gained frequent circulation that death had already actually 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 from within the house that the reports of death 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 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 his services were not required and that he would be notified when he was wanted. Dr. Mann said that the President was still alive and that Dr. Janeway was examining the heart action. There was really no hope, but he did not desire gruesome anticipation.

Announcement of Death.

2:30 A. M.—The announcement of the death of the President was made by Webb Hayes, who said:

"It is all over."

The actual death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement to assure himself. The announcement of the news to those waiting below was postponed until the members of the family had withdrawn.

Through Secretary Cortelyou, the waiting newspaper men received the notification. In a trice there was the keenest kind of excitement on the streets.

When the news was imparted to those downstairs, 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 moaned in agony of grief.

Military Guard Increased.

The military guard was immediately augmented. The waiting 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 policemen, the sentries of the guard and those whose duties kept them abroad were the only persons in evidence within the immediate vicinity.

With the momentary excitement incident upon the announcement at the end, the entire scene became one of unmistakable sorrow 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 were dimmed, visitors were denied admittance, and the mourning family and their intimate friends were left alone with their dead.

A noticeable theme of comment was occasioned by the hour at which the death occurred. It partook somewhat of the providential that the event should have come in the dead of night instead of the early evening, when the thousands who gathered on the streets of the city were in no tender mood. Had the death come earlier, it is possible that the authorities would have had to cope with more or less violence.

Guarding the Dead.

Within 30 minutes of the death a private of the United States Army Hospital Corps was detailed for duty and took his position by the body of the dead President.

3:23 A. M.—Drullard and Koch, the undertakers, arrived at Milburn house and will take charge of the body of the President.

A PROBABLE AUTOPSY.

Surgeons Anxious to Determine the Exact Cause of Death.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who were in attendance. The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less of a puzzle to them all and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that in the interest of science, as well as the interest of the Government and the world, it was desirable that the exact cause of death be determined.

The President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, but its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound. When the wound had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether.

The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock caused by the first wound over the heart had much to do with the trouble which caused death.

The undertakers occupied less than two hours in their first treatment of the body of the dead President. Upon their arrival they were informed that the body must be left unembalmed until after the autopsy. Accordingly, the body was removed from the bed in which the death occurred and placed upon a stretcher and covered with a sheet. The autopsy is to be performed early in the forenoon and the body is to be prepared for preservation immediately afterward. All other arrangements for the disposition of the body were left for the morrow.

The White House Notified.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The official announcement was received at the White House at 2:35, and is as follows:

"Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Colonel S. B. Montgomery, Executive Mansion, Washington: The President died at a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU."

The Physicians' Last Bulletin.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 9 A. M.:

"The President's condition has somewhat improved during the past few hours. There is a better response to stimulation. He is conscious and free from pain. Pulse 128; temperature, 99.8."

"P. M. RIXEY,
"M. D. MANN,
"ROSWELL PARKE,
"HERMAN MYNTER,
"EUGENE WASDIN,
"CHARLES D. STOCKTON,
"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

The following bulletin was issued at 2:30 P. M.:

"The President has more than held his own since morning, and his condition justifies the expectation of further improvement. He is better than yesterday at this time. Pulse, 128; temperature, 99.4.

"P. M. RIXEY,
"M. D. MANN,
"HERMAN MYNTER,
"EUGENE WASDIN,
"CHARLES D. STOCKTON,
"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

"4 P. M.—The President's physicians report that he is only slightly improved since the last bulletin. The pulse and temperature remain the same at this hour.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

THE NIGHT IN BUFFALO.

Thousands on the Streets to Learn the Latest Tidings.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The city, not only in those parts near the Milburn House, but all over and even out in the exposition grounds, went into a state of ferment when the news of the sudden collapse of the President was announced. The bad news of the early day had been somewhat softened by the later afternoon announcement that there was a slight improvement, and the sudden announcement of his approaching dissolution came as a great surprise. At the Pan-American grounds it was announced that he was dead and the majority of the immense crowd turned toward the city. In the city itself the papers refrained from any anticipation, but made it understood that there was no hope. It seemed but an instant when crowds formed at every corner and swarmed toward the newspaper bulletins and when they found that the rumors were confirmed somebody shouted: "Let's find the assassin."

