

THE FUNERAL ORDER

Arrangements for the Nation's Final Tribute of Grief.

PLANS FOR IMPOSING OBSEQUIES.

Military and Civic Organizations to Be in the Cortege.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Body of the Late President to Arrive in Washington Tomorrow Night—To Be Escorted Immediately to the White House—The Funeral Procession on Tuesday—Religious Exercises at the Capitol on Wednesday—The Departure for Canton.

Washington was the Capital of the nation yesterday in name only. The Government of the United States is temporarily located at Buffalo, where one President lies dead, with no more sincere mourner at his bedside than his successor. Only two members of the Cabinet are here. The others who are in active charge of executive affairs stand by the bier of their dead chief and issue orders that are keeping in motion the governmental machinery, now under the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt, who yesterday took the oath of office as President of the United States.

The people of Washington generally, public officials as well as private citizens, appeared more grief-stricken when they learned yesterday morning that the President was dead than they were when the news came a week ago that he had been shot by an assassin. The reaction after the hopeful assurances of the doctors was almost overpowering, but when once its full import was realized every official of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, set himself bravely to the task of arranging for the state funeral of the dead President and the inauguration of his successor.

The most solemn and desolate spot in all the city during the day, as it has been for the past week, was the Executive Mansion, where the clerical force sat gloomily reading the few bulletins that came over the telegraph wire. The servants of the White House have been for a week preparing to receive the President's family, who had arranged to return direct to Washington instead of going to Canton on Buffalo.

All Departments Closed.

By executive order, issued at an early hour yesterday morning, all the departments of the Government were closed, and the great army of officials, clerks, and employees joined with the general population in mourning for the death of the President. These executive workshops will be closed again on the day of the funeral, but in the interim the work of the Government will proceed with as usual. The precedent of stopping all department work until after the funeral services and the burial of the President, that was established when Lincoln died, and followed in the case of Garfield, will be honored this time in the breach rather than in the observance.

The process of turning the Government over from one President to another is so simple that the transferring of the reins of power from the dead hand of William McKinley to Theodore Roosevelt will hardly cause a jar in the workings of the governmental machinery. The simplicity of the procedure was well expressed by Chester A. Arthur in his first inaugural address on assuming the office of President upon the death of Garfield.

"For the fourth time in the history of the Republic, its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land and the memory of the murdered President. His protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution, to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life.

"Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be stricken down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement."

The Government Goes On.

Though written twenty years ago those words fit the case today, and faithfully describe the situation as they did then. There will be no shock to the people of the country except that caused by the news that William McKinley, beloved by all, is dead. Under the Constitution of the United States, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States yesterday at the moment President McKinley drew his last breath. Although he may have performed no executive functions until after having taken the oath of office at Buffalo, there is no question in the minds of constitutional lawyers that the new President was fully qualified to perform any executive act at any time after the formal announcement that the President was dead.

There seems to be now no need whatever for an extraordinary session of Congress, and it is the general opinion that there will be none. President Arthur, after issuing a proclamation announcing the death of Garfield, and calling upon the people of the United States to make the day of his funeral a day of mourning and worship, called an extraordinary session of the Senate in order that the

selection of a President pro tempore might be promptly made. Under the present law, however, Senator William Pitt Frye, of Maine, who is now the President pro tempore of the Senate, will act in that capacity during President Roosevelt's term of office, he having been chosen in some degree by the pleasure of the Senate.

No legislative act, therefore, is necessary to inaugurate Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States. The new President will come to Washington as quietly as Chester A. Arthur, who, in the present month twenty years ago, modestly went to the house of a friend, Senator Jones of Nevada, adjoining the Capitol grounds, and there waited the hour when the Chief Justice of the United States met him for the second time the oath of office as President.

