

## FUNERAL OF THE MARTYR

William McKinley's Body to Be Interred at  
Canton, O., on Next Thursday.

Will Lie in State at Buffalo After Services this Morn-  
ing, then Will Be Taken to Washington and  
Later Be Transferred to Ohio.

## DEATH WAS WHOLLY DUE TO GANGRENE

Course of the Assassin's Bullet Through the  
Body Was Marked by Mortified Tissue.

Result of the Autopsy Announced and the Theory Ad-  
vanced that the Bullet May Have Been Poi-  
soned—Mrs. McKinley Bearing Up Well.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The body of the  
dead President will be taken to Washington  
Monday morning. The corpse will lie in  
state in that city and interment will be  
made in Canton, O., on Thursday.

**WILLIAM MCKINLEY**  
Born January 29, 1843. Died Septem-  
ber 14, 1901.

The foregoing is the inscription on the  
casket that will contain the remains of the  
martyred President. It is of red cedar, hand-  
somely carved and covered with the finest  
black broadcloth. The interior is first lined  
with copper, over which is a full tufted  
satin covering. A French bevel plate glass  
runs the length of the top of the casket.  
The outside case is made of red cedar, finely  
finished. The corners are capped with  
polished copper and the handles are of the  
same material. On the top of the case is a  
copper plate bearing a duplicate of the in-  
scription on the casket.

Secretary Cortelyou to-night gave out the  
following order for the movement of the  
funeral ceremonies of the late President  
McKinley:

"There will be a private ceremony at the  
Milburn house Sunday, Sept. 15, at 11 a.  
m., consisting of reading the Scripture,  
prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lock, and the sing-  
ing of a hymn. Immediately after this ser-  
vice the remains of the late President will  
be taken to the Buffalo City Hall, under  
escort of one company of regular troops,  
one company of marines, one company  
each of the Buffalo regiments of the Na-  
tional Guard.

"The body will lie in state at the City  
Hall, affording the citizens of Buffalo an  
opportunity to pay their respects until  
nightfall. The time will be, approximat-  
ely, from 1 to 6. The body will remain at  
the City Hall, under a guard of regular  
soldiers and sailors, until Monday, 7:30 a.  
m., when it will be taken, under the same  
escort, to the funeral train at the Buffalo  
Union Station. The funeral train will leave  
Buffalo at 8:30 Monday morning and is ex-  
pected to arrive at Washington at 9 o'clock  
Monday evening.

"At Washington the body will be taken  
from the train to the Executive Mansion  
under escort of a squadron of cavalry; to  
remain under a guard of soldiers and sail-  
ors until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when  
it will be taken to the rotunda of the Cap-  
itol, under the same escort of cavalry. The  
body will lie in state in the rotunda of the  
Capitol until 11 o'clock Wednesday fore-  
noon. At 12 o'clock Wednesday the public  
funeral service will be held at the rotunda.

"At 1 o'clock the body will be taken, un-  
der military escort, followed by the funeral  
procession in accordance with the preced-  
ent in the case of President Garfield, to  
the Baltimore & Potomac station and  
placed upon the funeral train, which will  
leave for Canton at 2:30 Wednesday after-  
noon. The funeral train is expected to  
reach Canton at 11 o'clock Thursday morn-  
ing, where the final services will be com-  
mitted to the charge of the citizens of Can-  
ton under direction of a committee to be  
selected by the mayor of that city."

Secretary Hay's official announcement of  
the ceremonies is the same as the forego-  
ing, with the additional statement: "No  
ceremonies are expected in the cities and  
towns along the route of the funeral train  
beyond the tolling of bells."

## A STATE FUNERAL.

The cabinet, after conferring with the  
family of the late President, decided on a  
state funeral at Washington. It was at first  
intended to have a brief service of prayer  
at the Milburn residence to-morrow after-  
noon and start for the national capital with  
the body on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock,  
but the people of Buffalo expressed such a  
strong wish to be allowed to pay their trib-  
ute of respect here that it was subsequently

decided to hold the service at 11 o'clock in  
the morning and allow the body to lie in  
state in the City Hall here to-morrow after-  
noon.

Monday a special train bearing the Pres-  
ident, cabinet, Mrs. McKinley, the family  
and the distinguished personages associated  
with the McKinley administration will con-  
vey the body to Washington. Mrs. McKin-  
ley, feeble and broken-hearted as she is,  
bears up under her great sorrow with re-  
markable fortitude, and Dr. Rixey says he  
believes she will be able to go through the  
trying ordeal of a state funeral.