With one impulse the crowd started for the station house, where Czolgosz is. Telephones were utilized and the police notified and when the crowd arrived they found the police out in front. Superintendent Bull, anticipating trouble, called out the entire force, and in addition, asked the Fourth Brigade headquarters to be in readiness to assist. Colonel Welch, in charge, answered by ordering two companies each from the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments to their armories to await immediate call. Around the station-house at 8 o'clock it was estimated that at least 6000 people were gathered. They were not particularly ugly, and were quite quiet, and then the police proceeded to drive them back. At 9 o'clock they had been sent back two blocks on each side of the station and before 10 o'clock, weary with waiting for definite news, they had dispersed or gone to the newspaper bulletin boards.

Up about the corners near the Milburn House was a picturesque, but rather grewsome scene, when it is remembered that the crowds gathered there were waiting the President's death. The half dozen tents and the two big election booths made it look like the midway of a fair, but the ropes stretched from corner to corner, the solemn-looking police guard, the pacing soldiers, and, above all, the quietness of the assembled multitude, bore witness to the solemnity of the occasion. At intervals a carriage would drive up and then the newspaper men would move toward it. The Milburn house was hardly discernible among the trees, the lights in the house having been dimmed, but at minute intervals there would come out some person who had information to bear and then the eager crowd would surround him. But from the time that Secretary Cortelyou told them that the President was very weak, there was nothing to encourage any belief that there could be a recovery.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' ORDERS.

No Festivities Will Be Held on Account of His Birthday.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 14.—President Diaz was at the residence of Finance Minister Limantou late last evening when the first news reached him as to the extreme gravity of President McKinley's illness. President Diaz telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Mariscal, who was at his country house at Tacubaya, to come into town, as he wished urgently to see him. The Minister obeyed the summons and at once repaired to the residence of Minister Limantou, where the President awaited him. After a brief consultation the President and the two Ministers drove to the United States Embassy, but Ambassador Clayton had received no news confirmatory of the worst reports of the President. The President, after expressing anew his deep sympathy to Ambassador Clayton and a desire to be informed of any change in Mr. McKinley's condition, withdrew.

After returning to the residence of Mr. Limantou the President and his two counsellors decided that in case of the death of President McKinley, all festivities in honor of President Diaz today and tomorrow, on the occasion of his birthday, would be countermanded.

Worked at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 13.—According to the story told by Frank Niedoysk a Pole, President McKinley's assailant once worked in Wilmington. Niedoysk said that a young man who gave his name as Leon Czolgosz arrived here on a freight train about six years ago and obtained work as a coppersmith at the plant of the Harlan Hollingsworth Company, boatbuilders. He was receiving $22 a week, but left his job in a few weeks on the pretext that he was not getting money enough. After working a few days at house-painting, he left the city. Niedoysk is positive as to the identity of the man, as he boarded in the same house with him and readily recognized him in the pictures of the assassin.

AN ANXIOUS NIGHT AND DAY

THE SINKING SPELL AND THE EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED IT.

The President's Condition During the Early Morning Hours—Gradual Weakening of Heart Action.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—President McKinley began to sink shortly after 2 o'clock this morning after a critical period of 12 hours in which alarm and hope mingled in the emotions of those who surrounded him. Trouble began on the preceding afternoon through the failure of the digestive organs to perform their functions. The necessity for nourishment had been pressing for several days, and the partial failure of artificial means had led to the adoption of natural means. The rectum, through which nourishment had been injected previous to Wednesday, became irritated and rejected the enemas. This forced the physicians to try feeding through the mouth, probably before the stomach was prepared. The first administration of beef juice through the mouth, however, seemed to agree with the patient and the physicians were highly gratified at the way the stomach seemed to receive the food. Dr. McBurney was especially jubilant over the action of the stomach and yesterday morning before his departure for New York dwelt upon the fact that the stomach seemed to have resumed its normal functions.

The breakfast of chicken broth, toast and coffee given yesterday morning was spoken of by all physicians as strong evidence of the President's improvement. It was only when it became apparent late in the morning that this food had not agreed with the President that the first genuine anxiety appeared. The first note of alarm was sounded in the official bulletin yesterday afternoon, which spoke of the President's fatigue. President McKinley, already weak from the ordeal of the tragedy and suffering, complained of an increasing feeling of fatigue. He had theretofore been so buoyant and cheerful that his complaints were regarded seriously.

