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NINETY-FOURTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HAS TAKEN THE OATH OF OFFICE.

THE CEREMONY WAS CONDUCTED BY JUDGE JOHN R. HAZEL.

ROOSEVELT WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT THE POLICY LAID DOWN BY M'KINLEY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as President of the United States by United States Judge Hazel, in the Wilcox residence, Buffalo, at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. In taking the oath of office Colonel Roosevelt said:

"In this hour of deep and national bereavement I wish to state that it shall **be my aim to continue absolutely and without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."**

Pays Visit of Condolence to Grief-Stricken Widow of His Predecessor Before He Is Sworn In—Oath Is Administered at the Home of President Roosevelt's Friend, Mr. Wilcox.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO GUARD THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt has taken the oath of office.

The obligation was administered by Federal Judge John R. Hazel at the Wilcox House.

Mr. Roosevelt came on a special train over the New York Central Railroad, which had brought him at the topmost speed from Albany, where he had arrived this morning from the Adirondacks.

The President took the oath at 3:40 o'clock at the home of Ansley Wilcox. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Roosevelt by District Judge John R. Hazel of the United States Court of Appeals.

Mr. Roosevelt was escorted from the siding, where the train stopped, to the Wilcox house, by the Fourth Signal Corps, mounted, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Chapin of Major General Roe's staff.

Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Roosevelt's secretary, W. B. Loeb, were in the carriage with him. A big crowd immediately surrounded the Wilcox house and police guards were sent for.

HE VISITS MRS. McKINLEY.

There were no visitors except George Urban and John Scatcherd, who simply paid their respects to the President. The President took a bath, changed his clothes, donned a silk hat, and, without waiting for luncheon, hastened out and got into a waiting carriage, accompanied by Mr. Wilcox. The horses were immediately lashed into a gallop, a mounted policeman on each side of the carriage spurring to keep up.

The carriage was followed by another, in which were Secret Service Agents Foster, Ireland and Gallagher.

The crowd of watchers about the Milburn house, where the dead President lay, were startled by the clatter of hoofs at 2:25 o'clock, as the cavalcade dashed up the avenue.

Mr. Roosevelt jumped out of the carriage as it drew up at the entrance of the Milburn house, and, with his hat in his hand, walked alone up to the house. The President stayed in the house only a few minutes. At 2:50 o'clock he came out, re-entered the carriage and was driven rapidly to the Wilcox residence again.

Twenty minutes later the members of the Cabinet party started for the Wilcox residence.

Prepares to Take the Oath.

When Mr. Roosevelt, after his return from the Milburn residence, entered the Wilcox house, he went into the parlor. There he was met by his secretary, with whom he had a short talk. The various guests began to arrive quickly.

The members of the Cabinet, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, were the last to reach the Wilcox residence. As soon as they entered they were escorted to the library and ranged around the room. Secretary Root stood with his back to the windows, and Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Milburn and Attorney General Knox, stood by his side. The other members of the Cabinet stood facing the men on the opposite side.

The guests ranged themselves in the rear of the room, and some, in order to get a better view, sat on the edge of one of the book cases. Senator Depew stood to one side, while Judge Hazel, who administered the oath of office, stood near an alcove on the south side of the room.

Felt the Responsibility.

All was perfect silence in the room and every face was grave. Secretary Root stood with bowed head and seemingly depressed. Secretary Long seemed nervous and depressed.

All the Cabinet members seemed to feel keenly the great loss of President McKinley.

At 3:26 o'clock Vice President Roosevelt entered by the rear door. He was grave and very nervous. His mouth twitched and he seemed to feel the grave responsibility he was about to assume.

He shook hands with the members of the Cabinet silently, with Senator Depew, Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn. Then he held a whispered conference with Secretary Root for a minute or so. Both were very much in earnest and clasped hands at its close.

Then Judge Hazel took the Vice President aside, showed him the official oath of office, and, after a moment's conversation, Mr. Roosevelt stepped to the center of the floor and then moved to the south, almost alongside Secretary Long and facing Secretary Root. He was still nervous, but held his head high and advanced his position slightly.

Secretary Root advanced two paces, and, after a moment's hesitation, began to speak. His voice was choked and he spoke in a low tone and very slowly. Clasping his hands behind his back and looking at the Vice President, he said:

"Mr. Vice President, I have been requested by all the members of the Cabinet of the late President, all of whom are present in the city of Buffalo except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the administration of the Government, you should proceed without delay to take the constitutional office of President of the United States."

