

THE NEW PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt Is Now the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

By the death of William McKinley at the hands of the assassin Czolgosz, Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice-President, becomes President of the United States.

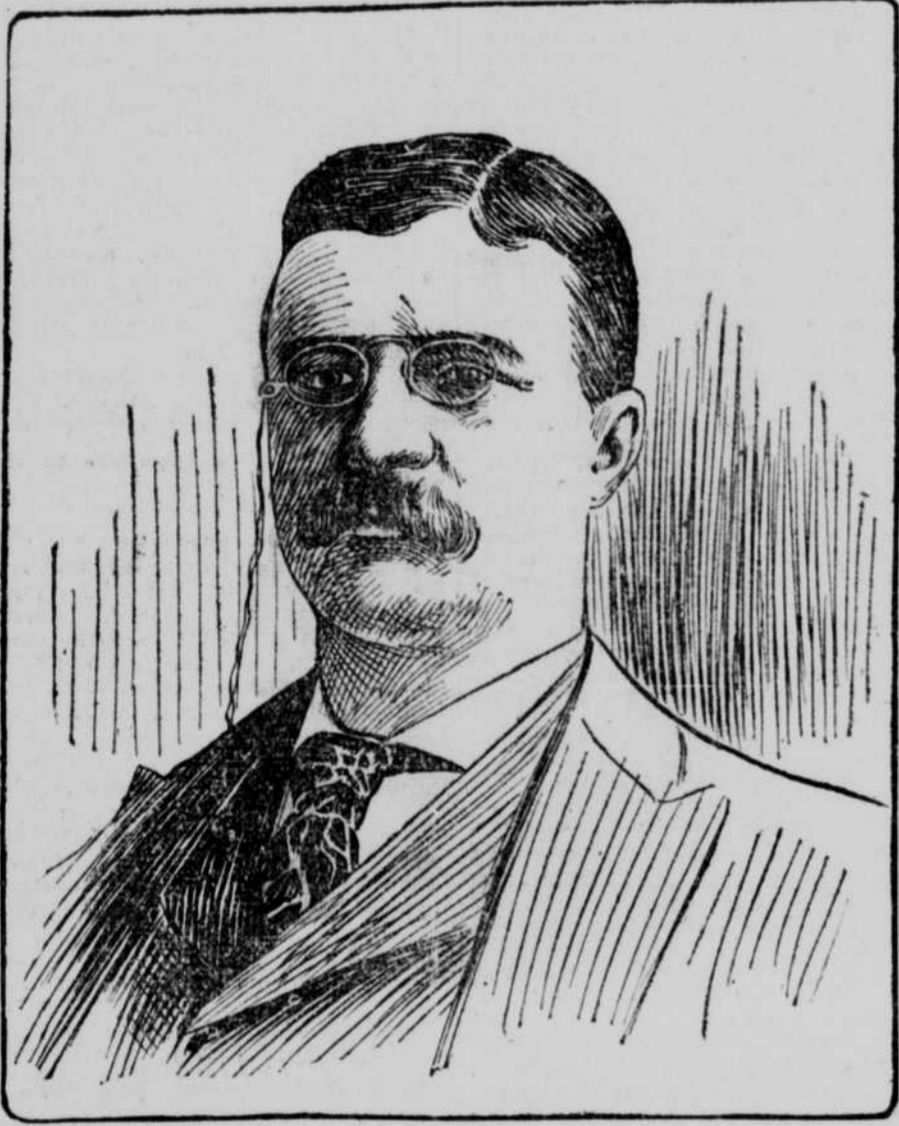
Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. By all laws of heredity he is a natural leader, as his ancestry on both his father's and his mother's side, who trace back beyond revolutionary days, were conspicuous by reason of their quality. His father was Theodore

among those who did not regard Mr. Blaine as the most available candidate of the party, but after the latter's nomination Mr. Roosevelt gave him his hearty support, and in the face of the remarkable defection in New York at that time.

In the National Civil Service.

In May, 1899, President Harrison appointed him civil service commissioner, and he served as president of the board until May, 1896. During his incumbency he was untiring in his efforts to apply the civil service prin-

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



Roosevelt, after whom he was named, and his mother, whose given name was Martha, was the daughter of James and Martha Bulloch of Georgia.

Educated at Home.

Young Roosevelt was primarily educated at home under private teachers, after which he entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. Those qualities of aggressiveness which have marked his more recent years of public life were present with him in college, and he was a conspicuous figure among his fellows.

It was an interesting period in the history of the party and the nation, and young Roosevelt entered upon the political field with eagerness and energy. The purification of political and official life had been for some time an

ideal with him, and with this came the belief in the efficacy of the application of civil-service rules to executive conduct. So strongly did he impress himself upon his political associates that in 1882 he was nominated for the state assembly and elected.