There will be no general draping of the Government buildings, owing to the recent passage of the law abolishing this time-honored custom. Following this new practice of the Government, it is probable that the business hours and residences of the President will also be unmarked by outward signs of mourning, but theatres and other places of amusement will be closed, and the people of the Capital city will avail themselves of every opportunity during the coming week of showing their sorrow at the death of the President.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT FOR THE OBSEQUIES AT WASHINGTON CITY OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The remains of the late President of the United States, William McKinley, will be received at 8:30 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 16th of September, 1901, and will be escorted to the Executive Mansion by a squadron of United States cavalry.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 9 a. m., they will be borne to the Capitol, where they will lie in state in the rotunda from 10 o'clock a. m. until 6 p. m. that date. The following morning there will be religious exercises at the Capitol at 10 o'clock a. m. At 1 o'clock p. m. they will be borne to the depot at the Pennsylvania Railroad and thence conveyed to their final resting place at Canton, Ohio.

SECTION I—Funeral Escort.

Under command of Maj. Gen. John R. Mott, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army. Artillery Band. Squadron of Cavalry. Battalion of Light Artillery. Company A, U. S. Engineers. Two Battalions Coast Artillery. Marine Band. Battalion of Marines. Battalion of U. S. Seamen. Brigade of National Guard of the District of Columbia.

SECTION II—Civic Procession.

Under command of Chief Justice Gen. Henry V. Boynton. Clergymen in attendance. Physicians who attended the late President. Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Grand Army of the Republic. Guard of Honor of the United States. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Members of the Executive Mansion, where the clerical force sat gloomily reading the few bulletins that came over the telegraph wire.

SECTION III—The President.

Relatives of the late President. The President's Cabinet. The President's Staff. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Senators of the United States. Members of the House of Representatives. Governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Justices of the United States Courts. The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Agriculture. The Assistant Postmasters General. The Solicitor General, The Assistant Attorneys General. Organized Societies. Citizens.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble on the north side of the Executive Mansion, facing the Executive entrance to the grounds, and in accordance with the instructions given by the chief marshal.

The military guard will escort the remains of the late President to the depot at the earliest time practicable to the station. The troops on that date will assemble on the east side of the Capitol and form the escort to the Executive Mansion. The procession will move on the conclusion of the services at the Capitol (commencing at 1 p. m.) which minute guns will fire at the navy yard by the vessels of war which may be in port and at Fort Myer, and by a battery of artillery stationed at the Executive Mansion. At the same hour the bells of the churches, the fire engine houses and school houses will toll; the firing of the minute guns and the tolling of the bells will continue until the departure of the remains of the late Chief Magistrate from the railroad depot at Washington, D. C.

The officers of the army and navy selected to compose the special guard of honor will be at the Capitol so as to receive the remains of the late President. Orders for the procession on Wednesday: The military guard will escort the remains of the late President to the depot at the earliest time practicable to the station. The troops on that date will assemble on the east side of the Capitol and form the escort to the Executive Mansion. The procession will move on the conclusion of the services at the Capitol (commencing at 1 p. m.) which minute guns will fire at the navy yard by the vessels of war which may be in port and at Fort Myer, and by a battery of artillery stationed at the Executive Mansion. At the same hour the bells of the churches, the fire engine houses and school houses will toll; the firing of the minute guns and the tolling of the bells will continue until the departure of the remains of the late Chief Magistrate from the railroad depot at Washington, D. C.

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ENGLAND'S COURT TO MOURN.

An Order That Effect Issued by the King.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—King Edward has commanded the Court to go into mourning for a week on account of the death of President McKinley.

A TRIBUTE FROM MR. BRYAN.

His Life Remarkable and His Character Above Reproach.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—W. J. Bryan, who has just returned to his home in Pennsylvania, out of respect for the memory of President McKinley, said: "It is inexpressible sorrow. His life was remarkable and his character above reproach. His personal qualities were such that he had no enemies. The blow aimed at him is at his Government and is felt by all."

FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$2 a week. Change in Chesapeake Beach Train.

See schedule under excursions. Effective Monday, September 16.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Physicians' Official Statement Holds Gangrene Responsible.

The Tissues Along the Path of the Bullet Found to Be Disintegrated—Suspicion That the Missile Was Poisoned—Cultures to Be Examined—The Case One Beyond All Medical Skill as the Wound Was Mortal—Condition Due to the Shot.

