



THE CITY PUTS ON MOURNING.



Wall-st. was busy yesterday putting on mourning. This picture shows J. Pierpont Morgan's offices and the United States Assay office.



Broadway, south of Ann-st., showing the draperies of the St. Paul Building and the National Park Bank.



The Tribune Building as it appeared Saturday noon.

IN ENGLISH CHURCHES.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF M'KINLEY.

FUNERAL MARCHES PLAYED AND THE PRESIDENT'S FAVORITE HYMN SUNG.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New York Tribune.)

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Sept. 15, 1 a. m.—The Dead March in "Saul" was played in hundreds of English churches yesterday while the worshippers reverently stood and honored the memory of President McKinley. Westminster Abbey was the exception to the rule, owing to the absence of the regular organist, but the preacher at the morning service, the Rev. J. H. Cardwell, opened the sermon with an impressive reference to the tragic ending of a noble life and the source of inspiration in that life which had been disclosed in the President's religious faith during his closing hours. The Abbey was thronged with American tourists, and they were deeply touched by the preacher's simple but eloquent tribute to the President. Canon Henderson, the new vicar of St. Margaret's, Westminster, opened his sermon with expressions of English sympathy with America and appreciative comments upon the President's life and character. He closed it with a thoughtful discussion of the causes of anarchism and remedies for the evils of modern life and society. At the end of the service Handel's Dead March was played while the congregation stood. While Dean Bradley is out of London and arrangements had not been completed, it is probable that a memorial service will be held in the Abbey on the day of the President's burial. There will be a similar service in St. Paul's Cathedral, but the Westminster clergy are rightly convinced that nothing would please the American people so much as the opening of the Abbey for a special service on that day, which could be attended by the diplomatic corps and a great throng of Englishmen and Americans.

The news columns of to-day's press contain evidence that the President's memory was honored yesterday in English and Nonconformist churches alike. Nearly every sermon had some reference to the President's death, and sympathy for America was universally expressed. The Wesleyan pulpits in City Road and elsewhere were occupied mainly by American delegates to the Ecumenical Conference, who laid stress upon the President's unaffected piety and goodness. More impressive than pulpits homilies on anarchism and the growing evils of social restlessness, envy and discontent was the reverent homage of hundreds of congregations, while the Dead March was played. This requiem was the sympathetic voice of the churches yesterday, as it was when Queen Victoria died. At many churches the congregation, before beginning services, sang the beautiful hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," from which the President before he died quoted two lines. English hearts have been touched by the knowledge that this hymn was the favorite one of President McKinley. Queen Victoria was very fond of the first verse, and the hymn has consequently always had special significance for worshippers in this country.

A painful incident occurred at St. David's Church, Merthyr, Wales, yesterday morning. The Rev. Arthur Wykes, while referring to the death of President McKinley, was so much overcome that he swooned in the pulpit and had to be taken home. The American Embassy was open throughout the day, and the entire staff was present. Messages were received from every quarter of the United Kingdom and the Continent. Mr. Choate described the spontaneous demonstration of respect and sympathy for America as unparalleled in magnitude, warmth and sincerity. He expects to sail for America in October, possibly on the same ship with Lord Pauncefoot. Most of this morning's newspapers appear in mourning. Columns after columns are devoted to one topic, the death of President McKinley and the succession of Mr. Roosevelt. Telegraphic dispatches are published showing how the whole civilized world mourns with America, and leading articles pay eloquent tributes to the sterling qualities of the murdered President in his private as in his public life.

As Parliament is not sitting, there can be no formal expression of the feeling of the Peers and the Commons of the United Kingdom, and in the circumstances it is hoped that, as a special and striking means of displaying British sympathy at the state funeral, the King will take advantage of the opportune arrival of the Duke of Cornwall in Canada to appoint him representative of the Court of St. James at the public ceremonials in Washington. People here feel certain that the Canadians would not grudge a partial dislocation of their own arrangements. Many Continental journals express alarm at the accession to power of Mr. Roosevelt, and even in this country there is some anxiety as to the course that he will adopt. It is noted, however, with great satisfaction, that in the very first moment of his assumption of office he took occasion to express his determination to continue President McKinley's policy.

I. N. F.

BISHOP HURST ILL IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 15.—Bishop Hurst, of Washington, who is one of the delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, now in session in London, was suddenly ill to-night at the Hotel Cecil. Dr. G. W. Shoulton, of Washington, who is attending him, says his condition is not necessarily serious.

