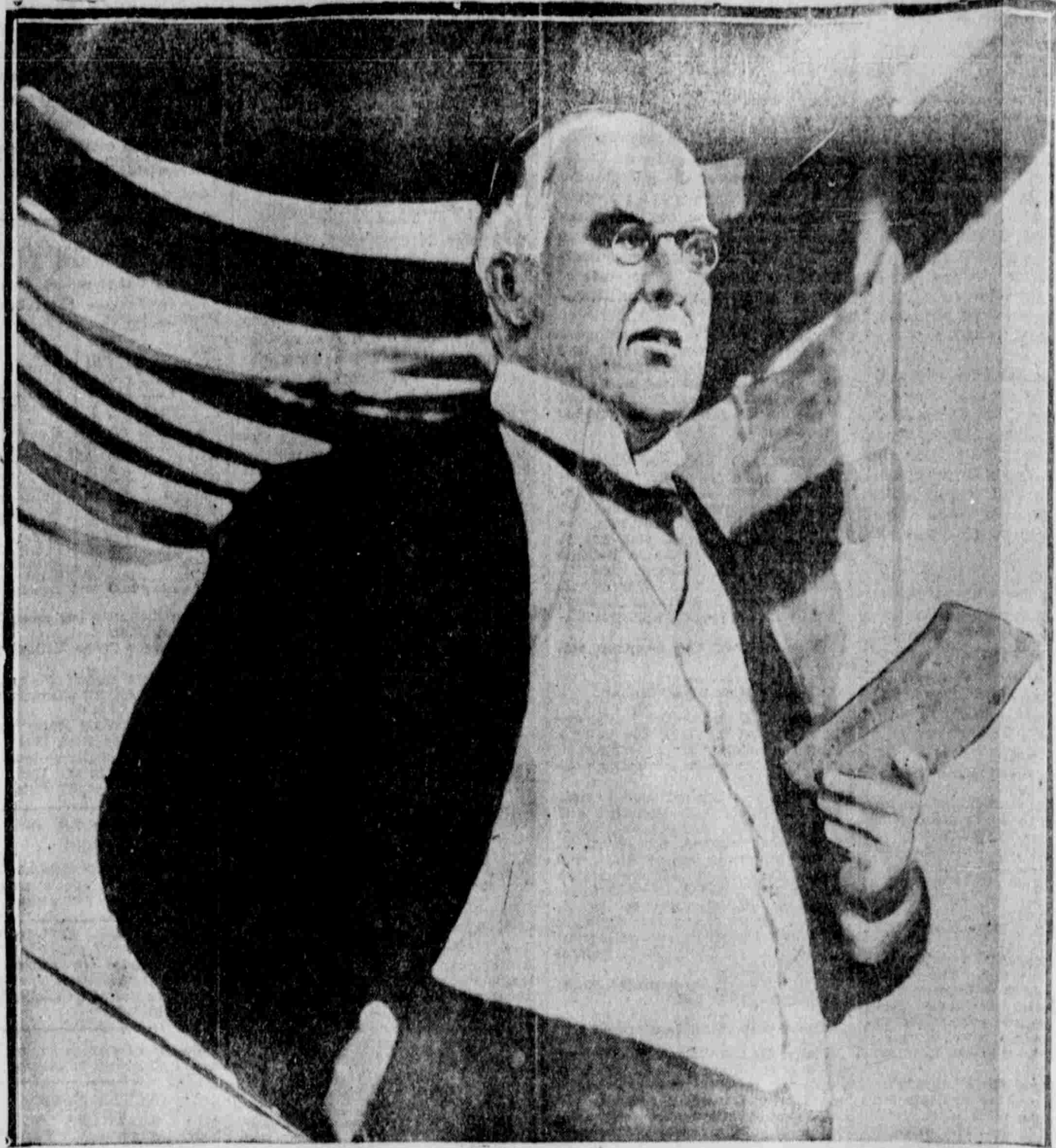


LAST PUBLIC ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

Delivered on Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo—On the Next Day the President Was Shot—The Speech Will Live in History, as it Outlines a New National Policy Based on Mr. Blaine's Utterances With Respect to Foreign Relations.



SNAPPED WHILE DELIVERING HIS NOW HISTORIC PAN-AMERICAN ADDRESS.

Here is the very latest photograph of President William McKinley, taken only a day before he was laid low by the assassin's bullet. The photographer chose the moment when he was delivering his now historic address at the Pan-American Exposition, and caught him in a characteristic pose, though the expression is not the best it shows him precisely as he was at the time.

"I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and significantly honored. Today I have additional satisfaction in meeting and receiving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in no marked a degree to its interest and success."

"To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century."

TIMEKEEPERS OF PROGRESS.
"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They give to the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student."

"Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational; and as such instructs the brain and feeds the heart. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor."

"The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated process of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be."

