GREAT LIFE RECORD and his elect

McKinley's Career a Rich Legacy to Countrymen Present and Future.

RISES FROM OBSCURITY BY OWN WORTH

Demonstrates His Qualities in the Army While Yet a Youth.

ENTERS AS A PRIVATE, QUITS AS A MAJOR

Beven Terms in Congress Frantial of Important Loganation.

CLIMAX OF CAREER IN PRESIDENT'S CHAIR

Brilliant Public Service Couried with a Binmeless Private Life Stakes Him One of the Most Beloved of mon.

tions. Given an ancestry combining the has especial study. The election of President Harrison in 1888 brought the republican party into power in all three branches of the government. Congress convened for the government of the government. Congress convened for the government of the long resident in 1889 and Thomas B. Reed was elected speaker of the house, decades ago, William McKinley became soldier, lawyer, congressman and government of standing committees Speaker Reed recognized the Units of Standing committees Speaker Reed recognized the Units of Standing committees of Mr. McKinley to deal with the triff question and appointed him to the highest p significant party into power in all three branches of the government. Congress convened for the long resident in 1889 and Thomas B. Reed was elected speaker of the house, which is republican caucus. In making up the list of standing committees Speaker Reed recognized the fitness of Mr. McKinley to deal with the triff question and appointed him to the fitness of the committee or ways and career is matched by that of Hayes, Gar-trivours. career is matched by that of Hayes, Gar-means, field and Harrison, all of the records of these men bearing a marked similarity of circumstances.

years his parents removed to Po. Goriginated and advocated with so much land, O., in order that he might retary of state.

have the advantages of an acade McKinley's part in the famous tariff demice education. His school days were that is now a part of the legislative history of the government. He made his last and painstaking application. Completing speech on the subject on the day that the his course at the little Poland academy, he had respect to the bourse. his course at the little Poland academy, started a more ambitious line of studies In 1891 Mr. McKinley was nominated for at Allegheny college, but was compelled

was a fact and McKinley enlisted. As a soldier McKinley was first a private in Mr. McKinley figured prominently in the in the ranks of Company E, Twenty-third customal conventions of his party, prior to Ohio infantry. He was then but 17 years this nomination for president. In 1888, of age and his regiment was the first to chicago, he was chairman of the committee culist for the three years' service. Twentytwo regiments had preceded it, but they platform was the signal for an outbreak c were all enlisted for only three months The Twenty-third regiment was singularly fortunate in its officers. Its colonel was W. S. Rosecrans, who rose to the rank of major general. Its first lieutenant colonel was Stanley Matthews, afterward United first major was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward thrice governor of Ohio and then president of the United States.

It will not be compatible within the limits jupon a withdrawn of the votes, asserting a of a brief biographical sketch to give a de-Ribe same time that the Ohio delegation ha tailed account of McKinley's services to his On July 25, 1864, he was named as captain of Company G, and on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major for gallant and efficient services. He was finally mustered out of service July 26, 1865, having served entirel through the war. During his term of service he acted as acting assistant adjutant general of the first division, First army corps on General Carrell's staff and he also served on the staffs of General Hayes, General Crook and General Hazen.

When He Left the War.

Law school. He was admitted to practice advocate, even in the early years of his law an advocate, soon gained him the confidence of the people of his own district.

was during those uneventful years of dicial canvasses of his own district. He himself never stood as a candidate for a local office, but as his partic pation in surcrassive campaigns gradually occupied a cabinet during his first term were: widening political circle his name scor re- Secretary of State-William Day o came frequently mentioned in connec to r with a congressional career. It was not agge of Illinois-until 1876, nine years after he entered the Secretary of legal profession, that his entry into the Michigan. arena of national polities took place.

In the summer of 1876 McKinley ar nounced himself as a candidate for congress Postmaster General-James A. Gary to succeed L. D. Woodworth, who was him self a candidate for renomination. also had three opponents from his own Stark-county. In those days delegates the congressional convention were electby popular vote. McKinley made a vigo ous personal canvass of his district. I carried every township of his own count but one and he was almost equally success ful in the other countries of the distric-When the congressional convention met

ot and his election was accomplished as a

As a Congressman.