A death mask was made by a Washington  
artist named Garet. All the President's re-  
latives and friends agreed that it was desir-  
able that the features of the martyred  
President should be preserved for the sake of  
history.

No coroner's inquest was held. Pursuing  
the precedent laid down in the case of Gar-  
field, the coroner simply viewed the body  
this morning and later gave a certificate in  
accordance with the result of the autopsy,  
which declared that death was unavoidable  
by any surgical or medical treatment and  
was the direct result of a bullet wound. The  
wretch who plunged the world into sorrow,  
will, therefore, pay the penalty of his crime  
by death in the electric chair. Murder in  
the first degree will be the charge.

## WANTED TO MAKE DEATH SURE.

The report of the autopsy has again  
given rise to a theory hinted at a day or  
two after the President was shot that  
Czojczek, in order to secure the accom-  
plishment of his purpose, poisoned the bul-  
lets which he fired. The gangrene found  
in the path of the bullet, is thought to be  
strong evidence in support of this view by  
Dr. Wasdin, one of the consulting physi-  
cians. Dr. Wasdin is considered an expert  
of high standing in the Marine Hospital  
Service.

A chemical and bacteriological examina-  
tion of the remaining bullets in the pistol  
will, however, confirm or demolish this  
theory and such an examination will un-  
doubtedly be made at once by the authori-  
ties. But whether this theory is established  
or not it seems probable that the result of  
the autopsy will give rise to a medical  
controversy. The gangrened condition of  
the interior wounds which the physicians  
thought were healed and the fact that the  
physicians announced positively that the  
kidney which the bullet tore in its passage  
through the abdomen was uninjured, were  
so contrary to what was expected by the  
public after the statement of the physicians  
during the progress of the case that dis-  
cussion seems inevitable. The poisoned bul-  
let theory, might, of course, account for  
the sudden and puzzling reversal of Pres-  
ident McKinley's condition just when the  
physicians laid such great stress upon his  
improved condition and gave such strong  
hope of his recovery. The bullet itself was  
not found, although an hour's search was  
made for it. The X-ray appliances were  
not at hand for the use of the physicians,  
and the location of the bullet is still un-  
known.

## BODY NOT YET LAID OUT.

It was decided not to lay out the body  
of the President to-night, and it remained  
throughout the night in the upper cham-  
ber, where death had occurred. A detail  
of noncommissioned officers from the Ma-  
rine Hospital Corps was assigned to remain  
with the corpse during the night, and the  
watchers were divided so that two men  
were always on duty. Not until to-morrow  
morning will the body be committed to  
the casket.

Up to this time no one outside of those  
engaged in the autopsy and the care of the  
body have looked upon the face of the dead  
chieftain, even the nurses and relatives  
being asked to wait until the casket was  
brought down to the drawing room to-  
morrow morning. At that time the rela-  
tives and those who have been nearest the  
President, including Senator Hanna and



**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**  
Twenty-Fifth President of the United States.

## DAY OF MOURNING AND PRAYER.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt to-night issued the following proclamation:  
"By the President of the United States: 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 most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and 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, Sept. 19, the day in which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as 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 Almighty God, and to pay 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 14th day of September, 1901, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Judge Day, will see his face for the first  
time in death and later the funeral serv-  
ices will be held and the body will be  
borne to the Buffalo City Hall to lie in  
state.

The crowds which have centered about  
the Milburn house were greatly abated to-  
night and the house was silent, with only  
here and there a light showing in windows.  
There were few callers in the evening.  
Senator Hanna being among them, but  
these left early and the house was prac-  
tically closed at an early hour.

Cablegrams, telegrams and messages of  
sympathy and condolence from all over the  
world are arriving by the thousand.

## STATEMENT OF PHYSICIANS.

**Bullet Wounds Caused Gangrene,  
Which Resulted in Death.**

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The following re-  
port of the autopsy upon the remains of  
President McKinley was issued at 5 o'clock  
this afternoon:

"The bullet which struck over the breast  
bone did not pass through the skin and did  
little harm. The other bullet passed  
through both walls of the stomach near its  
lower portion. Both holes were found to  
be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the  
tissue around the stitches had become gan-  
grenous. After passing through the stomach  
the bullet passed into the back walls of  
the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper  
end of the kidney. This portion of the bul-  
let track was also gangrenous, the gan-  
grene involving the pancreas. The bullet  
has not yet been found. There was no sign  
of peritonitis or disease of other organs.  
The heart walls were very thin. There was  
no evidence of any attempt at repair on the  
part of nature, and death resulted from the  
gangrene, which affected the stomach  
around the bullet wounds as well as the  
tissues around the further course of the  
bullet. Death was unavoidable by any  
surgical or medical treatment and was the  
direct result of the bullet wound.

