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ROOSEVELT NOW PRESIDENT.

THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO HIM BY JUDGE HAZEL IN BUFFALO.

WILL CONTINUE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S POLICY.

Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States before Judge John R. Hazel in Buffalo yesterday afternoon in the presence of five members of the Cabinet and others.

Before taking the oath Mr. Roosevelt declared that it would be his aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of the country.

President Roosevelt requested the members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios, at least for the present, and received assurances that they would do so. He also announced that there would be no extraordinary session of Congress.

CABINET MEMBERS TO REMAIN—NO EXTRA SESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States just thirteen hours and ten minutes after the death of William McKinley. He took the oath of office in the small library in the old Colonial residence of Ansley Wilcox, at No. 641 Delaware-ave., at 3:35 p. m. to-day. Before taking the oath of office Mr. Roosevelt made the following statement:

I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country.

President Roosevelt requested the members of the Cabinet to retain their offices, at least for the present, and they consented to do so. He also announced that Congress would not be called in extraordinary session.

ROOSEVELT'S ARRIVAL IN BUFFALO.

When Mr. Roosevelt was here last week he was Mr. Wilcox's guest, and was invited to make his headquarters at the same place when he came to Buffalo in response to the message that the President was dying. A telegram from Mr. Wilcox reached the Vice-President last night before he arrived in Albany, and when he reached Buffalo at 1:50 p. m. on a special train his private coach was rushed through the Union station to the Terrace station to avoid the crowd, and the Vice-President was immediately driven to the house of Mr. Wilcox.

But the crowd, or a part of it at least, had discovered the Vice-President's movement, and before the carriage conveying him and his secretary, William Loeb, jr., had reached the Wilcox home, a throng of several thousand people had filled the street. A squad of mounted police and Colonel Chapin, of Major-General Roe's staff, with the officers of the Fourth Signal Corps, had been sent to act as the Vice-President's escort, but they did not reach the house until long after he was there. A swarm of newspaper correspondents and the ever present picture taking crowd soon gathered about the house, as it was learned that the oath of office was to be administered to the Vice-President at that place. The rapid gathering of the crowd gave the police busy times, and "rope lines" soon were formed to keep the multitude of curious beings at a distance. No members of the Cabinet had arrived; no one was present to administer the oath of office, and it was stated that it had not been decided whether the oath would be administered there or at the house of John G. Milburn, where the body of the dead President was lying. Several of the friends of the Vice-President and Mr. Wilcox came up in carriages, including George P. Sawyer, Carlton Sprague, and several women, and it was understood that as soon as a United States magistrate and the members of the Cabinet arrived, the oath would be administered.

VISITS THE MILBURN HOUSE.

But this programme was suddenly overturned when, without warning, the Vice-President emerged from a rear door of the house, and, entering a carriage with Mr. Wilcox, was quickly driven down the passageway into the street and turned toward the Milburn house. The military escort and the mounted police instantly formed about the carriage, but before they had gone half a block Mr. Roosevelt leaped out of the carriage and asked that the escort fall back. The soldiers and the police obeyed the command at once, and were soon left huddled together in the centre of the street, marvelling as to what it all meant. It was all explained later. The Vice-President's visit to the Milburn house was not of an official character in any sense, and he did not desire an escort. He was simply going there as a friend of the McKinley family, and did not want to go to the house with the pomp and clatter of a military escort following him. Speaking of the incident later in the day Mr. Wilcox said:

Mr. Roosevelt went to the Milburn house merely to express his sympathy with the bereaved friends of the President, and as there was nothing whatsoever official in the visit he did not want the escort. He did not see Mrs. McKinley at the house, did not look at the remains of the President, but after speaking with such of the relatives as were in the lower part of the house he returned immediately to the residence of Mr. Wilcox, where he awaited the members of the Cabinet and those who had been asked to be present at the taking of the oath of office.

