

# THE SADDEST DAY OF ALL.

## The Final Public Tribute to the Remains of William McKinley at Canton.

### A GRANDLY IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

The services in the heavily draped Church Simple, but solemn and impressive, conducted by clergymen of various denominations in the city.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the president of the United States, the cabinet, justices of the United States supreme court, senators and representatives in congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the governors of states and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of the third president to fall by an assassin's bullet, was committed to the grave. It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur.

Canton ceased to be a town, and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in Ohio, from the remote corners of the south, and from the east and west, the human tide flowed into the town until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist church, where the funeral service was held, and at the beautiful Westlawn cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations, and singing by a quartette. The body was then taken to Westlawn cemetery, and placed in a receiving vault, pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the dead children who were buried years ago.

The funeral procession was very imposing and included not only the representatives of the army and navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal and other organizations. It was two miles long.

One of the most pathetic features of the day was the absence of Mrs. McKinley from the funeral services at the church and cemetery when the body of her husband was laid to rest. Since the first shock of the shooting, then the death, and through the ordeal of state ceremonies, she had borne up bravely. But there was a limit to human endurance, and when to-day came it found her too weak to pass through the trials of the final ceremonies. Through the open door of her room she heard the prayer of the minister as the body was borne out of the house. After that Dr. Rixey remained close by her side, and although the full force of the calamity had come upon her, it was believed by those about her that there was a providential mercy in her tears, as they gave some relief to the anguish of the heart within.

At seven o'clock to-night, President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet started back to Washington.

### THE CHURCH SERVICES.

#### Simple, but Impressive Services at the Bier of the Dead.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The services in the church were simple. They began with the rendition of an organ prelude, Beethoven's funeral march, played by Miss Florence Douds. As the last notes of the prelude were still, the Euterpean ladies' quartet of Canton sang the beautiful "Isle of Somewhere."

Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, delivered the invocation.

The ninetieth Psalm was read by Dr. John A. Hall, of the Trinity Lutheran church of Canton, and that portion of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians included between the forty-first and fifty-eighth verses, was read by Rev. E. P. Herbrouck, of the Trinity Reformed church of Canton. The favorite hymn of President McKinley, "Lead, Kindly Light," was then rendered by a quartet of two male and two female voices. When this hymn had been finished, Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church, delivered his address, which was a beautiful and touching eulogy of the manly qualities and Christian virtues of the illustrious dead, concluding as follows:

"We hoped, with him, that when his work was done, freed from the burdens of his great office, crowned with the affections of a happy people, he might be permitted to close his earthly life in the home he had loved.

"He has, indeed, returned to us, but how? Borne to the strains of 'Nearer, My God, To Thee,' and placed where he first began life's struggle, that the people might look and weep over so sad a home-coming.

"But it was a triumphal march. How vast the procession. The nation rose, stood with uncovered head. The people of the land are chief mourners. The nation's of the earth weep with them. But, oh, what a victory. I do not ask you in the heat of public address, but in the calm moments of mature reflection, what other man ever had such high honors bestowed upon him, and by so many people? What pageant has equalled this that we look upon? We gave him to the nation but a little more than four years ago. He went out with the light of the morning upon his brow, but with his task set, and the pur-

pose to complete it. We take him back a mighty conqueror.

"The churchyard, where his children rest, The quiet spot that suits him best; There shall his grave be made, And there his bones be laid.

And there his countrymen shall come, With memory proud, with pity dumb; And strangers far and near, For many and a many year;

For many a year and many an age, While history on her ample page The virtues shall enroll, Of that paternal soul.

At the conclusion of Dr. Manchester's discourse, Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Minneapolis, delivered a short prayer.

The hymn, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," was sung by the entire congregation. The people remained standing after the close of the hymn, while the benediction was pronounced by Monsignor T. P. Thorpe, of Cleveland.

### FLORAL OFFERINGS.

#### Greenhouses of the Country Ravished to Do Honor to Virtue.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—Never before on this continent has such a floral display been seen at any public occasion as that in Westlawn cemetery yesterday afternoon. The vault was lined with the rarest and costliest flowers, a multitude of floral pieces was spread on the ground before the door of the vault, and for 100 feet to the right and left of the doorway and for half as many feet to the rear of a line passing through the front wall it was impossible to tread, so thickly did the tributes lie.