For fourteen consecutive years McKinley represented the congressional district of which Stark county was a part. His popdarity rendered him practically invincible s a candidate and three times a democrati distature gerrymandered his district in he hope of accomplishing his defeat. The est time, in 1878, his county was tranerred to a district that had always been moeratic by 1,800 majority. McKinley arried the new district by 1,300 votes. in 882 the democrats tried it again and Mc-Kinley was elected by a bare plurality of eight votes. In 1834 the third attempt to governmander McKinley out of congress was de and he was re-elected by 1,500 ma-

In 1890 the democrats, having control of he legislature, made their fourth gerryman ler of the McKinley district. His count was put in a district with Wayne, Medina and Holmes counties, and the four counties thus held together had the year before given a democratic majority of 2,900. De-2 ven a democratic inaption of the McKinley ade a spirited contest. He was defeated but he had cut the democratic majority? down to 363 votes, and that on the fullest vote over east in the district. This defeat ended his career as a congressman, but a ear later it made him governor of Chic. McKinley's career as a congresman wa The life of William McKinley, like that grounded out by the passage of the tariff of the martyred presidents. Lincoln and law which will ever be recorded in the his-Garfield, and like those of many other ment tory of his country inseparably connected whose voices have been heard in the country with his name. He had served many years cits of the pation, characteristically files. trates the possibilities of our free institu- means committee and had made the tariff tions. Given an ancestry combining the his especial study. The election of Presi-

As to the McKinley Bill.

The republican party had regained con-William McKinley was born in Niles, O., and the ways and means committee began February 25, 1844, and he was, the efore, a the task with all the earnestness and infew months past the prime age of 57. His dustry at its command. The "McKinley father was a man of character and integrity, a hard and constant worker and labors of that committee. The long and of irugal and regular habits. His mother was one of those sweet, simple pionser women whose worth a half century ago contributed so much to the intellectual development of the men of the present generation. As McKinley advanced in boyhold years his parents removed to Po trol of the government through its pledges

oll possed the house.

governor of Ohio and was elected by to desist on account of sickness. Before he majority of 21,000 votes. In 1893 he was was able to return to college the civil war renominated and re-elected by the almost renominated and re-elected by the almost unprecedented majority of 80,000 votes. national conventions of his party, prior t on resolutions and his appearance upon the

enthusiastic applause, which demonstrate his popularity as a national figure, ever ight years ago. He received another ovation when he rea the republican party anew to the cardinal such that the relations between the United States senator from Ohio and justice of the doctrine of protection to American industry. States and Spain were occupying largely the supreme court of the United States. Its still later in the same convention, when some of the delegates had cast their vote Hrency legislation was for the time losing it

A few months later, on February 7, 1863, he the renomination of General Harrison. He the latter would grant and with which the conjunction of General Harrison, but he people of the United States would be satisfied by was named as captain. rotested just as firmly when many dele-thed. gates cast their votes for him. He received 178 votes for the nomination at this con

come to the convention pledged to the eur

HIS CAREER AS PRESIDENT inny Important Issues Before Me Kinley During His Two Terms

of Office. After receiving his mustering-out papers During the first term of President Mo at the close of the war. McKinley, at the Kinley one of the two questions pressing for settlement of the trouble with its colonie age of 22, returned to the private walks of consideration by his administration and served rather to increase than placate the life. He could have entered the regular which his party supporters in the late electropopular Spanish mind. With this condition army, but the influence of his father destion demanded should be given precedence existing and growing worse constantly there terred him. He at once took up the study was the revision of the Wilson tariff act to was no disposition on the part of congress of law in the office of Judge Charles E. more nearly approach what was called "a to push the currency measure, and scong Gildden. Afterward he rounded out his republican tariff measure." What was the war feeling was aroused by the events studies by a course at the Albany (N. Y.) generally understood by this term was culminating in the blowing up of the Maine. Law school. He was admitted to practice something allied in nature to the act which a President McKinley was credited then and at the bar in 1867 at Canton, O., and from had been given the name of the McKinley that time down to the present he has made law and which was passed when he way that city his home. In the course of events chairman of the house ways and means his practice grew and he soon enjoyed a committee. The other question which the business which, to him at least, afforded a administration was considered pledged to lucrative recompense. He was an excellent take up and settle in accordance with the had been fought was that of the currency. career. His work as a lawyer was marked had been fought was that of the currency, the people and congress deemed necessary by a thoroughness and carefulness of preparation in the two houses of the the was put down as opposed to the war. ration and this, with his growing ability as political situation in the two houses of con-which the public sentiment seemed to degress and the difference of opinion between the supporters of the president on the currency measure which should be adopted de his law career in Canton that McKicley citing events had held for over two years the attention of the country. The tariff bi

Cabinet in First Term.

