THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

GREAT LIFE RECORD tot and his elect

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

Demonstrates His Qualities in the Army While Yet a Youth.

ENTERS AS A PRIVATE, QUITS AS A MAJJI

Seven Tirms in Congress fruitful of Important Legenation.

CLIMAX OF CAREER IN PRESIDENT'S CHAIR

Brilliant Public Service Coupled with Him One of the Most Beloved of Men.

The life of William McKinley, like the career is matched by that of Hayes, Garfield and Harrison, all of the records of these men bearing a marked similarity of circumstances.

His Enrly Ancestry.

tegrity, 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 pioneer teeded the "McKinley bill" is still fresh in women whose worth a half century ago the minds of the people of the country. The contributed so much to the intellectual development of the men of the present general bill was finally passed by the house and centured the minds of the people of the country. The bill was finally passed by the house and centured to the senate, where it was amended by the addition of the reciprocity clause, where he advantages of an academy and painstaking application. Completing that is now a part of the legislative history of the government. He made his last the course at the little Poisnd academy, he started a more ambitious line of studies. In 1891 Mr. McKinley was nominated for started a more ambitious line of studies. In 1891 Mr. McKinley was nominated rat Allegheny college, but was compelled governor of Ohio and was elected by to desist on account of sickness. Before he

was a fast and McKinley enlisted. As a soldler McKinley was first a private Mr. McKinley figured prominently in the in the ranks of Company E, Twenty-third pational conventions of his party, prior to Ohio infantry. He was then but 17 years this nomination for president. In 1888, at of age and his regiment was the first to chicage, he was chairman of the committee enlist for the three years' service. Twenty won resolutions and his appearance upon the two regiments had preceded it, but they platform was the signal for an outbreak of 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 colone first major was Rutherford B. Hayes, after ward thrice governor of Ohlo and then president of the United States.

It will not be compatible within the limits tailed account of McKinley's services to hi country during the war. He enlisted June part of Sherman. 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 o service July 26, 1865, having zerved entirely through the war. During his term of service he acted as acting oscisiant adjutant gen eral of the first division, First army corps. on General Carroll's staff and he also served on the staffs of General Hayes, General Crook and General Hazen.

When He Left the War.

at the close of the war, McKinley, at the Kinley one of the two questions pressing for 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 He could have entered the regular army, but the influence of his father dation 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 "as to push the currency measure, and scon Glidden. Afterward he rounded out his cepublican tariff measure." What was the war feeling was aroused by the events studies by a course at the Albany (N. Y.) senerally understood by this term was cuiminating in the blowing up of the Maine. Law school. He was admitted to practice something allied in nature to the act which. President McKinley was credited then and at the bar in 1867 at Canton, O., and from that been given the name of the McKinley that time down to the present he has made law and which was passed when he was that time down to the present he has made that city his home. In the course of events chairman of the house ways and means that city his home. In the course of events committee. The other question which the his practice grew and he soon enjoyed a committee. The other question which the step which congress, reflecting the feverish the army in Chica attracted attention, which business which, to him at least, afforded a administration was considered pledged to condition of the public mind, had demanded awas intensified through the made by lucrative recompense. He was an excellent take up and settle in accordance with the As the result of the reluctance with which General Egan on Major General Miles, the advocate, even in the early years of his laws liasues on which the presidential campaign be was supposed to take the steps which commander of the army, for his strictures the devocate, even in the early years of his laws. advocate, even in the early years of his law had been fought was that of the currency career. His work as a lawyer was marked had been fought was that of the currency by a thoroughness and carefulness of preparation of the currency ration and this, with his growing ability as political situation in the two houses of conan advocate, seen gained him the confidence grees and the difference of opinion between of the people of his own district.

political career had its beginning in a small was passed early in the first session of real before, some of the measures that the president censured for what was way. He took a leading part in the local congress and took the place of the Wilson president's party stood pledged to forward the campaigns and his services as a speaker law under the popular designation of the The first administration of President Mc-Printers involving the question of the legal were in demand in the ligislative and judictal canvasses of his own district. He Dingley act. himself never stood as a candidate for a local office, but as his partic pation in surcessive campaigns gradually occupi d a cabinet during his first term were: widening political circle his name soon be-3 Secretary of State-William Day of Ohio came frequently mentioned in connection Secretary of the Treasury-Lyman J with a congressional cureer. It was not reage of Illinois-until 1876, nine years after he entered the Becretary of War-Russell A. Alger legal profession, that his entry into the Michigan. arena of national politics took place.

