

WILLIAM McKINLEY IS DEAD

BUFFALO, Sept. 13, 2:15 a. m.—President McKinley has just passed away.

The peace which for a week past had been denied him is now his, and the shattered body has parted from the heroic soul that gave it strength.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 6:40 a. m.—Dr. Wasdin says Mrs. McKinley rested well during the night and is feeling quite strong. She bears up wonderfully well in her grief. Some of the apprehension as to her is passing away.

THE NATIONS MOURN WITH US.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14—Secretary Hay has notified foreign nations of the President's demise and messages of condolence are pouring in from all over the world.

Sad Story of the Watchers by the Bedside.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14—The great soul of William McKinley parted from his wounded body in the first hours of today. His last thought was for his wife and he was prepared to meet his God.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," he whispered and as the surgeons, hearing him, turned to his bed, he begged them to let him die. He had fought the fight to the end and knew the hopelessness of further effort.

The story of yesterday's struggle, of the early morning relapse, of the succeeding rally, the day of rest and quiet, the gradual increase of hope as the anxious day waned, the encouraging news given out until 4 o'clock, has already been related in these despatches. Then followed another sinking spell and so rapidly did it wear upon the stricken man that at 5 o'clock there was but a shred of hope and in another hour even that was gone.

At 5:35 p. m. yesterday the official bulletin said that the President's condition was grave and that oxygen was being administered. At 6:30 another bulletin said that his condition was most serious and that unless it could be relieved the end was only a question of time. At 6:50 he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he was aroused several times but only to show greater weakness.

At 8 o'clock he asked to see his wife and she was conducted to his bedside. She did not seem to realize that she was looking for the last time in life upon that husband who had for so long been her strength and shield, but he knew it and his face betrayed no fear. She sank upon her knees and bowed her face upon the bed, sobbing and quivering, then raised her head to Dr. Rixey and said, almost smiling, "I know that you will save him. I cannot let him go. The country cannot spare him."

The sick man dropped back into unconsciousness and the wife was led away to be informed that dissolution was upon him. Upon this she collapsed but she revived and whispered, "I will be strong for his sake," and from that on she refused to retire, saying that her duty required her to be near to the end. It is anticipated that she will not long survive the shock from which she is now suffering.

Again at 10 o'clock the President roused slightly and made a feeble effort to clasp her hand. His lips moved and he was heard to whisper to her as she bent over him, "Not our will, but God's, be done." This was his farewell utterance to her and the world.

She was again led from the room, her strength again departed and she no longer realized her surroundings. In the confusion of the moment word was passed out that Mrs. McKinley had died, but this was immediately corrected.

The veil of death drew slowly for the President. Repeatedly the physicians said that he was

through the agency of an assassin's bullet with the short space of one human life.

As the senior member in rank of the cabinet, upon 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.

The fact that the physicians had given up all hope caused much 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 diplomatic 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 them to continue in office.

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDE

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14—President Roosevelt arrived at North Creek at 5:21 this morning. He at once went aboard the special train there in waiting and left for Buffalo, expecting to reach there soon after 1 o'clock.

Roosevelt was very much agitated upon the receipt of the news of President McKinley's death. The official notification of this fact received by wire from Washington was handed to him by Superintendent C. D. Hammond of the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

He had gone into the woods on a hunting expedition and was not found by the guides who were sent in search of him until after 5 o'clock last evening, when he was found on the summit of Mt. Marcy, ten miles from the club house where he was staying.

He immediately started for the club house and there took a team to North Creek and rode all night over the rough mountainous roads through the forest, a distance of 35 miles.

For Attacks on President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14—Messrs. Botkin and Bynum, members of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, since the attack upon the life of the President have been investigating the authorities with a view to the preparation of a law making an assault upon the President with intent to murder cognizable in the courts of the United States, and punishable by death. They have prepared a draft of a bill to be submitted to congress, making assault upon the President's life a felony and punishable by death, when the assault is for the purpose of obstructing the operations of government. It is believed that this qualification will have the effect of giving the federal courts jurisdiction in such cases.

To Kill Roosevelt.

BERLIN, N. H., Sept. 14—Learning that a man who had left here yesterday for New York had declared that he was on his way to Washington to kill Vice-President Roosevelt. Chief of Police Youngellis telephoned the chief of police of New York to look out for him. The man was a foreigner. He tried to buy a ticket to Washington, but could not do so, and bought one for New York.