The pulse was abnormally high, 126 beats to the minute. With a temperature of 100.2, it should have been 30 beats lower. The weakness of the heart began to arouse serious concern. Instead of growing better the President's condition after that grew steadily worse. The staff of physicians augmented by Dr. Stockton, who had temporarily taken the place of Dr. McBurney, was summoned early in the evening and there was a conference.

At 8:30 last night the physicians announced officially that the President's condition was not so good. The problem of disposing of the food in the stomach was becoming a serious one, and the danger of heart failure increased. As midnight approached the situation was growing critical. Calomel and oil were given to flush the bowels and digitalis to quiet his heart. However, just before midnight the President had two operations of the bowels which relieved him very much and the midnight bulletin was more favorable. It was believed then that the opening of the bowels would have the effect of allaying the wild pulsations of the heart. The pulse did drop to 120, and the prospect was slightly brighter. But owing to the President's extreme weakness and his fatigue, no attempt was made to conceal the serious apprehension which was felt.

The Depression Increased.

The feeling of depression increased in volume and intensity. Secretary Cortelyou insisted that the truth should be made public, although the doctors and the bulletins themselves were telling their unfortunate story all too plainly. There was still hope that the worn and weary patient would be better in the morning, and at midnight Secretary Cortelyou said it was not probable that another bulletin would be issued until morning.

Hope came once more to the breasts of those who had waited for hours in anxiety. The physicians parted for the night and every sign was a cheering one. There had been disquieting pulse action for several hours, but practically all of the unfavorable symptoms had been linked with the stomach trouble, and it was thought that they would probably disappear with the removal of the cause which was supposed to have created them. The unofficial reports at 1 o'clock, and at 1:30 o'clock were both of them of a satisfactory nature, and the watchers gathered about the house prepared for an uninterrupted night. Another thunder storm came out of the north, and a few minutes' play of the lightning brought rain in a heavy downpour. A blustery wind blew up from the west to complete the cheerlessness of the night.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the physicians and nurses detected a weakening of the heart action. The pulse fluttered and weakened, and the President sank toward collapse. The end appeared to be at hand. Restoratives were speedily applied, and the physicians fought the battle with all the reserve force of science. Action was immediate and decisive. Digitalis and strychnine were administered, and as a last resort saline solution was injected into the veins.

A general alarm went speeding to the consulting physicians and trained nurses as fast as messengers, the telegraph and telephone could carry it. The restoratives did not at once prove effective, and it was realized that the President was in an extremely critical condition. That realization, with the shadow of death behind it, led to another call, and that a summons to the Cabinet, relatives and close personal friends of the President. The messengers who returned with the doctors and nurses were hurried off after those within reach, and to those who were absent from the city telegrams conveying the painful tidings were quickly transmitted by telegraph. The scene about the house and in the storm-swept street was dramatic in its action and setting, and the spirit of the tragedy was on those who looked upon it. A messenger who darted into the rain and was whisked away in an electric cab gave the outside watchers the first intimation of the ill news from within. At the same moment new lights burned within the windows of the Milburn residence. Soon the word was passed out that the President had partially collapsed and was critically ill. It was a statement that was hardly needed, for the fact had been established by action that needed no words.

The newspaper correspondents who had already sent warning of a serious change in the President's condition rushed to the improvised telegraph office with the first bulletins. As the telegraph instruments rattled away their forlorn story, the hastily aroused physicians began arriving.

Arrival of the Doctors.

An automobile, racing at top speed, brought Dr. Mynter first. He did not stop to speak, but rushed into the house. Dr. Mann came almost on his heels, and he, too, ran down the walk. Neither stopped for a word as they rushed into the house. After that came Abner McKinley, pale and agitated. He had left the house scarcely two hours before, and had departed with the assurance that the tide had turned in the case of his distinguished brother. He had been aroused from slumber by a messenger who told him to come at once. Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock, in grief at the peril of their chief, arrived within a few moments. Neither knew the true state of the President at that moment, and in silent fear they quickly entered the house. Another hurrying visitor was Dr. Wasdin, whose arrival completed the circle of physicians, and another was Mrs. MacWilliams, the friend of Mrs. McKinley.