In the State Assembly.

He served for three years and soon came to be recognized as an able and fearless advocate of the people's rights and he succeeded in securing the passage of several measures of great benefit. The abolition of fees in the office of the county clerk and the abolition of the joint power of the board of aldermen in the mayor's appointments were among those of special benefit to the city of New York.

Another important work done by him was the investigation of the city government, and particularly the police department, in the winter of 1884. Another important service was securing the passage of the civil service reform law of 1884.

Runs for Mayor of New York.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated.

In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Republican convention. He had been

of merit and capacity to all executive departments. As a result of this zeal the country was shown the first practical application of the rules to civil government.

Civil Service Reformer.

He proved that unflinching civil-service reform was not only consistent with party loyalty, but in the highest degree was necessary to party service. None doubted the reformer's Republicanism, but it was not an easy task. Judgment, tact, honesty, energy, and a certain sturdy pugnacity were necessary to the accomplishment of his purpose. Every detail of the system was opened to carping criticism and to hostile attack. The administration itself was only friendly to the movement. Not only had politicians to be kept out of places, but competent servitors had to be provided.

In the Police Commission.

As president of the civil-service commission Mr. Roosevelt resigned in May, 1895, to become president of the New York board of police commissioners. Legislative investigation had shown the corruption in that body, and to this field he turned with a new zest. An uncompromising enforcement of law was his policy. It brought criticism and vituperation upon him, but he persisted. Honest methods in the police department were forced, and civil-service principles were embodied into the system of appointments and promotions. Sunday closing of saloons became a fact, and a seemingly observance of the day was insisted upon.

Navy's Assistant Secretary.

In April, 1897, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by President McKinley to be assistant secretary of the navy. He pushed repairs on the ships and worked with might and main, forseeing a conflict with Spain. He left nothing undone to secure the highest efficiency in the navy.

On May 6, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt resigned this place to muster in a cavalry regiment for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. As a hunter of big game, used to the saddle and the camp and an unerring shot with rifle and



ROOSEVELT'S COTTAGE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

revolver, the country recognized in him the making of a dashing cavalry leader. He had experienced military duty in the New York National Guard in the '80s. Col. Wood was put in command of the Rough Riders; Mr. Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. On

June 15 the regiment sailed to join Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

With the Rough Riders.

From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the Rough Riders were giant figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of Gen. Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned a colonel of volunteers.

Elected Governor of New York.

Scarcely two months later the new military hero was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 753 votes, against the 218 cast for Gov. Frank S. Black.

Col. Roosevelt entered into the campaign with characteristic energy. Men of all parties supported him and he was elected by a plurality of more than 18,000. His administration was very satisfactory to his state.

As reformer, official, military leader and state executive, he has carried his earnest dashing personality into it all.

As a Writer.

As a writer of outing papers his varied experiences on the trail have served him well. In biography, his life of Thomas H. Benton and of Gouverneur Morris have been praised. Essays and papers dealing with political life have added to this reputation. Of his latest work, "The Rough Riders" has been pointed to as "one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years."

When his name was first proposed for the vice presidency, Mr. Roosevelt declined the honor, preferring to remain governor. He finally consented, after much pressure.

Mr. Roosevelt's Family.

Mr. Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee of Boston; the second, Miss Edith Carow of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 3 years of age.

His domestic life is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, he is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half-dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristic.

All Bright Children.

The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, Jr., or "Young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a shot gun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever did. He also rides a pony of his own.

Alice, the eldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child by the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the pres-



ALICE ROOSEVELT.

ent Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, 3.

Shallow Lakes for Fish.

Prof. Marsh of Wisconsin, in speaking recently of the peculiarities of Lake Winnebago, said that it is remarkable for its shallowness. Although it is about twenty-eight miles in width, it has a depth of only twenty-five feet. This is due to the fact that the lake's outlet is constantly deepening and that its inlet is gradually filling its bottom with a sandy or earthy deposit. But Winnebago's shallowness makes it remarkably rich in fish; indeed, it is one of the most productive known. Shallow lakes always have more fish than deep ones, chiefly, perhaps, because there is more vegetation on the bottom of the shallow one. Vegetation does not flourish in deep water.

An Alphabetical Advertisement.

This alphabetical advertisement appeared in the London Times in 1842: To widowers and single gentlemen.—Wanted by a lady, a situation to superintend the household and preside at table. She is Agreeable, Becoming, Careful, Desirable, English, Facetious, Generous, Honest, Industrious, Judicious, Keen, Lively, Merry, Natty, Obedient, Philosophic, Quiet, Regular, Sociable, Tasteful, Useful, Vivacious, Womanish, Xantippish, Youthful, Zealous, etc. Address X. Y. Z., Simmonds' Library, Edgware-road.