In the summer of 1876 McKinley an New Jerssy. nounced himself as a candidate for congress Postmaster General-James A. Gary of to succeed L. D. Woodworth, who was him-Maryland. candidate for renomination. He's also had three opponents from his own-Massachusetts. Stark-county. In those days delegates (o) the congressional convention were elected Bliss of New York. by popular vote. McKinley made a vigorous personal canvass of his district. H carried every township of his own county When the congressional convention met

ot and his election was accomplished as a

As a Congressman.

For fourteen consecutive years McKinley epresented the congressional district which Stark county was a part. His pop larity rendered him practically invincible a candidate and three times a democratigislature gerrymandered his district in RISES FROM OBSCURITY BY OWN WORTH the hope of accomplishing his defeat. The rst time, in 1878, his county was tranerred to a district that had always been emperatic by 1,860 majority. McKinky arried the new district by 1,300 votes. in 882 the democrats tried it again and Mc linley was elected by a bare plurality of ght votes. In 1834 the third attempt to ie and he was re-elected by 1,500 ma-In 1890 the democrats, having control of

he legislature, made their fourth gerryman der of the McKinley district. His county vas put in a district with Wayne, Medina and Holmes counties, and the four coun-ties thus held together had the year beforgiven a democratic majority of 2,900. De-2 one the heavy odds against him McKinley ade a spirited contest. He was defeated a Binmeiess Private Life Makes but he had cut the democratic majority own to 363 votes, and that on the fullest vote ever cast in the district. This defeat caded his career as a congressman, but a ear later it made him governor of Chio. McKinley's career as a congression was rounded 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 mentiony of his country inseparably connected whose voices have been heard in the countwith his name. He had served many years, cils of the nation, characteristically illustical as an active member of the ways and trates the possibilities of our free institut means committee and had made the tariff these. Given an ancestry combining the hardy north-of-Ireland stock on his father's side and the tenacious, still hardier that of the government. Congress convened for accertaities of the Scotch on his mother's of the government. Congress convened for the supplemented by the citicational ad Reed was elected speaker of the house, and the matter of the house, and the start of the start of the house, and the start of the start of the house, and the start of the start of the house, and the start of the start of the house, and the start of the start of the start of the house, and the start of t means committee and had made the tariff Vantages offered by his native state four McKinley being his leading opponent in the decades ago, William McKinley became republican caucus. In making up the list soldier, lawyer, congressman and governor, and finally the electors of the United States clevated him to the highest p significant the fitness of Mr. McKinley to deal states clevated him to the highest p significant the fitness of Mr. McKinley to deal tion of honor within their bestowal. His chairman of the committee on ways and hairman of the committee on ways and leans.

As to the McKinley Bill.

The republican party had regained control of the government through its pledges William McKinley was born in Niles, O., and the ways and means committee begans February 25, 1844, and he was, the efore, as 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 instantification father was a man of character and instantification father was a man of character and instantification. The long and to revise the tariff along protection lines.

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 Comprecedented majority of 80,000 votes. Mr. McKinley figured prominently in the

nthusiastic applause, which demonstrate is popularity as a national figure, eve ight years ago. He received another ovation when he read was Stanley Matthews, afterward United the republican party anew to the cardinal such that the relations between the United

supreme court of the United States. Its Still later in the same convention, when for him for president, he mounted a charge interest in the minds of the general puband in a few determined words insisted upon a withdrawal of the votes, asserting a of a brief biographical sketch to give a de-Ribe same time that the Ohio delegation ha come to the convention pledged to the cut withat struggle than in domestic affairs. Dur

A few months later, on February 7, 1863, he the renomination of General Harrison. He the latter would grant and with which the was made first lieutenant of Company E. was under no pledges to Harrison, but he people of the United States would be satisfied. protested just as firmly when many delegates cast their votes for him. He received 178 votes for the nomination at this con

IIS CAREER AS PRESIDENT lany Important Issues Before Me Kinley During His Two Terms of Office.