Nearly every country on both hemispheres was represented by an offering. The number of those from the United States was almost past counting. They came from every state in the Union, and there is scarcely a man in public life whose tribute of respect for the virtues of Wm. McKinley did not lie beside his coffin remains.

The inside of the vault was literally a mass of roses and orchids when the casket was carried into it, and the outside walls were wellnigh hidden beneath the profusion of flowers hung upon them. Above the doorway hung an enormous wreath of dark-green Calix leaves, and over the right corner of the vault was a similar wreath, the leaves being a deep red. In a corresponding position on the other side was hung a wreath of ivy.

Standing a short distance from the vault to the south was a small cradle covered entirely with white and purple asters. On its sides were worked in purple immortelles the word "NILES." This was said to be the cradle in which President McKinley had been rocked during his infancy in Niles, O., and special instructions came with it that it should be guarded with great care and returned safely to Niles, where it is to be preserved.

### THE NATION'S WIDOW.

#### Mrs. McKinley's Friends and Physicians Hopeful.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley do not to-night regard her as being upon the verge of a collapse. On the contrary, they express themselves as quite confident that she will be spared to them, for a long time, at least, in as good state of health as she has enjoyed for the last five years. Dr. Rixey said late this afternoon:

"Mrs. McKinley is bearing up as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has been, and is still, suffering intensely from her bereavement, and has frequently given way to sobs and tears, but, for all that, she has been doing as well as any woman could do under similar circumstances. We have no immediate expectations of anything but favorable conditions in her case."

### SPENT A QUIET MORNING.

#### President Roosevelt Remained Quietly Secluded All Morning.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt spent a quiet morning at the Harter residence. He did not go out to the crowded street, where thousands were gathered hoping to catch a glimpse of him, but took a walk in the spacious grounds of the residence. While at breakfast Judge Day joined him for half an hour, and later Secretary Root and Secretary Hitchcock came in to see him. Many unofficial visitors left cards of respect, but the president saw very few people, preferring to remain in retirement. Among those who called were a half-score of his old command of the rough riders, several of them in their broad-brimmed sombreros. The president saw them only for a moment.

### THE WORK OF THE MASTER.

#### Official and Civic Observances in Vienna.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—Two services in honor of President McKinley, one official and the other for the resident Americans, were held here yesterday. The United States minister, Robert S. McCormick, in an address to the latter, eulogized the late president. The official services were held in the church of the British embassy, which was draped in black.

The floral offerings in the chapel were unusually beautiful. The laurel wreaths will be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. McCormick, referring to the religious faith of the president, said:

"His faith was as complete and steadfast as it was broad and generous. Once, at the beginning of the war with Spain, when he had worked late into the night, Mr. McKinley pushed back his chair and closed his desk wearily. Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, who sat beside him, said:

"You are wearied to death, Mr. president."

"Mr. McKinley replied: 'Yes, and I could not keep it up, Corbin, did I not feel that I was doing the work of the Master?'"

# THE TRIAL OF CZOLGOSZ.

## The Assassin of President McKinley Placed on Trial at Buffalo, N. Y.

### PRISONER ENTERED A PLEA OF GUILTY.

The Court, However, Would Not Accept the Plea, and Ordered a Plea of "Not Guilty," in Order that All the Forms of Law Might be Fully Complied With.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial yesterday morning, charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty" by direction of the court.

All the events of the day indicated that the trial will be short. Court convened at ten o'clock, and within two hours eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by the examining counsel, but it was significant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the district attorney. Those who acknowledged that they had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced, but admitted that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were accepted by each side.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the supreme court judges, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening

of the court, and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice L. L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that, together with his colleagues, former Justice Robert G. Titus and Mr. Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. When the circumstances of my selection were told to me, I was extremely reluctant to accept. But the duty had been imposed and I considered my duty, in all the circumstances, to defend this man."

"I ask that no evidence be presented here—that the court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence—unless it would be accepted at the trial of the most meagre criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," said Justice White, in reply, "and I wish to say I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

The work of securing the jurors was then undertaken, with a celerity that was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn; the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred; had seen photographs of the interior of that structure, and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the president, and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs.