AUTUMN TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pennsylvania Railroad thirty day personally conducted tour to California and the Grand Canon of Arizona leaves New York by special train September 22. Only \$18 round trip. Thirty days of September. Round trip rate \$18.—Adv.

PROTECTING THE CZAR.

DRASTIC MEASURES TAKEN IN FRANCE.—MANY ANARCHISTS LOOKED UP.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The tragic death of President McKinley seems to have prompted even more stringent precautions in connection with the coming of Emperor Nicholas than were contemplated last week. For instance, in the squares and streets of Rheims, through which the imperial procession will pass, absolutely no spectators will be allowed. The sidewalks will be occupied by troops. A glimpse of the Czar will be only obtainable from windows along the line of march, and the occupants of these must be acceptable to the police. Similar measures will be enforced at Compiègne, and the town will belong to the police and not to the inhabitants for the time. Nothing but the terrible end of Mr. McKinley would have induced the citizens to submit to these drastic steps. A Marseilles dispatch announces the arrest there last evening of eight Anarchists, Italians and Spaniards, including Prudent, one of the chiefs of the Mafia and a friend of Bresci and Caserio. A number of Russian political detectives have been distributed in Dunkirk, Compiègne, Rheims and the large cities where anarchist groups exist. Several anarchists are also said to have been arrested on arriving at Rheims. They will be kept in custody until the Russian Emperor has departed. A similar fate awaits numbers of Russian and Polish revolutionaries, against whom no distinct charge can be made, but who will nevertheless be detained upon plausible pretexts during the fête. On the final day of the manoeuvres, and on every day, the knapsacks, cartridge pouches and arms of all soldiers present will be carefully inspected in the early morning to prevent the possibility of the use of ball cartridges. Warships arrived at Dunkirk to-day and took up stations in the roadstead. The town is already filling with visitors. The "Matin" says it learns that Emperor Nicholas has finally decided not to visit Paris. The "Patrie" publishes a dispatch from Marseilles asserting that the sensational arrests made there by the police yesterday frustrated a plot to assassinate the Czar. The morning papers announce that, out of respect for Mr. McKinley, everything of a festive character will be omitted from the public programme in connection with the visit of Emperor Nicholas.

ANARCHISTS SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The "Cologne Gazette" asserts that all anarchist meetings have been forbidden in Germany since yesterday, and that all anarchist clubs will be closed. It also declares that the chief anarchist centres in Germany have for some time maintained a lively correspondence with the principal anarchist organizations in the United States.

WEARS THE LOYAL LEGION BUTTON

ABNER M'KINLEY HAD IT PLACED ON HIS DEAD BROTHER'S BODY. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Buffalo, Sept. 15.—An impressive and pathetic incident occurred to-day while the body of the President was lying in the Milburn house. The body was in the rear room on the second floor, and after it had been prepared by the undertaker for removal, Abner McKinley went up to look on the face of his brother. For several moments he stood silently by the side of the coffin looking down into the face of the one he loved, the boy with whom he had played, the man he had revered and respected, and now the dead President for whom the great nation mourned. The form in the coffin was dressed in the conventional frock coat, but as Abner McKinley looked down on it he discovered that the button of the Loyal Legion was not there. Always, through the years since the organization was formed, the President had worn it. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, he had earned his place on the honorable roster of the nation's heroes, earned it on the battlefield, and he wore it with the pride of an American citizen. It was much to be President of the United States, the Chief Executive of the great Union, but it was more in the heart of patriotic William McKinley to have been one who fought for the preservation of that Union, and this simple little button meant much to him. Abner McKinley, shaken with grief, turned away from the coffin and approached one of the attendants, saying: "The button of the Loyal Legion is not in my brother's coat. Why was it omitted?" The attendant did not know. He only knew that he had placed on the dead President such garments as had been given to him, and the little button was not in the coat that had been given to him for the President's burial. Silently and quickly the attendant was sent to the room where the body had been prepared for burial, and there was found the coat that he had worn on the day he was shot. In the lapel was the button, which was removed and tenderly placed in its accustomed place on the breast of the great man who had worn it so proudly in his life.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT ON A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOUR.

September 23 a personally conducted tour to California and the Grand Canon of Arizona leaves New York by special Pullman train via Pennsylvania Railroad. \$18 round trip.—Adv.

PACIFIC COAST AND THE GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA.

Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate only \$18.—Adv.

