MCKINLEY IS DEAD!

His Last Words Were, "It is God's Way, His Will Be Done."

Sank Gradually Like a Child Into His Final Slumber at 2.15 Saturday Morning.

Peculiar Action of President's Heart Was Puzzle to All the Physicians.

His Last Conscious Hour was Spant with His Dearly Beloved Wife who Bore the Terrible Ordeal with Superb Bravery.

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2.15 this morning. He had been unconscious since 7.50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife, to whom he had devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were an 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 and poise 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 as follows: "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 triends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at the dying statesman and turned away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimulants, together with oxygen were employed to restore him' to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her. She sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.
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 op-

portunity of forming a new cabinet if he so desires.

The immediate cause of the President's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree, and it will possibly require an autopsy to fix finally the exact cause. The President's remains will be taken to Washington and

there will be a state funeral. The rage of the people of Buffalo against the President's assassin when they learned tast night that he was dying was boundless. Thousands surrounded the jail, and the entire police force of the city and two regiments of militia were utilized to insure his protection.

13.—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 farewell from those who were dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only no relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially iclear, occurred a series of events profoundly touching in character. Down stairs, with strained and tear-stained who has a church nearby remained at the Milburn house for two hours, in the belief that his services might be desired. At 9.37 Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with his dying chief, sent out formal notification that the President was dying. But the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter. grouped in anxious waiting. knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see was about 6 o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway, Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney Gen there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in this last agony There was only a momentary stay of the cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they with drew, the tears streaming down their

After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physicial weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal. The President in his last period of

chanted the words of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and taken down by Dr. Mann at the bed-It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander and consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could ne longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold. Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

o'clock. George Urban was waiting for him, and they drove at a breakneck pace to the Milbura house. He was shown the President's room at once, and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

Secretary of the Manager of the Manage

ened here as fast as steel and steam could carry them, continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a galall 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 up stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his chief.
Those in the house at this time were
Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and
Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and
Burrows, Judge Day, Colonel Herrick,
Abn-r McKinley, the President's bro-Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the ber, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock, U. G. Milburn, John N. Seatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others.

Rev. C. D. Wilson, a Methodist minister of Tonawanda. N. Y. who was the President's pastor for three

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, Sept. | years at Canton, called at the resid

There was no need for official bul-letins after this. Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story—that the President was dying and that the end might come at any time. His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result, and this gave hope only of brief postponement of the end. Dr. Mynter thought he might last until 2 a. m. Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive and probably would live an hour.

and midnight came with the President battling against death.

At midnight the Milburn house was the centre of a scene as animated as though it were midday, although a solemn hush hung over the great crowd of watchers. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends and relatives could be seen within moving about and occasionally coming in groups to the front door-way for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where ber of death is located, there were fitful lights, sometimes brightly and then turned low.

Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight and paced up and down the sidewalk. side, were: "Good-bye, all, good-bye. All that Secretary Root said was, "The end has not come yet.

Despite the fact that vitality contin ued to ebb as midnight approached

the President alive, even though he was not conscious of his visitor's pre sence. Secretary Long was visibly affected. Vice-President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs. There was no longer a doubt that in the approaching death of the President a complete of the government would ensue. When Mr. Roosevelt would take the oath of

ffice was wholly a matter of conjec-ure. President Arthur took the oath at 2 a. m. after the death of Garfield, and in that case Justice Brady of New York administered the oath. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a justice of the United States supreme court, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit. Without unseemly haste the members of the cabinet will tender their resignations, and the new President will then be free to initiate his own policy and choose his own

Shortly after midnight the Presid- Whether or not the postponement wall

such rumor, and a flood of groundless

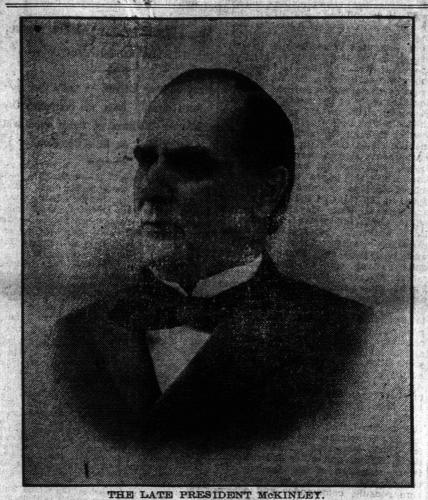
ent's breathing was barely perceptible. His pulse had practically ceased and the extremities were cold. It was recognized that nothing remained but the last struggle, and some of the friends of the family who had remained through the day began to leave the house.

