that the clamor of political opponents against alleged department methods might force Mr. Long's resignation.

The only important thing which has as yet happened in the Schley court of inquiry is the resignation of Admiral Howison and the selection of Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, retired, for the vacant place. It is said that Admiral Howison is not sorry to be relieved of his delicate and onerous duty, and that Admiral Ramsay is entirely competent to fulfill it. He succeeded Admiral Sampson as superintendent of the naval academy, and distinguished himself by his firmness and good judgment in suppressing a cadet rebellion of somewhat the same nature as the late trouble at West Point.

The Maryland Union League Club has expelled Senator Wellington for his utterances at the time of President McKinley's assassination, and many southern papers are urging that he be also expelled from the senate if this can be done. Meanwhile, Marylanders are advertising, as much as they can, the fact that Wellington does not come of the real old native stock.

Secretary Gage has purchased, under his offer of September 10, about seven million dollars' worth of long-term bonds, to relieve as far as may be the stringency of the money market. The treasury people had considerable fun the other day over the offer of a prominent Wall Street house to sell Secretary Gage municipal bonds to the amount of ten million dollars. Secretary Gage seemed to think that a New York broker ought to have known better.

"Lead Kindly Light."

Following the suggestion the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," a favorite of President McKinley's, was sung in all churches here last Sunday, and it was also used in nearly all the congregations in cities throughout the country. It is pleasant to know that so many voices were raised in harmony invoking a benison not alone on him who had passed beyond the silent river but also on their own lives.

"So long Thy power has blessed me, sure it still will lead me on,  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent,  
Till the night is gone,  
And with the morn those angel faces smile,  
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

Yesterday One of Reverence.

The president issued a proclamation appointing yesterday to be fittingly observed in commemoration of the memory of William McKinley, late president of the United States, and Governor Stone also in a proclamation appointed the same day as one of mourning and prayer throughout the state, and recommended that the people of Pennsylvania suspend the pursuit of all vocations and assemble at their places of worship to render full measure of reverence and love to the president whose death has brought such deep grief to our nation.

Two barrels good roasted Rio coffee 12 1/2 cts. per lb.; one barrel Maracibo and Mocha mixture roasted 18 cts. per lb. at W. & G. Mitchell's.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY

Last Words Were: "God's Will, Not Ours, Be Done."  
The Nation Is Bowed in Grief.

EVIDENCES OF RESPECT ARE UNIVERSAL.

Final Ceremonies Occurred at His Old Home in Canton, Ohio, Yesterday---The World Paid Tearful Homage to One of the Best Rulers This Country Ever Had.

Following a week of suspense in which hopes ran high that the bullet fired into the body of President McKinley Friday, Sept. 6, would not be fatal, the news of his critical condition and subsequent passing away on Saturday morning, Sept. 14, at 2:15 caused perhaps greater shock and more poignant grief than if the wound had immediately proved fatal. The minds of people had become buoyant with the prospects of his recovery, his many excellent traits had been impressed upon the great heart of the nation; his statesmanship, his noble character, his wise administration, his charming personality, all had been recounted and dwelt upon until he seemed to be closer to his people and they saw him more distinctly as he towered up one of the wisest and best presidents this country has ever had. All this intensified the feeling when the change, so sudden and unexpected, came. The wounds of sorrow, partly healed, were torn open afresh and hearts which had nearly ceased to beat because of assurances of his safely again poured out their volumes of woe. The surgeons in attendance had given assurances that the danger was practically over, that the president was on the high road to recovery; already plans were being made for his return to duty and the time when he might safely do so was being discussed. Some members of his cabinet, all of whom had been present, had returned to their stations. Vice President Roosevelt, who on wings of steam had flown to the scene, was so confident that all was well that he had departed, when on Thursday a great change in the president's condition became manifest. He rapidly grew worse, and despite the skill of his attendants and every art known to their sciences the dread angel of death tore him from the loving clasp of friends and country and bore him swiftly and surely away, and the world with bowed head and suffused eyes now places tributes of loving remembrance on the grave of the third president of this nation struck down by an assassin's hand.

It would require columns to describe the scenes and events of the week in which the president lay suffering at the home of a friend in Buffalo, how intense and eager were the people for news of his condition, how day by day the bulletins became more reassuring in tone, how gradually the tense strain relaxed and confidence and almost cheerfulness was restored. All this and the events immediately surrounding his death, the expressions of respect, esteem and grief which came from every side and welled up from the hearts of all peoples, the solemn procession which bore his remains to their last resting place, the fitting words spoken, have now passed into history, and are graven on the nation's records.