MISSION OF THE EXPOSITION.
"The Pan-American exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuit of trade and commerce, and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory."

"After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world! Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made

them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced, and ships and fast trains are becoming a few years ago were impracticable. The world's products are changed as never before, and with increasing knowledge and trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers."

ISOLATION NO LONGER POSSIBLE.
"Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foretells, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth."

"Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately publicized. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor."

"It took a special messenger of the government with every facility known at the time for rapid transit, nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

"We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable and he was able through the military telegraph to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shot fired at Santiago, and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Coward's fleet was hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy."

"So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption even in ordinary times results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Peking and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the government of the United States brought through our minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats."

PROGRESS OF A CENTURY.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast

mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can long be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstanding, and the stronger the disposition when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes."

OUR UNEXAMPLIFIED PROSPERITY.
"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost unmanageable. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability."

"That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings."

"We have a vast and intricate business built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of indifference. No narrow, sordid policy will subvert it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of the manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it."

"Our industrial enterprises which have grown to such great proportions affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets becomes our urgent and immediate attention."

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain."

PROSPERITY DEMANDS RECIPROCALITY.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus."

"A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers some of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor."

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

EXCLUSIVENESS NO LONGER.

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and com-

merce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will benefit all. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

"If perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

"Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission along the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coast of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports."

"One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption. We have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer."

"We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go."

MUST BUILD ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"We must build the isthmiian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America, and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed."

"In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assembly of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico."

"The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty, and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to make it live beyond its too short living with praise and thanksgiving."

VICTORY OF PEACE, NOT WAR.

"We can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition. Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real enemies rest in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship, which will deepen and endure."

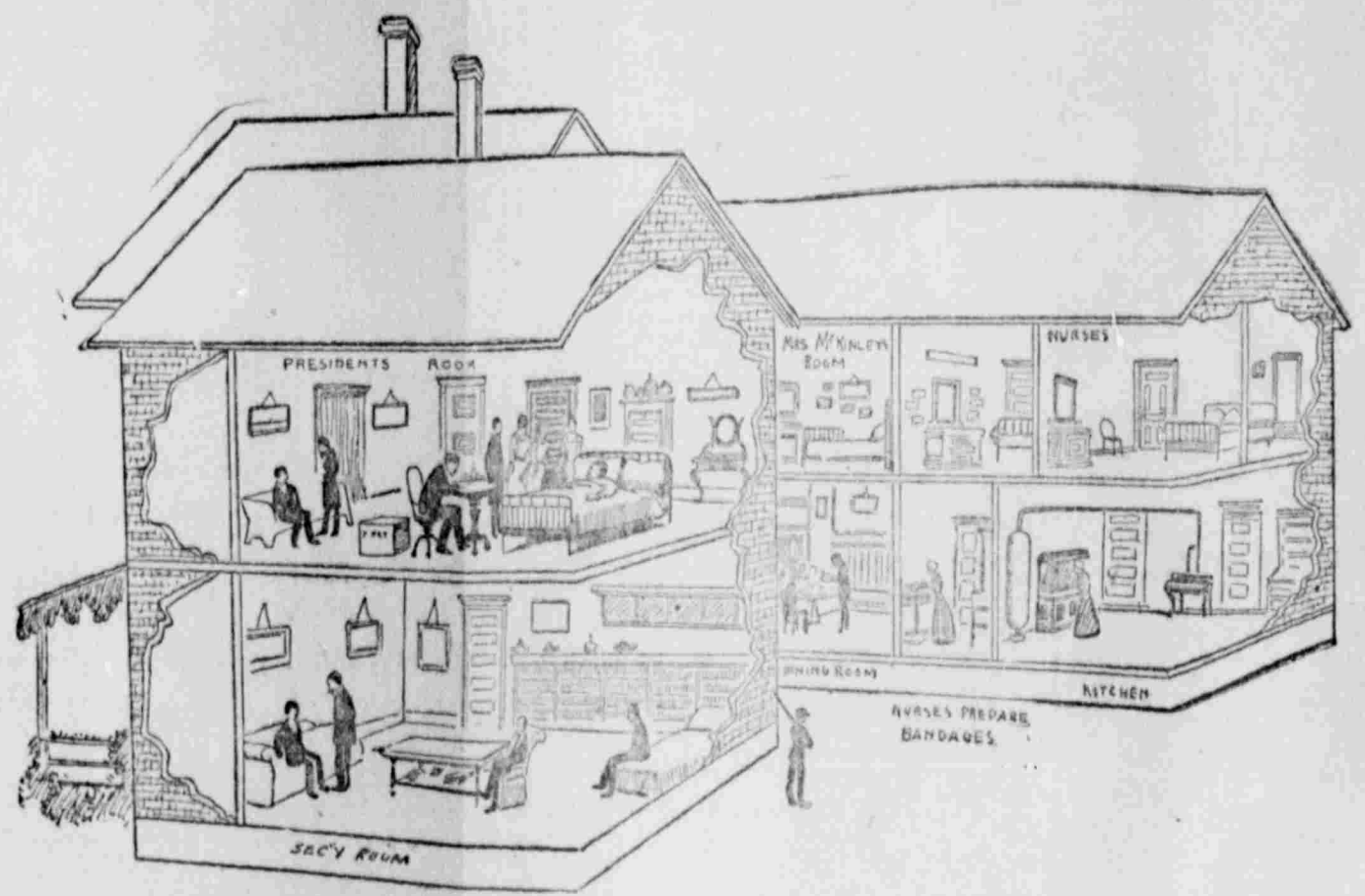
"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