RIEFPAL, Sept. 14.—At 11 o'clock this morning the physicians who had attended the President since he was shot, with two representatives of the United States Army, gathered at the Milburn house, where the President's body lay, to witness an autopsy to be performed by Dr. Herman P. Matzinger and Dr. Harvey D. Gaylord, two Boston practitioners of long experience. The official report of the autopsy, as issued from the house after the departure of the last physician, is as follows:

"The bullet which struck over the breast had not passed through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through the wall of the stomach, near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stomach, but the tissues around each hole had become gangrenous.

"After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back wall of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the central portion of the kidney. The direction of the bullet's track was also gangrenous. The gangrene involving the puncture. The bullet has not yet been found.

"There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of the body. The tissues around the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues of the kidney, were found to be in a state of gangrene. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment and was the direct result of the bullet wound.

HARVEY D. GAYLORD, M. D.; HERMAN P. MATZINGER, M. D.; P. H. RILEY, M. D.; MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D.; ROSWELL PARK, M. D.; EUGENE W. WASHBURN, M. D.; HERMAN W. BAKER, M. D.; CHARLES M. STOCKTON, M. D.; EDWARD JANNEY, M. D.; W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.; EDWARD L. SUTHERLAND, M. D.; EDWARD L. MERRILL, M. D.; HERMAN W. BAKER, M. D.

Those who witnessed the autopsy were satisfied that no human skill or care could have saved the President's life. After he had been shot by Colquhoun, any mistakes, if there were any made by the surgeons and physicians who attended him, were of no effect in lightening the probability that he would die. It was indeed, it was established to the satisfaction of all the surgeons, including Dr. Janney, who did not reach President McKinley until the death rigor had set in, that if the President's heart had not given away under the strain yesterday death would have come today anyway, following the peritonitis that would have been the inevitable result of the disintegrating action of the bullet, a process which was far advanced.

One of the surgeons who attended the autopsy and who had been present at the original operation on the President at the exposition, stated that he believed the bullet had been properly dealt with. He believed that the physicians have from time to time considered the possibility of such a contingency. Dr. Roswell Park, however, made an authoritative statement this evening in which he advanced the opinion that the poisoning, which was the immediate cause of the President's death, was due to the escape of the pancreatic juices from the gland behind the stomach, which had been penetrated by the bullet. The escape of these juices could not have been stopped, he said, and it is therefore practically impossible to foresee their action or to know that their malign influence was at work.

The autopsy, as has been said, began at 11 o'clock in the morning. It was attended by a large number of physicians, including Dr. Roswell Park, Dr. Matzinger, Dr. Gaylord, and Dr. Janney. The operation was conducted with the greatest care and precision, and the results were found to be in accordance with the official bulletin.

The other surgeons and physicians came from the house from time to time after that, the last of them leaving the Milburn residence about 1 o'clock. It was determined that the only thing not determined by the autopsy was the actual stopping place of the bullet. It will probably be necessary to use the X-ray apparatus for the purpose.

There was reason to believe, it was stated on good authority, that the report given out was adopted only after another report, suggested by one of the physicians, was considered. It was understood that the report issued was preferred because the surgeons thought that it was less technical and less subject to being misunderstood by laymen. In effect, it was the same as the one already quoted, except that it does not mention the bullet with rather more detail and particularly the extent to which the gangrene had followed the path of the missile.

In addition to the facts enumerated in the official bulletin, it was stated that the last traces of the bullet were lost in a sack of gangrenous matter in the posterior wall of the peritoneal cavity. The physician who consented to comment on the autopsy, without authorizing the use of his name, said that he had had a wide experience in gunshot wounds and had never, in his whole experience, known a bullet to permeate every point of its path with a gangrenous growth. At the points where the bullet passed through the anterior and posterior walls of the stomach there were gangrenous areas extending to the sides of the wounds made by the bullet.

"They were as large as a baby's hand and disintegration in these areas had so far set in that had not the President's heart failed as it did yesterday and this morning, it was absolutely certain that some time today these two walls of the stomach would have fallen to pieces and the contents of the stomach would have entered the peritoneal cavity. The President would have died almost instantly from general peritonitis.