Friday night when it was known that the end was near his devoted wife went to his bedside and his last period of consciousness was passed in bidding her an affectionate farewell. His last words were addressed to her and were, "God's will, not ours, be done." He was also heard to murmur the words of the familiar hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," which was a favorite. After this he lingered for several hours, the pulse growing fainter, his extremities becoming cold until at 2:15 Saturday morning the vital spark went out. Vice President Roosevelt had been summoned from the Adirondacks on the approach of the serious symptoms and hurried to the scene but he did not arrive until hours after the final event, and took the oath of office as president Saturday afternoon. Just previous to being requested by

Secretary Root to do so he made this declaration of his policy: "I shall take the oath at once in response to your request; and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country. I have asked the members of the cabinet to remain in their places for several months."

Causes of Death.

The certificate of death issued by the coroner of Erie county states as cause, gangrene of both walls of stomach and pancreas following gun shot wound.

The physicians who made the autopsy say that from the first the president had no chance to live, that the wound had shown no intention to heal and was more serious than supposed, one of the kidneys having been injured by the bullet.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The Last Bites for McKinley.

Washington, Sept. 15. Secretary Hay today issued to the public the following announcement concerning the funeral of President McKinley:

The remains of the late President of the United States, after lying in state in the City Hall of Buffalo during the afternoon of Sunday, September 15, will be removed to Washington by special train on Monday, Sept. 16, leaving Buffalo at 8.30 a. m., and reaching Washington at 9 p. m.

The remains will then be carried, under the escort of a squadron of United States cavalry, to the Executive Mansion, where they will rest until 9 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 17. They will then be carried to the Capitol, accompanied by a military and civil escort, the details of which will be given in a separate notice. The remains will there lie in state.

Religious services will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon. At 1 o'clock the remains, under a military escort, will be transferred to a funeral car and carried to Canton, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving there on Thursday at 11 a. m., where arrangements for the final sepulture will be committed to the charge of the citizens of Canton, under the direction of a committee to be selected by the Mayor of that city.

No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells.

JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State.

The above was observed and the last and rites occurred yesterday at Canton, Ohio, the home of the late president.

Last Words to the Country.

In his speech at Buffalo Thursday, Sept. 5, the day preceding his assassination, the president in closing used these words: "Gentlemen, let me ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that

our eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship, which will deepen and endure."

There having been considerable discussion as to whether the special act of 1878 relating to Pike county was yet in force or whether it was repealed by the act of 1897, a letter was sent to Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary, directing his attention specifically to this point, and in reply the following has been received:

PIKE COUNTY GAME LAW.

Office of the Board of Game Commissioners.  
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1901.  
J. H. VAN ETTEN:  
Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter just received I would say: The opinion of the Game Commission is that all acts or parts of acts conflicting with or inconsistent with the act of 1897, generally known as the game law of 1897, were repealed by this act. That was the intention of those who drafted it and is sustained by the following opinion received from Deputy Attorney General W. F. Reeder, under the administration of General, or rather Governor Hastings. This letter was in answer to an inquiry from this office upon the very point made in your letter, the bearing of the act of 1897 upon the special law of Pike county. Mr. Reeder says: "In answer to your first question, I beg to call your attention to a letter addressed to Dr. B. H. Warren, economic zoologist, on March 4th, 1898, wherein we advised him that the intention of the act of 1897 was to repeal all general or special laws as well as all sections or provisions of law that in any wise conflicted with said act. The last section of the act is a sweeping repeal of all such general or special laws, and in answer to your last two questions you are advised, that the act of 1897 does repeal the local and special laws mentioned in your said inquiries." The Commission was very anxious last season that I should go into your county and take such steps as I might find necessary to have this question finally decided by the courts. This I am now preparing to do, and will perhaps call on you personally in the near future. I am perfectly satisfied that you should publish this opinion, as I would much rather have the law obeyed through a fair understanding and the desire to do right, than to be compelled to use force in securing that end. There can be no question as to the benefit derived from the act of 1897, imperfect as it is; there can be no question as to the need of the protection the act gives, and we cannot understand why anyone interested in the welfare of this Commonwealth should hesitate for a single moment in assisting in its enforcement. Would be pleased to hear from you at any time on this subject.

Respectfully yours,  
JOSEPH KALBFUS,  
Secretary of the Game Commission.