TRUST IN ROOSEVELT.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS RELY ON HIS PRINCIPLES.

NO FEAR THAT HE WILL FAIL TO CARRY OUT THE OBLIGATIONS OF HIS PREDECESSOR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Sept. 15.—Among public men in Washington there is no fear that President Roosevelt will signalize his succession to the chief office in the republic by any act that does not comport with the dignity and high honor of the great position, or that he will deviate in the least from the course mapped out by his predecessor. Republican leaders absolutely rely upon his strict and rigid adherence to well matured party policies, and feel that the clearly defined purposes of the party will be quite as much his guide as they were to the large souled and far-sighted statesman whose death all the world is mourning to-day. Even the few Democratic members of Congress now in Washington express the confident belief that the new President in every essential detail will follow the line marked out by the nearly five years of the McKinley administration. So confident is everybody capable of judging the situation that President Roosevelt will introduce no important changes into his administration that little speculation is being indulged in on the subject of his Cabinet. It is pertinent to observe that many of the persons best acquainted with the new President believe that he will induce every member of the existing Cabinet to continue in the discharge of the duties entrusted by the martyred McKinley for an indefinite period. Some well informed persons even go further, and say that the new President will not even call a special session of the Senate to advise with him on appointments, foreign affairs, etc., as was done by both the Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the first place upon conditions similar to those which have thrown the White House doors open to Mr. Roosevelt. This feeling of security in Washington is so strong and widespread that men of large affairs are not discussing the probability of any change of policy or administration that will affect either the country's business or its international relations.

A GOOD MAN UNDER FIRE.

In support of this view of the matter it is pointed out that, while President Roosevelt, like all masterful and dominating men, has many notable and strong characteristics, still he displays these only in his private acts, and that in none of the various public stations he has filled in the last twenty years has he disclosed the slightest disposition to be erratic or self-willed except on the side of honesty, cleanliness and the obvious welfare of the people.

Moreover, it is also pointed out, as a fact of great significance, that during the last campaign he was the chosen and trusted spokesman of the Republican party. He made three hundred or more speeches in all parts of the country, and though the vigilant Bryanite managers expected he would make a "break," not once did he say anything out of which his political opponents could make capital, or that was not heartily approved by Mr. McKinley and the Republican managers. It was evident that the campaign was to be so shaped as to demand the services in the field of a skilled orator and safe advocate who could meet the opposition arguments and overwhelm them with logic that would be convincing to doubters and satisfactory to those firmly grounded in the faith. In this vitally important work he acquitted himself in a manner that was surprising even to his most ardent admirers. In his speeches everywhere he pitched the political issues upon a high plane that discomfited the opposition and inspired Republicans with renewed loyalty and energy.

FIRST EXPONENT OF EXPANSION.

It is known in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt was the first officer of the administration who, when it was evident that war with Spain was inevitable, conceived the bold and wide-sweeping plan of striking the enemy a death blow in the Orient, and as a necessary and logical result of that act of assuming in the name of this nation full responsibility before the world for the destiny of the Philippine Islands as well as of Porto Rico and Cuba. Thus, in a broad and important sense, the new President is the original expansionist, as that term is employed to define the present character of the Republican party. It was he who, while Assistant Secretary of the Navy, sent to Dewey at Hong Kong the first instructions as to how to proceed to destroy Spain's prestige and power in Asia, and it was he who carefully and cautiously provided Dewey with the means whereby this object was attained with such complete and brilliant success.

UNWILLING TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT.

That Mr. Roosevelt did not desire the nomination for Vice-President at the Philadelphia Convention needs no proof. On the contrary, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the nomination from coming to him. It was not that he undervalued the high honor and responsibility of the Vice-Presidency. The chief reason he wished the nomination to be conferred upon somebody else was his strong desire to continue the great work he had begun as Governor of the State of New-York. But the remarkable and unprecedented spectacle was afforded of the national convention of the dominant party in the United States making him Mr. McKinley's runner.

(Continued on fourth page.)

ROOSEVELT AS PRESIDENT.

HIS FIRST DAY AS THE HEAD OF THE NATION.