At 3:15 o'clock a carriage drove up containing Secretary Root, Attorney-General Knox and United States District Judge John R. Hazel, of Buffalo. The carriage door was opened by Colonel Chapin, and the party proceeded immediately to the library of the house, where Mr. Roosevelt awaited them. The carriage was closely followed by another containing Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson. Several other carriages arrived soon after, bringing the President's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou; President Milburn of the Exposition Company, Senator Depew, Justice Albert Haight, of the Court of Appeals, and others. Other friends of the Vice-President entered the house within a few minutes, and at 3:35 o'clock Mr. Wilcox came out on the lawn and said to the press representatives that it was the desire of the Vice-President that they be admitted to the house to witness the solemn ceremony. A score or more of newspaper men walked noiselessly into the dusky library of the old house, where, with bowed heads, stood the members of the Cabinet and those who had been asked to be present. The room was as silent as the house of death itself. No word was spoken above a whisper. Several women were in the little room, and all stood with bowed heads, as if the presence of death were there.

A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

The Vice-President stood on the south side of the room, with his back to a small window, and the members of the Cabinet and the men present stood in a circle facing him. For some time Mr. Roosevelt talked in whispers with Secretary Root, his arm over the Secretary's shoulder. Then Secretary Root stepped back a few paces, and the Vice-President stood motionless by the side of Judge Hazel. There was a dead silence of several seconds, and then Secretary Root said:

"Mr. Vice-President"—another long pause—"I have been requested by all of the members of the Cabinet of the late President McKinley who are present in the city of Buffalo, being all except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the administration of the government you shall proceed without delay to take the constitutional oath of office as President of the United States."

He spoke with great deliberation, and so still was the room that had his words been uttered in whispers they might easily have been heard by every one present.

Mr. Roosevelt's face was stern and rigid. Lifting his eyes, he looked steadfastly into the face of the Secretary for a moment, and in a voice with marked firmness and all of his characteristic distinctness replied:

"Mr. Secretary, I shall take the oath at once, at the request of the members of the Cabinet, and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state I shall continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

ADMINISTERING THE OATH.

Judge Hazel then stepped forward and administered the following constitutional oath, Mr. Roosevelt repeating slowly the sentences as spoken by the magistrate:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

When the last words were said, President Roosevelt signed the document in the usual form. All was silent, and scarcely a movement of hand or foot was made during the solemn procedure. As soon as the oath was taken the President turned to the circle of Cabinet officers about him and said:

"I will ask the gentlemen of the Cabinet to stay that I may have a talk with them alone."

The President then stepped out into the hall and shook hands with those who passed out. In a few seconds the library was cleared of all those except the members of the Cabinet, and there President Roosevelt sat down with them for his first Cabinet meeting. In the street a large crowd still pressed hard upon the police, eager for a glimpse of the new President as he should emerge from the house. The newspaper correspondents waited on the lawn outside, and Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Loeb and a number of the President's friends came out and chatted in groups on the porch behind the great white pillars and the screen of green vines. At 4 p. m. Senator Hanna drove up, in company with Harry Hamlin, and went inside.

ROOSEVELT'S ADIRONDACK TRIP.

Shortly after that Mr. Wilcox came out and talked with the newspaper men. He said that the President would remain at his house as his guest during his stay in the city, and that he would not leave the house that night. Speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the Adirondack Mountains at the time of the President's relapse, Mr. Wilcox said:

I wish to make a statement in that matter, and I desire to have the exact circumstances fully and accurately understood. Mr. Roosevelt was not on a hunting trip, as has been stated in some quarters. He merely went to the woods after his wife and family, who were there, and intended taking them immediately home. When he left Buffalo he thought, as did all of us, that President McKinley had practically passed the danger line; but, as I have said, he had no thought of going on a hunting trip. When the message came announcing the President's critical condition Mr. Roosevelt was back some distance in the mountains, having gone there for a long walk, as is his custom whenever opportunity offers.