WAR ON OLEOMARGARINE.

Food Commissioner Bassett to Suppress the Yellow Imitation.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—State Food Commissioner S. C. Bassett has commenced the long expected crusade against manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine who have for several years openly ignored the law of the state which prohibits the sale of imitation butter colored yellow. Suit was commenced in justice court against Beha Bros., butchers of this city, and the case will be tried October 1.

The complaint in the case was filed by the county attorney. The penalty under the law is a fine of \$25. If the suits end in favor of the state similar suits will be commenced in all parts of the state. It is reported that the manufacturers of oleomargarine will pool their interests and resist the enforcement of the law by carrying the suit to the highest court in the state, and possibly to the United States courts. The complaint was filed under the original act in this state, which makes it unlawful to sell oleomargarine colored yellow. Its passage drove the manufacturers out of South Omaha, but the product has been shipped into the state and sold everywhere.

The defendants in the suit have complied with the United States law in securing a government license and in having the packages properly stamped, but have disregarded the state law, which prohibits the sale of the product colored yellow.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Result of Investigation Made by State Veterinarian Thomas.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—State Veterinarian W. A. Thomas has been called on frequently to investigate a disease among cattle. He pronounces it epizootic fever and not the European foot and mouth disease, which it somewhat resembles. Few cattle die, but when the animals are not cared for death is likely to follow. Mr. Thomas said that the diseased animals have a high fever, sores appear in the mouth, drooping follows and sometimes a discharge from the nose, constipation, soreness of the feet and stiffness of the limbs; on cows the udder becomes ulcerated and the flow of milk almost disappears. One great difference between this disease and the foot and mouth disease is that the hoofs are not so badly affected as in the European foot and mouth disease. Mr. Thomas says that if the sick animals are nursed well the disease will run its course with little loss. He deems it contagious in one sense and that it is useless to fence against the disease, yet, on the other hand, many exposed animals fail to take the disease. It is impossible to tell where the disease will make its appearance.

Survey of Fremont Canal.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 16.—The party of five who are now engaged in taking measurements of slopes along the proposed route of the Fremont power canal will probably finish their field labors soon. They have been working in the vicinity of Morse Bluff every day that the weather would permit. It will take a few days to figure up results after the field work is completed.

Cattle Die from Eating Cane.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 16.—John Eis, a farmer south of town, has lost seventeen head of cattle and a large number more are sick. The cause of their death is supposed to have been from eating cane fodder, as the animals died soon after being turned into a cane field.

State Objects to Special Contract.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—Deputy Insurance Auditor Babcock has given notice that the Old Wayne Mutual Life association of Indiana has no right to transact business in Nebraska. The objection is that the company issues a special contract for aged people at reduced rates.

Cutting Corn for Fodder.

DEWITT, Neb., Sept. 16.—Much corn is being cut hereabouts for fodder the coming winter. Farmers are asking \$10 per ton for their hay. Reports continue to come in concerning the loss of cattle from being allowed to run on green cane.

Runaway Indian Boys Caught.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 16.—Four young Indians giving their names as Joe White, Pat Cusarbo, John and Tom Coon were arrested here on information from the authorities from the Genoa school and were taken back.

Doan College Begins.

CRETE, Neb., Sept. 16.—The college year at Doane has commenced. President Perry made a short speech of welcome to the students. W. G. Reynolds joins the staff of teachers this year and will take charge of the music department. Mr. Reynolds is a graduate in piano, harmony, theory of teaching and history of music from the musical department of the Pennsylvania state normal school at Mansfield.

THE PRESIDENT DEAD

The End Comes at a Quarter Past Two O'clock in the Morning.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES PRESENT

Calmly Closes His Eyes and With a Display of Sublime Faith Surrenders Himself to the Inevitable—The Last Words He Uttered.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock this morning. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m.

His last conscious moment on earth was spent with his wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care.

He was 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: "Goodby, all; goodby. 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 lingering glance 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 goodby. She went through the heart-trying scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she had borne the grief of the tragedy which endangered his life.

The immediate cause of the president's death is undetermined. His physician's disagree and it will possibly require an autopsy to fix 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 that he was dying was boundless.

From authoritative officials the following details of the final scene in and about the death chamber were secured: The president had continued in an unconscious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times and then repaired to the front room, where their consultations had been held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was deemed desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish.