The intense anxiety existing among the watchers allowed rumors of death to gain frequent circulation. The arrival of the coroner gave rise to one such rumor, and a flood of groundless.

be for a few weeks or until next season has not yet been decided.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Just before six o'clock Colonel Brown came from Milburn house. He told the reporters there had been a decided change for the worse and that Mr. McKinley's condition is very bad. He said the President had been desperately weak all day, and the most sanguine believe that the end is near.

Prisoner Czolgosz was secretly redespatches was sent saying that the moved to the fall in the penitentiary end had come. These were speedily this afternoon, and the whole police set at rest by an official statement reserve has been ordered to head-



of death were groundless and that the ance, should the President die. President still lived.

been ordered by the district attorney of the county to go to the Milburn house as soon a possible after the announcement of death. He had seen a reputable local paper issued with the ing the body. He was very much chagrined when Dr. Mann met him at the door and told him that 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 they did not desire gruesome anticipation.

BRYAN CAN'T BELIEVE IT. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Of the sorrow-rul tidings of the President's bedside William J. Bryan sald tonight to

"I cannot believe the President's life is to end this way. It seems impossible. I simply will not believe that he can die from an assassin's bullet until I hear he has breathed his last

Mr Bryan was to have addressed a democratic reeting tomorrow, but when he heard the news from Buffalo he said he would in all probability leave for Lincoln tomorrow morning.

EMMA SAYS SHE IS SORRY CHICAGO, Sept. 13.-When shown the Associated Press despatch announcing the inevitable death of the President, Emma Goldman, the anarchist, now being held at the Harrison street station, carefully adjuste her glasses, read the bulletin and, after a moment's pause, without a change of expression, said:

"Very sorry."

Absolutely no shade of regret or pity showed itself upon her counten-

"I do not see how that can affect my case," she added, "if it is carried on fawfully and legally. They have no evidence against me. Chief Bull and Chief O'Neill have admitted that they have none. They are holding me without evidence. The death of Mc-Kinley would only lengthen my term of imprisonment if they convicted me. McKinley; outside of that I have no sympathy."

'VERY SORROWFUL NEWS.' PRINCETON, Sept. 13.-Ex-Presid McKinley's serious sinking, said:

"This is very sorrowful news."
When asked if he would say something regarding the President, he replied that he thought it would be out of place to say anything at present.

DEEP BRITISH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a. m .- Spon the anxiety of the American people at the bedside of the dying President has been expressed in editorials in all the morning papers, which at 3.30 a. m. were still holding their presses

open for the last sad news.
"Horror at the foul deed that laid him low," says the Daily Chronicle, "is to a great extent the cause of the widespread sympathy. But much is also due to the respect entertained for the President's personality. It is not lmprofiles will be remembered in the history of the United States next to the names of Washington and Lincoln."

AMERICA'S CUP RACE POST-PONED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—On account of the death of President McKinley the international yacht race for the and the Columbia will be postponed.

from within the house that the reports | quarters tonight in event of disturb-

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—The 65th and Coroner Wilson said that he had been ordered by the district attorney of the county to go to the Milburn to be in readiness should the large crowd assembled about police head-quarters make any hostile demonstra-tion. There has been no indication of announcement that the President died a disposition on the part of the crowd at 11.06 p. m., and had hurried up so to riot, and the assembling of the Nathat there would be no delay in removitional Guard is simply a precautionary measure

NO FRIEND OF IRELAND.

CORK, Sept. 13.-At today's meeting of the common council of Cork a re-McKinley was proposed by Sir John Scott, but it had to be withdrawn because Alderman Cave, a labor mem-ber opposed it, declaring that Mr. Mc-Kinley was no friend of Ireland, but

AN AUTOPSY PROBABLE. 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 of less of a puzzle to them all, and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that to the interest of science as well as in the interest of the government and the world, it was desirable that the exact cause of death should 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, but when the wound had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble which caused death.

PRESIDENT MCKINLTY'S CAREER.

(Harper's Weekly, Sept. 14.) (Harper's Weekly, Sept. 14.)

