

CHAPTER VI.

Mr. McKinley's Commanding Influence in Congress—Famous Author of the Tariff Bill Bearing His Name—His Notable Career as Governor of Ohio—First Term as President—His Home Life and Personality.

TO tell the story of McKinley's seven terms in Congress would be to tell the history of that body and of the nation for fourteen years. From the beginning he was an active and conspicuous member of the House. He was an American, and he reckoned nothing that concerned Americans to be unworthy of his notice. He recognized, however, that in view of the vast development, extension and multiplication of human interests there was little hope for success as a universal genius. A man must be a specialist if he would attain the greatest eminence and the greatest usefulness. Already, indeed, he had devoted his attention especially to the subject of the tariff and its bearings upon American industry.

The story is told that soon after he opened his law office at Canton, while he was as yet an untrained youth, he was drawn into a debate upon that subject. Pitted against him was a trained, shrewd and experienced lawyer, who had at his tongue's end all the specious sophistries of free trade. The older and more expert debater won a seeming victory, but McKinley, though silenced for a time, was not convinced. "No one will ever overcome me again in that way," he said to a companion. "I know I am right and I know that I can prove it." Thenceforth the study of books and men and conditions of industry to attain that end was the chief labor of his life.

The first speech he made in Congress was on the subject of the tariff, and, as already stated, was in opposition to the non-protective bill introduced by Fernando Wood, of New York, in 1878. That speech made a marked impression upon the House and the nation, and thenceforth its author was looked to in every tariff debate to be one of the chief upholders of protection. An

incident related by Judge Kelley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in his eulogy upon Dudley C. Haskell, shows how effectively McKinley answered this expectation. It was when the famous Mills bill was before the House. Kelley was to open the debate on the Republican side and McKinley was to close it. Haskell, who was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and a particularly strong debater, desired the honor of closing the debate, and asked Judge Kelley to persuade McKinley to give way to him.

The Judge went to McKinley and repeated Haskell's request. McKinley readily consented, saying that he did not care in what order he spoke. So it happened that McKinley was the fourth or fifth speaker and Haskell was to talk last. At the conclusion of McKinley's speech, a number of the members crowded around to congratulate him. Foremost among them was Haskell, who seized McKinley's hand enthusiastically, exclaiming: "Major, I shall speak last; but you, sir, have closed the debate."

AN AUTHORITY ON TARIFF QUESTIONS.

With such years of preparation Major McKinley was universally recognized as the one man of all best qualified to frame a new tariff law, which it seemed desirable to enact when the Republicans resumed full control of the Government in 1889. He was appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and presently gave to the nation the great measure which bears his name. Of his work, in connection with it, he spoke modestly. "I was Chairman of the Committee," he said, "and I performed my duties as best I could. That is all. Some of the strongest men in Congress were on the Committee, and the eight of us heard everybody, considered everything, and made up the best tariff law we knew how to frame." Envious rivals and unscrupulous foes have sought to belittle his fame by declaring that it was not his bill at all, that it was really framed by others, and that his connection with it was purely accidental.

To no intelligent reader of the history of the time can it be necessary to spend much space in refuting that stupid calumny.

McKinley was the author and finisher of that bill. He conceived its general principles. He gave countless days and nights of study and of toil to the elaboration of its details. By his unsurpassed leadership he secured its adoption by the House without resorting to a party caucus—an unprecedented achievement. He bore the brunt of the hostile criticism which was heaped upon the law by the free traders of Great Britain. To him, and to him alone, are due the honor and the fame which the better judgment of the world has awarded to the author of that historic measure.

BENEFITS OF THE BILL.

The McKinley Tariff bill took the tax from some of the chief necessities of life, stimulated old industries, and called new ones of vast magnitude into prosperous existence; greatly extended, by a wise system of reciprocity, the foreign commerce of the country, and provided means for conducting the Government and for keeping the financial credit of the nation unimpaired. These are the facts now abundantly recognized beyond all challenge. We may quote as absolutely true the words spoken by Mr. McKinley himself at the time when the measure was repealed and a substitute put in its place:—

“The law of 1890 was enacted for the American people and the American home. Whatever mistakes were made in it were all made in favor of the occupations and the firesides of the American people. It didn't take away a single day's work from a solitary American workingman. It gave work and wages to all, such as they had never had before. It did it by establishing new and great industries in this country, which increased the demand for the skill and handiwork of our laborers everywhere. It had no friends in Europe. It gave their industries no stimulus. It gave no employment to their labor at the expense of our own.

