

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An interesting collection of items from the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The British bark Baroda may be floated. President Roosevelt has outlined his policy.

Log raft made a long voyage to San Francisco.

Wheat market shows signs of returning life.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, sets aside a day of mourning and prayer.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall made their formal entry into Canada.

Czolgosz, who assassinated President McKinley, was indicted for murder in the first degree.

One hundred men were trapped in a Colorado mine by an explosion, and their death is almost certain.

The remains of the martyred president were borne from Buffalo to Washington. The train ran through one great lane of bareheaded people.

The great steel strike has been settled.

The Duke of York has arrived at Quebec.

There will be no extra session of congress.

The czar has arrived at Kiel from Dantzig.

The English court has gone into mourning for one week.

The members of the cabinet will remain the same for the present.

Citizens of Canada show much grief over the death of the president.

The death of the president was the theme of sermons throughout the land.

For rejoicing over the death of the president, a Walla Walla man was fined \$25.

The autopsy on the president's body showed that death was caused by gangrene.

There will be a state funeral of the late president. The interment will be at Canton.

In honor of the president Governor Hunt of Idaho has designated a day of mourning for the state.

President Roosevelt was sworn in at Buffalo. He announced that McKinley's policy would be carried out.

Extra precautions are being taken to guard the czar. Governor Geer has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday as a day of mourning.

A simple service over the remains of the president was held at Milburn house, and the body was then taken to the Buffalo city hall, where it will lie in state till taken to Washington.

The steel trust is starting up more idle mills.

The Schley court of inquiry is now in session.

Emperors Nicholas and William met at Dantzig.

Colombia has begun conscription to raise an army.

Governor Gage has been asked to settle the strike at San Francisco.

A good flow of natural gas has been discovered near McMinnville, Oregon.

Trial of the noted Ferrer murder case was begun at Chehalis, Washington.

A Colorado man was tarred and feathered for expressing sympathy with Czolgosz.

The story of a plot to kill Joseph Chamberlain came to light in a London murder trial.

Emma Goldman, "high priestess of Anarchy," is held in a Chicago court without bail.

Two Nome miners lived for fifteen days on two birds and one fish, which they had to eat raw.

The president's condition continues satisfactory. The bullet wounds in the stomach have healed and no trace of blood poisoning has appeared.

The Spokane Interstate Fair is now open.

Disturbances in Morocco are increasing.

Emma Goldman was arrested in Chicago.

The summer season at Nome is nearly over.

Lumber vessels at San Francisco are at work.

French reservists indulge in revolutionary talk.

Strikers at McKeesport attacked nonunion men.

Every year increases the cost of the public schools of New York. This year they cost \$18,512,000. Next year about \$19,800,000 will be demanded by the Board of Education. Of this amount \$15,151,000 will be mandatory under the Davis law.

Mr. Baldwin has shipped 40 balloons to Tromsø for use in the North Pole expedition. These balloons are not intended to carry passengers, but each will have ten messenger buoys attached, which will be liberated automatically, thus recording the route northward.

BORNE TO THE CAPITAL.

Remains of the President Taken From Buffalo—Entire Route Lined With People.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Through a living lane of bareheaded people stretching from Buffalo up over the Alleghenies down into the broad valleys of the Susquehanna and the city on the banks of the shining Potomac, the Nation's martyred President made his last journey to the seat of the Government over which he presided for four years and a half. The whole country seemed to have drained its population at the side of the track over which the funeral train passed. The thin lines through the mountains and the sparsely-settled districts thickened as the little hamlets suddenly grew to the proportions of respectable cities, and were congregated into vast multitudes in the larger cities. Work was suspended in field and mine and city. The schools were dismissed, everywhere appeared the trappings and tokens of woe. Millions of flags at half-mast dotted hillsides and valley, and formed a thicket of color over the cities. And from almost every banner streamed a bit of crape. The stations were heavy with the black symbol of mourning. At all the larger towns and cities, after the train got into Pennsylvania, militiamen drawn up at "present arms," kept back the enormous crowds. The silence with which the countless thousands viewed the remains of their hero and martyr was oppressive and profound.

Only the rumbling of the train wheels, the sobs of men and women, with tear-stained faces, and the doleful tolling of the church bells, broke upon the ear. At several places, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the chimes played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn. Taken altogether, the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Every one of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag-covered bier elevated in view in the observation car at the rear of the train.

There was no spot of color to catch the eye of this train of death. The locomotive was shrouded in black, the curtains of the cars in which sat the lone, stricken widow, the relatives of the President, Cabinet and others were drawn. The whole black train was like a shuttered house, save only for the hindmost car where the body lay guarded by a soldier of the Army and a sailor of the Navy.

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip bravely. In the morning, soon after leaving Buffalo, she pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to go into the car where her dead one lay that reluctant consent was given, and she spent a half hour beside the coffin. All the way the train was perched about 15 minutes by a pilot engine, sent ahead to test the bridges and switches, and prevent the possibility of an accident to the precious burden it carried. The train had the right of way over everything. Not a wheel moved on the Pennsylvania Railroad system 30 minutes before the pilot engine was due.

General Superintendent J. B. Hutchinson had sent out explicit instructions covering every detail. The order included: "Every precaution must be taken by all employes to make this move absolutely certain."

General Boyd, assistant passenger agent, had personal charge of the train. The train left Buffalo at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and arrived at Washington at 8:38 o'clock p. m. In 12 hours it is estimated that over half a million people saw the coffin which held all that was mortal of President McKinley.

While the casket was being removed from the observation car one of the large windows was lowered at the side, slowly and carefully the casket was slipped through the opening and tenderly received upon the bent shoulders of the body-bearer—four artillerymen and four sailors. Straightening themselves under their burden, they walked slowly toward the hearse. At the casket emerged a bulge note rose clearly, and "taps" rang out. That was the only sound that broke the dead silence.