The house in which the oath of office was administered is one of the most historic spots in Buffalo. It was formerly a part of the United

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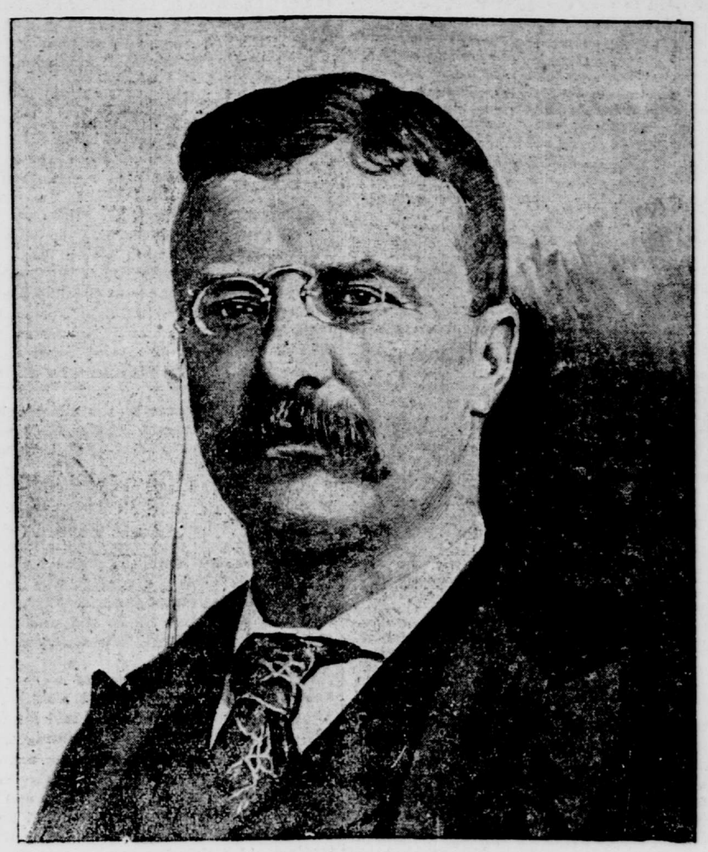

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
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WAS THE BULLET POISONED?

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S DEATH DUE TO GANGRENE OF THE STOMACH.

NOTHING COULD HAVE SAVED HIM, DOCTORS SAY.

AN AUTOPSY WAS PERFORMED YESTERDAY ON THE BODY OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, AND IT WAS FOUND THAT HIS DEATH WAS DUE TO GANGRENE, CAUSED BY THE BULLET WOUND IN THE STOMACH. THE PHYSICIANS DECLARED THAT HIS LIFE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SAVED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT DR. WASDIN HAD STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE THEORY THAT THE BULLET FIRED BY CZOLGOSZ WAS POISONED. THE BULLET WAS NOT FOUND.

RESULTS OF THE AUTOPSY CAUSE MUCH COMMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Gangrene poisoning from the bullet, which penetrated both walls of the stomach, caused President McKinley's death. The official autopsy this morning at 11 o'clock at the Milburn house established this fact. The report of the physicians who made the autopsy was made public this afternoon, and is as follows:

The bullet which struck 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 border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. 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 bullet track also was gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. 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.	EDW. G. JANEWAY, M. D.
HERMAN G. MATZINGER, M. D.	W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.
P. M. RIXEY, M. D.	W. P. KENDALL, Surgeon U. S. Army.
MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D.	CHAS. CARY, M. D.
HERMAN MYNTER, M. D.	EDWARD L. MUNSON, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.
ROSWELL PARK, M. D.	HERMANUS L. BAER, M. D.
EUGENE WASDIN, M. D.	
CHAS. G. STOCKTON, M. D.	

The autopsy was desired to determine the exact cause of death. During the last two or three days some of the doctors inclined to the belief that the shot that struck the breast bone was largely responsible for death. The impact from the bullet was very severe, and this, it was thought by some, had produced a shock on the heart muscles. The autopsy was performed by Dr. Gaylord and Dr. Matzinger, of the New-York State Laboratory, connected with the University of Buffalo, in the presence of the entire staff of consulting physicians. District Attorney Penney was present in his official capacity, and H. E. Story, stenographer of the District Attorney's office, took the notes as they were dictated. During his treatment the President's physicians administered oxygen, camphor, strychnine and adrenalin. The President was in a comatose state for about six hours altogether. He did not suffer much pain, and there was an absence of stertorous breathing which frequently proves a distressing accompaniment of a weak heart. Dr. Munson is in charge of the government hospital at the exposition.