No mere recapitulation of leading events in President McKinley's career can be made without taking into account the reasons which made it not only possible, but inevitable—the man's simplicity of character, his unvarying calmness arising from complete self-control, his never-failing loyalty to friends, political and other, and finally, and greater than all, his absolute faith in the people and the institutions of the nation—in brief, his patriotism, which posterity may deem to have been as unswerving as Washington's and as sublime as Lincoln's.

Born in Niles, Ohio, an obscure village, che people and the institutions of the nation—in brief, his patriotism, which posterity may deem to have been as unswerving as Washington's and as sublime as Lincoln's. Born in Niles, Ohio, an obscure village, en January 29, 1843, William McKinley was elucated at the public schools and later at Poland Academy, and in 1860 entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. In order to 1.0 voide means for pursuing his studies he aught in public schools, but at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, an infantry regiment. His gradual, unswerving steps toward leadership were apparent even at that time, when he was only eighteen years old. He was made company sergeant and second lieutenant while nineteen; first lieutenant when twenty; captain when twenty-one; and on March 13, 1865, at the age of twenty-two, for gallantry in battle, he was brevetted Major of United States Volunteers by President Lincoln. Before this he had served on the staffs of Generals R. B. Hayes, George Cook and Winfield S. Hercck, and after the signal honor conferred by Lincoln he was detailed as acting assistant adjustant-general of the First Division of the First Army Corps until mustered out, July 28, 1885. Thereafter he studied law in Mahoning County, Ohio, pursued a course in Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and was admitted to practice in Ohio in 1887, at once settling in Canton, which has been his home ever since. His first important political office was that of prosecuting attorney of Stark County, Ohio, which he filled in 1869; and he was elected to congress in 1876, where he served until 1891. As chairman of the committee on ways and means he reported the tariff bill in 1890, known as the "McKinley Bill," and during his congressional career he was especially recognized by the country at large as the leading advocate of a high protective tariff. He was defeated for congress at the November (1890 elections, his district having been changed by a democratic legislature; but in 1891, and again in

Major McKinley was a well-known figure at national conventions of the republican party. In that of 1888 he supported James G. Blaine; in that of 1888 he supported John Sherman; in 1892 he was made chairman of the national convention, and received 182 votes for presidential nomination, but true to his former career, he refused to allow his name to go before the convention, believing the best interests of the country could be served by a renomination of Benjamin Harrison, whom he supported. In 1896, however, he accepted the nomination as presidential candidate, at the St. Louis convention, receiving 661 votes out of a total of 905 votes, and in November, 1896, he was elected president by a popular plurality of 600,000 votes, and received 271 electoral votes, as against 176 for William J. Bryan. In 1900 President McKinley was re-

elected, receiving 292 electoral votes as against 155 cast for Colonel Bryan. During President McKinley's first term ensued the war with Spain, which lasted from April 21; 1898, until April 11, 1899, although actual hostilities ceased on August 13, 1898. All his life had McKinley implicitly trusted the American people, and that they trusted the American grees, who instantly passed an appropriation placing the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the president, also commander-in-chief of the American military and naval forces, upon his simple request; a response of patriotism and faith in the president that created amazement in European capitals. President McKinley's career since his second election is of such recent occurrence as to need but little mention. Suffice it to say that never has the industrial condition of the country been so prosperous, never have "good times" been so nearly universal, never have material possessions been so widely enjoyed and distributed among the people of the United States, as during the years of stability now passing. In his domestic relations Mr. McKinley has proved that, in this country, at least, the most successful political career, extending over a lifetime, is no bar to maintaining a home of exalted ideals, where reign tranquility, affection, purity. It is the more remarkable that in this land of practically unbridled press and reckless speech, his bitterest enemies have never dared to whisper of dishonor in public affairs and private life.

GERMAN THREATENED TO KILL VICE-PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—City detectives tonight arrested a man answering the description of the one mentioned in a Berlin, N.
H., telegram. He gave his name as Charles
Miller of Berlin. He is a German. The
police, believing him to be insane, sent him
to Belleveau. He claims to be ill and says
he came to New York to enter a hospital.
In his pockets were \$55, a small railroad
dorpedo and some French literature. He
said when he got well he would call on
President McKinley and Vice-President
Rocsevelt. The fellow had threatened to
shoot Roosevelt.