The Funeral Train.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The train that carried the late President's body to the National Capital was a solid Pullman of seven cars, drawn by two engines. An extra engine went 15 minutes ahead to clear the track of everything. The casket was placed between open windows on the observation car, where it was in plain view of the people as the train passed by.

The casket of the dead President was completely covered with a beautiful silk flag. At the head was a floral piece representing the French and American colors, the gift of a Franco-American society. Standing at the foot of the casket was a soldier of the United States Army, uniformed and accoutred with a gun at "order arms." At the head a sailor of the Navy stood at "attention," cutlass at shoulder. The lid of the casket was closed.

On the Journey

On board funeral train, Port Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 16.—Mrs. McKinley was prevailed upon to lie down soon after the start was made. President Roosevelt was quartered in a drawing room in the Car Hungry with Secretary Loeb. He busied himself with letters and telegrams, and with the innumerable questions which required immediate answer. The members of the cabinet individually cared for the more pressing business requiring their attention.

Immense Crowds at Baltimore.

Washington, September 17.—Night came on as the train sped from New York to Baltimore without a stop, and in the darkness only the flickering lights on the way and the tolling bells of the stations gave evidence that the manifestations sorrow were still going on. As the train drew into Baltimore black masses of people could be seen ranged up on the huge viaducts, and at every crossing a living tide surged up to the train.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Took the Oath of Office at Buffalo.

HE WILL CONTINUE M'KINLEY'S POLICY

Cabinet Officers Were Asked and Consent to Remain—No Special Session of Congress—Affecting Scenes.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—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 powers 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.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT 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 Waight, 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 R. 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, Secretary Root, who 20 years ago had been present at a similar scene when Arthur took the oath after the death of another President who fell a victim to an assassin's bullet, almost broke down when he requested Mr. Roosevelt on behalf of the members of the Cabinet of the late President, to take the prescribed oath. There was not a dry eye in the room.

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.

Sympathy of Austrians.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—A constant stream of diplomats and other visitors called at the United States Legation, tendering condolence 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.

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."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DEAD

LAST HOUR PAINLESS

Mrs. McKinley Not in the Death Chamber at the Time.

THE LAST PARTING WAS HEARTRENDING

Last Words Were: "Good-Bye, All; Good-Bye. It Is God's Way; His Will Be Done." Immediate Cause Unknown.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 a. 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."

Abner McKinley, the President's brother; Mrs. Abner McKinley; Miss Helen, the President's sister; Mrs. Sarah Duncan and sister; Miss Mary Barber, a niece; Miss Sarah Duncan; Lieutenant J. F. McKinley, a nephew; Charles Deves, the Controller of the Currency; F. M. Osborne, a cousin; Colonel Webb C. Hayes; John A. Barber, a nephew; Secretary George B. Cortleyou; Colonel W. C. Brown, the business partner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. Rixey, the family physician, and six nurses and attendants. In an adjoining room sat the physicians, including Drs. McBurney, Wasdin, Parke, Stockton and Mynter.

Presidents Last Words.

The President, in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and his last audible words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were: "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way; His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander, and soon he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for some hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die.

About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into eternal



Our Last Martyred President, William McKinley.

Born Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 29, 1845. Entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1860. Enlisted as private, Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 13, 1861. Participated in battles South Mountain and Antietam, September 14 and 17, 1862; promoted from commissary sergeant to lieutenant. Promoted captain, battle of Kernstown, July 24, 1864. Comm. signed 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 7, 1888. 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.

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 goodbye. 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 sides 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 lute bulletins. Business is practically suspended.

Kaufman Re-Elected.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Herr Kaufmann has been re-elected Second Burgomaster of Berlin by a small majority. Emperor William once refused to confirm Herr Kaufmann's election because of his dismissal from the army for political reasons 30 years ago. There is much curiosity as to whether the Kaiser will a second time refuse to confirm the election, and thus come into collision with the City of Berlin.

slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold.

Below waited the grief-stricken gathering staired sadly for the end.

All the evening, those who had steeled here, as fast as steel and haste could carry them, continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop, or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney-General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go upstairs, to look for the last time upon the face of his chief.

When the End Came.

It was now 2:05 o'clock, and the minutes were slipping away. Only the sobs of those in the circle about the President's bedside broke the awe-like silence. Five minutes passed, then six, seven, eight—now Dr. Rixey bent forward, and then one of his hands was raised as if in warning. The fluttering heart was just going to rest. A moment more and Dr. Rixey straightened up and, with a choking voice, said:

"The President is dead." Secretary Cortleyou was the first to turn from the stricken circle. He stepped from the chamber to the outer hall and then down the stairway to the large room where the members of the Cabinet, Senators and distinguished officials were assembled.

As his tense white face appeared at the doorway a hush fell upon the assemblage.

"Gentlemen, the President has passed away," he said:

For a moment not a word came in reply. Even though the end had been expected, the actual announcement that Mr. McKinley was dead fairly stunned these men who had been his closest confidants and advisers.

Czar's Visit to France.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Although the Dantzig festivities are not yet over, and the cannon not yet silent, public interest centers largely in the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France, and there is much speculation as to whether he will go to Paris. Judging from the dispatches received from the French capital, it looks as if official circles in France had not given up that hope, and were devoting themselves principally to securing the safety of the Imperial guest.

North Pole Ships Are Heard From.

Christiania, Sept. 16.—A message, dated August 5, and received by way of Hammerfest, from Elyvin B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Zeigler North Pole expedition, says: "America, latitude 78, longitude 38. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 16.—The peary Arctic steamer, from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, August 29, arrived here today. All well.