“During more than two years of the Administration of President Harrison, and down to its end, it raised all the revenue necessary to pay the vast expenditures of the Government, including the interest on the public debt and the pensions. It never

encroached upon the gold reserve, which in the past had always been sacredly preserved for the redemption of outstanding paper obligations of the Government.

“During all of its operations, down to the change and reversal of its policy by the election of 1892, no man can assert that in the industries affected by it wages were too high, although they were higher than ever before in this or any other country. If any such can be found, I beg that they be named. I challenge the enemies of the law of 1890 to name a single industry of that kind. Further, I assert that in the industries affected by that law, which that law fostered, no American consumer suffered by the increased cost of any home products that he bought. He never bought them so low before, nor did he ever enjoy the benefit of so much open, free, home competition. Neither producer nor consumer, employer or employe, suffered by that law.”

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

At the election of 1890, as we have said, the opposing party by gerrymandering defeated Mr. McKinley by 300 votes in a district normally Democratic by 2,900, and thus prevented his return to Congress. The answer to his defeat came unhesitatingly. Mr. McKinley was nominated by the Republicans by acclamation for Governor of the State. Then followed one of the most memorable campaigns ever waged in the Buckeye State.

Mr. McKinley began his campaign on August 1, and for three months he travelled night and day, making from two to a dozen speeches a day, until he had visited every county in the State. His campaign was on national issues, on the tariff, on protection; and so eloquently and passionately did he defend his principles that great crowds turned out to hear him. The attention of the whole country was drawn to the State of Ohio and its campaign. Newspaper correspondents followed the champion of protection in his tour of the State, and filled the press of the country with descriptions of scenes novel in political campaigns.

Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, but the people turned to McKinley as the apostle of the true dispensation,

and women and children said he had made protection and tariff plain to them. In that campaign, the first general campaign Mr. McKinley had ever made, he was pronounced the best vote-getter ever seen on the stump in Ohio. He won the admiration of opponents, as he won the devotion of his own party, and his election by a handsome majority was gratifying to one party, without being a source of bitterness to the rank and file of the other. As his first term in the Governor's chair drew toward its close he was renominated by acclamation, and after another spirited campaign he was re-elected, in 1893, by a majority of more than 80,000, at that time the largest but one in the history of the State.

SECURED NEEDED REFORMS.

As Governor, Mr. McKinley never forgot that he was the Chief Magistrate, not merely of the party which had elected him, but of the whole State, and he was untiring in his efforts to secure for the whole State a wise, economical, and honorable administration. He took great interest in the management of the public institutions of the State, making a special study of means for their betterment, and securing many important and much-needed reforms. He urged the preserving and improving of the canal system, and was an earnest promoter of the movement for good roads. To the question of tax reform he paid much attention and repeatedly urged its importance upon the Legislature. Many questions relating to the welfare of workingmen became acute during his administration, and were dealt with by him in a spirit of intelligent sympathy.

He had already long been known as an advocate of the eight-hour system, and of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between employers and employes. It was due to his initiative that the State Board of Arbitration was established in Ohio, and to its successful operation he gave for nearly four years his close personal attention. He made various wise recommendations for legislation for the better protection of life and limb in industrial pursuits, and as a result several salutary laws to such effect were put upon the statute books. When destitution and distress

prevailed among the miners of the Hocking Valley, he acted with characteristic promptness and decision. News that many families were in danger of starving reached him at midnight. Before sunrise he had a carload of provisions on the way to their relief.

During the summer of 1894 strikes and other disturbances prevailed, especially on the chief railroad lines, and for three weeks regiments of militia were on duty, acquitting themselves most creditably for the protection of property and enforcement of the law, without any unnecessary harshness towards either party to the disputes. On two noteworthy occasions desperate efforts were made by ill-advised mobs to commit the crime of lynching. Governor McKinley promptly used the military forces of the State to prevent such violence of law and dishonor of the Commonwealth, and showed himself a thorough master of the trying situation.