After receiving his mustering-out papers During the first term of President Me rancy measure which should be adopted de It was during those uneventful years of layed the latter entil after many more exhis law career in Canton that McKirley layed the latter ball after many more ex-first turned his attention to politics. His citing events had held for over two years

Cabinet in First Term.

The members of President McKinley

S-cretary of the Navy-John D. Long of

Secretary of the Interior-Cornelius N Secretary of Agriculture-James Wilson of lowa.

Day was succeeded before the end of the but one and he was almost equally success. Sterm by John Hay: Alger gave place to ful in the other countries of the district. Elihu Roct of New York; Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri succeeded Blies a McKinley was nominated on the first bal- secretary of the interior department and This was in accord with the declaration second term-viz., Washington, Jefferson,



Convright, 1200, by Charles A. Gray.

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

Charles Emery Smith took Gary's post. The extra session of congress, which had been called immediately after the inaugu ration, adjourned in July after the passage of the Dingley act and Lefore the com sencement of the next ression in December the conditions growing out of the revolt of he plank of the platform which piedged the Spanish subjects in Cuba had becom-States senator from Ohio and justice of the doctrine of protection to American industry. States and Spain were occupying largely the attention of the people. The delayed curome of the delegates had cast their vote Hrency legislation was for the time losing it lic and the country watched the fight of th Cubans against the methods of warfar which Spain used, and felt more interest ing the latter part of 1897 President Me 11, 1861. A year later he was commissary a Four years later, at Minneapolls, he was Kinley and the Spanish government ensergeant, His promotion to the second learness elected as permanent chairman of the na Saged in fruitless efforts to secure a settlemency was made on September 23, 1862, tional convention. He went there exercises ment of the Cuban translater as the lonal convention. He went there favoring ment of the Cuban troubles on terms which

The Trouble in Cuba. The nearness of the Cuban people to th United States, the commercial and social retions which had been built up between the Island and the great republic were such hat the interest of the American peoplwas worked to the fever point by the progress 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 al settlement of the trouble with its eclanical President Mckinley was credited then and afterward with being averse to precipitating hostilities with Spain, and he was time an again criticised for not taking the fina the people and congress deemed necessary he was put down as opposed to the war. which the public sentiment seemed to dimand 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 partian warfare in congress against the president a Kinley was taken up almost entire'y so far lands nequired from Spain by the United that war, and the policy which the United States pursued and proposed toward the former possessions of Spain. When con-Awhich had been criticised as arrogating gress met in December, 1898, after the recult of the conflict had been determined unwarranted executive powers. President McKinley in his annual message?

reviewed the events leading up, to the war and those that came afterward. He declared that as toward Cuba the colley must be to assist the people to es-byears never welcomed a president. ablish a free government. In the language

the message: and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to this peo. Report from Year to Year of His Prog ole to form a government for themselves . . It should be our duty . . . to as dat them to form a government which shall be tree and independent. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people

of the war, and it gave to the political folthey freely expressed.

During the winter of 1898-99 the settle pent of the status of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, as provided for in the reaty of peace, gave rise to dissatisfaction nong them and this culminated in the attack on the American forces and the opening life follows: of the long and tedious conflict with the 1842, Janu nsurgents, which was not terminated until luring McKinley's second term,

During the year 1899 the question of the atus of the people of the island of Porte lico became a prominent one and the presiient in his annual message pointed out what denominated the plain duty of th Kinley and the Spanish government en United States toward giving these people such recognition as belonged to them. Th resident's position taken at that time w afterward the subject of critical commen 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 ad mistration of the president toward the slands the events of the session of con ress closing in the spring of 1900 were rearded as making a change from what had parded as making a change from what at the time of the war and soon afterwards on conceived by the public generally to the proposed attitude of the United

Acquisition of Hawall.

The acquisition of Hawall during the term was a matter that caused comparatively little or no comment in the mids of more exciting things and the fact was eferred to at the time as indicating the changed conditions of the country and the utiments of the people from a few years efore, when the question was up, During the session of congress which com menced in December, 1899, the currency billion was finally passed by congress and approved

by the president. The scandals about the food supplied t General Egan on Major General Miles, the on the department for the manner in which this provisioning of the army had been han died. The controversy over the army can teen and the final enactment of legislatic that made that feature of the army pos Hegal occupied a great deal of attention at times, and especially among the churc people and the temperance advocates w