Unclaimed Letters.  
Last of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Milford for the week ending Sept. 21, 1901:  
Miss A. F. Meding, Sial Babon,  
Mrs. A. P. Backus, Don F. Backus,  
L. D. Domeson, W. T. Bull, French & Heald.  
Persons claiming the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of this list.  
CHARLES LATIMORE, P. M.

Reorganized.  
The republican club of Milford reorganized recently by electing as president, Dr. Otto von der Hayde; vice president, W. T. Struble; secretary, W. A. H. Mitchell, and treasurer, Robert Findlay. It is expected that the rooms will soon be opened for the winter.

1898—May 25, president issued call for 75,000 more volunteers.  
1898—June 29, degree of LL. D. conferred by Yale University.  
1898—July 7, approved joint resolution annexing Hawaii.  
1898—August 9, Spain accepted peace terms. August 13, peace

protocol signed. December 10, treaty of peace signed.  
1900—President signed "gold standard act."  
1900—June 21, unanimously renominated for president by National Republican convention, Philadelphia.  
1900—November 8, re-elected president by increased plurality over Bryan. Electoral College vote, 292 to 155.  
1901—September 8, shot twice by Leon F. Czolgosz, an anarchist, at a public reception at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.  
1901—September 14, died at 2:15 o'clock a. m.

THE RAMBLER'S PICKINGS.

Knock and the door shall be opened unto you. Even a church door.

Louis Rudolph of Ticheon & Rudolph of Middletown was in town over last Sunday.

Some of the boys enjoyed buying crockery at the constable's sale Tuesday.

Horses sold cheap at Thornton's sale.

The temperance lecture delivered by the Rev. Wheeler in the M. E. church last Sunday evening was a discourse entirely different from the cold water lectures we are used to hear. One of Mr. Wheeler's lectures, I think, will do more good than a dozen of the rum cursing kind.

The Bluff House will close next week.

It is reported that the Grand View hotel will be closed during the winter months.

The crowd which attended the horse race last Saturday enjoyed the male races better than anything else.

It seems our borough board of health is in the dark about some matters. Consequently its members fail to accomplish what a board of health should.

Universal sorrow is felt and shown by the people of the United States, irrespective of politics, color or religion, by the untimely death of our chief magistrate. It is to be hoped that the assassin will have a swift trial and that proper punishment will be meted out to him.

The several young ladies from across the river who have been employed over here during the summer have returned home.

A few new burners would greatly improve the gas service in town.

Is the ordinance prohibiting riding bicycles on sidewalks and without lights after dark still in force?

Peaches begin to arrive in town and some are of good quality and the prices reasonable. Apples are poor and scarce. The finest I have seen came from the farm occupied by Gus Sohnitz.

Rumors of a wedding on or about Oct. 2 are afloat. It will take place not far from Sawkill post office.

This town has a few bad kids. One was detected the other evening helping himself to some of the contents of one of our business men's money drawers. He was searched, fifty cents found and he was let go.

The demand for black goods for mourning drapery during the past few days has been enormous. Some of our business places are crated while others are not.

Races at the Driving Park.

The races at the Milford driving park last Saturday were very well attended. The novelty of a mule contest of speed which promised considerable amusement, and which was fully up to the expectation, no doubt was a drawing card. For the first race there were only two entries; Joseph, J. A. Rundle; Waitanna, Arthur Slado. The former won in three straight heats, time, 2:35, 2:29, 2:29.

For the second race there were: Lizzie McCoy, P. N. Bourneque; Prince, J. B. Westbrook; Mano, Chas. Mayno. Lizzie was first to go under the wire in the three heats with Prince 2d in the first, after which he was withdrawn, and Mano was, of course, second in the other two heats. Time, 2:43, 2:49, 2:51.

Then came the mule race with three entered; Jack, John Hoffman; Dick, E. Vandermark; Topsy, E. Vandermark.

Jack is no doubt a pretty fast mule but he was in no mood to go, and to show his displeasure at the liberties taken with his person in one heat threw his rider overboard with considerable emphasis and in the others went off the track several times and otherwise displayed his obstinacy. That he would not be in it was evident from his strategical manuevres to get out. Topsy took the two heats, time, 5:41, 5:05.

Charles Thornton, Arthur McCarty, John Hissam, Louis de Barthe and Koscos Gourlay started in the bicycle race, but after the first heat only Hissam and Gourlay remained to contend for the victor's prize, which was captured by the latter. The time ranged from 3:24 to 3:39.

Great reduction in shirt waists at T. Armstrong & Co.'s. Prices now \$40, 50c, 60c and 80c.