CANTON CEMETERY AND MCKINLEY'S BURIAL SPOT.



The eyes of the whole nation are turned with reverential awe upon the peaceful cemetery, at Canton, the spot which President McKinley during his lifetime selected to be the last resting place of himself and his wife. The Maltese cross shows the McKinley burial plot.

PLAN SHOWING HOW MILBURN'S HOUSE WAS GIVEN OVER TO PRESIDENT.



The above drawing showing the interior of the Milburn House, demonstrates how the entire mansion was given over to the accommodation of the President, his attendants and friends. Mr. Milburn, by his never failing courtesy and ready sympathy, has earned the warm regard of the President's circle.

MEDICAL VIEW OF PRESIDENT'S CASE

New York, Sept. 18.—The forthcoming issue of the New York Medical Journal will discuss the case of the late President McKinley in a lengthy article. It will say:

"It is a melancholy consolation to know that the fatal termination of President McKinley's case was not in the slightest degree due to any omission to give him the full benefit of all the present resources of our art and there is nothing humiliating in the fact that the favorable prognosis which for five or six days seemed justified, should have finally proved fallacious. It is expected that an official report of the case will be given to the profession in the course of a short time. Pending the issue of the report, let us briefly review the case. At the time of his assassination President McKinley probably was in better physical condition than most of men of his age who lead a sedentary life. So far as is known, he was free from all organic disease, though his vitality may have been somewhat impaired by the fearful mental strain to which the duties of his office and its responsibilities and anxieties had long subjected him. He was suddenly cut down by a

cruel wound, but he bore it bravely, and there was little of the condition known as shock. This freedom from shock was correctly interpreted as showing that no considerable internal hemorrhage was going on."

"Without delay he was taken to a well equipped hospital and attended by surgeons of world-wide reputation and of vast experience. The operation itself was performed by an exceedingly capable general surgeon, who was assisted by equally capable general surgeons beyond that of the stomach—accertained, that is to say, within the limitations of warrantable efforts."

"The operation having been finished without seriously taxing the distinguished patient's vital powers, there followed at least five days of freedom from serious symptoms. This we say with full appreciation of the fact that the record of the pulse and respiration seemed ominous for the high rate of number of conditions not in themselves of grave importance. The hopeful view was taken, and quite naturally, that it could be no explained."

"It is easy to be wise after the event, and to say that in this respect the surgeons were in error. Err they certainly did, as the result shows, but to err in such a way argues no incapacity or avoidable lack of judgment. It simply, we repeat, illustrates the fact

that the medical man is not a perfect being."

"Gangrene was probably established two or three days before the fatal issue followed, but it could hardly have occurred very early without giving rise to more disquieting phenomena than augmentation of the pulse and respiration, which, as we have said before, might well have been due to some comparatively unimportant disturbance. To the wound of the kidney, we attribute little importance further than arises from the fact that it made one more traumatic surface to become gangrenous. There is said to have been a trifling degree of hemorrhage of brief duration, but not enough to indicate a very serious renal lesion."

"The case of the profoundly lamented, here we may set down as unique in some of its features, not so much, perhaps, as regards the actual traumatic inflicted by the assassin's bullet, as with regard to the deferred appearance of the gangrenous process that blotted out his fair prospects of recovery."

LONDON MEDICAL REVIEW'S OPINION.

London, Sept. 18.—The British Medical Journal, discussing the results of the autopsy, says it is needless to assign any influence to the escape of pancreatic secretion or to a poisoned bullet, because the mechanical conditions "amply account for all disturbances found."

The Journal testifies to the high rank of American surgery, and says: "Success in such a case would have been a triumph, and defeat is not disgrace."

GOV. VOORHEES WARNED.

Told to Keep Quiet or His Life Would be Taken.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 18.—Gov. Voorhees today received a postal card, marked Hoboken, N. J., which read as follows:

"You want to keep quiet and keep your detectives away from here or you will get what McKinley got. We are looking for your kind."

The card bore no signature. It is thought that it came from anarchists at Hoboken as state detectives and secret service men have been keeping a close watch on them since the shooting of President McKinley.