States came up for decision before the s creme court and the decisions were take

President McKinley from the time of h rat inauguration traveled over the country more than any preceding president had eve done, and he made long journeys to weste and southern states which had for man

"As seen as we are in possession of Cuba CHRONOLOGY OF M'KINLEY

ress to the Highest Office.

in the Land. Twenty-five different men have filled the office of president of the United States, O

hese only eight have been re-elected for

of the resolution of congress at the opening Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Gran and McKinley. The career of William Mclowers of the president a satisfaction which Kinley has been stendily upward since his boyhood. His modest worth as a soldier was known to President Lincoln and he was herished as a young brother by Hayes and

therman brothers

The chronology of important events in his

of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinfey, The roll call results as follows: Harrison, is born at Niles, Trumbull county, O., being 535; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; the seventh of a family of nine children. Lincoln, 1. 1852—The McKinley family removes to Po-1892—Death of William McKinley, sr., I land, Mahoning county, O., where William November. studies at Union seminary until he was 17. 1859-Becomes a member of the Methodist episcopal church of Poland.

prevents the completion of the course, Subcouently teaches in a public school near Poland and later becomes a clerk in the pland postoffice.

Enlists as a Private Soldier.

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

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

battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of h 1862, February 7-Promoted to first lieu

enant 1884. July 25-Promoted to captain for galentry at the battle of Kernstown, near Vinchester, Va.

1864. October 11-First vote for president ast, while on a march, for Abraham Lin-1864-Shortly after the battle of Cedar reek (October 19) Captain McKinley serve on the staffs of General George Crook and

eneral Winfield S. Hancock. 1865-Assigned as acting assistant adtiant general on the staff of General Samel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran re erve corps at Washington

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

ent from his command on sick leave dur g more than four years' service. Begins to Study Law. 1865-Returns to Poland and at once be-

1866-Enters the Albany, N. Y., law

1867-Admitted to the bar at Warren in March. Accepting the advice of a ider sister teaching in Canton, O., he b as the practice of law in Canton and kes that place his home.

1569-Elected prosecuting attorney tark county on the republican ticket, a hough the county had usually been dem-

1871. January 25-Marries Miss Ida Say on of Canton (two daughters born to Mr nd Mrs. McKinley-Katie in 1871 and Ide 1873-are both lost in early childhood.) 1871-Fails of re-election as prosecuting ttorney by forty-five votes and for the next votes. His popular plurality ve years devotes himself successfully to than in the election of 1826. five years devotes himself successfully the practice of law and becomes a leading 1901—March 4. Inaugurated at the cap-member of the bar of Stark county. Fital for the second time as president of the

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 costed state election in which Rutherfor

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Hayes is elected governor. 1876-Elected member of the house of 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 mocratic legislature.

Re-Elected to Congress.

1880-Re-elected to congress by 3,571 maority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee to succeed President Elect Garfield. 1882-The republicans suffer reverse proughout the country in the congression

ections and McKinley is re-elected by ajority of only 8. 1884-Prominent in opposition to the proosed "Morrison tariff" in congress. 1884-As a delegate at large to the repub lean national convention in Chicago as ively supports James G. Blaine for the

1884-Re-elected to congress by a majority f 2.000, although his district had again been gerrymandered against him. 1886-Re-elected to congress by a majorit

1888-Leads the minority opposition ongress against the "Mills tariff bill." 1888-Delegate at large to the nations onvention in Chicago that nominated Benamin Harrison and serves as chairman o the committee on resolutions. Many dele-gates wish McKinley to become the nominee out he stands firm in his support of John

1888-Elected to congress for the seventh accessive time, receiving a majority of .100 votes.

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

1890-As a result of a gerrymandered conressional district and the reaction against he republican party throughout the coun ry, caused by the protracted struggle over he tariff bill. McKinley is defeated in th election for congress by 300 votes in coun ties that had previously gone democratic b

1891-November 3, 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 th emocracie governor, James E. Campbell. Carfield and esteemed by men like the 1892-As delegate at large to the nations convention at Minneapolis and chairman c the convention McKinley refuses to permi the consideration of his name and support 1843, January 29-William McKinley, son the renomination of President Harrison

1893--Unanimously renominated for go

1860 Enters the junior class in Alleghany gever recorded, with a single reception durcollege, Meadville, Pa., but poor healthwing the civil war, for any candidate in the history of the state. 1896-June 18, at the republican national

onvention in St. Louis McKinley is nominated for president on the first ballot, the result of the voting being: 66114; Reed. 8414; Quay, 6014; Morton, 58; Allison, 351/2; Cameron, 1.