The Annual Ohio Excursion.

Visa Vandalia—Pennsylvania Lines will leave Lakeville Ind. Oct. 3d 1901. For rates and particulars, call on or address W. F. Schallhorn Agent Vandalia Line Lakeville Ind. or C. M. Wheeler T. P. A. Terre Haute, Ind.

TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE

HOW ROOSEVELT WAS SWORN IN AND HOW HE PAID HIS VISIT OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. MCKINLEY—THE NEW PRESIDENT'S DEMOCRACY.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14—President Roosevelt, in taking the oath of office this afternoon, struck the keynote of his administration, pledging himself to carry out the plans and policies of his predecessor, in the following straightforward statement.

In this hour of deep and 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, and honor of our beloved country.

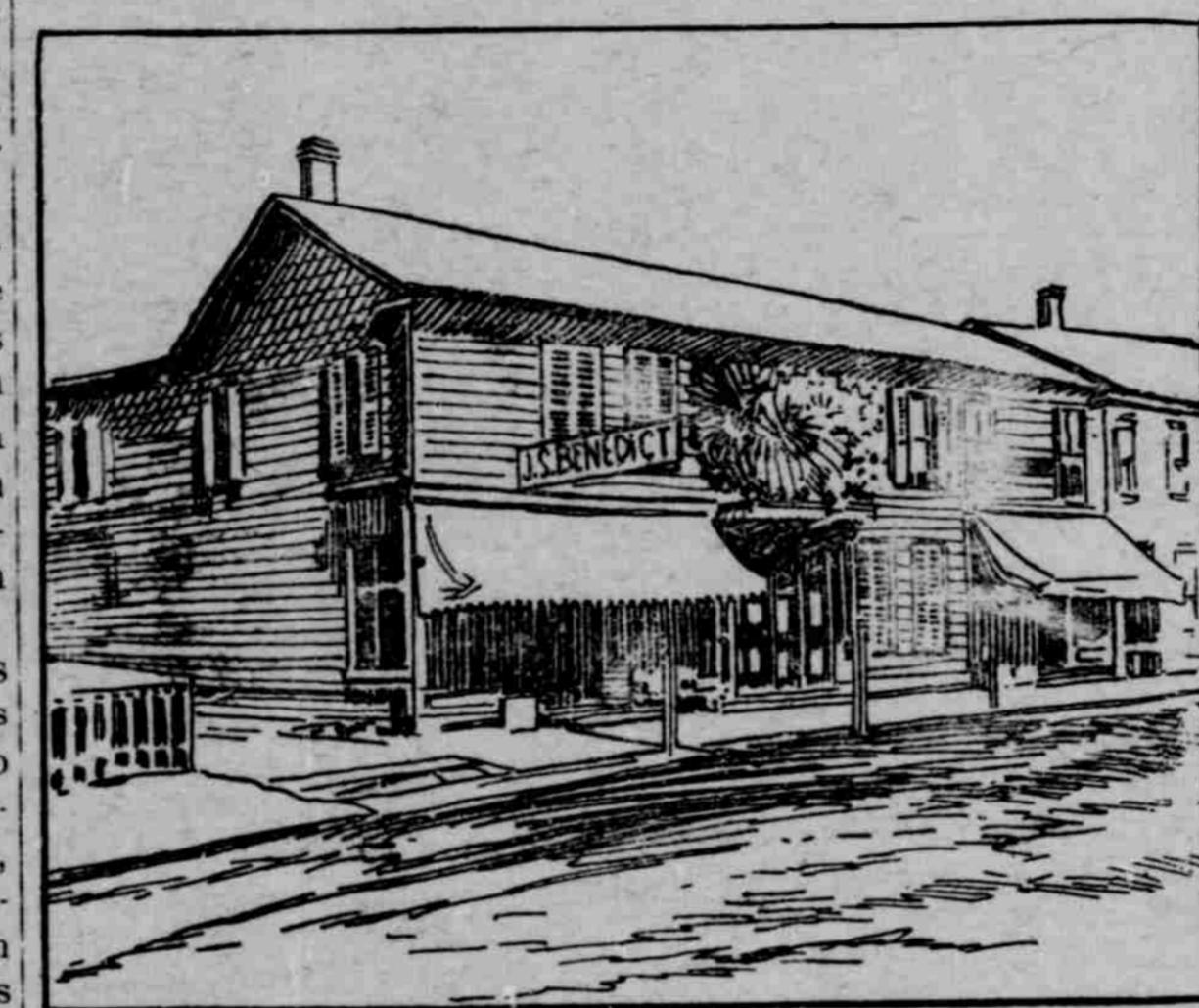
The taking of the oath came at the end of an arduous and exciting journey covering over 400 miles. When notified of the dying condition of President McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt was hunting on Mount Marcy, in the Adirondacks, twenty-two miles from the Tahawas club. The search for him had taken hours, and he was finally located by a posse of guides, who attracted the attention of the vice-presidential hunting party by megaphone calls and a system of rifle shot signals. Then followed a twenty-two-mile horseback ride to the club, a thirty-five mile drive over a dangerous and precipitous mountain road to North