Silently and sadly the members of the family stole into the room. They stood about the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. Those in the circle were Abner McKinley, the president's brother; Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Helen, the president's sister; Mrs. Sarah Duncan, another sister; Miss Mary Barber, a niece; Miss Sarah Duncan; Lieutenant J. J. McKinley, a nephew; William M. Duncan, a nephew; Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency; F. M. Osborn, a cousin; Webb G. Hayes; John Barber, a cousin; Secretary George B. Cortelyou; Colonel W. C. Brown, the business partner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. Rixey, the family physician, and six nurses and attendants.

Wants to Kill Roosevelt.

BERLIN, N. H., Sept. 14.—Learning that a man who had left here this forenoon for New York has declared that he was on his way to Washington to kill Vice President Roosevelt, Chief of Police Youngell has telegraphed the chief of police of New York to look out for him. The man was a foreigner. He tried to buy a ticket to Washington, but could not do so, and bought one for New York

To Convict Emma Goldman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The police of Washington and Buffalo are looking for Charles T. Lafon, a Washington colored man, who was recently employed in the government building at the Buffalo exposition. The following telegram, signed "Prof. Charles T. Lafon," and dated "Washington, D. C., September 12," was received by Chief of Detectives Collier here: "Hold Emma Goldman; I have proof to convict her in Buffalo."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was not a heavy run of cattle on sale, which gave sellers a good opportunity to boost prices a little, particularly on the better grades. Packers took hold in good shape, and so also did feeder buyers, so the market ruled active, everything being sold in good season. There were not more than ten or a dozen cars of corn-fed steers in the yards, and as packers all wanted a few the market was active and steady to strong prices were paid. The cow market was also active and as there were only about a dozen cars in the yards buyers had to pay higher prices in order to get what they wanted. Bulls, calves and stags were also in good request at strong prices where the quality was satisfactory. The demand for stockers and feeders seemed to be in excess of the supply today, as is shown by the fact that the market was active and strong to the higher than yesterday on cattle of good quality. The fleshy feeders continue in the best demand, but stockers are now selling freely where they show quality.

Hogs—There was a slight run of hogs, but as other markets were quoted fully so lower the trade at this point started out on a basis of just about a nickel decline. Packers wanted to buy their hogs at from \$6.25 to \$6.50 and a few loads sold that way. Sellers, however, were pretty firm in their views and finally packers raised their bids and the market took on more life and kept getting better as the morning advanced. The bulk of all the hogs went from \$5.25 to \$6.00, and on the close the market was just about steady with yesterday, the decline of the morning being regained.

Sheep—There is good inquiry for feeders and good, strong prices were paid today for anything at all desirable. Quotations: Choice yearlings, \$3.90 to \$4.25; fair to good yearlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; fair to good wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; choice ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fair to good ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice spring lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good spring lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; feeder wethers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; feeder lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Heavy feeders, strong; other cattle, steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$4.25; western range steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; western range steers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; Texans and Indians, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Texas cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; native cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; canners, \$1.90 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Market closed steady; top, \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; mixed packers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; light, \$4.00 to \$4.50; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market the higher; lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.00; native and western wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.75; stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

HOW NEWS WAS IMPARTED.

Dr. Rixey Waited a Few Minutes and then Made Announcement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The announcement of the death of the members of the cabinet was made by Webb Hayes, who said: "It is all over."

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12 o'clock. At that time she sat by his bedside holding his hand. The members of the cabinet were admitted to the sickroom singly at that time. The actual death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement momentarily to assure himself.

The announcement of the news to those waiting below was postponed until the members of the family had withdrawn.

Through Secretary Cortelyou the waiting newspaper men received the information. In a trice there was the keenest excitement on the broad avenue, but there was no semblance of disorder. When the news was imparted to those downstairs a great sigh of anguish went up from the strong men there assembled. The members of the cabinet, senators and close friends remained but a few minutes. Then with mournful tread and bowed heads they came out into the darkness and went away. There was not one among them with dry eyes, and some moaned in an agony of grief.

Protection of Czolgosz.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—General Bull, superintendent of the police, said with reference to rumors of the removal of Czolgosz:

"There is only one person to whose custody the prisoner could be removed and that is the sheriff of Erie county. He has not been turned over to him and it will be some time before Czolgosz leaves my custody. The arrangements we made were to provide for any contingency that might arise. I am now sure that there is no danger of any trouble in this city."

No Flowers for Tolstol.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The pupils of a young ladies' school near Saint Tolstol's residence at Yasnaya, who, with their teacher and other young sons of the neighborhood called on him and presented the count with flowers, have been arrested and their teacher has been dismissed.

No Plot in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The police have failed absolutely to in any way connect Czolgosz' movements with those of Emma Goldman. His family denies that he had any of her literature in his possession and no one could be found who had ever seen him at any of her meetings. "I am still of the opinion that there is no anarchist society here and no anarchistic plot to kill the president was formulated in this city," said the chief.