1836-November 3, receives a popular vot n the presidential election of 7,104,779. plurality of 601,854 over his democratic of ponent, William J. Bryan. In the electors college later McKinley receives 271 vo es against 176 for Bryan. 1897-March 4, is inaugurated president of

quadrennial term. Calls Extra Session

the United States for the twenty-eight

1897-March 6. Issues proclamation for an xtra session of congress to assembly March 15. The president's message dwells olely upon the need of a revision of the xisting tariff law.

from the president congress appropriates 6,000 for the relief of destitution in Cuba. 1897-July 24. The "Dingley tariff bill" eives the president's approval. 1807-December 12.-Death of President dcKinley's mother at Canton, O. 1898-Both branches of congress vote

nanimously (the house on March 8 by a te of 312 to 0 and the senate by a vote 76 to 0 on the following day) to place 50,000,000 at the disposal of the president be used at his discretion "for the national 1898-December 10. The treaty of peace

setween Spain and the United States is tigned at Paris 1900-March 14. The president signs th gold standard act.

1966-June 21. The republican nations convention at Philadelphia unanimously re ominates William McKinley for the pres 1900-June 21. The president's amnesty

proclamation to the Filipines is published Manila. 1900-July 10. The United States go rnment makes public a statement of its licy as to affairs in China.

1900-September 10. Letter accepting th residential nomination and discussing th saucs of the campaign is given to the pul

1900-November 6. In the presidential lection William McKinley carries twentyeight states, which have an aggregate 292 votes in the electoral college, his der ocratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carry ing seventeen states, having 155 electors His popular plurality is also larger

1572-Though not a candidate, very active United States.

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.

INAL MESSAGE IS TO DEVOTED WIFE

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

HER COMFORT IS HIS DYING THOUGHT

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

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

1:15 a. m. MILBURN HOUSE-Sept. 14.-2:21-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 .-President 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 gospel, but his last words were an humble abmission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the crur ate to which an assassin's bullet had cor emned him and faced death in the same pirit of calmness and poise which has sarked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words, reduced to writng by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedsid: when they were uttered, were as follows: 'Goodby, all; goodby. It is God's way. His ill be done.

All in Tears.

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

urned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimu ants, including oxygen, were employed to estore him to consciousness for his final arting with his wife. He asked for her and she rat at his side and held his ham! Ie consoled her and bade her goodby. She ent through the heart-trying scene with the 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 leath is undetermined. His physicia...3 disagree and it will possibly require an

utonsy to fix the exact cause The president's remains will be taken to Vashington and there will be a state meral. Vice President Roosevelt, who ow succeeds to the presidency, may take of 80,995, this majority being the greates the oath of office wherever he happens to esign in a body and President Roosevelt vill have an opportunity of forming a new abinet if he so desires

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

FINAL SCENES AT BEDSIDE Attle Group of Relatives and Friends Listen for Dr. Hixey's

Fatal Word.

MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 14 .- From auhoritative officials the following details of the final across in and about the death hamber were secured:

The president had continued in an unconious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey recained with him at all times and until icath came. The other doctors were in the oom at times and then repaired to the front room, where their consultations had 1897-May 17. In response to an appeal been held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and he immediate members of the family were imoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley is asleep and it was deemed desirable not o awaken her for the last moments of angulsh.

Assemble for Last Time.

Silently and sadly the members of the amily stole into the room. They stood bout the foot and sides of the bed where he great man's life was ebbing away. Those n 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; Lleuenant J. J. McKinley, a nephew; William . Duncan, a nephew; Hon. Charles G. lawes, comptroller of the currency; F. M. sborn, a cousin; Webb C. Hayes; John Barber, a cousin; Secretary George B. Corelyou; Colonel W. C. Brown, the business artner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. tixey, the family physician, and six nurses

nd attendants. In adjoining rooms were the physicians, cluding Drs. McBurney, Wasdin, Park,

ockton and Mynter. It was now 2:05 o'clock and the minutes ere stipping away. Only the sobs of those the circle about the president's bedside oke 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 warnng. 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