Upon arriving at the house, after a rapid triumphal progress from the railroad station, the Vice President at once announced that he intended to go to the Milburn house to pay his official and personal respects, as the Vice President and subordinate of the dead man and not as the Chief Executive.

This touch of sentimentalism and good taste struck a responsive chord in the members of the Cabinet, and they followed him northward for a mile to the house where the dead president lay before they returned to go through the solemn ceremony of instituting a new president.

Before the taking of the oath he had stopped at the Wilcox house for a moment to explain his change in the plans made by the Cabinet. While he was talking to them he was fully alert to all his surroundings, and a moment later, as he almost ran down the steps leading from the lawn to the sidewalk, he seemed to notice for the first time that he was being escorted by a somewhat formidable squadron of cavalrymen.

There was a trumpet signal which Colonel Roosevelt had heard before, but he responded with no friendly smile. Instead of that he turned back quickly



MCKINLEY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Creek where a special train was waiting to bear him to Buffalo. He arrived at 1:40 o'clock in the afternoon.

Theodore Roosevelt never appeared to better advantage in his life than when he took the solemn oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States. His every action was marked by good sense, by dignity, and by a touch of that enticing democracy which has made him the idol of the Rough Riders.

Colonel Roosevelt, the lawyers of the cabinet say, became the actual President of the United States by operation of law as soon as the body of his distinguished predecessor. These same constitutional lawyers, however, fully agreed with the traditions of the government, that the new president was fully entitled to the protection of the military authorities, the catastrophe which had deprived the country of one president being cited as an ample reason for affording unusual protection to another. The captain insisted on his duty in the matter and pleaded the orders he had received from his superior officer.

Mr. Wilcox was a private citizen, and was getting the worst of the argument, when Colonel Roosevelt took a hand and settled the matter with characteristic abruptness.

"The vice-president needs no protection in the streets of an American city from any military body," exclaimed Colonel Roosevelt.

The cabinet officers were present at the house at 611 Delaware avenue, about a mile south of the Milburn house, where the president died, but they found that the new Chief Executive had his own ideas of the proprieties of the occasion, which, while they did him infinite credit, did not harmonize with the plans prepared for him to follow.

"Just say to your commanding officer that I have revoked your orders. I do not want your men behind me, and I positively decline your escort."

The vice-president had his way so far as military escort was concerned, but he could not shake off the police. A mounted man on each side accompanied

the carriage up Delaware avenue, while in the open carriages which followed Colonel Roosevelt were three men who were recognized at intervals along the road as popular Buffalo detectives.

The visit to the Milburn house which followed this episode, was brief as a matter of course. The vice-president stepped into the room where Mrs. McKinley was and in a few words, with eyes filled with tears, expressed his sorrow at her great calamity, and with becoming tact disappeared before the scene became more trying. As soon as Col. Roosevelt had left Mrs. McKinley he hastened again to his carriage and, still accompanied by his police bodyguard, drove rapidly back to the Wilcox residence.

Soon after arrived the carriages containing the members of the Cabinet. Colonel Roosevelt had preceded them into the house, and as they stepped under the folds of the great American flag already draped with black he greeted each of them without ceremony and ushered them into the parlor.

The official witnesses were the five members of the Cabinet who are in town—Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Wilson, and Attorney General Knox.