The physicians, after their consultation, and the examination of the patient, could offer little encouragement. He was very weak, and his heart was so feeble that they feared lest his life might go out at any time. The bulletins they issued at 2:30 told of the very critical condition of the President. "It gives rise," they said, "to the gravest apprehensions."

The movement of the bowels had occurred, but the heart did not respond to stimulation. The little coterie below stairs watched the clock tick away the minutes and hours and perhaps the life of the President without a word of encouragement until 4 o'clock, when the President rallied slightly. The saline solution which saved Mrs. McKinley's life in San Francisco had proved in a measure effective. Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter left for their homes. Their only reassuring word was that they had not given up hope.

During the whole dreadful night Mrs. McKinley knew nothing of the sudden change that had come. In her feeble condition it was considered best not to inform her of the President's critical condition, and she slept peacefully through it all.

Vice-President Roosevelt was telegraphed to at three places in the Adirondacks. His family had been at Tahawas Club, in the North woods, and it is believed he was with them. This is some hours from telegraphic communication. Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn paced up and down in front of the house for 20 minutes just before the dawn came. They had little encouragement to offer.

Secretary Wilson also came out on the porch and stood for 10 minutes looking into the darkness. He said he had not abandoned hope, but his air was not one of conviction. Everything indicated that heart failure was feared.

When Day Broke.

The day broke clear and bright. At 5:30 Secretary Wilson came out, looking haggard and dejected.

"The President has a fighting chance," said he. The tone of his words sounded like the expression of a forlorn hope.

Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson and Mr. Milburn came out of the house shortly after 6 o'clock, and started for their respective stopping places in the city. Their serious faces showed the deep concern felt by them over the condition of the President, but they announced that they still had hopes of his recovery. Secretary Hitchcock declared "the President is rallying slowly, and we still think that he has more than an even chance of recovery."

The sudden attack of depression of the early morning came in the nature of a great surprise to the President's friends and physicians. They were prepared to hear that he might not be so well in the morning, but they felt confident that the change would not be as severe as it proved to be.

"We are more surprised at the depression than at the fact of his rallying," said one member of the Cabinet in talking of the change.

No word came from the Milburn residence for almost an hour after Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock had left. The bulletin issued usually at 6:30 was omitted. Dr. Rixey at 7:30 told the representatives of the Associated Press that he felt slightly encouraged.

"The President has rallied somewhat," he said, "but then you know," he added, "that the President is usually better in the morning." Secretary Cortelyou at that hour was lying down. He was taking his first rest in 24 hours.

The Buffalo papers all had extras with the sad intelligence of the President's relapse on the streets at daylight. One paper announced that the President was dying. The result was that the whole city was thoroughly aroused and alarmed early, and before 7 o'clock crowds of people flocked into the direction of the Milburn residence to learn if the latest news was not more reassuring. They stood at the ropes far down the intersecting streets and waited patiently for the appearance of the morning bulletin. Many of them refused to credit the news of the President's sudden change for the worse until they had learned by word of mouth from the sentries of the President's dangerous and critical condition.

The Morning Consultation.

The first physician to arrive for the morning consultation was Dr. Wasdin, who drove up in his buggy at 8:15. He passed quickly into the Milburn residence.

"I have been absent for a couple of hours," said he, "and I do not know the condition of the President."

Two minutes later Abner McKinley walked down to the corner to tell his coachman, who had been waiting for him with a carriage for an hour, that he would not go to his hotel for breakfast. He then returned to the Milburn residence.

Dr. Mann came up in an automobile two minutes later. "I have nothing to say now," he said, in reply to a question.

The new detail of soldiers for guard duty for the day arrived from Fort Porter a few minutes later. The guard was changed and the sentries posted for the day. Lieutenant Charles N. Murphy was the new officer in charge.

Dr. Mynter arrived at 8:22. "I saw the President at 5 o'clock," said he. "His condition was then very grave."

After he entered the house, Abner McKinley, Dr. Baer, the President's nephew by marriage, and Mr. Milburn came out of the house and stood in conversation on the lawn. Mr. McKinley was smoking a cigar. While they were talking together, Colonel W. C. Brown, of New York, and Lieutenant McKinley came out of the house, and after a hurried conference with Abner McKinley, they hastened to the corner, where an automobile was in waiting.

