

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.

WHOLE No. 2903.

## President McKinley Dead.

### TOUCHING DEATHBED SCENE

Good-bye, All, Good-bye.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2.15 this morning. He had been unconscious since 7.50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he had devoted a lifetime 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 is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and the members of his 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 took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at the dying statesman and turned away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimulants, together with oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her, she sat at his side and held his hands. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The immediate cause of the president's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree and it will possibly require an autopsy to fix finally the exact cause. The president's remains will be taken to Washington and there will be a state funeral. Vice-President Roosevelt, who now succeeds to the presidency, 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 president's assassin when they learned last night that he was dying was boundless. Thousands surrounded the jail and the entire police force of the city and two regiments of militia were utilized to insure his protection.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Before 6 o'clock it was clear to those at the president's bedside that he was dying and preparations were made for the last farewell from those who were dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily but with little effect. The president came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events profoundly touching in character. Down stairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about 6 o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney General Knox.

Secretary Wilson was also there but he held back, not wishing to see the president in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces.

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 hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The president in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7.30, chanted the words of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and his last audible words as taken down by Dr. Mann, at the bedside, were "Good bye, all, good bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander and soon afterwards he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen and the president

finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8.30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into the eternal slumber.

By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities and they grew cold.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Buffalo on Sunday was a city of mourners. The gay and flaming decorations of the Pan-American exposition gave way to the symbol of sorrow. The black drapery of the city's streets muffled the tolling bells of the churches. Bits of crepe appeared on every sleeve. The sorrow was apparent everywhere. In the morning a simple service took place at the residence on Delaware avenue where the martyred President died. A hymn was sung and prayer was offered over the dead body. That was all. Only the immediate family and the friends and political associates of the late President were present. The scene there was pathetic in the extreme.

The family had taken leave of their loved one before the others arrived. Mrs. McKinley had been led into the chamber by her physician, Dr. Rixey, and sat a while alone with him who had supported and comforted her through all those years of wedded life. Dry-eyed she gazed upon him and fondled his face. She did not seem to realize that he was dead. Then she had been led away by Dr. Rixey and had taken up her position at the head of the stairs, where she could hear the service.

The friends and public associates of the dead president all had opportunity to view the remains before the service began.

Then the body was borne out to the waiting cortege on the brawny shoulders of eight sailors and soldiers. The cortege passed through solid walls of humanity, bare-headed and grief-stricken, to the city hall, where the body lay in state during the afternoon. There a remarkable demonstration occurred, which proved how close the president was to the hearts of the people. Eighty thousand people viewed the remains.

The official announcement of the physicians as a result of their autopsy on the president's body that death resulted from gangrene of the wounds has led to much discussion. Dr. Wasdin strongly supports the view that the murderous bullet had been poisoned. The area of this dead and gangrened flesh was a source of much surprise to the surgeons, reaching a circumference about the size of a silver dollar about the internal wounds.

Dr. Mann, on whom fell the responsibility of operating upon the president immediately after he was shot, was asked:—

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

"I think the report made to-day," Dr. Mann replied, "is a sufficient answer to your question. It shows very plainly that the location of the bullet had nothing to do with the final outcome. That resulted from gangrene which appeared in the path of the bullet. Even our efforts to-day to locate it, as stated in the report, were unsuccessful. I believe it went into the muscles at the small of the back. We followed the hole made by the bullet until it went into the muscles. We searched one and a half hours for the missile of death. The X-ray instrument was not used as the appliances were not handy. The serious damage was done to the organs through which it passed, not to the locality where it now rests."

On Monday morning the body of the President was removed from the City Hall, to the special train prepared for the purpose of conveying the precious remains to Washington.

At the appointed hour, 7.45, the escort was in perfect readiness. Shortly after, from the doors of the city hall, came four soldiers and four sailors, bearing high upon their sturdy shoulders the casket containing President McKinley's body. The casket, wrapped in an American flag, and bearing a sheaf of wheat, was pushed gently into the hearse and the doors were closed. The troops came to the front, wheeled into line and moved down Franklin street. The band took up Chopin's funeral march, accompanied by the tolling of the church bells. Behind the troops moved the carriages of the officers of the cabinet. Then came the hearse and following were the comrades of the grand army, with a company of local militia bringing up the rear. The cortege passed into Church street, and

wound past St. Paul's church into Main street. Down this thoroughfare the procession moved between masses of bareheaded people and on to the depot. The train that bore the President from the city where he met his death was a solid Pullman of seven cars, drawn by two crepe-draped locomotives, 408 and 27. Fifteen minutes before the train was scheduled to leave, engine 34 sped out through the yards with orders to precede the train by fifteen minutes and keep the track clear.