REPORT CAUSES COMMENT.

The report caused a good deal of comment in Buffalo to-night. It is remembered by nearly everybody that the consulting physicians more than once announced that there were no signs of blood poisoning. Blood was taken from one of the President's ears, and a microscopical reading of it, it was announced in an official bulletin, failed to reveal the presence of blood poisoning. The autopsy seems to show that it was blood poisoning around the bullet holes, and nothing else, which caused death. It was reported last night that the various diagnoses of the President's condition are sure to come up for acrimonious discussion in medical circles.

When Dr. Herman Mynter, one of the consulting physicians, was seen to-night by a reporter and asked for a statement, he said:

The operation performed by Dr. Mann, from a surgical point of view, was perfect. The wounds in both walls of the stomach were perfectly closed by the sutures. The wound in the kidneys was slight, simply carrying away a very small piece from the upper part of the organ, and in itself did not contribute materially to the final result. It was the gangrene which developed all along the track of the bullet that caused Mr. McKinley death. This condition had developed to an amazing extent in the week since the wound was inflicted. The stomach was so badly affected by gangrene that if the President had lived until to-morrow the walls of the organ would have been perforated in several places.

"Were there no outward indications at any time during Mr. McKinley's illness of the gangrenous condition?" asked the reporter.

"That is a matter about which I must be silent," replied Dr. Mynter. "We have agreed not to talk about that at present."

Dr. Mynter reaffirmed the declaration that nothing could have been done to save the President's life. He added that cultures had been taken from different spots along the track of the bullet, and that an examination of these would be made to ascertain the nature of the poisonous germs.

POISONED, DR. WASDIN THINKS.

Dr. Wasdin has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the gangrene in the President's body was caused by a poisoned bullet.

"My impression was," he said to-night, "that the entire appearance of the President's body was due to some influence that I had never seen. The areas of necrosis were limited to the tissues immediately about the wound made by the ball and the length of time which had been required, seven days, produced results entirely different from the general aspect of such tissues invaded by a gangrene producing bacteria. On the third day the skin wound had gangrene, but we thought we could arrest it, and did so. But to-day, when the body was opened, we found death had come from slow rotting. That is the direct, plain way of stating it. Now, then, let me say that ordinary gangrene producing bacteria would have destroyed the entire cavity of the badomen in forty-eight hours, whereas this process we saw had required many days. Had it been an ordinary case of gangrene the President would not have lived much over the second day. Really, there is no reason why death should have followed such a simple injury. As it was, you see, the gangrene merely followed the track of the bullet, a slow process, and it is from that fact that I believe that it was a poisoned bullet that did the work. There was no peritonitis, no abscess, only this malign, malignant influence, which none of us really understood. The result, however, will soon be known. An analysis of the tissues of the President's abdomen is being made by the State chemist, and when that is finished, in about a week, we will know very closely whether it was ordinary gangrene or the result of a malignant poison carried into the body by the assassin's bullet.

VIEWS OF DR. MANN.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the surgeon on whom fell the responsibility of operating on the President immediately after he was shot, in the course of a cursory talk, said:

"First of all, there was never any contention or unseemly discussion among the physicians as to the method of treatment of a case similar to the present 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 sometimes among us as to which was the better mode of procedure under certain conditions, but the minority were always convinced."

"About the criticisms that were made as to the insufficiency of the original examination and the failure to locate the bullet at the time of operation, were they justified?"

THE 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, striking in the breast, did no harm."

"Yes, that is correct. That bullet evidently 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 investigation developed the fact that the first bullet struck the President on the right side of the breast bone, near the edge and between 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."

NATION IN MOURNING.

President McKinley to Have a State Funeral in Washington.