"The President is a little better," said Colonel Brown as he directed the chauffeur to go as rapidly as possible to the Lenox, at which Mrs. Abner McKinley and Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock are stopping. At 8:40, William H. Hengerer, a Buffalo business man who called to see Mr. Milburn, said that Mr. Milburn had informed him that there had been some encouragement during the last half hour. Dr. Parke did not reach the house until 8:45 o'clock, being the last of the physicians to arrive for the morning consultation.

At 8:50, while the consultation was going on inside, an old lady approached the rope and insisted upon being admitted. She said she desired to see Mrs. McKinley. "I have something important to say to her," she said. One of the secret service men kindly led her aside and listened to her long story of how she proposed to cure the President by means of herbs and prayers.

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 Symons, of the Army, one of the callers, said he had been informed that the President was a very, very sick man. "But the physician says he has a bare fighting chance," said he.

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

Scene About the Milburn House.

At 9:20 the scene about the Milburn residence was one that will live in the memory of those who witnessed it, as long as life lasts. Down the streets in every direction people were massed, hundreds deep, while at the corner where the headquarters of the press are located, correspondents of all the leading journals of the world were waiting ready to flash the first news as far as the wires reach, while within the tents the busy telegraph instruments were clicking off the sad intelligence. In front of the residence the blue-coated soldiers paced with arms at their shoulder. All were waiting, waiting almost breathlessly for the news.

The doctors finished their consultation at 9:40. They left the house together and stopped for a few minutes on the lawn to convey their verdict first to the President's brother.

Chaplain Sykes, of the Navy, in his black vestments, who had come to inquire after the President's health, lifted his hat as the men upon whom the President's life depended passed him. The physicians looked serious as they walked away from the residence.

Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter came away together. "We are very anxious," said Dr. Mann, "very anxious," he repeated, as he entered the carriage in waiting.

"Have you given up hope?"

"By no means," replied the doctor.

"Is he better than when you saw him last?"

"He is better than he was in the early hours of the morning," he responded, as he directed the coachman to drive away.

Dr. Mynter had little encouragement to offer. "I am not absolutely without hope," said he. "The President has a fighting chance, but I would be more hopeful if the day were passed and he had gained a little strength. He has improved since early this morning, but the improvement is very slight. The trouble lies with his heart. We are stimulating it, and our treatment has been fairly successful. Dr. Mynter admitted that saline solution and other means to keep up the action of the heart were being administered.

"Do you still have hope of saving the President's life?" Dr. Mynter was asked.

"I will say in answer to your question," replied Dr. Mynter, hesitatingly, "that I do not consider the case absolutely hopeless. I should be more hopeful if the day were passed and it had shown some improvement of his condition."

Dr. Mynter's remarks left the inference that the crisis might be prolonged.

The bulletin, when issued, was slightly reassuring, stating definitely that the President's condition had somewhat improved during the past few hours, and that there was better response to stimulation, but his pulse was up to 128, and the conviction grew that it was almost a forlorn hope.

Mrs. McKinley Not Informed.

It was learned that the physicians had decided that it would not be well for Mrs. McKinley to enter the sickroom today, on account of her feeble health and the excitement it might cause the President. So far as can be learned Mrs. McKinley had not been informed up to 10 o'clock of the grave condition in which her husband was.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the intimate friends and relatives of the President who were telegraphed for early this morning began to arrive, and soon after 10 o'clock there were assembled in the downstairs rooms of the Milburn house: Senators Hanna and Fairbanks, ex-Secretary of State Day, Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Baer, Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley and Mrs. E. Duncan, sisters of the President, and Mrs. Lafayette MacWilliams, in addition to John G. Milburn, ex-Postmaster-General Bissell, John N. Scatherd, of Buffalo, and Representative Alexander, of the Buffalo district. The latter came from the house and said:

"If the President can successfully weather the morning his chances of ultimate recovery will be greatly increased, because his condition, other than his heart weakness, is very encouraging."

Senator Hanna came on a special train from Cleveland, making the run in the remarkably fast time of three hours. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, Miss Barber and a few other friends of the President. He received the news at 4 o'clock this morning, and immediately ordered a special train.