The train was under the general charge of George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railway. Assistant Trainmaster D. M. Kinney was in direct charge. The train crew was made up of picked men in the Pennsylvania and Pullman companies. Behind the engines were the drawing room cars Raleigh and Belgrade, both of which were devoted to members of the press. Next came the dining car Waldorf, the car Naples for Senators, and the Hungary, for Roosevelt and the cabinet. Next to the rear car was the Olympia, occupied by Mrs. McKinley, and last of all was the observation car Pacific, in which the body rested. The casket was placed between the windows on the observation car, where it could be seen by the people as the train went by. Crepe was draped from the rear of the observation car and the railings of the car were shrouded in crepe. The only relief was the two pilot flags.

Shortly after 8.30 it was announced that everything was in readiness, and at 8.34 the train pulled slowly out, four minutes later than the schedule.

## W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Sixth Annual Gathering.

The sixth annual convention of the New Brunswick W. C. T. U. opened at Hartland on Tuesday of last week and closed on the Thursday evening following. The attendance throughout was large, especially so in the evenings, and the sessions were marked by enthusiasm and harmony. At the Tuesday evening meeting addresses of welcome were delivered by Mrs. L. E. McFarland, president of the local Union; on behalf of the Law and Order League, by John L. Fawcett; for the clergy by Rev. G. W. McDonald. A suitable response was made by Mrs. Simon McLeod. The interest of the session was greatly enhanced by the presence of and the active part taken in the proceedings by Mrs. J. K. Barney, Prison Evangelist; Mrs. Barney delivered a highly interesting address on "All around the World with the White Ribbon," and also a forcible address on "Temperance." Mrs. E. R. Atkinson, of Moncton, read an admirable paper on the Prohibitory Law of 1855.

The closing meeting of the convention was devoted to the consideration of Sunday School work, when a number of fine speeches were made, including one by J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., president of the Carleton Co. S. S. Association.

The Secretary's report showed:—  
Number of Unions reported ..... 33  
" active members ..... 560  
" honorary members ..... 47  
" pub. meetings in year 180  
Total receipts for year ..... \$1983 86  
During the year ten members have died. Two hundred and six copies of the *Women's Journal*, of Toronto, the W. C. T. U. organ, were taken by members.

The number of unions in each county are as follows: Albert three, Carleton three, Charlotte six, Gloucester one, Kings three, Northumberland five, Kent two, Restigouche two, Sunbury one, St. John three, Westmorland one, York one.

A very great deal of literature has been distributed.

The following roll of officers was elected:—  
Mrs. Atkinson, Moncton, re-elected President.

Mrs. S. McLeod, Newcastle, re-elected, 1st Vice.

Mrs. Lindow, St. Stephen, Cor. Sec.

Mrs. Phillips, Fredericton, Treas.

Miss Weldon, Sackville, Rec. Sec.

Mrs. Gilman, Fredericton, auditor.

## HARVEST FESTIVAL.

The officers and soldiers of the local corps of the Salvation Army are certainly pushing their harvest festival with commendable enterprise. They are busy collecting fruit, vegetables, grain, groceries and every other useful article which they will sell for the benefit of the Army work, in their barracks, on Monday, September 23rd. The amount which the local corps aims to raise is \$90.00. We wish them every success.

The officer in charge, Ensign C. Allan, is busy preparing a program for the harvest festival celebration which promises to be one of exceptional interest.

## THE EXHIBITION.

The committee of management held another session on Saturday evening.

The tender of H. N. Payson, of \$21.00, for the sole right to sell refreshments on the exhibition grounds was accepted, conditioned that he do not sell lager beer.

Application was made by parties desirous of running games on the grounds, but it was decided not to grant any such privilege.

The following were appointed judges in the several departments:—  
C. C. Harvey—Horses.

T. A. Peters, Arch. Scott, and John R. Donald—Cattle.

Oscar Shirley—Sheep.

John Oldham—Poultry.

Frank Tilley—Fruit and Dairy Produce.

J. M. Frapp—Grain.

Harris Porter and Sol Perley—Roots and Vegetables.

Dupper Smith—Woollen Goods.

Mrs. J. B. Brown and Mrs. C. H. L. Perkins—Fancy work and ladies' department.

Miss Maria Bull was placed in charge of ladies department.

C. L. Smith, J. T. A. Dibblee and Mayor Belyea were appointed a committee to provide for an entertainment for some evening during the Exhibition.

The finance committee and B. B. Manzer were constituted a committee to solicit subscriptions.

## THE FIGHT OVER.

The Small Pox Has Been Stamped Out.