The stures in the two wounds of the stomach were still intact and the wounds were not infected. In the wound which had been made in the abdomen for the purpose of operation, there was not the slightest indication of septic poisoning caused by improper care during the operation. The operation in itself had been so well done that it might be spoken of as perfect as theory itself. In speaking of the gangrenous poison along the path of the bullet, the surgeon said it was an unfortunate thing that he had not had a more complete experience in his knowledge of surgery. It was entirely incomprehensible to him, unless there was in the composition of the bullet itself which would account for it.

"I have never seen, to my knowledge,"

said this surgeon, "a wound made by a bullet that had been poisoned. Now, that bullet had been poisoned with some peculiar agent which we may not identify off-hand. I cannot see how it could have acted other than the autopsy shows that it did. My mind now does not say that I believe the bullet was poisoned; I simply, when you ask me that question, say that it is a very strange thing, and one that we will know more about when we are able to examine the cultures which were taken at the autopsy."

"Cultures were then taken?" asked the reporter, "and why?" "Yes; they were taken so that it might be known definitely what was the nature of the poison which caused the gangrene. Twenty-four cultures were taken altogether, from every organ which the bullet had touched in its course. Each one, of course, was put in a tube, and it will be allowed to wait forty-eight hours for the full development of the germs before analysis. Then we will know more about what we do now."

Dr. Roswell Park, who had arrived at the Exposition Hospital just as Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter were finishing the autopsy, was also interviewed this evening about the autopsy. He said that in his opinion the death of the President was undoubtedly due to the effect of the escape of the fluid from the pancreatic gland into the peritoneal cavity.

Dr. J. Taber Johnson, when shown the result of the autopsy as reported by Dr. Washburn, stating that the death of the President was caused by the escape of the fluid from the pancreatic gland into the peritoneal cavity, said that the statement was too general to mean that blood poisoning, due to necrosis of tissue in the abdominal cavity, said that the statement was too general to mean that blood poisoning, due to necrosis of tissue in the abdominal cavity, said that the statement was too general to mean that blood poisoning, due to necrosis of tissue in the abdominal cavity.

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THE STEEL STRIKE ENDED.

Amalgamated Association Surrenders Completely to the Trust.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The great steel strike is over and it is ended on the United States Steel Corporation's own terms. President Theodore Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, came here from Pittsburgh with officials of the steel companies, lasting from early morning until late in the afternoon.

Shaffer, before returning to Pittsburgh tonight, wired to his headquarters ordering the strikers to be immediately to all the different lodges of the association, informing them that an "agreement" with the companies had been reached and that the strikers were to go back to work at once. That will mean on Monday morning.

The strike is wholly with the employees. Shaffer, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association, accepted the terms offered two weeks ago by Charles M. Schwab, President of the Steel Corporation, terms which he has succeeded in keeping closed altogether.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$2 a week. Change in Chesapeake Beach Train.

See schedule under excursions. Effective Monday, September 16.

"I have never seen, to my knowledge,"

SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt Takes the Oath at the Wilcox Home.

Administered by Judge Hazel—Cabinet Members Requested Not to Resign—Mr. McKinley's Policy to Be Continued—An Impressive Scene.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States this afternoon, after he had gone to the Milburn house in order to offer an expression of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley. In taking the oath of office, he announced that he would continue the policy of the late President, and that he would be directed to the continuing of the policies to which President McKinley was committed and to continue them as nearly as possible in the way in which he believed President McKinley would have continued them.

There was a Cabinet meeting immediately after the ceremony of the taking

A NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen. President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow-men, of both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people. It is meet that we, as a nation, express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, September nineteenth, the day in which the body of the dead President will be laid in its first earthly resting place, a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States.

I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of the Almighty God, and to pray, out of full hearts, their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the fourteenth day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

By the President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Secretary of State: JOHN HAY.

ter the signing of the document he turned to the others in the room and said:

"I should like to see the members of the Cabinet for a few moments after the others have retired."

Then, with some traces of the feeling he had shown while accepting and assuming the office still undiscoverable by his voice, he turned gravely to the members of the Cabinet.

"I desire to shake hands with you all," he said. He shook hands with everyone in the Cabinet, one by one, except the members of the Cabinet who had just retired.