MR. CORTELYOU TO REMAIN AS SECRETARY FOR THE PRESENT—CABINET PLANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt, at the home of his friend, Ansley Wilcox, in Delaware-ave., last night had the first good sleep he had been able to obtain for forty-eight hours. This morning he awoke greatly refreshed, and to a personal friend, who inquired as to how he felt, he responded that he felt thoroughly well. At breakfast the only guest was the Rev. Dr. S. S. Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church. The President attended the funeral of the dead Executive at the Milburn house at 11 o'clock, and at 1 accompanied the procession to the City Hall. At luncheon with him were, in addition to his host, Mr. Wilcox, Governor Odell, Secretary Root, Attorney-General Knox and Congressman Littauer. The only announcement the President had to make to-day was that Mr. Cortelyou, the secretary of President McKinley, would for the present act in that capacity for him. Mr. Cortelyou made the same statement. When the President was asked if he would supplement his declaration on the occasion of his oath taking with anything concerning the policy of his administration, he said: "I don't think there is any necessity for saying anything further at present." It is known that President Roosevelt was greatly pleased with the simplicity of the few formalities which were gone through with to constitute him President. It is understood from official sources that matters with reference to the Cabinet stand now as they did when the President said he should continue unbroken the policy of President McKinley. The members of the McKinley Cabinet have promised the new Executive to remain with him. The President did not indicate to any of them how long their present relations were likely to continue. A delegation waited on the President to urge the filling of a vacancy in the White House staff. He treated the visitors rather coolly, telling them that nothing would be done until after the funeral.

Some of the President's callers this afternoon were General Brooke, ex-Senator Manderson, Senator Hawley, Justice Laughlin and State Senator John Laughlin. Telegrams have been pouring in upon the new President at the rate of three hundred a day. They are congratulatory in tone, and most of them express confidence in his ability to discharge the duties of the Presidency with credit to himself and the nation. Some of the telegrams follow: My deepest sympathy with the people of the United States in this terrible sorrow that has fallen upon them. MINTO, Governor-General, Canada. Lima, Peru. Accept expression of condolence in my own and country's name for loss great President McKinley. ROMANA, President.

There were telegrams from Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Bishop McCabe, of the Methodist Church; the Mayor of Boston, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Captain F. Norton, Goddard, of New-York; Don M. Dickinson, Frederick and Emma Booth-Tucker, ex-Governor Vincone of Connecticut, ex-Governor Ladd of Rhode Island, Governor Shaw of Iowa, who telegraphed, "You will have the loyal support of the people of Iowa in unstinted measure"; State Senator George E. Green, W. Bourke Cockran, Seth Low, Joseph H. Manley, Harriet S. Blaine, the Rev. A. V. Raymond, president of Union College; Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and Bosker T. Washington. The Cambridge-Oxford athletes sent the following from Montreal: The Oxford and Cambridge universities athletic teams send their heartfelt sympathy in your great national loss. LEE KNOWLES, M. P.

The late President Garfield's son says: I am profoundly thankful that we may look to you in this dark hour. H. A. GARFIELD.

A CHANGE IN THE PLANS.

FUNERAL TRAIN TO LEAVE WASHINGTON ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The following official statement, making important changes in the plans for the funeral services over the remains of President McKinley, in this city, was given to the press to-night. In compliance with the earnest wishes of Mrs. McKinley that the body of her husband shall rest in her home at Canton on Wednesday night, the following changes in the obsequies of the late President will be made: Funeral services in the rotunda of the Capitol will be held on Tuesday morning on the arrival of the escort which will accompany the remains from the White House. The body of the late President will lie in state in the rotunda for the remainder of Tuesday, and will be escorted to the railroad station on Tuesday evening. The funeral train will leave Washington at or about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and thus will arrive at Canton during the day on Wednesday.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

THE FUNERAL BEGINS

Buffalo Pays Its Tribute to the Murdered President.

BODY GOES TO WASHINGTON TO-DAY

After brief religious services at the home of John G. Milburn at 11 a. m. yesterday, attended by President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet and personal friends, the body of President McKinley was taken to the City Hall in Buffalo, where it lay in state until 10:30 p. m. It remained at the City Hall over night. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 people looked on the face of the dead President.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning the funeral train will start from Buffalo for Washington, where the state funeral will be held on Tuesday.

