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# The Morning Astorian.

VOL. LIV

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

NO. 14

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# WILLIAM M'KINLEY IS DEAD

### SUCCUMBS AT 2:15 THIS MORNING

Relatives and Cabinet Members Surround Death Bed.

THE LAST SAD OFFICES

Dying President Consoles His Wife Before Lapsing Into Unconsciousness.

LAST AUDIBLE WORDS ARE RECORDED

"Good-Bye, All; It Is God's Way. His Will Be Done"—Touching Scenes in Bed-Chamber. Mr. Roosevelt Hurrying to Buffalo.

MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 a. m. He had been unconscious since 1:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were in humble submission to the will of God, in whom he believed. He was resuscitated to the extent that he could be seen and his face had been washed and his hair combed. He was surrounded by his relatives and friends, who were gathered around his death bed. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at the bedside, when they were uttered, were: "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and members of the presidential family were at Milburn House except Secretary Wilson, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. The presidential ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick-room, took a longing glance at him and turned sorrowfully away. He was peacefully unconscious during this time, but powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen were employed to restore him to consciousness for a final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He closed her and held her good-bye, she went through the heartbreaking scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

**FIXING CAUSE OF DEATH.**

The immediate cause of the president's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree and it will probably require an autopsy to fix the exact cause. The president's remains will be taken to Washington and there will be in state until the funeral. Vice-President Roosevelt, who now succeeds to the presidency may take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news. The cabinet will, of course, resign in a body, and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a new cabinet if he so desires.

**LAST SAD FAREWELLS.**

Before 6 o'clock it was clear to those at the president's bedside that he was dying and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The president came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another.

Down stairs, members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. One by one they ascended the stairway, Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson were there. There was only a momentary stay of the cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew with tears streaming.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



WILLIAM M'KINLEY, THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT

The McKinley family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was transplanted to America about one hundred and fifty years ago. William McKinley, the father of the president, married, in 1829, Nancy Campbell Allison, who was of English and Scotch-German descent. The president was the seventh of their nine children. His father was an iron manufacturer. He was a man of ability and character, in religion a devout Methodist and in politics an ardent Whig and Republican. He lived to see his son governor of Ohio. Mrs. McKinley saw her son president and died on December 17, 1897, at the age of 88.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Ohio, on January 29, 1843, and began his education in the public schools of his native place, but when he was nine years old the family removed to Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, where his education was continued in the Union seminary. He entered Allegheny college, Meadville, Penn., in 1860, but his health soon broke down from overstudy, and he was compelled to leave college. On his recovery he became a clerk in the Poland postoffice, where he remained until the war broke out.

On June 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Among the officers of this famous regiment were Generals W. S. Rosecrans, Rutherford B. Hayes, who became president in 1877; E. P. Scammon and James M. Conley and Colonel Stanley Matthews. McKinley served on the staff of Generals R. B. Hayes, George Crook and Winford S. Hancock. Of his military career it may be said that both as a private and an officer, such in the commissary department and on the fighting line, he was courageous, clear-headed and calm. For services rendered in the winter camp of Fayetteville he received his first promotion, becoming a commissary sergeant on April 15, 1862. After the summer campaign in Virginia his regiment took part on September 14 and 17 in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and it was for his extraordinary service as commissary sergeant in the latter battle that he was promoted to the second lieutenant. Not long after

the regimental colonel, R. B. Hayes, entered in his diary: "Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, returned today an excellent bright, intelligent and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best." At a little later date he added: "He has kept the promise in every sense of the word." By February 7, 1863, he became a first lieutenant, and one July 25 of the following year when he was only twenty-one he was made captain for gallantry and faithfulness in the battle of Kernstown (near Winchester). A little later, at Berryville, his horse was shot under him, and on March 14, 1863, he received his commission as major by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill." He took part in every one of the many engagements in which his regiment participated, and when he was mustered out on July 28, 1863, he was in perfect health.

Returning home, he studied law with Judge Charles E. Glidden, of Canton, and at the Albany Law school. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1867, and settled in Canton, which has since been his home. He soon attracted attention as a lawyer of ability, and, although Stark county was Democratic, he was selected prosecuting attorney in 1869, but he was defeated for the same office two years later. From this time forward Major McKinley gave much attention to politics. In 1874 he was elected to congress. That year the Democratic legislature of Ohio recommended the re-inauguration of James A. Garfield, but McKinley was elected in 1878, and he was re-elected in 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888. He was again a delegate-at-large to the national convention in 1884, and was finally elected in 1896, when his district was reorganized again. In 1888 he showed great ability in opposing the Mills bill, representing approximately President Cleveland's policy of "taxiff for revenue only." When the Republicans assumed control in 1889 he was appointed chairman of the ways and means committee, and presently gave the nation the great measure that bore his name.