NO FRIEND TO RED TAPE.

A distinctive feature of the McKinley Administration was the absence of red tape and needless formality. In his method of transacting business the Governor was concise and direct, and in his intercourse with people, though dignified, he was always approachable and genial. Access was readily had to him at all reasonable times, and no matter of actual interest ever failed to receive his courteous, prompt and painstaking attention.

In 1884, Mr. McKinley was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican Nominating Convention, and helped to place James G. Blaine on the ticket. At the National Convention of 1888 he represented Ohio in the same capacity and was an earnest and loyal supporter of John Sherman. At that convention, after the first day's balloting, the indications were that Mr. McKinley himself might be made the candidate. Then his strength of purpose and his high ideas of loyalty and honor showed themselves, for in an earnest and stirring speech he demanded that no vote be cast for him.

From the first two delegates had been voting persistently for him, although he had not, of course, been formally placed in nomination. Now the number of his supporters rose to fourteen.

All the Republican Congressmen at Washington telegraphed to the convention urging his nomination. The air became electrified with premonitions of a stampede.

Mr. McKinley had listened to the announcement of two votes for him on each ballot with mingled annoyance and amusement. But now the case was growing serious. The next ballot might give him a majority of the whole convention. He had only to sit still and the ripe fruit would drop into his hands. He had only to utter an equivocal protest and the result would be the same. But there was nothing equivocal about William McKinley. On one side was his personal honor; on the other side the Presidency of the United States. In choosing between the two hesitation was impossible. He sprang to his feet with an expression upon his face and an accent in his voice that thrilled the vast assembly, but hushed it mute and silent as the grave while he spoke and forestalled the movement to make him the Presidential nominee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. McKinley again occupied a seat as a delegate-at-large from Ohio in the National Convention of 1892, and was made the permanent chairman of the convention. On this occasion an incident similar to that of 1888 occurred. Mr. McKinley was pledged in honor to the support of President Harrison for renomination, and he, as earnestly and as loyally as he had supported Mr. Sherman four years before, labored for Mr. Harrison's success. The Republican leaders who were opposed to Harrison's renomination sought to accomplish their purpose by stampeding the convention for McKinley himself. No less than 182 votes were cast for him, against his earnest protest.

When the vote of Ohio was announced, "44 for McKinley," he himself from the chair challenged its correctness. The reply was made that he was not then a member of the delegation, his alternate taking his place when he was elected to the chair. Thereupon Mr. McKinley called another man to the chair and took his place upon the floor, checked the incipient stampede, and moved that the renomination of Harrison be made unani-

mous. "Your turn will come in 1896!" shouted his supporters, and that prophecy was destined to be fulfilled.

Having meanwhile, as has already been set forth, been thrown out of his seat in the House of Representatives, and served two terms as Governor of Ohio, Mr. McKinley formally entered the campaign of 1896, as an aspirant for the Republican nomination, and so earnestly and skilfully was the canvass in his behalf conducted, under the leadership of Mark A. Hanna, that, when the convention assembled at St. Louis in that year, his nomination was a foregone conclusion.

On the first and only ballot taken he received 661 1-2 votes, to 84 1-2 cast for Thomas B. Reed, 60 1-2 for Matthew S. Quay (58 of these coming from the State of Pennsylvania), 58 for Levi P. Morton, and 35 1-2 for William B. Allison. The election resulted in a triumphant victory for Mr. McKinley, who received 271 votes in the Electoral College, to 176 cast for William J. Bryan. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was elected Vice-President at the same time, but died before the end of his term in office.

REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY.

The first administration of President McKinley was marked by the passage of the Dingley Tariff Act in June, 1897, by the beginning of a revival of prosperity throughout the country which has continued ever since; by the successful waging of the war that wrested from Spain the last vestiges of her vast colonial empire, and placed the United States in the first rank as a World Power; and by the approval, on March 14, 1900, of the Act of Congress unequivocally establishing the gold standard.