SERVICES IN THE CAPITOL--BURIAL IN CANTON.

Arrangements for the funeral of President McKinley were made by the members of the Cabinet in Buffalo yesterday afternoon. A brief service of prayer will be held at Mr. Milburn's house at 11 o'clock this forenoon, after which the body will lie in state in the Buffalo City Hall. At 8:30 o'clock on Monday morning the body will be placed on a special train and taken to Washington, arriving in the evening. The body will remain at the White House overnight. On Tuesday it will be taken to the Capitol and lie in state. On Wednesday at 12 o'clock funeral services will be held, after which the body will be taken to Mr. McKinley's old home in Canton, where the burial will take place on Thursday.

GREAT TRIBUTES OF RESPECT AND AFFECTION PLANNED.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—The programme agreed upon by the Cabinet members here to-day for the funeral of President McKinley includes a short service at the Milburn house at 11 a. m. to-morrow. After the service the body will be borne to the City Hall, and there will lie in state during the day, guarded by a detachment of New-York National Guardsmen. The public will be admitted to the City Hall from noon until 5 p. m., a line being formed for the purpose of allowing the body to be viewed. It will remain at the City Hall until Monday morning, and will be escorted thence to the train, which will convey the funeral party to Washington.

On Monday, at 8:30 a. m., the body will start for Washington on a special train in which President Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet and relatives and friends will travel. Arriving at Washington in the evening, the body will be taken to the White House, where it will remain overnight, and on Tuesday it will be taken to the Capitol, where a state funeral will be held. On Wednesday the body will be escorted to Canton, and on Thursday the burial will take place at President McKinley's old home.

A CHANGE IN THE PLANS.

It was at first intended to hold the services at the Milburn house at 5 p. m. The change in plans, and the determination to have the body lie in state here were reached after a committee of citizens, including Judges Kenefick and Laughlin and State Senator John Laughlin had urged the members of the Cabinet and the friends of the family to allow Buffalo to pay this tribute of respect to the dead President. Senator Hanna and Judge Day gave their assent in behalf of the family and friends, and later Secretary Root consented in behalf of the Cabinet.

Four members of the Cabinet, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson and Postmaster-General Smith, held an informal conference at the Buffalo Club at 6 o'clock this evening. They gave their assent to the change of plans whereby the funeral services at the Milburn house were advanced to 11 a. m. to-morrow, to permit the body to lie in state at the City Hall to-morrow afternoon. The rest of the time was occupied in a discussion of the other and later funeral arrangements.

The choir which will sing at to-morrow's services is composed of Miss Clara Barnes Holmes, Miss Kate Tyrell, George C. Sweet, Raymond O. Reister and J. P. Williamson. They will sing "Lead, Kindly Light," which was always the President's favorite hymn, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," words from which the President murmured as he lay dying last night. The Rev. Charles E. Lock, of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, will officiate.

It is understood that the military pall bearers will be the sergeants of the army post at Buffalo, marines from the exposition, and officers of the United States coast defences at Buffalo.

It was decided not to lay out the body of the dead President to-night, and it remained throughout the night in the upper chamber where death occurred. A detail of non-commissioned officers of the Marine Hospital Corps was assigned to remain with the body through the night, and the watches were divided so that two men were always on duty. Not until to-morrow morning will the body be placed in the coffin. Up to this time no one outside of those engaged in the autopsy and the care of the body has looked on the still face of the dead President, even the near friends and relatives being asked to wait until the coffin is brought down to the drawing room to-morrow morning. At that time the relatives and those who have been nearest the President, including Senator Hanna and Judge Day, will see his face for the first time in death, and later the funeral services will be held and the body will be borne to the City Hall to lie in state.

QUIET AT THE MILBURN HOUSE.

The stir which has centred about the Milburn house had greatly abated to-night, and the house was silent, with only here and there a light showing in the windows. There were a few callers in the evening, Senator Hanna being among them, but they left the house early, and it was practically closed at an early hour.