From the time he cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1861 McKinley has been a Republican. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the national convention, and helped to nominate James G. Blaine. At the next national convention he was again a delegate-at-large to the national convention at Minneapolis, and was made permanent chairman. Although his name was not brought before the convention, yet he received 182 votes.

He himself was a strong supporter of President Harrison. In 1893 Major McKinley was re-elected governor of Ohio by a majority of 99,965. As the expiration of his term he returned to Canton. He had been a political speaker and leader in congress, known and admired throughout the country. In his popularity and the confidence of the people in his principles and purposes were constantly increasing. Hence there was little surprise when he was nominated on the first ballot at the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896. Through the tariff question was at stake in that campaign, yet the free coinage of silver was the all important question and on the issue of sound money he was elected over William J. Bryan, the Populist and Democratic candidate. The first administration of President McKinley was marked by the beginning of the revival of a spirit which has continued ever since, and by the successful waging of the war that wrested from Spain the last vestige of her vast empire beyond the sea and that placed the United States in the first rank of world powers. The conclusion of the treaty of Paris, the pacification and regeneration of Cuba, and the establishment of American military rule in the Philippines, together with the practical stamping out of organized rebellion there, are matters of history fresh in the memory of all.

President McKinley was inaugurated for a second term on March 4, 1897. He reappointed his cabinet and made few changes in the personnel of the first administration. The supreme court's decisions on the so-called insular cases simply sustained his colonial policy, though they made necessary some slight alterations in the plans he had made for proclaiming a full system of civil government in the Philippines on July 4. A martial system was, however, put in operation on that date. Late in January a notice from the Porto Rican legislature that a sufficient system of local taxation had been established on that island, the president issued a proclamation declaring the abolition of import and export duties laid by the Foraker law.

The president and Mrs. McKinley took an extended trip across the continent in the spring to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio in San Francisco. But the trip was cut short by the severe and serious illness of Mrs. McKinley, who was, however, able to be brought to her Ohio home, where she recovered, so that her health was such that she accompanied the president to Buffalo this week.

Major McKinley was married on January 25, 1871, to Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton, daughter of James A. and Catherine Dewart Saxton. Two daughters were born to them, one in 1871 and one in 1873, but both died in early childhood. Mrs. McKinley is a woman of exceptional charm and nobility of character. The president is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During his official career he received the degree of doctor of laws from a number of institutions of learning. In 1892, he was thus honored by Miami university. In 1898 the universities of Chicago and Yale enrolled his name among their alumni, while in 1899 two women's colleges—Smith and Mount Holyoke—bestowed on him the same honor. Harvard voted last June to honor him in like manner, but owing to his inability to be present at commencement the degree was not conferred.

### BUFFALO IN FEVER OF EXCITEMENT

An Angry Crowd Attempts to Lynch Czolgosz.

RUSH FOR STATION HOUSE

Police Guard the Front of the Prison and the Crowd Held Back.

OVER SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE GATHERED

Troops Ordered to Await Immediate Call but Crowd Finally Disperses—Precautions in Chicago to Prevent Demonstration Against Anarchists.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—(Special to The Astorian.)—This 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 the approaching dissolution came as a great surprise.

It seemed but an instant when crowds formed at every corner and swarmed toward the newspaper buildings, 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. The police were 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 for the Fourth brigade headquarters to be in readiness to assist. Colonel Welch answered by ordering two companies each from the Sixth, Fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments to the 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 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.

GENERAL ORDER ISSUED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—General orders were issued tonight by Chief of Police O'Neil for every available man on the police force throughout the city to be kept in reserve in the event that there was any demonstration against anarchists.

MAGGIO MUCH AGITATED.

DENVER, Sept. 14.—A special to the News from Silver City, N. M., says Antonio Maggio, when told that President McKinley was dead, at once became very much agitated. He made a statement to the officers which is said to implicate several other parties who will be arrested.

NORTH POLE EXPLORERS.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 13.—A message dated August 5 and received by way of Hammerfest from Eveyln B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition says: "America, latitude 78, longitude, 53. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 13.—The special Chinese envoy, Na Tung, sent to express and apologize for the murder of Sugiyama Yukira, chancellor of the Japanese legation at Peking previous to the Boxer uprising, was received in audience by the emperor today at Tokio.

O. R. & N. TRAINMEN KILLED.

THE DALLES, Ore., Sept. 13.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's gravel train was derailed a mile east of here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Engineers Thomas Haslam and Edward Reese were instantly killed.

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