The presentation of the government's case began shortly before three o'clock, when Assistant District Attorney Haller began with much deliberation, to address the jury. He spoke very briefly:

"We shall show," said he, "that, for some days prior to the shooting this defendant had premeditated the shooting of the president; that he knew that on the sixth of September the president would receive the populace in the Temple of Music; that on that day he went to the exposition, got into line with the people and approached the president; that he had a weapon concealed in his hand and as the president extended his hand in kindly greeting, he fired the fatal shot.

"He fired two shots, in fact. One of them took effect in the abdomen and caused that mortal wound which resulted in the president's death. That, in brief, is the story we shall show you."

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition, described the ground floor plan of the Temple of Music and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer who presented views of the interior of the building.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the president during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy. The latter, Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, was the first of the trio to be called. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet. The cause of death was attributed to the gunshot wound, but, fundamentally, he said it was due to the changes back of the stomach, in the pancreas, caused by the "breaking down" of the material of the pancreas as a result of the passage of the bullet.

The probable duration of the trial, it is believed, can be placed at two full days. When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon as to the time he would take in the presentation of the case, he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Judge Titus, for the defense, was non-committal, however, and merely replied:

"That depends upon the turn things take."

Dr. Herman Mynter was the next witness. District Attorney Penney questioned him closely regarding the operation performed on President McKinley at the exposition hospital immediately after the shooting. Dr.

Orbiton, O., Sept. 24.—There was a riot at Goose Run Sunday night, and Frank Steinn, one of the rioters, was shot and killed by John Shuhan, a Hungarian. The man, accusing Shuhan of being an anarchist, requested the company to discharge him, and at the same time notified Shuhan to leave the locality. As neither request was complied with, a crowd Sunday night, surrounded the house where Shuhan boarded and riddled it with bullets.

At the height of the fray a shot from the house killed Frank Steinn, one of the attacking party. News of the murder spread and the rioters, augmented in numbers, almost demolished the house with stones and clubs.

Finally, the marshal induced the rioters to desist, and Shuhan surrendered and was taken to Nelsonville for safe keeping. After investigating the affair, the sheriff, yesterday, released Shuhan. Great excitement prevails and threats of violence were made against all Hungarians employed at the mines, if they are not removed.

### HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

#### Herr Most and Two Others Arrested Sunday Night Bound Over in \$5,000 Bonds.

New York, Sept. 24.—Johann Most, who was arrested Sunday night at a meeting of alleged anarchists in Corona, L. I., was arraigned in court there, yesterday, on the charge of violating the section of the penal code which relates to unlawful assemblage. He and two others of those arrested at the same time were held in \$5,000 bonds each for examination September 25. The owner of the hall in which the meeting was held was charged with violation of the excise and keeping a disorderly house.

### Gen. Funston Improving.

Manila, Sept. 24.—Gen. Fred Funston, who has been in the hospital for over a week, suffering from appendicitis, underwent a successful operation and is improving.

### May Succeed Secretary Wilson.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 24.—F. D. Coburn, of Kansas City, Kas., secretary of Kansas state board of agriculture, who was mentioned a few months ago for secretary of agriculture under the late President McKinley, is again brought to the front as a possible successor of Secretary Wilson in President Roosevelt's cabinet. It is said that should President Roosevelt make any changes in the cabinet that will call for the appointment of a new secretary of agriculture, Kansas will present Mr. Coburn.

# SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

## The Part Played by the Battleship Texas—The "Loop" Made by the Brooklyn at Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The part played by the battleship Texas, in the naval battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, when the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was sunk was the basis of the greater part of yesterday's proceedings in the Schley naval court of inquiry. Of the four witnesses examined during the day three had been officers on board the Texas during the battle, and two of them were new witnesses. These were Commander George C. Heilner, who was navigator on the Texas, and Commander Alex. B. Bates, who was the chief engineer on that battleship.

Commander Barber, executive officer and the chief surviving officer of the ship since the death of Capt. Philip, was recalled. The fourth witness was Capt. Seaton Schroeder, executive officer on the Massachusetts, and now governor of the island of Guam.