Soon after Mr. McKinley was inducted into office, an effort was made to secure the recognition by Congress of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but the joint resolution to that effect secured the endorsement of the Senate only. The relations between the United States and Spain were severely strained throughout the year 1897 because of the brutal manner in which the efforts to restore Spanish domination in Cuba were prosecuted.

On January 25, 1898, the protected cruiser *Maine* arrived in

the harbor of Havana, having been ordered thither by President McKinley as an act of courtesy to the Spanish Government, and not as a menace, which was the interpretation put upon it by the Spanish people, if not by their government. On February 15, the Maine was blown up while riding peacefully in the harbor of Havana, with terrible loss of life. After this tragedy the termination of peaceful relations between the United States and Spain was only a question of time.

On March 5, General Fitzhugh Lee's recall from his position as Consul-General of the United States at Havana was requested by the Spanish Government, and promptly refused by the United States. Two days later a bill was introduced in the House appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense, which became a law by President McKinley's signature on March 9. The report of a Court of Inquiry into the Maine disaster, which was transmitted to Congress and made public on March 28, still further strained the relations between the two countries, and on April 5, all the United States Consuls in Cuba were recalled.

FIGHT FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

On the 11th, President McKinley sent a message to Congress on the Cuban situation, in which he advised the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the island, but without a recognition of the insurgent government. This conservative action was directly due to the firmness of the President in resisting the policy advocated by the radical element in Congress. The situation developed rapidly after this, and on April 19, Congress passed the joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Island of Cuba, and authorizing the President to intervene with the armed forces of the United States.

On the following day, President McKinley issued an ultimatum to Spain, in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed by Congress; on the 21st, Minister Woodford received his passports from the Spanish Government, and on the 22d, President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring that a state of hostilities existed.

It is unnecessary in this connection to enter into the details of the brief but brilliant campaign which ensued, and which resulted, despite many mistakes and blunders by the War Department, in the prompt extinction of Spanish rule, not only in Cuba and in Porto Rico, but in the Philippine archipelago as well. On August 12, a peace protocol was signed between Spain and the United States, and hostilities were suddenly terminated. The two nations then entered upon the task of restoring peaceful relations, which were effected by the signing at Paris, on December 12, of a formal treaty of peace.

RETURN OF PEACE.

On February 10, 1899, the treaty of peace, having been ratified by the Senate was signed by President McKinley, and on March 17, the Queen Regent of Spain affixed her signature to the same document. The complete return of peaceful relations was signalized on June 16 by the arrival in Madrid of Bellamy Storer, the new Minister of the United States to Spain. Meanwhile, early in the year, a formidable insurrection against United States authority broke out in the Philippines, under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, and was prosecuted with varying success until its collapse early in 1901, which was signalized, on March 23, by the capture of Aguinaldo.

As President McKinley's first term drew towards a close, there was no dissentient voice in the Republican party to the popular demand for his renomination and re-election. The National Convention of 1900 met in Philadelphia, in June, and renominated Mr. McKinley by a unanimous voice, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, being placed on the ticket as the candidate for Vice President, and William J. Bryan again becoming McKinley's Democratic and Populistic opponent. The contest at the polls resulted in an even more decided triumph for Mr. McKinley than that of 1896, he receiving 292 votes in the Electoral Colleges, to 155 cast for Mr. Bryan. Every Northern State, except Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada gave its vote to William McKinley.

President McKinley was inaugurated for his second term on March 4, 1901, when he reappointed his Cabinet, and made few changes in the personnel of his first administration. The policy which he had adopted in dealing with the Territories acquired from Spain was amply sustained by the decisions of the Supreme Court in the so-called insular cases, delivered in June, as far as they disposed of the issues before the Court. There was a recognized difference between the situation in Porto Rico and that in the Philippines, and the final disposition of the status of the latter was not then determined.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The decisions of the Court, as far as they went, made necessary some slight alterations in the plans which President McKinley had made for proclaiming a full system of civil government in the Philippines on July 4th, but a partial system was put in operation on that date. Late in July, on notice from the Porto Rican Legislature that a system of local taxation had been established in the island which would yield revenue sufficient for the support of its government, the President issued a proclamation declaring the abolition of import and export duties on the trade of Porto Rico with the United States, which had been imposed by the so-called Foraker law, which provided a form of civil government for the island.