There was dead silence in the room as Secretary Root finished.

The Vice President then said in a low but emphatic tone:

Will Continue McKinley's Policy.

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

He turned square about as he said that he would "continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley," emphasized it strongly, pausing after it, as it were, to give it greater weight.

As he finished Judge Hazel stepped forward to administer the oath. Mr. Roosevelt raised his right hand and in a firm, strong tone repeated after him the oath of office, closing with emphasizing the phrase "Thus do I swear."

The scene was an historic one as the newly made President stood still with uplifted hand, having finished the oath and turning gravely, bowed to the members of the late President's Cabinet.

Cabinet Asked to Remain.

President Roosevelt asked the Cabinet members to remain in office temporarily till he issues a proclamation.

When the oath was administered the following were present in the library of the Wilcox residence:

Senator Depew, Judge John R. Haight, Judge John N. Scatcherd, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George Urban, George P. Sawyer, Doctor R. D. Mann, Doctor Roswell Park, Doctor Charles Cory, William Jeffers, R. C. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Spragole, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cory, William Jeffers, R. C. Scatcherd, J. D. Sawyer, W. E. Roosevelt, Judge John R. Hazel, William Loeb, Jr.; George B. Cortelyou, Doctor Mann, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Root, Postmaster General C. E. Smith.

Description of Wilcox Home.

The house in which the President took the oath of office is a picturesque old mansion of colonial style, built some time back in the 30s, and standing upon ground once the property of the United States Government. It was used for some time as army headquarters. While the house has been added to and improved, it has not been allowed to lose any of its colonial charm. The room in which the oath was taken is ceiled high in dark oak, the floor heavily polished and the only bit of relief to it is a bay window set in palms and relieved with stained glass. It was in this embrasure that the President and Judge Hazel stood when the oath was administered.

Immediately following the dispersing of the spectators after the taking of the oath the President asked the Cabinet members present to confer with him. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and when it was finished the President said to the Associated Press reporter:

"Following on the brief statement I made when taking the oath, that I would follow the administrative lines laid down by President McKinley, I requested the members of the Cabinet who were present to remain in their positions at least for the present. They have assured me that they will, and I may say that I have assurance also from the absent members."

Will Not Call Congress Together.

Inquiry was made of the President as to whether an extra session of Congress would be called by him, and he said that there was no fundamental law requiring the calling of Congress together upon the succession of a Vice President to the presidency, and that after consultation with the Cabinet they had decided that no such extra session would be called. The President, after the meeting of the Cabinet, saw a few personal friends, and then, putting on his hat, said to Secretary Root: "Let us take a little walk; it will do us both good."

Secretary Root assented and they walked out on the porch. His host, Mr. Ansley Wilcox, said:

"Mr. President, shan't I go along with you?"

The President said:

"No, I am going to take a short walk up the street with Secretary Root, and will return again."

Refused Police Attendance.

When he got down to the foot of the walk a couple of police and a couple of detectives in citizen's clothes started to follow him. He turned and told his secretary to tell them that he did not desire any protection.

"I do not want to establish a precedent of going about guarded," he said.

The policemen and detectives touched their hats, but before he had gone 100 yards two of them were walking just behind him and two of them were following him on the other side of the street. The two distinguished men attracted but little attention until they got near the police lines on Delaware avenue, when, as the President stopped to shake hands and say good-by to Secretary Root, some of the crowd recognised him and he was surrounded. The police drove the crowd back and the President, accompanied by Colonel Bingham, who joined him, and watched also by his former military secretary at Albany, Colonel George Curtis Tredwell, walked briskly back to the Wilcox mansion.

He announced later that he would not leave the city until Monday morning, when the funeral train is to leave.

MAY BECOME CONSERVATIVE.

Representative Cochran Hopes Roosevelt Will Tone Down a Bit.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Representative C. H. Cochran of St. Joseph is here to look after an accumulation of business before the Interior and the Post Office departments. As the Government business is partially suspended for the time being, Mr. Cochran probably will remain here a week.