The testimony several times during the day was somewhat exciting, and it was especially so when Commander Heilner described the battle and the part the Texas had taken in it. He said that when the Brooklyn made its loop at the beginning of the battle it passed across the Texas' bow at a distance not to exceed 100 to 150 yards and that at the command of Capt. Philip the Texas had been brought to a dead stop.

Engineer Bates testified that the starboard engines had been stopped and said he thought this also had happened to the port engines.

Commander Heilner expressed the opinion that three miles had been lost by this maneuver and the fact that part of the machinery was deranged. He said he considered that the Texas was in greater danger when the Brooklyn crossed her bow than at any other time during the battle.

On cross-examination Commander Heilner admitted having taken part in the preparation of the official navy department chart, showing the positions which participated in the battle. He said that according to this chart the two ships never were nearer than 500 yards of each other. But he contended the chart was inaccurate, and he said he had only consented to it as a compromise.

Commander Bates admitted that the official steam log of the Texas contained no record of the signal to reverse the engines.

Commander Schroeder testified concerning the coal supply of the Massachusetts, which, he said, would have been sufficient for a blockade of from sixteen to twenty days. The day closed with another animated controversy between counsel as to the policy of bringing Admiral Sampson's name into the trial.

### A DANGEROUS RIOT.

#### Strong Feeling Against Hungarians Suspected of Being Anarchists—A Rioter Killed.

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### AN APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

#### The Striking Coal Miners at Madisonville, Ky., Assuming a Heliovolent Attitude.

Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 24.—The governor has been appealed to for troops to hold in check the turbulent coal mine strikers. As the result of an armed attack by a squad of strikers, Judge J. Nunn has wired Gov. Beckham as follows:

"It is my opinion that troops are needed here at once to preserve the peace."

The strikers opened fire on Helmecke mines from a grove 500 yards off and gradually came nearer. One squad of 25 or 30 strikers stood within 50 yards of the main road and peppered the street. The guard who was patrolling the front of a row of miners' houses beat a hasty retreat. The resistance by the strikers was the most determined yet offered.

### SEVERAL MILLIONS LOSS.

#### Large Section of the City of Bergen, Norway, Burned—Two Firemen Were Killed.

Christiania, Sept. 24.—A large section of Bergen was burned Sunday night. Two firemen were killed. The damage done amounts to several million kroner.

### One Million for Church Work.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Geo. W. Rowman, a wealthy mine owner, has agreed to give to the People's Church of America, one million of the earnings of his mines. It is said that "other millions" will be forthcoming if needed. This statement was made yesterday by Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, founder and head of the People's church. He said he was satisfied of the reliability of Mr. Rowman, and that a committee had reported that his mines contain sufficient wealth for Mr. Rowman to make his promise good.

LEON CZOLGOSZ, ASSASSIN.



bullet wound in the left upper side of the abdominal cavity. The president agreed to an operation at once, which was absolutely necessary to save his life. Dr. Mann was selected, with Dr. Mynter, to perform the operation. The abdomen was opened, it was difficult to get at the wound in the back of the stomach. The stomach was turned over and a bullet hole was found in the back of that organ. They could not follow the further course of the bullet, and as the president's temperature was rising it was agreed by the physicians present that no further search for it was advisable at that time. The stomach was replaced and the opening closed with sutures. On the advice of the physicians the president was removed to Mr. Milburn's house.

Dr. Mynter then described the period of favorable symptoms shown by the patient, his relapse and death.

Dr. Mynter gave the names of all the doctors who were associated with him in the case, and described the result of the autopsy, saying that it proved, first, that there was no inflammation of the bowels; second, that there was no injury to the heart; third, that there was a gunshot wound in the stomach, and that there was a gangrenous spot back of the stomach as large as a silver dollar.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, another of the physicians who attended President McKinley, was the next witness. He went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter.

"To find the track of the bullet back of the stomach," Dr. Mann explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the bowels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally, as the president already had grown very weak, as a result of the first operation."

"Were you present at the autopsy?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"Yes."

"Tell us what you found."

"Raising the stomach we found a large cavity, the walls of which showed evidence of gangrene. In the cavity was a quantity of pancreatic fluid. The tissues surrounding it covering a space as large as a silver dollar were affected."

"What caused Mr. McKinley's death?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"The gunshot wound in the stomach resulting from the bullet that passed through both walls of that organ and lodged in the muscles of the back."