This was the last notable event in President McKinley's administration previous to the brutal assault upon him by the anarchist Czolgosz, within the enclosure of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, on Friday, September 6th.

The domestic life of William McKinley was typical of the best American phase. On the occasion of his visit to his sister, at Canton, just after the war, which decided his life vocation, he met one of his sister's friends, a pretty school girl, named Ida Saxton, the daughter of James Saxton, a well-to-do banker of the town. A mere acquaintanceship was formed at the time, and when he went to Albany to study law, and she to a seminary at Media, in Pennsylvania, to complete her education, they tempo-

rarily lost sight of each other. A few years later, when Mr. McKinley returned to Canton to open his law office, and Miss Saxton came home from school and a European tour, they met again and renewed the old acquaintance, which soon passed through the stage of mere friendship into love.

Their marriage took place on January 25, 1871, in the Presbyterian Church at Canton, which had been built almost entirely through the liberality of the bride's grandmother. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Buckingham, the pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. Endsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Major McKinley was a member.

THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT.

Major and Mrs. McKinley began housekeeping in Canton in the house which has been made familiar to the world by innumerable illustrations, although a great part of their married life has been passed at Washington during her husband's long term of service in Congress as well as the Presidency, and four years of it in the Governor's mansion at Columbus. Two daughters were born to them, both dying in early childhood. The first child, named Kate, was born on Christmas Day, 1871.

Just before the birth of the second daughter, named Ida, Mrs. McKinley was called upon to mourn the death of her own mother, and never recovered fully from the shock and the long and severe illness which she sustained as a consequence. The younger child died within six months, and shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. McKinley were called upon to follow their first born also to the grave.

This accumulation of afflictions increased the devotion to each other of the bereaved parents, which has been the occasion of remark by all who have been brought into personal contact with them. Mrs. McKinley, as already stated, never recovered from the prostration of health and strength from which she suffered at the time of the illness already alluded to. A partial paralysis of one leg made it difficult, although not painful, for her to be upon her feet, and this inability for exercise in turn had a serious effect upon her general health.

Yet she had always accompanied her husband when he went to Washington in the discharge of his Congressional duties, and on more than one occasion accompanied him on extended tours in different parts of the country. On the other hand, Mr. McKinley never spent away from his wife's side a single hour that had not been demanded for the actual performance of his public duties.

In the spring of 1901, President McKinley, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, made a notable journey across the Continent, to be present at San Francisco on the occasion of the launching there of the battleship "Ohio." Mrs. McKinley accompanied the President on this trip, which was destined to prove too protracted and too fatiguing for her feeble health. A few days before the Presidential party was due in San Francisco, it was found necessary for the President to hasten to that place with his wife, whose condition had now become critical.

LINGERED AT DEATH'S DOOR.

For some days during May Mrs. McKinley lingered at death's door; but at last there was a change for the better, and, after she had gained sufficient strength to stand the journey East, she rapidly recovered her former measure of health at her old home in Canton. Throughout this trying and anxious period, the President's devotion to his sick and helpless wife was touching in the extreme, and evoked in his favor the universal admiration of his countrymen.

President McKinley had a singularly attractive personality. Always courteous and affable, he possessed a dignity of mind and deportment that precluded any attempt at offensive familiarity. Nature had endowed him with a splendid constitution, which had never been impaired by excesses of any sort. In physique below, rather than above, the medium height, his broad shoulders and erect figure gave him a commanding presence. His face was often likened to that of Napoleon Bonaparte, but it actually resembled that of Daniel Webster more closely. He had a full, high, and broad forehead; deep-set, piercing eyes of bluish grey, which looked almost black beneath the heavy black

eyebrows; a square and massive jaw, and clean-cut features throughout.

Possessed of unusual oratorical powers, he was also a delightful conversationalist. His conversation, which ranged easily over all the interesting topics and episodes of the day, was distinguished by an absolute purity of tone, no word ever escaping his lips that he might hesitate to utter in any presence. He drank no intoxicating liquors, but was fond of a good cigar, and was also fond of music, and had almost a passion for flowers. He invariably dressed in black, wearing a frock coat closely buttoned, and a silk hat, and his face was always smoothly shaven.