All the Cabinet officers were telegraphed at 3 o'clock this morning. Dr. W. W. Johnson, of Washington, who is at Portsmouth, N. H., and Dr. Janeway, of New York, both celebrated heart specialists, have been summoned.

A celebrated heart specialist who has been watching the bulletins closely has expressed the opinion that the extreme weakness of the heart was due to the shock of the first bullet, which struck the President's breastbone and is now manifesting itself for the first time.

This morning when the nurses sought to adjust the pillows so as to shut out the light of the window, the President protested. "No, I want to see the trees," he murmured. "They are so beautiful."

The doctors believe he fully realized how low he was, although he had not been informed. When Mrs. McKinley was told that it would be better for her not to see him this morning she assented without protest, but she seemed to realize the full import of the request, though she said nothing.

Secretary Hitchcock was heartbroken by the sudden dashing down of the big hopes he had felt for the President's recovery, but loyally and steadfastly he will hope to the end.

"I refuse to surrender," said he, with great emotion. "I will not give up hope while life remains. I shall hope on and pray to the end."

Roosevelt Heard From.

Vice-President Roosevelt was heard from shortly after 10 o'clock. He had received news of the President's condition, and sent word from the Tahawas Club, where he was staying, that he would come at once. He would stop at Albany for news, and then would determine his future movements.

Rev. Dr. Corwin Wilson, who was once pastor of the First Methodist Church of Canton, which the President attended for many years, was among those who called at the house during the morning. When he left he said:

"Yes, there is hope for the President. I feel most deeply for him, for at Canton in by-gone days I was his pastor, and truly knew his noble character."

Congressman Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, left the Milburn house at 11:10, in company with W. C. Goodyear, of Buffalo. The latter said that the most encouraging phase of the situation was to be found in the hopeful demeanor of those closest to the President. Senator Hanna expressed confidence that Abner McKinley's sanguine hopes were warranted. The Ohio Senator was quoted as adding: "The President most certainly has a fighting chance. I still believe he will pull through."

Ansley Wilcox, who entertained Vice-President Roosevelt when he was here, came out of the Milburn house at 11:30 and said:

"So far as I can learn, the physicians are very hopeful. Since the early morning, the President has improved slightly, and even the slightest improvement is more than the physicians had expected."

Dr. Mann was asked this morning to make an authorized statement regarding the President's condition in addition to that contained in the bulletin. This he declined to do, but in response to inquiries he said:

"No, I can say nothing about any crisis. A patient may continue in the condition the President is now in for some time and then pick up or not, just as the case may develop. The President is in a very serious condition, it is true; but it is absurd to say he is dying, as stated by some persons this morning. I cannot make any further statement about the case just now."

Illinois Day Postponed.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Colonel Russell B. Harrison, emerging from the mansion at 11:30, brought the same news given by earlier callers, its purport being that the President was not only holding his own, but improving slightly. Governor Yates had been in conference with Mr. Milburn, and was advised that it might be well to postpone until later any programme that had been arranged for Illinois day at the Exposition. Mr. Milburn informed the Governor that he would be advised later, and that if the President continued to rest comfortably there would seem to be no reason to abandon entirely the day's programme. Colonel Harrison said that he called at the house for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. McKinley the respects of the Harrison family.

At 11:50 Dr. Stockton, the physician called in for the first time last night, left the house with ex-Congressman Lockwood. "The President is holding his own. This is all I care to say publicly," the doctor said.

It is learned, however, that at 11 o'clock the attending physicians decided to stop the use of the saline solution injections, as the patient had begun to revive from the extreme depression. It was deemed wise to withhold the saline solution for a possible future sinking spell. The quantity of digitalis was also diminished to ascertain if the President's heart could do without stimulants.

When Dr. Wasdin left after the midday consultation, he announced that there would be another official bulletin at 3 o'clock. To a representative of the Associated Press Dr. Wasdin said: "I cannot reiterate it too often; the President is holding his own."

"Has he rallied perceptibly, doctor?" was asked.

"Yes," he replied.

"What does that mean?"

"It simply means," was the answer, "that there are fluctuations. One moment the patient seems to revive, the next the depression returns."

"The physicians have not abandoned hope, have they?" was asked.

"By no manner of means. Again I say there is certainly a fighting chance. At present the condition of the President is not hopeless, but within 10 minutes the greatly-to-be-feared moment might come."