The members of President McKin'ey Secretary of State-William Day of Oht Secretary of the Treasury-Lyman J. Secretary of War-Russell A. Alger

Attorney General-John W. Griggs New Jersey.

Maryland. Secretary of the Navy-John D. Long of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Interior-Cornelius ?

Bliss of New York. Secretary of Agriculture-James Wilso of Iowa Day was succeeded before the end of the

erm by John Hay; Alger gave place to Elihu Root of New York; Ethan Allen humane government, created by the people Hitchcock of Missouri succeeded Blies a McKinley was nominated on the first bai- secretary of the interior department and This was in accord with the declaration second term-viz., Washington, Jefferson,



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WILLIAM M'KINLEY Born in Niles, O., February 26, 1844-Died at Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1901.

Charles Emory Smith took Gary's post. The extra session of congress, which h been called immediately after the inaugi ration, adjourned in July after the passage of the Dingley act and Lefore the comsencement of the next ression in December the conditions growing out of the revolt o the plank of the platform which pledged the Spanish subjects in Cuba had becomattention of the people. The delayed cur for him for president, he mounted a chargeinterest in the minds of the general pub and in a few determined words insisted lic and the country watched the fight of th Cubans against the methods of warfare which Spain used, and felt more interest i that struggle than in domestic affairs. Du-11, 1861. A year later he was commissary Four years later, at Minneapolis, he was Kinley and the Spanish government entenancy was made on September 23, 1862. Usual convention. He was gaged in fruitless efforts to secure a settle-

The Trouble in Cuba. The nearness of the Cuban people to th United States, the commercial and social re lations which had been built up between the island and the great republic were such that the interest of the American people was worked to the fever point by the prog ress of the war. The spirit of resentmen which the people and the press of th United States in a measure exhibited serve he purpose of arousing the like feeling the Spanish and the efforts to bring about afterward with being averse to precipitating hostilities with Spain, and he was time and again criticised for not taking the fina committee. The other question which the step which congress, reflecting the feverish As the result of the reluctance with which issues on which the presidential campaign the was supposed to take the steps which mand as the only step compatible with national honor and the interests of humanity. The war with Spain that succeeded in the early spring of 1898 put all partisan, warfare in congress against the president at an end, but it also delayed, as has been thought to be his triendliness toward th way. He took a leading part in the ocal was passed early in the first session of said before, some of the measures that they canteen campaigns and his services as a speaker law under the popular designation of the Wilson president's party stood pledged to forward a Cases were in demand in the legislative and jugical and the popular designation of the Wilson president's party stood pledged to forward a Cases were in demand in the legislative and jugical canvasses of his own district. He Dingley act. as the principal events are concerned, with hat war, and the policy which the United States pursued and proposed toward the incomport the administration in its polic former possessions of Spain. When con-which had been criticised as arrogation gress met in December, 1898, after the re-

cult of the conflict had been determined. President McKinker from the and those that came afterward. He declared that as toward Cuba the

ablish a free government. In the language and have pacified the island, it will be near essary to give aid and direction to this peo-Record from tear to Year of His Prog ple to form a government for themselves sist them to form a government which shall be free and independent. Spanish rule

nust be replaced by a just, benevolent and

of the resolution of congress at the opening f the war, and it gave to the political folowers of the president a satisfaction which they freely expressed.

During the winter of 1898-99 the settle gent of the status of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, as provided for in the treaty of peace, gave rise to dissatisfaction mong them and this culminated in the at tack on the American forces and the opening of the long and tedious conflict with the nsurgents, which was not terminated unti

during McKinley's second term. During the year 1899 the question of the atus of the people of the island of Porto Rico became a prominent one and the president in his annual message pointed out wha denominated the plain duty of th United States toward giving these people such recognition as belonged to them. The esident's position taken at that time wa fterward the subject of critical commer account of his later approval of the bill levying a tariff on imports to this

country from the Island. As a development of the policy of the adinistration of the president toward the lands the events of the session of conress closing in the spring of 1900 were re arded as making a change from what has at the time of the war and soon afterward een conceived by the public generally t the proposed attitude of the Unite

Acquisition of Hawaii.