As a public speaker, his appearance on the platform instantly commanded attention, and he was always impressive as well as pleasing. Gifted with a rich tenor voice, full and vibrant, he never had to strain it to make himself heard. In public he talked slowly and earnestly, in words of common use and of few syllables, his discourse being enforced by comparatively little gesticulation. However abstract might be his theme or exalted his ideas, his language was always made plain to the ordinary intelligence.

INVOLVED BY BANKER'S FAILURE.

By the failure, in February, 1893, of Robert L. Walker, a prominent banker and capitalist of Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. McKinley, who was then Governor of the State, was deeply involved. He had trusted implicitly in Mr. Walker's honesty and good judgment, and had become more deeply involved, by the endorsement of the insolvent's paper, than he suspected. Mr. McKinley, as soon as he was made aware of the extent of his misfortune, turned all his property over to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, the separate estate of Mrs. McKinley, which was considerable in size, taking the same course without any hesitation on her part. The total indebtedness amounted to \$106,000, all which was provided for by friends in the course of a year, and in February, 1894, the trustees deeded back to both Mr. and Mrs. McKinley their original estates intact.

The death of President McKinley came with the greater

shock after the hope of his recovery had seemed so well established. In the week of waiting the country learned how highly it prized the life that was hanging in the balance. Mr. McKinley had come to the Presidency with the usual distrust of many and with the enthusiastic devotion probably of very few. Year by year, as he steadily broadened to the responsibilities of his high office, and the party politician ripened into the national statesman, he had constantly grown in the estimation of his countrymen, who recognized in him a high type of patriotic American citizenship, and freely extended to him the confidence that his proved character had earned.

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM.

No modern President has held a surer place in contemporary esteem than McKinley had attained through years of trial that had tested and developed his higher qualities. At no time in his career was the universality of this kindly feeling toward him more apparent than at this fatal visit to Buffalo and in the ready response to his uplifting speech at the Exposition. It was a speech that must in any event have been remembered, but that will be recalled with especial interest now as marking the culmination of McKinley's development in statesmanship and embodying his last patriotic aspirations for the great nation whose true spirit he had so well understood.

In his personal and domestic relations also we may be glad to claim him as a typical American, clean, upright and serious-minded, of simple habits yet meeting all the exactions of life with unaffected dignity. These personal qualities had strengthened the general confidence that grew up in the President's public character, and thus an element of personal sorrow was added to the horror with which the country heard of his cruel assassination.

Recovery from such a wound seemed at the time impossible, until the really marvelous skill of surgery had opened a hope that in a few days grew almost to a certainty. Yet the shock was greater than had been believed, and in spite of skill and

science the sufferer's life has ebbed away, to the heartfelt grief of the whole American people.

The man who needs our prayers to-day is the new President. Under our Republican system a change of administration makes no apparent disturbance, yet may ultimately involve more actual difference of policy than the accession of a monarch. Of the Vice Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency heretofore, Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson broke more or less completely with their party associations and the change from Garfield to Arthur was of pronounced effect.

In each case the Vice President had represented a different faction in his party; but there is no such recognized division in the party at this time and no reason to anticipate any change of policy from Mr. Roosevelt beyond that which may eventually result from his own different temperament and that of the men he is likely to select as his advisers.

POWER OF EXECUTIVE LIMITED.

The absolute power of the President is limited; his influence is great. Mr. Roosevelt brings to the office an experience beyond his years, a broad culture that is unusual in our public men, an earnestness and energy that have shown in many fields of endeavor, and above all, a burning patriotism that is inspired always by high ideals and governed by a courageous uprightness that cannot fail to make its impression on our public life.

He is not untried in responsible position, and he always has carried himself with such high honor that we need not fear to trust the Chief Magistracy to him, confident that all the energy of his nature and the strength of his manly character will be devoted purely, and with a sober sense of deep responsibility, to the unselfish service of the nation.

And so, amid the profound sorrow that has fallen upon us all, the nation goes on its way in confidence and hope. Our institutions are deep-rooted beyond the reach of passing change, and the integrity and devotion of the national conscience will hold the country safe and right through all vicissitudes. McKinley's