A SKETCH OF ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president of the United States, was born in New York city on Oct. 27, 1853. His father, also named Theodore, a merchant philanthropist, was of Knickerbocker, stock and his mother was a descendant of the first president of Georgia in the Revolution. While young he was sickly, but rigid discipline and vigorous exercise brought him vigorous health and strength. He graduated from Harvard in 1869, and after travelling in Europe began the study of law, abandoning it later for politics. In 1881 he was elected on the republican ticket to the assembly from the 21st cistrict of New York city. After two years he became the leader of the opposition. In his work in the legislature he accomplished some distinctly non-partizan services. He tried to abolish the spoils system, and made some progress in the investigation of abuses. Six years of this struggle caused him to feel the need of a rest, and it was then he took up his career as a western ranchman.

In the famous Henry George campaign for the meavarity of New York in 1898. A SKETCH OF ROOSEVELT.

rest, and it was then he took up his career as a western ranchman.

In the famous Henry George campaign for the mayoralty of New York in 1886, Roosevelt was the republican candidate, while Hewitt, who was elected, was nominated by the democrats. From 1889 to 1895, Roosevelt was a national civil service commissioner, and in that position was able to carry forward his anti-spoils campaign with marked success. Then he started out on a career as a civic reformer, serving as a chairman of the New York board of police commissioners. Here he had the fight of his life, but he proved his courage and determination, and during his time police protection to vice was reduced to a minimum. It was a great relief to evil doers when the terror was removed by Roosevelt's acceptance of the position of assistant secretary of the navy. The usual luck attended him, for he took that position just when work was to be done. The Spanish war was coming and the navy had to be prepared for it. But when the time for fighting came, he resigned, taised a regiment of western cowboys, mixed with a few eastern men, and went with these "Rough Riders" as licutenant colonel under Colonel Wood. Subsequently the latter was promoted and Colonel Roosevelt took his place. He was several times mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct in battle and was distinguished for care of his men in camp.

Col. Roosevelt returned to New York in August, 1898, and in September was nomi-

Col. Roosevelt returned to New York in August, 1898, and in September was nominated by the republicans for governor, to

Adiate E. Stevenson, the democrate date.

In the midst of these public labors, Col. Roosevelt has found time to write a good many books, including several important historical works, a number of discussions of political questions, several descriptive books, and many essays on literary subjects. His most important contribution to history is said to be The Winning of the West, the third and last volume of which was printed eight years ago.

SUNDAY AT BUFFALO.

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, Sept. 15.—The day was gray and cheerless. Long before the time set for the fu-neral services, the vicinity of the Milneral services, the vicinity of the Mil-burn house was astir with prepara-tions. At 9 o'clock long platoons of police officers mounted and on foot arrived at the grounds and were post-ed in details along the streets ap-proaching the house. For a block in each direction the streets were roped off. The vigilance of the officers in keeping back those not entitled to ad-mission within the reserved area was redoubled. Major General John E. Brooke, commander of the department of the east, who was personally in command of all the forces participatof the east, who was personally in command of all the forces participat-ing in the escort, arrived at 16 o'clock. vice sword at his side. The two gold stars at the collar marked his high military rank. Around his left arm was wound a heavy band of crepe. With him were his aides and a half with him were his aides and a hair score of other officers, all in fatigue uniform, with the badge of mourning on their sleeves. The time was now approaching for the service. The tramp of the assembling military could be heard, and the walks leading up to the Milburn house began to be lined with those who were assembled about the blog. Even emid the stir of assemble ling a solemn silence prevailed, and the division of the escort came to their posts with silent bands. , About 10.30 o'clock the military and naval detachments took temporary station on Wes Ferry street, immediately around the corner from the Milburn house.

First came Companies I and L of the 14th U. S. Infantry stationed at Fort Porter; following them came a company of the 73rd Coast Artillery. These were the men who had been near the president at the moment he was shot, and who took part in the ruggle with his assassin. The Na-onal Guard of the State of New York was represented by picked companies from the 74th and 65th regiments and fifty men from the U. S. gunboat Michigan. At their head marched a de-tachment of marines with gilt trimmed helmets. Meantime the members of the cabinet, officials high in the gov ernment service and near friends of the nartyred president began to fill the walks leading up to the entrance. SecSURPRISE SOAP

POINTS. A pure hard soap which is economical in wearing qualities. Entirely harmless to

the hands. Satisfactory in every way in results on the clothes. Sweet and clean, without damage to the finest fabrics. Don't forget that Sur-

prise Soap is cheapest to St. Croix Soap Mig. Co.,



CAMP SUSSEX.