Mr. Cochran believes that the presidential office will tend to make Mr. Roosevelt more conservative than he has been heretofore, and that he will win the confidence of the business interests.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said he, "is an unknown quantity and one who prophesies what he will do as President has little to guide him. From some of his past performances it might appear that he would be strongly inclined to the spectacular; but, after all, he is a man of much more than ordinary ability in every direction and the presidential office will have a sobering effect upon him.

"Yielding himself bodily to his natural propensities, Mr. Roosevelt would, so to speak, erect a grand stand in comparison with which the tower of Babylon would be a mole hill, and his administration would be characterized by stage settings with spectacular effects. This is the natural bent and inclination of the past Mr. Roosevelt, Rough Rider, cowboy, lion killer and master of the art of self-advertising.

"But it by no means follows that as chief magistrate the incoming President will indulge his natural inclinations. This is a great country, and its chief executive fills the biggest office the world has ever placed in human hands. Its responsibilities are vast, its duties solemn and impressive. I believe and hope that President Roosevelt's administration will signalize the abandonment of his former ways and the application of common sense to the conduct of public affairs. I regard him as a man of great ability and naturally patriotic and proud of his country and countrymen. The mournful and solemn auspices of his induction into office, no less than the inherent patriotism of the American people, will incline all classes to fervently hope for a satisfactory administration of the Government for the next three and a half years."

RECALLS ARTHUR'S ACCESSION.

He Issued a Proclamation and Convened the Senate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 14.—At this time the facts relating to the accession of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency are of peculiar interest.

On September 22, three days after Garfield died, President Arthur came to Washington and took the oath of office, which he had already taken in New York on the 20th, when notified of Garfield's death. After being sworn in, President Arthur delivered a brief inaugural address, in which he said:

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 struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement.

The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes.

On the same day President Arthur appointed a day of mourning (four days later) for his predecessor. On the next day, September 23, he issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session for the purpose of electing a President pro tem. of the body, none having been chosen while Vice President Arthur was in office.

One of President Arthur's first acts was to ask all the members of the Garfield Cabinet to retain their places until the regular meeting of Congress, in December. This they did, with the exception of William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, who resigned at once to become a candidate for Senator from Minnesota. In December an entirely new Cabinet, with the exception of Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, was appointed.

TRYING TASK FOR CORTELYOU.

Private Secretary Entirely Devoted to His Dead Chief.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The devotion to duty of Private Secretary George B. Cortelyou during the long painful days that came between the shooting and the death of President McKinley offers one of the most striking features of the historic tragedy.

When the chief fell wounded, Secretary Cortelyou was practically forced to fill a part of the vacant place, and assume all of its responsibilities. He was at the side of the President when Leon Czolgosz fired the murderous shots, and upon him rested the immediate responsibility of issuing the order for the surgical operation that was performed at the emergency hospital.

When Mr. McKinley came from the operating table it fell to Mr. Cortelyou to make arrangements for his shelter and care, and from that time to the end he was called upon to pass judgment upon every grave question that arose, except the technical, medical and surgical matters in connection with the case of the wounded chieftain. He stood between the sickroom and the world as far as information on the progress of the case was concerned, and the place called for the most delicate judgment.

In addition to his official connection with the dying President, it was his duty to supervise all of the private, personal affairs of his superior. The exactions of his position kept him on his feet for three days after the President was shot, and from then until the last the rest he got he took in brief periods of rarely over two hours' duration.

In addition to the work which he could do by verbal direction, the executive correspondence by mail and wire trebled and quadrupled. It exceeded that of any other period in the public life of Mr. McKinley, including the days that succeeded both his first and second elections. It seemed that Mr. Cortelyou must fail in the mere physical task of handling it, but no physical exaction seemed too great for him.

Newspaper men who watched and waited with him were driven by sheer exhaustion to seek refreshment, but he went on with iron endurance that never failed. Fatigue did not impair his clear judgment or alter the perfect poise of his personal bearing. He was ever calm and ever courteous to the thousands of persons with whom he came in contact. His personal affection for his chief was complete, and the President's death was a grievous shock to him. He has not faltered, however, and still stands in the place that he must occupy until the last offices have been performed at the grave of Mr. McKinley.

"NO TIME FOR POLITICS."

Richard Croker Adds His Tribute of Grief and Sympathy.

New York, Sept. 14.—Richard Croker was a passenger on the steamship Lucania, which arrived here from Liverpool to-day. He would not discuss politics.

