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## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DEAD; A NATION IN DEEP SORROW

### Goes To His Reward Chanting "Nearer, My God To Thee."

## DRIVE BATTLE FOR LIFE ENDED ON SATURDAY

### In The Early Morning--With His Devoted Wife at His Side, William McKinley Said "Good-Bye," and the Great, Benevolent Heart Was Still--His Life and Character.

A Review of the Assassination.  
William McKinley, President of the United States, was shot by Leon Czolgosz on Friday, September 6, at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, New York. The President showed remarkable vitality and his condition seemed to improve rapidly, so that the country had high hopes of his recovery, until Thursday night of last week, when his symptoms became alarming. He grew steadily weaker until 2:15 a. m. Saturday, when he died peacefully, and without a struggle.

The President's Death.  
President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning. He had been unconscious since 7:30 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a life time of care. He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise, which has marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows: "Good-bye, all, good-bye! It's God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and members of the official family were at the Milburn house. Except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends, no one was present. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, looked at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the heart-breaking scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she had borne the grief of the tragedy which has ended his life.

The immediate cause of the President's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree and it will possibly require an autopsy to exact cause. The President's remains will be taken to Washington and there have a state funeral. Vice President Roosevelt, who now succeeds him, may take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news. The cabinet will, of course, resign in a body and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a new cabinet, if he so desires.

The rage of the people of Buffalo against the assassin when they learned tonight that he was dying, was unbridled. Thousands surrounded the jail and the entire police of the city and two regiments of militia were utilized to insure his protection. "NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."  
After they left the sick room, the physicians rallied him to consciousness and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hands. Despite her physical weakness, she bore up bravely under the ordeal. The President in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40 p. m., chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer My God To Thee," and his last audible words were as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside were: "Goodbye, all, good-bye! It is God's way. His will be done."

The News in Washington.  
Washington, D. C., Special.—The news of the expected death of President McKinley came as a crushing blow to the nation's capital. Nowhere, perhaps, had the citizens been so full of confidence in the ultimate recovery of their beloved President and the buoyant bulletin of the past week from the sick bed had filled them into a false sense of security which made the shock terrible when the news that the Buffalo tragedy would have a fatal ending came to them. All day long the bulletin boards were surrounded by crowds waiting in suppressed excitement for the latest word from the Milburn house, and numerous newspaper extras were eagerly snapped up. The cabinet officers in the capital were pictures of distress. Postmaster

extended literally for miles. When 5 o'clock came 40,000 people had already passed and the crowds waiting below in the streets seemed unnumbered. It was decided to extend the time until midnight. Then for hours longer the streets were dense with people and a constant stream flowed up the steps of the broad entrance into the hall and passed the bier. When the doors were closed at midnight it was estimated that 50,000 people had viewed the remains, but thousands of disappointed ones were still in the streets. The body lay in the city hall until morning. It was taken to the station by a military escort Monday morning and at 8:30 the funeral train, consisting of seven cars, started for Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. McKinley, the President, the cabinet and relatives and friends of the dead President accompanied the remains. Mrs. McKinley bore up bravely during the service at the Milburn residence, and Dr.

as we come into Thy presence. We laud and magnify Thy holy name and praise Thee for all Thy goodness. Be merciful unto us and bless us, as stricken with overwhelming sorrow we come to Thee. Forgive us for our doubts and fears and faltering faith, pardon all our sins and shortcomings and help us to say, Thy will be done. In this dark night of grief abide with us till the dawning. Speak to our troubled souls, O God, and give to us this hour of unutterable grief the peace and quiet which Thy presence only can afford. We thank Thee that Thou answeredst the sobbing sigh of the heart and dost answer us that if a man die he shall live again. We praise Thee for Jesus Christ, Thy son, our Savior and elder brother, that He came to bring life and immortality to light and because He lives we shall live also. We thank Thee that death is victory. Oat to die is gain. Have mercy upon

and communion of the Holy Spirit be with us all, evermore. Amen."