The ceremony of administering the oath, while extremely brief and simple, was undeniably impressive. After a preliminary consultation, Secretary Root, who was the ranking member of the Cabinet on account of the absence of Secretaries Hay and Gage, announced in a voice which betrayed the deep emotion he felt, that the members of the cabinet believed it to be for the interest of the government that he should take the oath of office before doing anything else.

The explanation did not go into details at all, but it was quite well understood that it referred to the fact that if anything should happen to Mr. Roosevelt before he had been sworn in as president it might cast a cloud upon the title of Secretary Hay, who, in such an event, would become president under the presidential succession law.

There was no one in the whole assembly whose nerves were not strained to the breaking point by the tragical events of the previous twenty-four hours, and the Secretary of War therefore played upon a tense chord when he said:

"Mr. Vice President, I am requested by all the members of the Cabinet who are present in Buffalo, including all but two of the Cabinet, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the administration of the government you proceed without delay to take the oath of office of the President of the United States."

As the Secretary of War concluded there was a little rustle among the people present which showed the grave character of the occasion.

As the repetition of the oath was concluded Theodore Roosevelt became by this simple act vested with full power as President of the United States of America.

G. A. R. PARADE IN CLEVELAND

Half Million People Cheer Old Veterans in Column

over the hard granite pavements. Surging masses of people numbering in the hundreds of thousands, lined the streets and the house tops, and took advantage of every available point of view along the entire length of the line of parade. In the downtown district the streets intersecting and adjacent to the line of march were one struggling mass of eager and expectant humanity. The column was over eight miles in length and was splendidly handled, moving steadily and with scarcely a halt or a break until the entire line had passed the reviewing stand.

The scene was most inspiring. Aged octogenarians with tottering footsteps, and others erect and sprightly as in youth, plodded patiently side by side, and among the thousands who made up that gallant host there were a bare half dozen whom the fatigues of the march caused to fall out before they passed through the living sea of faces in the Court of Honor and the reviewing stand.

Promptly at the hour set for the parade to move, General Leo Rassieur, commander-in-chief, gave the signal, and the column moved forward. The solid masses of humanity which crowded the avenue from curb to curb gave way like the parting of the waves, and the march began.

The governors of several states marched in line with their respective posts. Even Senator Hanna caught the infection of the hour, and left the reviewing stand to march down the line with Memorial post. Every department as it passed the Court of Honor, and neared the living flag of children formed upon the grand stand facing the long vista at the foot of Bond street, was greeted with a patriotic chorus from the throats of thousands of school children composing "the flag."

Mingled with the inspiring strains of martial music and patriotic choruses was the unstinted applause of the populace. With General Rassieur in the reviewing stand were the following: Tom L. Johnson, General Henry S. Peck, Adjutant General F. M. Sterrett, M. A. Taylor, Surgeon General Wilking, George Stone, department commander of Colorado; General John C. Black of Illinois, General Joel Longeneker of Illinois, General Daniel D. Sickles, Guy T. Gould, past department commander of Illinois; General Louis Wayne of Pennsylvania, General James Barnett, Colonel Thomas Scott of Illinois, L. E. Holden, and General J. Warren Keifer.

The parade was led by mounted police. Following were the local grand marshal of the parade, Captain Russell E. Burdick, and his staff.

Next came past commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army in carriages. Then followed the national council of administration. Only Grand Army posts participated. Departments marched in the order of seniority, with Illinois in the lead, except that Ohio, by courtesy, took the left of the line.

It is expected that the patriotic outburst will be duplicated this afternoon, when a mass meeting will be held in praise and thanksgiving for the prospective recovery of President McKinley. Senator Hanna, Governor Nash of Ohio, Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, General Rassieur of the Grand Army, Judge William R. Day of Canton, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Charles Grosvenor, and the Rev. Dr. Manchester, the president's pastor, will address the meeting.

Cheap Bound Trip Home Seeker's Rates via Nor. Pac. Ry.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, up to and including September the Northern Pacific Railway Co. will sell, to points on its line west of Little Falls, Minn., round trip tickets at the rate of one fare plus \$2.00.

For full particulars, address J. E. Turner D. P. A. N. P. R. Jackson Place Indianapolis Ind. CHAS. S. FEE G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Minn.

Communication. Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by J. W. Hines.