"When the whole American nation is filled with sorrow at the untimely death of our chief magistrate it is not time to talk politics," he said.

"Under the great affliction that has befallen us, Democrats and Republicans stand side by side as American citizens with uncovered heads, shocked and grief-stricken at the bier of our dead President."

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

While her husband was taking the oath of office as President of the United States, she was traveling to her home at Oyster Bay in a day coach in charge of her babies, without escort and unnoticed by passengers.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE AND HER BABIES TRAVELED WITHOUT ESCORT ON SLOW TRAIN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 14.—No greater contrast could be imagined than that between the spectacular, meteoric flight of the President out of the Adirondacks early this morning and the quiet, unostentatious departure of the new "first lady of the land" this evening, with only her children and their nurse for escort, seated in the ordinary day coach of the slow local train that comes down to Saratoga from North Creek every evening.

Mrs. Roosevelt attracted so little attention on the crowded train, in her simple traveling gown, that few of her fellow-passengers were aware of her identity.

The magnificent private car of the new President, the huge special engine, disdainfully rushing past the little groups of trackmen that guarded every switch and trestle, conveyed an irresistible impression of power and state. The simply dressed lady, with the delicate, refined face, surrounded by curly-headed children, deeply engrossed in picture papers, jostled and elbowed by the very mixed throng that fill a country local, was, on the other hand, the acme of Jeffersonian simplicity.

The plan of Mrs. Roosevelt and the children was to take the Empire State Express for New York at Albany and proceed to Oyster Bay at once.

"FIRST LADY OF THE LAND."

Wife of the New President, While Preferring a Quiet Home Life, Is Perfectly Equipped for the Social Duties of Her High Station—The President's Family.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Roosevelt, while in Washington, when her husband was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gained the reputation of the most retiring woman in the official set. Her friends say that, even as the first lady of the land, she will not yield her tastes for domesticity. Nevertheless, the traditions of Washington are such that much is expected in a social way when a New York woman is mistress of the White House. Martin Van Buren was the first President to make the social life of the capital a feature of his administration, and his example was ably followed by Presidents Arthur and Cleveland.

Dignified, Well Poised, Gentle.

Mrs. Roosevelt is eminently fitted for her lofty station. She is dignified, well poised and gentle. All the Roosevelt family connections are aristocratic. Not since Mrs. McElroy and the Frelinghuysens led the social life of Arthur's administration has Washington felt the influence of women absolutely to the manner born.

Mrs. Roosevelt has five children, three boys and two girls. Of these, Miss Alice will make her debut as soon as the official period of mourning is finished. It had been intended that her coming out party would occur in November, at the Bellamy Storr mansion, which Mr. Roosevelt leased last spring. This house is situated on the southeast corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue. Mrs. Roosevelt intended to move here next month, and already the house had been receiving a thorough overhauling in preparation for this event. These plans will, of course, be abandoned, although the opinion is freely expressed that the new President and his family will not go to the White House for the present.

President Arthur lived at the Butler mansion, near the Capitol, nearly a year after Garfield's death, but this is in no wise a precedent, because the Executive Mansion at that time needed extensive repairs. A certain amount of time is necessary, however, for Mrs. McKinley to remove her personal property, and Mr. Roosevelt's delicacy of feeling will prompt him not to obtrude upon her privacy.

Sisters of the President.

The new President has two sisters, Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Captain Cowles of the navy, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York. Mrs. Cowles has resided in this city for the past three years, and is an acknowledged leader in the high social set. Mrs. Robinson spent much time here when her brother was in official life. She is a stately woman of remarkable ability and is likely to become a power during this regime. Besides being the sister to the President, she is Mrs. Roosevelt's most intimate friend.

Emlen Roosevelt, a brother of the President, married a sister of Senator Mean of New Jersey, and this connection will bring forward the Mean family. Miss Emily Mean Roosevelt and her cousin, Alice, the President's daughter, are unusually devoted, and Miss Emily will doubtless spend much time at the White House.

Miss Helen Roosevelt, a handsome young woman, whose mother is the daughter of Mrs. William Astor, and who is a cousin to the President, has spent several seasons here as the guest of Mrs. Cowles.

White House Children.