TAKING THE BODY AWAY.  
All present joined in the Lord's Prayer as the minister repeated it. President Roosevelt's voice being audible at the back of the room. The service concluded with a simple benediction. The funeral director was about to step forward to place the cover on the casket when suddenly there was a movement behind Governor Odell. Senator Hanna, who had risen to see that the last opportunity to look into the countenance of his dear friend had come. Pressing forward in an instant he was at the side of the casket and bending over and looking down into it. Almost two minutes passed and then he turned away and the coffin was closed. Colonel Engleham signalled the body-bearers. Four soldiers, two infantry sergeants bore the casket aloft and out of the house. The President, cabinet and the others followed it. Mrs. McKinley and the members of the family remained. The widow had passed through the ordeal bravely and without breaking down. The trained nurses and the personal attendants of the President gathered on the side of the porch to see the body taken away.

THE CORTEGE MOVES.  
It was within a minute of 11:30 o'clock when three long rolls of a sufficient length to cover the casket were about to appear. From the darkened rooms the assemblage began to file out to the street. Soon the walks and lawns were again covered with the silent throng, with heads bared. At the moment the casket appeared, "Nearer, My God To Thee," ascended in subdued strains from one of the military bands. Tenderly the bearers lowered the casket from their shoulders and placed it in the hearse. The notes of Chopin's funeral dirge succeeded the strains of the hymn. The soldiers and sailors swung into long columns, and took up the march southward toward the city hall.

Sketch of William McKinley.  
William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born on January 29, 1842, in Niles, O. He received his higher education at Allegheny College and taught school for a while. In 1861 he entered the army as a volunteer in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, was continuously promoted till he became captain and was brevetted major in the United States volunteer army by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle March 12, 1865.

After the war Mr. McKinley studied law and began to practice in 1867 at Canton, O. and there has home had been ever since. He served a term as prosecuting attorney of Stark county beginning in 1876 he represented the district of which his county was a part for 14 years in the national House of Representatives. As chairman of the ways and means committee he represented the tariff law of 1890. In November of that year he was defeated for Congress, his district having been reorganized, but he reduced the usual adverse majority of 3,000 to 500. In 1891 and again in 1893 he was elected Governor of his native State in the first election by a plurality of 21,511 and in the second by a plurality of 58,991.

At the St. Louis national Republican convention on June 18, 1896, Mr. McKinley was nominated for President, receiving 661 out of a total of 905 votes. He was elected in the following November, receiving 271 electoral votes as against 176 for William J. Bryan. At the Philadelphia national convention of his party in 1900, President McKinley was re-nominated, was again elected President in November of that year and was inaugurated at Washington with imposing ceremonies on the 4th of March of this year.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Sketch of the Man Who Succeeds to the Presidency.  
Our government is perpetual; the President being merely an incident—merely an administrative officer. In the history of the country many men have occupied the executive chair; men of different creeds of political belief, of differing degrees of ability. Twice before has the President been shot down by an assassin. Twice has his natural death bereft the nation of its head. But there is, under our magnificent governmental system, always a man in reserve to assume the important duties of Chief Magistrate. The lapse of time between the death of a President and the qualification of his successor is not a lapse in the government, for all the administrative functions are carried on with the same regularity by the subordinate officers under the eye of the land.

On the death of President McKinley the accession to his high office falls to Theodore Roosevelt by virtue of his election to the vice-presidency. He was not President immediately upon the death of Mr. McKinley, as only when he assumed the oath of office could he become President. Theodore Roosevelt is a native of New York, of Dutch ancestry. His life has been one marked by strong characteristics. His habits have always been temperate and he is a fine specimen of vigorous manhood both of body and mind. He has seen a great deal of public service in his native State and city. He has served on the national civil service commission, and been governor of the State of New York.

He served in the Spanish-American war as commander of the Rough Riders and did good fighting at San Juan. He was chosen to the Presidency with the best wishes of a nation that he may discharge his new and important duties in a just, important and statesmanlike manner.

## IT IS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

He Takes the Oath of Office With Impressive Ceremonies.

When the announcement of the death of President McKinley was flashed over the wires Vice-President Roosevelt was 25 miles from a railroad station in the Adirondac mountains on a hunting expedition. Then began the effort to convey the intelligence to him. Special relays of messengers were detailed to notify him and take him to Buffalo. He was found and escorted to the railway station where a special train took him to the scene of the President's death. He reached Buffalo on Saturday and repaired to the Milburn House. His first act was to express to Mrs. McKinley his condolence. The president was attired in a black frock coat and dark striped trousers, and wore a silk hat. He was sombre of countenance, and appeared to feel both the solemnity of the occasion and its responsibilities for him.