West Point Cadets Off for Canton.

New York, Sept. 18.—Representatives in their uniforms of gray, black and gold, 200 West Point cadets arrived in New York last night on a special train on the New York Central railroad. They were under the command of Col. Chas. G. Treat. Immediately after their arrival they marched to the Twenty-third street ferry and went to Jersey City, where they boarded another special train and started for Canton to attend the funeral of the late President. The command included all of the first class and part of the second class.

Maj. P. H. Haverly Dead.

New York, Sept. 18.—Maj. Patrick M. Haverly is dead at his home in this city. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1827, and after participating in Irish insurrections came to America, going

to California with the gold seekers in 1849. At the start of the civil war he aided F. T. Meagher in organizing the well known "Irish Brigade," in which he earned the rank of major. After the war he came to New York. When he died he was one of the oldest publishers and book sellers of the city.

To Aid Russian Ship Owners.

London, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Odessa to the Times says: "The Listok correspondent at St. Petersburg, announces that a bank is being established at the capital, the operations of which will be confined to assisting Russian ship owners, loans and mortgages being granted to owners of vessels who are in financial difficulties. The capital of the bank will be 2,000,000 roubles (about \$1,020,000), and the institution will have branches at Odessa and elsewhere."

Janitors Threaten to Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Chicago janitors threaten a strike. At a secret meeting of their protective association last night their grievances were discussed and though official information was carefully withheld, one of the janitors present admitted that preparations for a strike were made.

Deaths from Plague Increase.

London, Sept. 18.—A despatch from Simla to the Times says the plague returns for the last week show 4,356 deaths against 4,322 in the preceding week and 1,136 in the corresponding week last year. Most of the deaths were in Bombay presidency.

KING ALFRED'S MILLENNARY.

Ceremonies in Connection with It Began at Winchester Yesterday.

London, Sept. 18.—The ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great began at Winchester yesterday, with a lecture on the life of the king by Frederic Harrison, and a reading from Tennyson's "Becket," by Sir Henry Irving. There was a large attendance of visitors from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Mayor of Winchester, in the course of an address, made a sympathetic reference to the late President McKinley.

Sir Henry Irving, replying to a vote of thanks for the reading, referred to Mr. McKinley as the emblem of noble purpose, high thought and patriotism, and declared that "his memory shall remain green forever in the hearts of the loyal and expansive race of all English-speaking people."

Duke of York Leaves Quebec.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York departed from Quebec on their way westward at 9:45 o'clock today. The royal special arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They were greeted by a welcome by a thronging crowd. The progress of the royal party through the thronged streets was a prolonged ovation.

The municipal reception, which was planned for tonight in honor of the Duke and Duchess, was abandoned on

account of the death of President McKinley, but the city was brilliantly illuminated and a display of fireworks.

As a further mark of respect to the American people in their mourning, there will be no public functions tomorrow. The duke is to receive a degree at McGill university, and he and the duchess will make a number of private visits.

A Very Strange Suicide.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—While talking with two friends about the death of President McKinley and lamenting he could not get at the assassin to do him harm, E. H. Paramore of 343 Indiana avenue suddenly drew a revolver and fired a bullet into his own brain. He died while being taken to the hospital. Paramore was formerly a Deputy United States marshal.

Non-Sectarian Meeting.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A non-sectarian mass meeting in which the pastors of all denominations in this city will participate will be held here next Sunday in memory of the late President.

President Roosevelt and Cardinal Gibbons have been asked to speak and the former has telegraphed his approval of the purpose of the union meeting.

A Lynching Narrowly Averted.

Canton, O., Sept. 18.—Much excitement was caused in the public squares today while the people were assembling to view the remains. Some one accused an Italian, who afterward

gave his name as Carmine Deviatro, of saying he had shot President McKinley. The man who could speak hardly a word of English became frightened and answered yes and no at random to the questions that were volleyed at him invariably giving the wrong answer, and in a moment a great crowd had surrounded him, and the cry of "lynch him" was raised. Maj. Morris, with a company of Ohio militia, formed a hollow square and rescued the man, who was taken to police head-quarters for his own protection. The police do not believe the man contemplated harm.

Seth Low Anti-Tammany Candidate.

New York, Sept. 18.—The committee of eighteen of the anti-Tammany organizations, which has been holding sessions for several days, considering candidates for mayor, to be submitted to the general convention of the organization, took a final vote tonight, which stood: For Seth Low, 17; for George L. Rives, 1. The general convention then met and selected Seth Low as its candidate for mayor. In its regular course, this nomination will now go to the nominating conventions of the various anti-Tammany bodies.

Affairs in Armenia.

Constantinople, Sept. 18.—The French embassy is busily engaged in gathering information regarding affairs in Armenia. French citizens having claims against the Porte have been instructed to furnish particulars of them.