President Roosevelt is the youngest executive who ever presided over the United States, and he is the second who has brought small children into the White House. The little Clevelands were too young to attract much attention. The Roosevelt family ranges from 18 to 3½ years, and all are calculated to make their impress on the public mind. The eldest boy, Theodore, Jr., is wonderfully like his father, even to the manner of carrying himself, smiling and to the wearing of spectacles.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

General Alger Contrasts the Men and Their Methods.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14.—"Do you think that Colonel Roosevelt's succession to the presidency will change the policy of the Government very much?" was asked of ex-Secretary of War Alger to-day. He replied:

"I see no good reason for believing that it will. Congress makes the policies of our Government and not the President. The changing of the incumbent of the presidential chair, such as is made now, is not of very great importance, because the policy of the Government at the present time is dependent upon no one man.

"President Roosevelt, I am surely satisfied, is equal to all the responsibilities of the great office to which he has been so unexpectedly elevated, and, while he has been a pretty aggressive public man in the past, he will make a conservative chief executive of the nation. In the natural course of events we may look for some important changes in the heads of departments, but the policy of the Government will remain unchanged, in my judgment."

Speaking of his long personal acquaintance with President McKinley, General Alger said:

"Mr. McKinley was never, by reason of his position, given to coercing others to his point of view of things. By persuasion alone he would try to bring men around to his way of thinking. He was firm, though, in his opinions and without yielding in any degree, he would, in his discussions of public matters coming before him, argue and persuade, rather than try to drive."

MRS. CORNELIA MARSH.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Cornelia Marsh, aged 74 years, died to-night. She was the widow of the late Judge William Marsh and had resided here forty-seven years.

M'KINLEY'S DEATH CAUSED BY GANGRENE, RESULT OF A WOUND.

At the Autopsy Surgeons Failed to Find the Second Bullet—Doctor Roswell Park Defends the Course of Treatment Administered by Attending Physicians—Official Report Declares Every Possible Aid of Science Was Rendered.

MISSILE WHICH CAUSED DEATH PASSED THROUGH KIDNEY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AUTOPSY UPON REMAINS OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley was issued at 5 o'clock:

The bullet which struck over the breastbone 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 was also gangrenous, the gangrene 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.

(Signed)
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 WASDIN, M. D.
CHARLES G. STOCKTON, M. D.,
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.,
W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.
W. P. KENDALL,
Surgeon U. S. Army.
CHARLES CARY, M. D.,
EDWARD L. MUNSON,
Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
HERMANUS L. BAER, M. D.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Doctor Wasdin, leaving the Milburn house after the autopsy on the President's body to-day, said:

"The autopsy shows that death was caused by toxaemia, due to necrosis of tissues in the abdominal cavity.

"The bullet was not found. Further search will be made for it in the muscles of the back."

The bullet which struck over McKinley's 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 entered the back walls of th abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas.

Doctor Mynter left the Milburn building at 2:30 o'clock. He said:

Bullet Penetrated Kidney.

"The assassin's bullet from what our examinations demonstrated, passed first through the abdomen, then on and through the front and back of the stomach. From there it tore through the mesyntery of the colon transversum, notched off a corner of the left kidney and passed through the rear wall of the peritoneum; after that it disappeared in the muscles of the back, and we could get no trace of its resting-place. It would not have been possible to cut in and reach it.

"The President's stomach was amply capable of retaining what food was given him, but the gangrenous spots in the wall of the organ were working the mischief. Had he survived the night I am satisfied that today would have found these mortified portions falling away, dropping the contents of the stomach into the abdomen, and then death would have ensued quickly.

"Most assuredly, the solids given him worked not one whit of harm. We only permitted him to have a few nibbles of toast, that he might chew on them and remove the secretions from his tongue. It was absolutely necessary and worked no injury. The coffee was beneficial, what little he had of it. I give coffee as a stimulant where people suffer from heart trouble."

An unofficial version of the autopsy's result was: "The introduction of toxic agencies in the blood through disintegration of tissue in the region of the abdominal wound."

Referring to the general impression which seems prevalent, that the late President was overfed while in no condition to assimilate food, Doctor Roswell Park said to-day:

"In regard to the exaggerated reports which have been circulated regarding the amount of food administered by the mouth, after the rectum became so irritated that food could no longer be administered and retained, I have this to say: The piece of toast which has been mentioned so often was about that size" (indicating a fragment about an inch and a half square). "The President did not have a cupful of chicken broth, a piece of toast and a cup of coffee all at one time.