He alighted at the Milburn house at exactly 2:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by his host, Mr. Ansley Wilcox, and one of the secret service force. President Roosevelt came out of the Milburn house at 2:55 and drove to the Wilcox home, reaching there at 3:15. A ten minutes' wait for the members of the cabinet ensued, and preparations were made for taking the oath of office.

The place selected was the library of Mr. Wilcox's house, a rather small room, but picturesque, the heavy oak trimmings and the massive book-cases giving it somewhat the appearance of a legal edifice. A pretty bay window, with stained glass and heavy hangings, formed a background, and against this the president took his position. Surrounding him were the five members of the cabinet—Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. Nearby were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John Scattergood, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Dr. Mann, Park and Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Careleton Sprague, Jr., George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the dead president; Dr. and Charles Carey, R. C. Scattergood, J. D. Sawyer, Wm. Jeffers, official telegrapher of the United States Senate, and Judge of the United States District Court John H. Hazel.

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

SECRETARY ROOT BREAKS DOWN.  
At precisely 3:32 o'clock Secretary Root resumed his conversation with the president and stepping back, while an absolute hush fell upon everyone in the room, said, in almost inaudible voice: "Mr. Vice President: I—Then his voice broke, and for fully two minutes the tears came down his face and his lips quivered so that he could not continue his utterances. There were sympathetic tears from those about him and two great drops ran down either cheek of the successor of William McKinley. Mr. Root's chin was on his breast. Suddenly, throwing back his head as if with an effort, he continued, in broken voice: "I have been requested, on behalf of the cabinet of the late president, at least those who are present in Buffalo, all except two, to request that, in recognition of weight affecting the affairs of government, you should proceed to take the constitutional oath of president of the United States."

Judge Hazel had stepped to the rear of the president, and Mr. Roosevelt, coming closer to Secretary Root, said in a voice that at first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while as if to control his nervousness, he held firmly to the lapel of his coat with his right hand: "I shall take the oath at once, in accordance with your request, and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

THE OATH OF OFFICE TAKEN.  
The president stepped farther into the bay window, and Judge Hazel, taking up the constitutional oath of office, which had been prepared on parchment, asked the president to raise his right hand and repeat it after him. There was a hush like death in the room as the judge read a few words at a time and the president, in a strong voice, and without a tremor, and with his raised head as steady as if carved from marble, repeated it after him. "and thus I swear," he ended. The hand dropped by his side, the coin for an instant rested on the breast, and the silence remained unbroken for a couple of minutes, as though the new president of the United States was offering silent prayer. Judge Hazel broke it, saying: "Mr. President, please attach your signature;" and the president, turning to a small table nearby, wrote "Theodore Roosevelt" at the bottom of the document in a firm hand.

"I should like to see the members of the cabinet a few moments after the others retire," said the president, and this was the signal for the scene of people who had been favored by witnessing the ceremony, to retire. As they turned to go, the president said: "I will shake hands with you people gladly," and with something of his old smile returning, he first shook hands with the members of the cabinet present, then Senator Depew, and finally with a few guests and newspaper men.

## A PROCLAMATION.

President Roosevelt Appointed a Day of National Mourning.

Thursday was set apart as a day of national mourning, and was so observed, under the following proclamation by President Roosevelt: By the President of the United States—a proclamation: A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down—a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen. President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow men, of great earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

It is meet that we as a nation express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death. Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do now appoint Thursday, September 19, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, their homes, or in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President, whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 17th day of September, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

## STEEL STRIKE SETTLED.

The Final Agreement Said to Have Been Reached.

New York, Special.—The steel strike was settled Saturday after a conference of six hours between the representatives of the Amalgamated association and the steel companies. The men will return to work Monday. The agreement was not made public, but it was signed by the officials of the Amalgamated association and the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation. The corporations signing were the American Tin Plate company, and the American Sheet Steel company, and the American Sheet Steel company. The full terms of the settlement were not divulged and it was announced that there was an agreement between the parties to the conference to the effect that no statement would be made until President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association issued his order to the men to return to work. This will be tomorrow (Sunday) when he reaches Pittsburgh, whither he went immediately after the conference.