"Is it true, doctor, that the saline injections have been stopped?"

"Hardly. Indeed, we gave such an injection not long ago. The patient responded and we are waiting to see if another will be necessary."

Dr. Wasdin's absence left Dr. Rixey alone with the President, but the former announced that he expected to return within an hour. Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock followed Dr. Wasdin and went away in an automobile to the Buffalo Club. The former said: "I have certainly not given up hope for the President. He is holding his own."

Toward 10 o'clock the Associated Press was definitely informed that the physicians believed that if the President could be carried through the night there would be hope of his recovery. The administration of nourishment was practically discontinued, as the rectum was much irritated and did not retain the enemas. Only a small amount of nourishment was consequently retained. The President was very weak, and the heart trouble was not thoroughly understood. It was in the belief that Drs. Johnson and Janeway might be of service in elucidating the exact trouble that they were sent for.

The Afternoon Bulletin.

The bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou, at 1:05 o'clock, dated 12:30 o'clock, was not signed by the physicians. The secretary himself explained that the physicians did not desire to disturb their patient's sleep to take the temperature and pulse. The bulletin officially confirmed the unofficial statements which have come from the Milburn residence that the President is holding his own. Dr. Wasdin was the first of the physicians to return to the Milburn house for the 2 o'clock consultation.

At 1:30 o'clock the President was still asleep, and the heart action was sufficiently strong to justify the doctors in not awakening him for treatment. Up to that hour no other treatment than saline solution injections and a very light dose of digitalis had been administered. The physicians were practically agreed that the test would come tonight.

Dr. Wasdin was joined at the President's bedside at 1:30 by Dr. Mann and Dr. Stockton. They had not been summoned, but had come for the usual conference. At 2 P. M. the physicians assembled were notified by Secretary Cortelyou that Dr. McBurney, who left the city yesterday, had started back, and would be there at 7:30 tonight. Drs. Janeway and Johnson were also expected during the evening.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock Dr. Stockton, who was called in the case yesterday, came hurriedly out of the house and jumped into an automobile. He said: "I cannot talk. I am in a hurry." He was going to Dr. Mann's office, and said he would be back very soon. Dr. Stockton returned in 15 minutes with a traveling bag, evidently containing some more appliances or instruments.

At 2:40 Colonel Alexander, with a smile, announced a slight improvement. He said: "The bulletin is coming. The President is better."

The lowering of the pulse to 123, noted in the bulletin, was considered the most encouraging feature of the afternoon bulletin, but the statement that he was better than at the same hour yesterday necessitates explanation, in view of the extremely serious and dangerous condition which the President was in. The explanation was given that the accumulation of undigested food in the stomach had at that time become as rank as ptomaine, and that a bolus of calomel and oil had to be given. The patient was exceedingly debilitated when the relief came, exhaustion following.

Dr. Mynter was the first physician to leave the afternoon conference, and he seemed more hopeful than earlier in the day. To the newspaper men he said:

"The President is somewhat improved and the prospect is now more hopeful. He is taking some nourishment, including clam broth. There is no danger that he will starve to death. Six days is not long, and now very little food does him. I feel better about the case."

"The main trouble is the heart, is it not?"

"Yes, the heart."

"What would you say about the exact trouble with the heart?"

"If anybody should ask you," replied the doctor, "just tell them I would say nothing."

"Is there any organic trouble with the heart?"

"None that we could discover."

"Is there any idea that the bullet was poisoned?"

"Absolutely none."

Prince Chun at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of explation, visited Hamburg today, and was entertained at dinner by Herr Albert Ballin, president of the Hamburg American Line.

WITH THE PRESIDENT IN HIS LAST HOURS.

George B. Cortelyou. Abner McKinley. Dr. Charles McBurney. Dr. M. D. Mann. Dr. P. M. Rixey.

SIX MOST NOTORIOUS ASSASSINS OF THE LAST FORTY YEARS.

John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.
Charles Jules Guiteau killed President Garfield.
Gaetano Bresci murdered King Humbert of Italy.
Pietro Caesario stabbed President Carnot of France to death.
Luchini fatally stabbed Empress Elizabeth of Austria.
Leon Czolgosz shot President McKinley.