"HARVEY D. GAYLORD, M. D.  
"HERMAN G. MATZINGER, M. D.  
"P. M. RIXEY, M. D.  
"MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D.  
"HERMAN MYNTER, M. D.  
"ROSWELL PARK, M. D.  
"EUGENE WASHINGTON, M. D.  
"CHARLES G. STOCKTON, M. D.  
"EDWARD G. JANNEY, M. D.  
"W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.  
"W. P. KENDALL.  
"Surgeon United States Army.  
"CHARLES CAREY, M. D.  
"EDWARD L. MUNSON,  
"Assistant Surgeon United States Army.  
"HERMANUS L. BAER, M. D."

## WAS THE BULLET POISONED?

The official announcement of the physi-  
cians as a result of their autopsy on the  
President's body that death resulted from  
gangrene of the wounds led to much dis-  
cussion of the causes leading up to this

gangrene. It developed that Dr. Wasdin,  
one of the consulting physicians, and an  
expert of high standing in the Marine  
Hospital Service, strongly supported the  
view that the murderous bullet had been  
poisoned and that this was one of the  
moving causes of the gangrenous condi-  
tion. The area of this dead and gangrened  
flesh was a source of much surprise to  
the surgeons, reaching a circumference  
about the size of a silver dollar about the  
internal wounds.

Aside from their official signed state-  
ment the doctors were rather averse to  
discussing the autopsy, but some general  
expressions were secured on the points in-  
volved. Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the sur-  
geon upon whom fell the responsibility of  
operating upon the President immediately  
after he was shot, in the course of a cur-  
sory talk said: "First of all, there was  
never any contention or unseemly discus-  
sion among the physicians as to the method  
of treatment of a case similar to the pre-  
sent one in importance. In no case was  
there ever a better understanding as to  
what should be done. We worked together  
as one man. There were honest differences  
of opinion among us sometimes as to which  
was the better mode of procedure under  
certain conditions, but the minority always  
was convinced."

"About the criticisms that were made as  
to the insufficiency of the original examina-  
tion and the failure to locate the bullet at  
the time of operation, were you justified?"

## BULLET NOT FOUND.

"I think the report made to-day," Dr.  
Mann replied, "is a sufficient answer to  
your question. It shows very plainly that  
the location of the bullet had nothing to  
do with the final outcome of the case. That  
resulted from gangrene which appeared in  
the path of the bullet. Even our efforts to-  
day to locate it, as stated in the report,  
were unsuccessful. I believe it went into  
the muscle at the small of the back. We  
followed the hole made by the bullet until  
it went into the muscle. We searched one  
and a half hours for the missile of death.  
The X-ray instrument was not used, as the  
appliances were not handy. This serious  
damage was done to the organs through  
which it passed, not to the locality where  
it now rests."

"Your report says the first bullet, strik-  
ing in the breast, did no harm."  
"Yes; that is correct. That bullet evi-  
dently struck a button and then shied off  
without doing any damage. Had it not met  
some obstruction it surely would have  
killed the President immediately. Below

the locality where it struck the flesh was  
quite flabby and contused. To-day's inves-  
tigation developed the fact that the first  
bullet struck the President on the right side  
of the breast bone, near the edge and be-  
tween the second and third ribs. In our  
original examination we said it was to the  
left of the breast bone. The mistake in the  
first announcement was due to the very  
hasty examination we made at the time of  
the shooting, when the question was not so  
much as to the exact locality of the wounds  
as to that of getting to work to save the  
President's life."

## VITALITY AT LOW STATE.

"The report speaks of a lack of evidence  
of repair work on the part of nature.  
Won't you explain just what bearing this  
had on the case at issue?"

"By that statement we mean that the  
general system of the patient failed to re-  
spond to the demand upon it for a revival  
from the shock suffered by the shooting. It  
was due probably to a low state of vitality;  
not to poor health, mind you, but to a sys-  
tem that was considerably run down and  
needed rest and recuperation."

"The report says the heart walls were  
very thin. Was this condition peculiar to  
the President or is it a common complaint?  
Did the use of smoking tobacco by the  
President have any important bearing on  
the case?"