SAD AND SOLEMN RITES IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Not until 10:30 o'clock to-night, after more than seventy-five thousand persons, by conservative estimate, had passed the bier of the dead President, were there any breaks in the double line of people, walking two abreast, which swiftly passed through the City Hall. By actual count, at certain periods of the afternoon and evening, nine thousand persons passed the coffin every hour. By 10:35 the last straggler had been hurried into the line, and then the police blocked the doorway. The police remained on guard to-night on the outside, and the details from the army and navy on the inside of the City Hall. Immediately after access to the hall was denied to the general public to-night at 10:40, the coffin cover was replaced, and one sailor and two soldiers began the night patrol around the nation's dead chief. This will be kept up until the coffin is placed on the special train at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. These details from the army and navy will accompany the body to Washington and Canton. The police have made ample preparations for handling the crowds around the Union Station to-morrow morning. Superintendent Bull sent word to Superintendent Bull that Senator Hanna and Mr. McKinley's relatives desired all necessary precautions taken so that there should be no blocking of the carriages. Superintendent Bull to-night issued special passes to the newspapermen and others whose business will take them through the lines. The train will leave the Union Station at 8:20. It will consist of six cars—five Pullmans and an observation car. The observation car will be at the end of the train and will carry the President's body. One car is set aside for the representatives of the newspapers. The route will be by the way of Ocean to Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, with as few stops as possible.

AT THE MILBURN HOUSE.

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Simple and sincere in life, so was the funeral of William McKinley at the Milburn house to-day. There was no pomp, no harsh stiffness of painful ceremony. It was a sincere tribute of respect to a great and a good man who had died with the words "God's will be done" upon his lips. Early in the morning the last preparations for the services at the Milburn house had been made. In the adjacent streets, where the restrictive lines had been maintained in the President's last hours, a closer guard was placed, and the eager multitude which began pressing forward shortly after daylight was kept back. There were only a few persons at the house in the early morning, probably not a score in all, and it was not until after 10 o'clock that those who were to be admitted began to arrive. The Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Locke, of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was among the first to come to the house, and in his visit there was something more than the ordinary interest of one chosen to conduct the last ceremonies on an occasion of this character. His father had been the pastor of the McKinley family in Canton many years ago, and when the clergyman entered the house he felt that it was not the common duty of a clergyman that he was called upon to perform over the sleeping form of a distinguished man, but that he was standing in the presence of one whom he had known in life and whose Christian faith and exalted character were known to him long before the dead man had become the pride of a sorrowing nation.

THE COFFIN AND ITS DRAPINGS.

The coffin rested in the drawing room on the first floor. It was richly draped in black, with the upper part open, and bearing the simple inscription on a silver plate: WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Born January 29, 1823. Died September 14, 1901. Across the foot of the coffin was a new silk American flag which fell in graceful folds to the floor. All about were an abundance of flowers sent from all parts of the country, with a large wreath of roses resting on the mantel near the head of the bier. At every door into the drawing room soldiers were stationed, and no one was permitted to enter. Shortly after the arrival of Dr. Locke came the choir from the First Presbyterian Church, of the best Cough remedy of the century is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SIMPLE RELIGIOUS SERVICES BESIDE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S COFFIN.

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THE BODY REMAINS AT THE CITY HALL.

Mrs. McKinley's feelings were put to a severe test to-day by the desire of influential citizens of Buffalo, who deemed it proper respectfully to urge upon Secretary Root, Senator Hanna and Judge Day that the President's body lie in state until a late hour to-night at the City Hall. She waived her personal wishes when all the circumstances were brought to her notice, although she was greatly depressed on account of the absence of her husband's body from the Milburn house over night. When 4 o'clock came there were still thousands of people in line, and it was evident that they would continue after the hour set for the closing of the building. Mrs. McKinley was appealed to. Members of the committee on arrangements hurried to the Milburn house and told the bereaved woman the conditions that confronted them and assured her that her wishes should be respected. It was a severe test. Tearfully she said that she had hoped to have the body of her husband back at the house during the night before it should be forever taken from her presence, but after listening to the statements of those who had come to talk with her she gave her consent to have the body remain at the City Hall. Senator Hanna and Judge Day advised her to give her consent, saying to her that it was only an evidence on the part of the people of Buffalo that they were loyal to the man who had been stricken down in this city. George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the late President, was asked to-day about the many reports that Mrs. McKinley is too ill to realize all that has happened. "Those stories are absolutely false," said Mr. Cortelyou with warmth. "Considering Mrs. McKinley's poor health, she has borne up exceedingly well. She is much depressed to-day on account of the removal of the President's body to the City Hall. She seemed to want to be as near as possible to it. I suspect that the nearer she gets to the old home in Canton, with the inevitable final parting there, the more miserable she will be. Mrs. McKinley will go on the train to-morrow and will go to the White House. From Washington she will go to her home in Canton with the dead President."

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