

The Convict's Daughter.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

At the same moment, Randal seized his first opportunity of speaking. He addressed himself gently to his sister-in-law. She refused to hear him. The indignation which Mrs. Presly had roused in her made no allowances, and was blind to all sense of right.

CHAPTER XIII.

Linley advanced a few steps and stopped. His wife, hurrying eagerly to meet him, checked herself. It might have been distrust, or it might have been unreasoning fear—she hesitated on the point of approaching him.

CHAPTER XIV.

As the year advanced the sorrows at Mount Morven remarked that the weeks seemed to follow each other more slowly than usual. If the question had been asked in past days: Who is the brightest and happiest member of the family?

A NEW PRESIDENT.

ROOSEVELT TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AT BUFFALO.

Will Continue McKinley's Policy—Cabinet Officers Asked and Consent to Remain—No Special Session of Congress—Affecting Scene in the Wilson House—Special Religious Services Will Be Held.

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, who today was tragically elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the American Republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this city of mourning yesterday afternoon, after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods.

He had been President under the Constitution and law of the land, since the minute the martyred President ceased to live. All the duties and pow-ers of the office had devolved upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States.

He took the oath at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend with whom he stayed earlier in the week when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin.

There were present when he swore to the oath: Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster-General Smith, Senator C. M. Depew, of New York, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John H. Scattered, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Parke and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, the secretary to the President, William Loeb, Jr., the secretary to the deceased President, George B. Cortleyou, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carry, C. R. Scattered, J. D. Sawyer and William Jeffers, official telegrapher, in addition to Judge John B. Hazel, of the United States District Court, who administered the oath.

The scene was a most affecting one. The new President had just come from Milburn house, where his predecessor lay cold in death. Overcome by the deep personal sorrow he felt, in his characteristically impulsive way he had gone first to the house of mourning to offer his condolence and sympathy to the broken hearted widow.

The new President was visibly shaken, but he controlled himself, and when he lifted his hand to swear it was as steady as though carved in marble. With the deep solemnity of the occasion he announced to those present that his aim would be to be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name. Deliberately he proclaimed it in these words:

"In this hour of deep and terrible National bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

Death Mask Made. Buffalo, Sept. 17.—A death mask of the President's face was made at 7:20 o'clock. The mask was taken by Edward Pausch, of Hartford, Conn. Pausch has modeled the features of many of the distinguished men who have died in this country in recent years. The mask is a faithful reproduction of the late President McKinley's features.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Death Caused by Gangrene—Possibility of the Bullet Having Been Poisoned.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley has been made public:

"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 the stitches, but the tissue around 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's 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 on 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."

DAY OF MOURNING.

Governor Geer's Proclamation to Oregon People—Tribute to Dead President.

Salem, Or., Sept. 17.—Governor Geer has issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of Oregon—For the third time within the history of the United States its people are in mourning over the death of their President by means of an assassin's bullet. During an era of profound peace, when our people are in the enjoyment of an era of unexampled prosperity, and while mingling freely with all classes of the people whose interests he had labored impartially to promote, the hand of the treacherous assassin, which was extended in professed friendship, committed one of the foulest deeds that will ever darken the pages of the world's history. Our beloved President, William McKinley, is dead, and in this hour of National affliction the grief which overspreads the entire Nation is shared by the people of Oregon, with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts."

The mortal remains of the President will be laid to rest at Canton, O., on Thursday, September 19, and in respect to his memory, I recommend that on that day all public and private business be suspended, as far as possible, that flags be placed at half-mast, that the people meet in their respective places of public worship to ask for that National consolation which can only come from Almighty God, and that at the hour of the funeral all church bells throughout the state be tolled as an expression of the grief which weighs upon our hearts as we pass through this shadow of National bereavement.

By the Governor, T. T. GEER. "F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State."

Grief at Manila. Manila, Sept. 17.—The profoundest grief is manifested by every class in the community over the death of President McKinley. Governor Taft has issued a proclamation which explains to the Filipinos that while the death of Mr. McKinley is an irreparable and irreparable loss, it does not alter the stability of the Government or change the course of the administration. This was considered necessary because the Filipinos thought Mr. Bryan would succeed him.

Sympathy of Austrians. Vienna, Sept. 17.—A constant stream of diplomats and other visitors called at the United States Legation, tendering condolences upon the death of Mr. McKinley.

Anarchist Meetings Forbidden. Berlin, Sept. 17.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that all anarchist meetings have been forbidden in Germany since yesterday, and that all anarchist clubs will be closed.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DEAD.

END CAME AT 2:15.

HIS LAST HOURS WERE WITHOUT PAIN OR DISTRESS.

Surrounded by Friends and Relatives—Mrs. McKinley Not With Him at the Last Moment—Her Parting Was Heartrending—Immediate Cause of Death Unknown—Post Mortem Is Probable.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 p. m. He had been unconscious most of the time since 7:50 p. m. 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 a 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 which has marked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann; who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were: "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 then turned tearfully away.

The Parting With His Wife. He was practically unconscious during this time. But 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-rending scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

In the Death Chamber. From authoritative officials the following details of the final scenes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The President had continued in an unconscious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times, and then repaired to the front room, where their consultation had been held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish.

Silently and sadly the members of the family stole into the room. They stood about the foot and side of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. Those in the circle were:

The News at Seattle. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—The unexpected news bulletin this morning has thrown Seattle into a state of almost inactivity. Business men go about their tasks half-heartedly, with bowed heads, and immense crowds throng the streets in front of the newspaper offices, waiting for the latest bits of information. A more dejected aggregation of people could not be imagined. Many stand with tears rolling down their cheeks reading the late bulletins. Business is practically suspended.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



Our Last Martyred President, William McKinley.

Born Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 29, 1823. Entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1842. Entered as private, Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861. Participated in battles South Mountain and Antietam, September 14 and 17, 1862; promoted from commissary sergeant to lieutenant. Promoted captain, battle of Gettysburg, July 31, 1863. Commissioned Major by brevet March 14, 1865. Studied law at Albany, N. Y.; admitted to bar at Warren, Ohio, March, 1867. Elected prosecuting attorney, Stark county, Ohio, 1868. Elected to Congress 1870. Re-elected to Congress for the seventh time, November, 1868. Inaugurated governor of Ohio January 11, 1892. Elected president of the United States November, 1896. Re-elected November 4, 1900. Shot September 6, 1901. Died September 14, 1901.