President Roosevelt's first Cabinet meeting was held in the same room in which he had been inaugurated. It lasted for nearly an hour. When it was over, it was announced with authority that the deliberations had all of them tended toward ascertaining the best way in which the sentiment which the President had expressed in accepting office might be carried out. It was agreed that the first and most important step was the retention in office of all the members of President McKinley's Cabinet. The members of the Cabinet were urged to retain their portfolios, even at the expense to themselves of some personal sacrifice.

It was announced that the President had received assurances from Secretary Hay and Secretary Root that they would follow the same course. It was also announced that the even tenor of the country's way would be better preserved if Congress were not called together until its regular time for meeting.

In the evening Governor Odell, William C. Warren, and Representative Lucius Littauer called upon the President after dinner and had a long consultation with him about many matters of vital importance to the State and the nation. It was decided then that both President and Governor should issue proclamations to the people regarding the death of President McKinley. The following proclamation was prepared by Secretary Roosevelt and made public by Mr. Cortisou:

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By the President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Secretary of State: JOHN HAY.

He and Senator McMillan Expect to Reach Here Monday.

Senator William P. Frye of Maine, President pro tem. of the Senate, will arrive in Washington Monday night. A message from him was received last night by Colonel Handell, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, stating that he would leave Lewiston today, and would arrive in Washington tomorrow night. Senator Frye will be in the natural course of events, preside over the sessions of the upper House, and will also receive the salary of the Vice President of the United States, an annual sum of \$3,000 over his salary as Senator.

Colonel Handell has also been advised that Senator McMillan will arrive on Monday. All the members of the higher branch of the National Legislature, who will be accessible to the Chief Magistrate, are expected to attend the funeral services here.

Less Than Half Rates for Episcopal and Return.

With generous donor privileges for Episcopal. Tickets on sale at Southern Railway, September 18 to 25. A. J. Poston, General Agent, 311 Pa. ave. NW.

SAD SCENES IN BUFFALO.

The Shadow of the Tragedy Deep Over the City.

Mr. Roosevelt Arrives and Is Sworn In—Preparations for the Funeral Begun—The News Broken to Mrs. McKinley—Plans to Hasten the Trial and Execution of Colquhoun—The Train That Will Bear the Body to the Nation's Capital.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Funeral formalities and the outward manifestations of a nation's grief are all that now remain. With these over, the curtain falls upon the third great tragedy in the annals of American Presidents and that tragedy and the career of William McKinley will pass into history.

Already the machinery of the chief executive branch of the Government has resumed its routine. By a brief ceremony, deeply impressive from its simple dignity, Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon became the President of the United States and the seat of government was established, for the brief interval between now and Monday morning, in the rather stately old home of Anstey Wilcox, 641 Delaware Avenue, which now has become the Buffalo White House.

President and Cabinet have now but one topic under consideration, and that is the funeral of Mr. McKinley. Practically all the arrangements, in their outlines at least, for the funeral of the late President are complete.

The Funeral Arrangements.

It was at first arranged at the Cabinet meeting this morning that the ceremonies here should be of the simplest. The plan first decided upon was to have services at the Milburn house at 5 o'clock this afternoon and that they be, to a certain extent, private. The people of Buffalo, however, strongly desire to have an opportunity of paying their last respects to the late President, and a committee, which was the same that had charge of the President's reception here on the occasion of his visit to the exposition, waited upon Secretary Root and requested a change in the plans.

At their instance, therefore, it was decided that the funeral services shall be at the house at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Afterward the body will be removed to the city hall, where it will lie in state until Monday. At 7:30 Monday morning a funeral train will start over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington, where there will be a state funeral on Tuesday, after which the body will be taken to Canton for burial. General Brooke, who returned here this morning, has charge of the funeral arrangements in Washington, which he is now perfecting.

The condition of Mrs. McKinley, as reported by those who are in attendance upon her, remains surprisingly good. It is said that she is undergoing the ordeal with a calmness and fortitude that it was not suspected she had in reserve. She was not definitely informed of her husband's death until this morning, although when she left him last night she knew that he could not live.

Col. W. C. Brown, one of the warmest