"A man whose heart walls are very thin  
is usually one who leads a sedentary life  
and whose heart gets no great amount of  
exercise. This organ, like any other, re-  
quires active exercise to keep it in proper  
condition. No doubt the President's heart  
was sufficient for him in his ordinary busi-  
ness affairs of life where no strain was re-  
quired. When extraordinary efforts were  
necessary the heart was unable to meet  
them. No, I don't think the smoking habit  
affected the President's heart to the ex-  
tent of making it figure in the result of his  
case. He was not a great smoker and at  
one time we even considered the propriety  
of permitting him to have a cigar."

"It has been suggested, Dr. Mann, that  
the bullet which went into the President's  
abdomen was poisoned and that this was  
what caused death. Do you think there is  
any basis for the reports?" was asked.  
**BULLETS MAY BE ANALYZED.**  
"The authorities and the physicians have  
received a number of telegrams and letters  
alleging that the bullet was poisoned," Dr.  
Mann replied. "I don't know whether it  
was or not. A chemical or a bacteriological  
examination of the remaining bullets in the  
(CONTINUED ON ELEVENTH PAGE.)

## ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT

Oath of Office Administered by Judge Hazel  
at Buffalo on Saturday Afternoon.

Announcement Made by the New Chief Executive that  
the Late President's Policy Will Be Car-  
ried Out Without a Variance.

## ON EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONGRESS

Cabinet Members Requested to Retain Their  
Positions for the Present, at Least.

All Have Consented, and There Will Be No Immediate  
Changes—Scenes in the Wilcox Home, Where  
Mr. Roosevelt Was Sworn In.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roose-  
velt, who to-day was tragically elevated to  
the chief magistracy of the American  
Republic by the death of President McKin-  
ley, entered this city of mourning this after-  
noon after a remarkable and perilous  
journey from the heart of the North woods.  
He had been President under the Constitu-  
tion and law of the land since the minute  
the martyred President ceased to live. All  
the duties and powers of the office had de-  
volved upon him, but he was as powerless  
as the humblest citizen to exercise one of  
them until he had complied with the con-  
stitutional provision requiring him to take  
a prescribed oath to support and defend  
the Constitution and laws of the United  
States. He took that oath at 3:30 this p.  
m., in the library of the residence of  
Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend, with  
whom he stopped earlier in the week when  
the physicians thought President McKin-  
ley would recover from the wound inflicted  
by the assassin.

There were present when Theodore Roose-  
velt swore to the oath Secretaries Root,  
Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster  
General Smith, Senator Chauncey Depew,  
of New York, Judge of the Court of Ap-  
peals Haight, John N. Scatcher, Mr. and  
Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George  
P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Park and Stock-  
ton, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mr.  
and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Secretary to  
the President William Loeb, Jr., Secretary  
to the deceased President George B. Cortelyou,  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carey, R. C.  
Scatcher, J. D. Sawyer and William Jeffers,  
official telegrapher, in addition to Judge  
John R. Hazel, of the United States Dis-  
trict Court, who administered the oath.

The scene was a most affecting one. The  
new President had just come from the Mil-  
burn house, where his predecessor lay cold  
in death. Overcome by the deep personal  
sorrow he felt, in his characteristically im-  
pulsive way he had gone first to the house  
of mourning to offer his condolence and  
sympathy to the broken-hearted widow.

Secretary Root, who, twenty years ago, had  
been present at a similar scene when Ar-  
thur took the oath after the death of an-  
other President who fell a victim to an as-  
sassin's bullet, almost broke down when he  
requested Mr. Roosevelt, on behalf of the  
members of the cabinet of the late Pres-  
ident, to take the prescribed oath. There  
was not a dry eye in the room. The new  
President was visibly shaken, but he con-  
trolled himself, and when he lifted his hand  
to swear, it was as steady as though carved  
in marble. With the deep solemnity of the  
occasion full upon him, he announced to  
those present that his aim would be to be  
William McKinley's successor in deed as  
well as in name. Deliberately he pro-  
claimed it in these words: "In this hour of  
deep and terrible national bereavement, I  
wish to state that it shall be my aim to  
continue absolutely without variance the  
policy of President McKinley of the peace  
and prosperity and honor of our beloved  
country."

The great, far-reaching significance of  
this pledge to continue the policy of the  
dead President, announced at the very  
threshold of a new governmental regime,  
profoundly impressed his hearers, and Pres-  
ident Roosevelt's first step after taking  
the oath was in line with its resumption.  
His first act was to ask the members of  
the cabinet to retain their portfolios in  
order to aid him to conduct the govern-  
ment on lines laid down by him whose pol-  
icy he had declared he would uphold. Such  
an appeal was not to be resisted and ev-  
ery member of the cabinet, including Sec-  
retary of State Hay and Secretary of the  
Treasury Gage, who were communicated  
with in Washington, have agreed for the  
present, at least, to retain their several  
portfolios.