Mrs. McKinley was induced to retire about 8 o'clock. Those about her were surprised at the strength she had shown to withstand the trials of the day. She went to sleep soon after retiring, and no apprehension was expressed that any prostration would ensue at this time.

DAY OF PRAYER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 14.—Governor Stone to-day issued a proclamation fixing to-morrow as a day of prayer in the hour of the country's great affliction.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 14.—The honors to the late President at the nation's capital will be more impressive and comprehensive than though they adhered strictly to precedent. A committee composed of Brigadier-General Gillespie, chief of engineers, Acting Secretary of War; Assistant Secretary Hackett, of the Navy Department, and Henry B. F. MacFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, assembled late this afternoon and made the preliminary arrangements for the ceremonies which are to occur in Washington.

The members of the committee were guided by the telegram to General Gillespie from Buffalo from Colonel H. L. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, who is officially in control of the White House, announcing that the funeral train would arrive in Washington on Monday night, and that on Tuesday morning the body would be placed in the Capitol, to lie in state till Wednesday afternoon.

Late this afternoon the Cabinet in Buffalo approved the plan of obsequies now in the hands of the Acting Secretary of War. The preparations under his direction being made at the War and Navy departments include, accordingly, the provision of an escort and guard of honor on Monday evening from the train to the White House; provision for Mrs. McKinley and the relatives of the former President at the White House until the departure for Canton; a procession from the White House to the Capitol on Tuesday morning; the reception of the body at the Capitol and the establishment of a proper guard; a public view of the late President on Tuesday; an escort to the railroad station, and the escort to Canton. At the close of his conference with the other officials this evening, General Gillespie announced that orders giving the details of all these ceremonies would be issued from the War Department about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ESCORT TO WASHINGTON.

After the services at Buffalo to-morrow the body will be guarded by the company of marines now at Buffalo and the sailors who are on duty with the gunboat Michigan, now at Cleveland. These commands, with a small detail from the marine barracks of the New-York Navy Yard, will then escort the body to the train. A detail of enlisted men, probably not more than thirty, will be made to guard the body during the transportation to this city, and it is thought these men will be chosen from the two detachments on duty at Buffalo.

The funeral party from Buffalo to Washington will include, besides the family of the President, the members of his Cabinet, the officers of the government who attended Mr. McKinley at the exposition, General Brooke and Colonel Bingham, of the army, and probably President Roosevelt. This party will be met at the station by a superior officer of the army and two troops of cavalry. It is probable the coffin will then be placed on a caisson lighted by torches and drawn to the White House. There will be no ceremonies on Monday night.

Mrs. McKinley will occupy her customary apartments. By the time of the departure for Canton the attendants at the White House will have gathered together all her personal effects and will have shipped them to her home. It is expected that the White House will be ready for President Roosevelt and his family on Thursday morning.

The former President's body will rest in the East Room over night, guarded by veterans and officers of the army and navy. The other members of Mrs. McKinley's party will have accommodations in the guest rooms of the building.

PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

Major-General Brooke will command the line which bears the body to the Capitol. It will include probably five thousand men in military organizations and a greater number of citizens. Unless present plans are changed no troops are to be brought hither from New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk or any other nearby posts, the only regulars marching being the regiment of cavalry from Fort Myer, the command of heavy artillery from Washington Barracks, the battalion of marines from the marine barracks and the navy yard and detachments of sailors from the navy yards at Norfolk and Washington. Two regiments of militia with appropriate commands of cavalry and artillery will represent the District of Columbia.

The line is expected to include also the several clergymen in attendance; the physicians who struggled so manfully to save the President's life; the President's family and his near relatives; ex-President Cleveland; the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the American envoys to other countries now in the United States; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; the Governors and officials of States and the officers of the district government and the local judiciary the departmental officials, and a number of distinguished citizens.

SPECIAL GUARD OF HONOR.

As a special guard of honor there will be the general of the army, Major-General MacArthur, Brigadier-General Frederick C. Ainsworth, Brigadier-General George L. Gillespie, and Brigadier-General George B. Davis. These officers—the highest in rank within reach of Washington—will accompany the funeral car from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, and