It was learned, however, from an authoritative source that no concessions were made by the United States Steel corporation. It was also learned that the Amalgamated association gave up its right to control in the following mills: The Crescent, Ironclad, Chester, Star, Mononahela, Demmeler and the mills of the American Tin Plate company, The Canal, Dover, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Salsburgh, Dewees-Wood and Wellsville Mills of the American Sheet Steel company; the Painter, McCutcheon and Clark mills of the American Sheet Steel company; the Joliet and Milwaukee mills of the Federal Steel company, and all of the mills of the American Tube company.

## News By Wire.

The National Baseball League has unanimously voted to suspend all league championship games on Thursday, the day of the funeral of the late President McKinley.

## FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Exercises to Take Place in Washington City.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Hay Sunday issued to the public the following announcement concerning the funeral of President McKinley: "Department of State, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1900. The remains of the late President of the United States, after lying in state in the city hall of Buffalo during the afternoon of Sunday, September 15, will be removed to Washington by special train on Monday, September 16, leaving Buffalo at 1:30 p. m., and reaching Washington at 9 p. m. The remains will then be carried, under the escort of a squadron of United States cavalry, to the Executive Mansion, where they will rest until 9 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, September 17. They will then be carried to the capitol, accompanied by a military and civil escort, the details of which will be given in a separate notice. The remains will lie in state. Religious services will be held in the rotunda of the capitol on Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon. At 1 o'clock the remains, under a military escort, will be transferred to a funeral car and carried to Canton, O., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving there on Thursday at 11 a. m., where arrangements for the final sepulture will be committed to the charge of the citizens of Canton, under the direction of a committee to be selected by the mayor of that city. No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells. (Signed) "JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."



Our Late President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Risey, her physician, thinks she will be able to support her trying part at the state funeral at Washington.

## IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Religious Exercises Over The Dead President Sunday.

The religious service over the remains was simple and impressive. The pastor was at the door leading into the hall, a station whence his words could be heard at the head of the stairs. The signal was given and there welled out from the hall the

us in this dispensation of Thy Providence, we believe in Thee—we trust Thee, our God of Love, the same yesterday, today and forever.

"We thank Thee for the unsullied life of Thy servant, our martyred President, whom Thou has taken to his coronation, and we pray for the final triumph of all the divine principles of pure character and free government for which he stood while he lived and which were baptized by his blood in his death.

"Hear our prayer for blessings of consolation upon all those who were associated with him in the administra-



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

beautiful words of "Lead, Kindly Light," sung by a quartette. It was McKinley's favorite hymn. Every one within sound of the music knew it and half of those in the room put their faces in their hands to hide their tears. Comptroller Dawes leaned against a bookcase and wept. President Roosevelt seemed to be swaying to and fro as he footed very insecure. When the singing ended the clergyman read from the words of the fifteenth chapter of the First Corinthians. All had risen as he began and remained standing throughout the remainder of the service. Again the voices rose with the words of "Nearer, My God To Thee," the very words President McKinley had repeated at intervals of consciousness during the day of agony before he died. As the music died away, the pastor spoke again, "Let us pray," he said and every head fell upon his breast. He began his invocation with a stanza from a hymn sung in the Methodist church. His prayer was as follows:

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.  
"O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Our shelter from the stormy blast, And our eternal home. We, Thy servants, humbly beseech Thee for manifestations of Thy favor

tion of the affairs of the government and especially vouchsafe Thy presence to Thy servant who has been suddenly called to assume the holy responsibility of our Chief Magistrate. O God, bless our dear nation and guide the ship of State through stormy seas. Help Thy people to be brave to fight the battles of the Lord and wise to solve all the problems of freedom. Graciously hear us for comforting blessings to rest upon the family circle of our departed friend. Tenderly sustain Thine handmaidens upon whom the blow of this sorrow must heavily fall. Accompany her, O God, as Thou hast promised, through the dark valley and shadow, and may she fear no evil, because Thy art will her. All these things we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, who has taught us when we pray, to say, 'Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.' 'May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, the Father,