The acquisition of Hawaii during th term was a matter that caused compara tively little or no comment in the mids of more exciting things and the fact was referred to at the time as indicating the entiments of the people from a few years efore, when the question was up.

During the session of congress which con menced in December, 1899, the currency bil was finally passed by congress and approv by the president,

The standals about the food supplied the army in Cuba attracted attention, whi step which congress, reflecting the teverish was intensified through the attack made by condition of the public mind, had demanded was intensified through the attack made by condition of the public mind, had demanded was intensified through the attack made by commander of the army, for his stricture on the department for the manner in which this provisioning of the army had been han died. The controversy over the army car teen and the final enactment of legislatithat made that feature of the army pos illegal occupied a great deal of attention at times, and especially among the churc people and the temperance advocates wa president censured for what wa

> Cases involving the question of the leg rights and status of the people of the is lands acquired from Spain by the Unite States came up for decision before the preme court and the decisions were take

President McKinley from the time of h President McKinley in his annual message first inauguration traveled over the country reviewed the events leading up, to the war, more than any preceding president had eve done, and he made long journeys to wester and southern states which had for man olicy must be to assist the people to es years never welcomed a president

"As soon as we are in possession of Cuba CHRONOLOGY OF M'KINLEY ress to the Highest Office

Twenty-five different men have filled the office of president of the United States. Of sees only eight have been re-elected for

in the Land.

Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grat and McKinley. The career of William Mc Kinley has been steadily upward since his boyhood. His modest worth as a soldier was known to President Lincoln and he was

Garfield and esteemed by men like the

the seventh of a family of nine children. Lincoln, 1. studies at Union seminary until he was 17 1859-Becomes a member of the Methodist piscopal church of Poland.

1860-Enters the junior class in Alleghan prevents the completion of the course. Subequently teaches in a public school near land postoffice.

Enlists as a Private Soldier.

1861. June 11-Enlists as a private in com ny E of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer nfantry 1862, April 25-Promoted to commissary

ergeant while in winter camp at Fayteville, W. Va. 1862, September 24-Promoted to second eutenant in recognition of services at the

battle of Antistam. Wins the highest es-teem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of hi

1863, February 7-Promoted to first lieulinchester, Va.

st, while on a march, for Abraham Lin-1864 Shortly after the battle of Cedar

reek (October 19) Captain McKinley serves n the staffs of General George Crook and neral Winfield S. Hancock. 1865-Assigned as acting assistant ad utant general on the staff of General Samel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran re

rve corps at Washington. 1865, March 13-Commissioned by Pres ent Lincoln as major by brevet in the vol nteer United States army "for gallant an eritorious services at the battles of Ope an, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill. 1865, July 26-Mustered out of the army ith his regiment, having never been ab

ent from his command on sick leave dur ig more than four years' service. Begins to Study Low.

1865-Returns to Poland and at once beus to study law. 1866-Enters the Albany, N. Y., law

1867-Admitted to the bar at Warren in March. Accepting the advice of an lder sister teaching in Canton, O., he beis the practice of law in Canton and akes that place his home.

1869-Elected prosecuting attorney of tark county on the republican ticket, al hough the county had usually been democratic

1871, January 25-Marries Miss Ida Saxton of Canton (two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKiniey-Katie in 1871 and Ids in 1873-are both lost in early childhood.) 1572-Though not a candidate, very active United States.

McKinley's Last Words

"Goodby, all: goodby. It is God's way. His will be done."

a campaign speaker in Grant-Greele

residential campaign. 1875-Especially active and conspicuou a campaign worker in the closely cor ested state election in which Rutherfor Hayes is elected governor. 1876-Elected member of the house

epresentatives by 3,000 majority, his frien ayes being elected to the presidency. 1878-Re-elected to congress by 1,234 m. ority, his district in Ohio having beer errymandered to his disadvantage by nocratic legislature.