The fight between our medical men and that loathsome disease, small pox, has been a difficult and persistent one. The disease had the advantage inasmuch as it had gained considerable headway before being discovered, but with a due sense of the importance of preventing its further spread and the stamping of it out before the advent of cold weather the doctors, so to speak, took their coats off to the work, and at once put in force all available means, for confining the disease to its present quarters, as well as to the attentive caring for of those already affected. Skill, science, care and watchfulness has prevailed, and now the last patient has been cured, the last building in which the disease had been manifested has been properly fumigated, no quarantine further exists, and intercourse between the affected sections and the rest of the county has been opened up as freely as usual.

## Among the Graduating Class.

Normal Examinations of the N. B. S. S. Association.

The following are the results, so far as students from this section are concerned, of the Normal examinations of the N. B. S. S. Association, held last June.

Honor graduates (over 90 per cent)—  
Minnie C. Miller and Mrs. T. H. Manzer, Aroostook Junction.

Pass graduates (over 69 and under 90 per cent)—Lizzie C. Brown and Mamie Nickerson, Aroostook Junction.

Post graduates (over 90 per cent)—  
Mrs. Geo. Dickson, Kirkland; Evangeline Kinney, Florenceville; Mrs. E. W. Harmon, Peel.

There were thirty-eight candidates in the graduating class; of these seven obtain the gold seal and fifteen the red. In the post-graduate class there were 47 candidates; of these 39 obtained the gold seal and eight the red.

The text books for next year are: For graduating classes Hurlbut's Revised Normal Lessons, and for post-graduate classes the S. S. Teacher's Normal Course, by George W. Pease, First Year's Course.

The usual graduating exercises will be held in connection with the provincial convention at Fredericton. Dr. S. Clark, better known to the readers of the *Advocate* as "Timothy Stand-by," will deliver the address to the graduates. It is hoped as many as possibly can will attend and receive their diplomas at that time. The date is Oct. 8-10.

## AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel:

If you will kindly allow me space I would wish to address a few words to the public re the small pox scare prevailing in this section of country.

It has been currently reported and published broadcast that I am to blame for having brought this scourge into this country. I take this opportunity to deny this statement in toto.

It is true I did arrive home from Thomsville, Piketon County, Col-

orado the 3rd day of May last. I left there at 12 o'clock noon the 23th of April. I never had any small pox, neither had I any rash of any kind while in that country, neither had my son Guy, who was with me. There was no small pox in the county in which I was, but I believe there was small pox in Victor, Col., last winter, but I was never in Victor, in fact I was told that it was about 100 miles in a straight line from Thomsville to Victor, and about 300 miles by the railroad.

I deny most emphatically that I "jumped the quarantine in Colorado, or that I had any fear of small pox, or had any reason for coming home other than private reasons." I can prove these statements by letters which I hold, lately received from Colorado. It is unfortunate that this epidemic should have broken out at this time and there is no doubt that a heavy expense has been incurred which every one will regret, but I feel that the parties who reported the deliberate falsehoods about me have injured my reputation to an extent that it is impossible to estimate.

I do not presume to say that "there has been no small pox" in the face of the eminent medical opinions, and it may have been that my son Guy caught small pox on the way home, but as to our knowing anything or having any suspicion of such a thing it is too absurd to even contradict.

I am yours respectfully  
ANSLEY ALBERTON.

Centre Wakefield, Car. Co., Sept. 10th 1901.

## THE I. C. RAILWAY.

A Model in Management and Service.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The *Globe*, in discussing the Intercolonial Railway, says that Hon. Mr. Blair has made the road thoroughly modern in every respect. The old unprofitable government line, with an insignificant western terminus and decrepit service, was transferred into an important railway system connecting Montreal with Halifax, St. John, Sydney and other less prominent ports. From being a reproach and a reflection on the governmental operation of railways the system has become a model in management and service and the change has been accomplished by adopting the ordinary business methods of private corporations. The road is no longer a pension bureau for the maintenance of needy political partisans. Every department is under a competent head and every employee knows his duty and is expected to faithfully perform it. There is no political inter-meddling. The entire country has been greatly benefited by the new era upon which the road has successfully entered. The changed conditions go to show that when a Government enters upon the sphere of private enterprise it must adopt the methods of private corporations. It must put all executive offices in the hands of competent men familiar with the duty they are called upon to discharge, so that the demands of the public may be met in a businesslike way and success may be achieved by merit.

## THE AROOSTOOK FAIR.

Carleton Farmers Take Prizes.