What Cavalry and Infantry Did on Saturday.

Provincial Government Will Pay Transportation of All New Brunswick Militia to St. John on Occasion of Visit of Duke -and Duchess of York.

CAMP SUSEX, Sept. 14.—The cavalry to-day spent the morning in squadron drill. "D" squadron practised the "Boer forma-tion," which is each trop riding in half sec-tions and practising taking up positions rapidly, retiring and taking up another po-sition, handling the led horses at different paces, etc.

sition, handling the led horses at different paces, etc.

Tomorrow there will be brigade church parade. Rev. Mr. Scovil of Carleton will conduct the service.

The infantry spent the morning in company in attack drill. The afternoon was spent in battalion drill and firing exercise. The Morris tube range is in constant use. This moorning Nos. 1 and 2 companies of the 74th Batt, were firing.

Captain Kinnear of the 8th Hussars is receiving congratulations on his promotion to a majority.

Frank L. Doyle of Moneton is is companies.

m. Monday.

Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., was in Sussex tcday, and in looking over the cavalry horses he stated to Col. Montgomery-Campbell that they were as fine as he had seen in England.

Lt. Col. McLean and Major Sturdee visited the camp today.

8TH HUSSAR NOTES.

On Friday the officers of the 8th The horses of the field artillery are picketed out, but they seem none the worse for the heavy rain of yester-

Trooper White of "D" squadron was kicked on the leg by a horse and will be laid up for several days. Friday the regiment spent in rid-ing instruction, fitting of saddlery and

drill at all, and serves to keep the dust of the militia department, is attached to Major Markham's squadron.

IF I CAN LIVE.

give

To us on earth will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding clouds give way to sun and shine,
And 'twill be well,
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "She did her best for one of
mine."

Walson Host

-Helen Hunt Jackson.

ill-health "puts the shutters up" in many an honest man's business, and there are thousands of cases on record where the only seeming power on earth to take them down again is South the lean Nervine.

"I was completely prostrated with Nervous Debility. I had to give up business—doctors only helped me temporarily. I was the most discouraged man alive when I started taking South American Nervine, but the splendid cures I had read gave me hope, and I had not taken half a bottle before I found relief. I took twelve bottles, but am cured."—E. Errett, Merrickville. 2

BOSTO!

Eighty - s Children

Annual Race England T

Ready to Mee R. Emmerso Run from Fall Cro

(From our

BOSTON S the city were r the long sun 87,000 children mittee officials casion. Some in the Roxbu opened because smallpox in the There will be sporting world day, Sept. 21, race in the int test between rock II. and t er Columbia Hook. The ye of five races (will win the c have five race is to hold then Tuesday, Sept. Saturday, the 1. General set the English and if she ca cup there will New England the possible e The annual England Trott

tion will open track on Mond until the follow event of the m stake race bety plon, Cresceus, Thursday. An 25,000 people weather condi able. The pur was hung up Independence. Readville on T the 2.19 trot of ard of Kentvill Border. The I \$1,000. Joseph for the meeting The member Henry R. Er spent a day week sightseek trip, he says, home may ins erican oil fields such an enthu lations between ed States as when he atten from the co two countries

on a free trad is no stranger livered an ac years ago. James A. Worcester oar ward, the che of the world, s Harry Vail, W St. John recer ter man. Ten to see a matel as he met an fax last Aug He stands re with Vail for race to take sigamond co ble lake in af Vail prefe positively dec race, but does he can help i Capt. Ingall Ella and Jer on Monday fi of 25 hours, the performation by the Cham bureau place The distance Miss Mirar girl, is in the fering from not general

> charge of church in R Carleton, N. Timothy died at 62 town, Sept. Petersville, T. P. Bur St. John, Mi Woodstock, M. P., of Do of Halifax v The weatl fine and s then a clos

New Engla frosts early damage was

Late fall than those summer, alt has been fel crop in Main anticipated of took county elsewhere a New Englan usual amour In the lum is said to be case last we running nigh good trade

dously high