Re-Elected to Congress.

1880-Re-elected to congress by 3,571 maority. Appointed a member of the ways nd means committee to succeed President Elect Garfield.

1882-The republicans suffer reverse broughout the country in the congression ections and McKinley is re-elected by mjority of only 8. 1884-Prominent in opposition to the proosed "Morrison tariff" in congress.

1884-As a delegate at large to the repub-can national convention in Chicago acively supports James G. Blaine for th residential nomination. 1884-Re-elected to congress by a majority f 2,000, although his district had again been errymandered against him.

1886-Re-elected to congress by a majority 1888-Leads the minority opposition ongress against the "Mills tariff bill." 1888-Delegate at large to the national envention in Chicago that nominated Ben amin Harrison and serves as chairman he committee on resolutions. Many dele ates wish McKinley to become the nomine ut he stands firm in his support of Joh

Sherman. 1885-Elected to congress for the sevent recessive time, receiving a majority of

100 votes. 1899-At the organization of the Fifty-firs ongress is a candidate for speaker of the ouse, but is defeated on the third ballot he republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed. 1890-Upon the death of William D. Kelley, in January, McKinley becomes hairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the house. He ntroduces a bill "to simplify the laws ! elation to the collection of the revenues snown as the "customs administration bill. He also introduces a general tariff bill. The Il becomes a law October 6.

Defented at Election

1890-As a result of a gerrymandered con gressional district and the reaction agains: the republican party throughout the coun try, caused by the protracted struggle over the tariff bill. McKinley is defeated in the lection for congress by 300 votes in counties that had previously gone democratic by

1891-November 2, elected governor Ohlo by a plurality of 21,511, pelling the largest vote that had ever been cast for governor in Ohio. His opponent is the emocracie governor, James E. Campbell. 1892-As delegate at large to the nations therman brothers.

The chronology of important events in his the convention McKinley refuses to permit ife follows: 1843, January 29-William McKinley, son the renomination of President Harrison.

William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley. The roll call results as follows: Harrison born at Niles, Trumbull county, O., being \$535; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; 1852—The McKinley family removes to Po-land, Mahoning county, O., where William November. 1893-Unanimously renominated for gov

of 80,995, this majority being the greates: ever recorded, with a single reception durollege, Meadville, Pa., but poor health ing the civil war, for any candidate in the history of the state. 1896-June 18, at the republican national convention in St. Louis McKinley is nomi-

nated for president on the first ballot, the result of the voting being: McKinley 66114; Reed, 8414; Quay, 6014; Morton, 58 Allison, 35%; Cameron, 1. 1896-November 3, receives a popular vot

the presidential election of 7,104,779, plurality of 601,854 over his democratic of onent, William J. Bryan. In the electors ollege later McKinley receives 271 vo cs igainst 176 for Bryan. 1897-March 4, is inaugurated president of the United States for the twenty-eighth

quadrennial term. Calls Extra Session.

1897-Morch 6. Issues proclamation for a xtra session of congress to assemble 1864, July 25-Promoted to captain for gal-March 15. The president's message dwells lantry at the battle of Kernstown, near solely upon the need of a revision of the xisting tariff law.

1864. October 11-First vote for president 1897-May 17. In response to an appear from the president congress appropriates 0.000 for the relief of destitution in Cuba 1897-July 24. The "Dingley tariff bill ceives the president's approval. 1897-December 12.-Death of President cKinley's mother at Canton, O. 1898-Both branches of congress vote

manimously (the house on March 8 by a ote of 313 to 0 and the senate by a vote 76 to 0 on the following day) to place 0,000,000 at the disposal of the presiden be used at his discretion "for the nation: lefense. 1898-December 10. The treaty of peace

between Spain and the United States ligned at Parts 1900-March 14. The president signs the gold standard act."

1900-June 21. The republican national convention at Philadelphia unanimously reiominates William McKinley for the pres-1900-June 21. The president's amnesty.

proclamation to the Filipinos is published Manila 1960-July 10. The United States govrnment makes public a statement of its solicy as to affairs in China.