So far as the premium awards, of the Aroostook Co. Agricultural Fair, held at Houlton last week, already published, go, we learn that among the prize winners were:—  
Horse Department, Roadsters—2 year-old stallion, Roderick Neal, Richmond, 2nd; gent's driving horse, W. S. Spear, Spearville, 3rd.  
Draft Horses—3 year-old stallion, W. S. Spear, 1st; breeding mare, W. S. Spear, 1st.  
General Purpose—Yearling colt, W. S. Spear, 1st.  
Sheep—Pure blood buck lamb, Roderick Neal, 1st; best flock of ewes, not less than five, Roderick Neal, 1st; best ewe lamb, Roderick Neal, 1st.

The *Pioneer* says:—"Norman Smith, of Woodstock, N. B., exhibited a perfectly matched pair of 2 year-old twin mare colts, which Mr. Smith informs us are the only pair on the continent."

New York, Sept. 16.—The Newark, N. J., Italian, who, Sunday, drank to the health of Czolgosz, was to-day committed to the penitentiary by Judge Lambert. His companion, who struck a woman who cried "Shame," when the toast was given, was held to the grand jury for assault.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
Washington, Sept. 12, 1901.

Next to intense interest in the now happily convalescent condition of the President, the absorbing subject is to-day the Schley-Sampson controversy, for the Court of Inquiry began its session today. In many respects the case promises to be celebrated. Two centres of interest are discussed. Will Sampson's health permit his presence as a witness? Will Schley succeed in challenging and retiring Admiral Howison from the Court? As to the former proposition, the opinion is general that Admiral Sampson is not in good health and that this fact may be the reason given should he decide not to testify for any reasons appearing later in the investigations. On the other hand, it is thought that if he chooses to appear as a witness, the state of his health will not interfere, the time and circumstances being arranged to suit his condition. As Admiral Sampson made the original indictment against Admiral Schley in his charge of incompetency and insubordination, it seems fitting that he should in some form be a party to the controversy. The dislike for the press has not abated in Army and Navy circles. The Army and Navy Club of Washington, the most exclusive club in the country, is frequently the scene of rigorous denunciation of the press, the consensus of opinion being that newspaper statements are wholly unreliable. An admiral prominent in authority made the statement last evening that when he saw a newspaper article he said, not, how much of this is true, but, is any of it true? The admiral was frank enough to admit that he did not intend to include all papers in his remark (but his exceptions were not enumerated). These facts add interest to the trial and it is not surprising that the entire subject is a matter of daily discussion. Judge-Advocate General Lenly has gone over the testimony with the various witnesses preparatory to the trial in order to eliminate all unnecessary matter and classify the evidence.

It is said that the late attempt upon the life of the President, in the midst of a reception, such as given frequently in Washington when several thousand people shake hands with him, will result in the permanent discontinuance of these functions. There is no reason why the President should be expected to undergo the fatigue, to say nothing of the danger of these crushes. No other head of a great nation has ever submitted to them. Their discontinuance will not interfere with the accessibility of the Executive to those who really have business with him, but the crowd at receptions must be filtered through an anti-chamber and the name and address of each caller must be taken. It is not impossible that, with the great improvements in the photographic art, snap shots may be taken and doubtless the detective force about the President can be so strengthened and increased by experts familiar with the physiognomy of anarchists that it will be impossible for a suspected person to approach the Executive. It is evident, moreover, that there will be both State and Federal enactment for the suppression of anarchy and for the deportation of anarchists. They have heretofore been tolerated, but hereafter the confession of an anarchism or of anarchistic sympathy will be treated as treasonable crimes and they will be punished as enemies of the State and of mankind. Plans are already afoot to give the President a great ovation on his return to Washington and he will doubtless be received with a greeting which, if not in numbers, will excel in heartfelt sympathy and enthusiasm those of his two inaugurations. The District Commissioners are already planning arrangements for the celebration, the date of which will depend, of course, upon the convalescence of the President, but will probably be about the middle of October. The details of the celebration have not been formulated, but it is probable that it will take the shape of an escort en masse of citizens, senators and representatives from the Pennsylvania Railroad station to the White House.

Considerable interest is being taken in the plan to start a fund for the purchase of a home in Washington for James B. Parker, the colored man whose prompt action at the time of the attack upon President McKinley last week is credited with preventing the anarchist from firing a third shot. It has been decided by a committee appointed at a meeting in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, of this city, Tuesday evening, that the local newspapers be requested to receive contributions to the fund.

## For Drinking Health to Czolgosz.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Newark, N. J., Italian, who, Sunday, drank to the health of Czolgosz, was to-day committed to the penitentiary by Judge Lambert. His companion, who struck a woman who cried "Shame," when the toast was given, was held to the grand jury for assault.