"The fact is, it was necessary to give nourishment, and since we could not give it per rectum, it became absolutely necessary to give it by the mouth. The liquid nourishment was given in minute quantities—not even by teaspoonfuls at first, but with a medicine dropper."

Doctor Park said of the death-bed scene:

"The end was peaceful and free from pain. I heard the last rational words spoken by the President. After repeating 'Nearer, my God, to thee' two or three times, he said: 'That is the inextinguishable prayer. That is my prayer.'"

Bullet Lost in the Muscles.

Doctor Park, speaking of the probable direct cause of the President's death, said:

"Apparently the bullet, after passing through the stomach, penetrated to the pancreatic gland, though we were not able to discover this fact while the President lived. The ball cut a small groove through an edge of the left kidney and then reached the pancreas, afterward imbedding itself somewhere in the muscles or tissues of the back.

"There was nothing to indicate that the pancreas had been struck by the bullet in the examinations that were made at the time of the first operation. After the wound and incision made by the operating surgeons had been closed it seems that the pancreas fluid escaped steadily into the system. Of course there was no way for us to know this or we should have discovered some trace of the fact. We could not cut through to where the ball had imbedded itself and trace its course backward from there.

"The pancreas fluid, which properly aids in the assimilation of starchy stuffs, flowed constantly from the wound and was absorbed by the tissues. It reached the veins and through them the heart. It likewise provoked gangrene of the tissues. No, the use of the X-ray would not have aided in the discovery of this trouble."

President Realized His Condition.

"Did the possibility of the pancreas having been entered by the bullet ever enter into the calculations of the surgeons when they were in consultation?"

"Not until the President took the turn for worse, after he had taken the solid food on Wednesday. Then it was discussed in a negative fashion and was regarded as among the possibilities. In any event there was no method by which we could have discovered the fact. The President realized that there was no hope for his recovery at least forty-eight hours before he passed away. He was never told by those at his side that they knew he could not live. The X-ray was brought to the house only with the idea of having it near and in readiness should the occasion arise for its use. We did not find that it could help us at any time."

Doctor Park did not explain how President McKinley knew that he was beyond recovery at a time when the physicians were sending out favorable bulletins and all but announcing he was out of danger. It is said that Doctor Park believes that there is a strong probability that the bullet shot into President McKinley was first poisoned by Czolgosz, the assassin.

STEVENSON VOICES REGRET.

Former Vice President's Tribute to McKinley's Memory.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 14.—President McKinley's death was learned by former Vice President Aldai E. Stevenson with the deepest grief. He spent the night receiving bulletins from the deathbed, and when the final one came announcing the fatal termination, he was profoundly affected.

When asked for an expression concerning the President's death, Mr. Stevenson gave out the following:

"I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of President McKinley. My acquaintance with him began thirty years ago, when we were associated in Congress. Our personal relations then and since have been most cordial. I recall with pleasure many kindnesses shown to me. He was in the highest sense a gentleman. His creed in action was, 'There is nothing so kingly as kindness!'

"Blameless and tender in private life; patriotic in all his impulses; of personal integrity never questioned, and faithful in the discharge of public duties, he will live in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen.

"It is a sad thought, one that gives us pain, that in this land of liberty and of law, that there seems to be no absolute safeguard for our executive against the bullets of the assassin. For the third time within a brief span this thought comes to us by a fearful object lesson.

"Every stringent precaution possible by way of wise legislation should be taken. Let it be proclaimed in terms that all can understand that, while this is none the less the land of law, we have no place for these, whose instrumentalities are the bullet and the dagger, whose aim is the assassination of rulers and the destruction of government."

DAVID B. HILL.

"He Was a Model Citizen in All Life's Relations."

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Former Senator David B. Hill to-day gave out a long interview to the Times-Union, in which he says:

"Every good citizen laments the death of President McKinley.

"Death by assassination is always terrible, and the country is to-day staggering under the severe shock.

"The President deserved to live. He was just entering upon a career of usefulness greater than he had ever known before. As an official he was distinguished as safe and conservative, always ready to respect the popular will. He was a model citizen in all his relations of life.

"He had shown his greatness and patriotism in his recent announcement that under no circumstances would he tolerate the suggestion of a third term for the presidency, thereby loyally adhering to the best traditions of the Republic."