The President has made no plans as yet.  
He said he was so shocked by this national

calamity that had thrust his new respon-  
sibilities upon him that he had had no time  
yet to think of his future career at Wash-  
ington. He will remain here quietly to-  
morrow and Monday, and will accompany  
the funeral train to the national capital.

## DETAILS OF THE DAY'S EVENTS.

**President Roosevelt's Arrival and  
Subsequent Movements.**

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt  
reached Buffalo at 1:30 this afternoon, ac-  
companied only by his private secretary,  
William Loeb, Jr. An immense crowd,  
which had been awaiting his arrival, was  
gathered about the station, eager to catch  
a first glimpse of the President. The train,  
however, did not enter the station proper,  
but the President landed at the Terrace.  
When he left the train an escort of the  
Fourth Signal Corps formed about him and  
conducted him to an automobile, which his  
friend, Ansley Wilcox, had in waiting. The  
demonstration which greeted his appear-  
ance was in keeping with the solemnity of  
the occasion. Those who saw him did not  
raise a cheer, but attested their respect  
by lifting their hats.

As soon as he entered the vehicle the  
chauffeur turned the lever and the auto-  
mobile went skimming away to the resi-  
dence of Mr. Wilcox on Delaware avenue.  
Twenty mounted police clattering along on  
either side could with difficulty keep the  
pace which the automobile set.

President Roosevelt declined to make any  
statement whatever for publication. "I was  
so shocked," said he, "by the terrible news  
brought to me last night and by the cal-  
amity which it entailed upon the country,  
as well as by personal sorrow which I feel,  
that I have had no time to think of plans  
for the future conduct of the office which  
has been so suddenly and sadly thrust upon  
me."

The President arrived at the Wilcox home  
at 1:40 o'clock, his only attendant being  
Mr. William Loeb, Jr., his secretary, and  
Mr. Ansley Wilcox. Without hardly any  
conversation he retired at once to his room,  
where he bathed and dressed. At 2:30  
o'clock he was ready to leave for the Mil-  
burn house, where he desired to make his  
official call of condolence. He was escorted  
by a detail from the Fourth Signal Corps  
and mounted police. So rapidly did his  
driver proceed that the President was left  
a couple of blocks behind, with the excep-  
tion of the commanding officer and a lieutenant  
of police. The President was attired in a  
black frock coat and dark striped trousers  
and wore a silk hat. He was somber of  
countenance and appeared to feel both the  
solemnity of the occasion and his responsi-  
bilities for him. He arrived at the Mil-  
burn house at exactly 2:30 o'clock. He  
was accompanied to the house by his host,  
Mr. Ansley Wilcox and one of the secre-  
tary service force.

## TAKING THE OATH.

It was 3:15 when President Roosevelt  
came back to the home of Mr. Ansley  
Wilcox and until 3:25, when the cabinet ar-  
rived, preparations were made for the  
taking of the oath of office.

The place selected was the library of Mr.  
Wilcox's house, a rather small room but  
picturesque, the heavy oak trimmings and  
the massive bookcases giving it somewhat  
the appearance of a legal den. A pretty  
bay-window with stained glass and heavy  
hangings formed a background and against  
this the President took his position. Sur-  
rounding him were the five members of the  
cabinet, Secretaries Root, Hitchcock,  
Long, Wilson and Postmaster General  
Smith and a few friends.

Judge Hazel stood near the President in  
the bay-window and the latter showed his  
extreme nervousness by plucking at the  
lapel of his long frock coat and nervously  
tapping the hardwood floor with his heel.  
He stepped over once to Secretary Root  
and for about five minutes they conversed  
earnestly. The question at issue was  
whether the President should first sign an  
oath of office and then swear in or  
whether he should swear in first and sign  
the document in the case after.

At precisely 3:32 o'clock Secretary Root  
ceased his conversation with the President  
and stepping back while an absolute hush  
fell upon everyone in the room, said in an  
almost inaudible voice:

"Mr. Vice President," then his voice  
broke and for fully two minutes the tears  
came down his face and his lips quivered  
so that he could not continue his utter-  
ances. There were sympathetic tears from  
those about him and two great drops ran  
down either cheek of the successor of Wil-