1900-September 10. Letter accepting th presidential nomination and discussing th saues of the campaign is given to the pub-

1900-November 6. In the presidential election William McKinley carries twentyeight states, which have an aggregate of 292 votes in the electoral college, his democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carry 1873—Fails of re-election as prosecuting sing seventgen states, having 155 electoral attorney by forty-five votes and for the next attorney by forty-five votes and for the next avotes. His popular plurality is also larger five years devotes himself successfully to than in the election of 1898.

the practice of law and becomes a leading 1901-March 4. inaugurated at the cap-member of the bar of Stark county.

BRAVE BATTLE OVER

End Comes at Quarter Past Two O'Clock in the Merning.

YING PRESIDENT'S NOBLE SENTIMENTS

With Hymn on Lips McKinley Lapses Into Eternal Silence.

NAL MESSAGE IS TO DEVOTED WIFE

Whispers Gently and Breathes "Nearer, My Ged, to Thee."

ER COMFORT IS HIS DYING THOUGHT

almiy Closes His Eyes and with a Display of Sublime Faith Surrenders Himself to the Inevitable.

MILBURN HOUSE-2:20 a. m .- Sect tary Cortelyou made the announce ment that President McKinley died at

2:15 A. M. MILBURY HOUSE-Sept. 14.-2:24-The members of the family with the exception of the bereaved wife were at the death bed. Mrs. McKinley was in an adjoining room. Dr. Rixey was the only physician present.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14 .resident McKinley died at 2.15 o'clock this orning. He had been unconscious since

His last conscious moment on earth was pent with the wife to whom he devoted a

lifetime of care. He was unattended by a minister of the espel, but his last words were an humble mission to the will of the God in where e believed. He was reconciled to the crue ite to which an assassin's bullet had con mned him and faced death in the same pirit of calmness and polse which has sarked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writ ing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedsid

"Goodby, all; goodby. It is God's way. His will be done. All in Tears.

when they were uttered, were as follows

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail imself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political triends took leave of im. This painful ceremony was simple His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a lingering glance at him and

urned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimu lants, including exygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final arting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his haml He consoled her and bade her goodby. Shont through the heart-trying scene with he same bravery and fortitude with which she had borne the grief of the tragedy

which endangered his life

Autopsy Necessary. The immediate cause of the president's death is undetermined. His physicia... disagree and it will possibly require an

autopsy to fix the exact cause The president's remains will be taken to Washington and there will be a state uneral. Vice President Roosevelt, who ow succeeds to the presidency, may take ernor of Ohio and re-elected by a plurality the oath of office wherever he happens to tear the news. The cabinet will, of course esign in a body and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a new

abinet if he so desires The rage of the people of Buffalo against the president's assassin when they learned onight that he was dying was boundless.

FINAL SCENES AT BEDSIDE little Group of Relatives and Friends Listen for Dr. Rixey's Fatal Word.

MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 14.-From authoritative officials the following details of the final segmes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The president had continued in an unconcious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey renained with him at all times and until cath came. The other doctors were in the om at times and then repaired to the ront room, where their consultations had een held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and he immediate members of the family were mmoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley as asleep and it was deemed desirable not awaken her for the last moments of

Assemble for Last Time.

Silently and sadly the members of the family stole into the room. They stood bout the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. Those in the circle were Abner McKinley, the resident's brother; Mrs. Abner McKinley, disa Helen, the president's sister; Mrs. Sarah Duncan, another sister: Miss Mary Barber, a niece; Miss Sarah Duncan; Lieutenant J. J. McKinley, a nephew; William M. Duncan, a nephew; Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency; F. M. Caborn, a cousin; Webb C. Hayes; John Barber, a cousin; Secretary George B. Cortelyou; Colonel W. C. Brown, the business partner of Abner McKintey; Dr. P. M. Rixey, the family physician, and six nurses

and attendants. In adjoining rooms were the physicians, icluding Drs. McBurney, Wasdin, Park,

ockton and Mynter. It was now 2:05 o'clock and the minutes ere slipping away. Only the sobs of those the circle about the president's bedside roke the awe-like silence. Five minutes assed, then six, seven, eight, Now Dr. Rixey bent forward and then

ne of his hands was raised as if in warn-

The fluttering heart was just going to . The President is Dead.

A moment more and Dr. Rixey straightened up and with choking voice said: "The president is dead."

Secretary Cortelyou was the first to turn