

SKETCHES from THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BOY LIFE.

Theodore Roosevelt's Father.
Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest American citizen who has ever been called to the head of our nation. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, his father, after whom he was named, being a prominent merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, and a moving spirit in the Civil War. The elder Theodore Roosevelt went to Washington after the first Battle of Bull Run, and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "organizer of victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way, it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved the families of eighty thousand soldiers of New York State more than five million dollars of their pay; and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment. Through his influence the New York newsboys' lodging-house system and many other institutions of public benefit and helpful charity were established. There were four children in the Roosevelt family, of whom Theodore was the second. There were two boys and two girls. A younger brother was killed in a railroad accident, and the hopes of the father were centered on Theodore. At the age of five or six, Theodore gave little promise of maintaining the prestige of the Roosevelt family line.



26th PRESIDENT of the U.S.

The President's Early Boyhood.
He was a puny, sickly, delicate boy. Some one who knew him in those days of the Civil War described him as a "weak-eyed, pig-chested boy, who was too frail to take part in the sports of lads of his age." When he arrived at the age of six, he was sent to the famous old McMullen School, where he remained for eight years. It was not, however, in New York that the boy Roosevelt spent with most profit the months to which he looks back with pleasure. The elder Roosevelt believed that children best thrive in the country. He selected a beautiful spot near the village of Oyster Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, and erected a country house which well deserves its title, "Tranquility." Here it was among the hills which border the sound and the bay, that Theodore Roosevelt and his brother and sisters spent the long summer months. At fourteen Theodore was admitted to the Cutler School, a private academy in New York conducted by Arthur H. Cutler. Here he took the preparatory course for Harvard University, making rapid advancement under the careful tuition of Mr. Cutler, and graduating with honors.

United States Civil Service Commission. His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard.

Police Commissioner in New York.
Roosevelt continued in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner from Mayor Strong. He found the administration of affairs in a demoralized condition, but he soon brought order out of chaos. Says James A. Riis, who is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt:

"We had been trying for forty years to achieve a system of dealing decently with our homeless poor. Two score years before, the surgeons of the police department had pointed out that herding them in the cellars or over the prisons of police stations, in festering heaps, and turning them out hungry daybreak to beg their way from door to door, was indecent and inhuman. Since then grand juries, academies of medicine, committees on philanthropic citizens, had attacked the foul disgrace, but to no purpose. Pestilence ravaged the prison lodgings, but still they stayed. I know what that fight meant, for I was one of a committee that waged it year after year, and suffered defeat every time, until Theodore Roosevelt came and destroyed the nuisance in a night. I remember the caricatures of tramps shivering in the cold with which the yellow newspapers pursued him at the time, labeling him the 'poor man's foe.' And I remember being just a little uneasy lest they would him, and perhaps make him think he had been hasty. But not he. It was only those who did not know him who charged him with being hasty. He thought a thing out quickly—that is his way; but he thought it out, and, having thought it out, acted on it to his judgment. Of the consequences he didn't think at all. He made sure he was right, and then went ahead with perfect confidence that things would come out right."

His Advice to Organized Labor.
Mr. Riis says he never saw Roosevelt to better advantage than when he once confronted the labor men at their meeting-place, Clarendon Hall:

"The police were all the time having trouble with strikers and their 'pickets.' Roosevelt saw that it was because neither party understood fully the position of the other, and, with his usual directness, sent word to the labor organizations that he would like to talk it over with them. At his request I went with him to the meeting. It developed almost immediately that the labor men had taken a wrong measure of the man. They met him as a politician playing for points, and hinted at trouble unless their demands were met. Mr. Roosevelt broke them off short:

"Gentlemen!" he said—with that snap of the jaws that always made people listen. "I asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we go further, that the worst injury anyone of you can do to the cause of labor is to counsel violence. It will also be worse for himself, understand distinctly that order will be kept. The police will keep it. Now we can proceed."

Attacked by "Yellow" Newspapers.
It was of this incident that a handle was first made by Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in and out of the police board—and he had many—to attack him:

"It happened that there was a musical hall in the building in which the labor men met. The yellow newspapers circulated the lie that he went there on purpose to see the show, and the ridiculous story was repeated until actually the liars persuaded themselves that it was so. They would not have been able to understand the kind of man they had to do with, had they tried. Accordingly they fell into their own trap. It is a tradition of Mulberry Street that the notorious Seeley dinner last was planned by his enemies in the department of which he was the head, in the belief that they would catch Mr. Roosevelt there. The dinners were supposed to be his 'set.'"

Some time after that, Mr. Riis was in Roosevelt's office when a police official of superior rank came in, and requested a private audience with him; then stepped aside and the policeman spoke in an undertone, urging something strongly. Mr. Roosevelt listened. Suddenly I saw him straighten up as a man recoils from something unclean, and dismiss the other with a sharp: "No, sir! I don't fight that way." The policeman went out crestfallen. Roosevelt took two or three turns about the floor, struggling evidently with strong disgust. He told

and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor Black. The campaign throughout the state was spirited. Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His plurality was 18,079.

As the campaign of 1900 drew near, the popular demand that Roosevelt's name should be on the National Republican ticket grew too imperative to be ignored by the leaders. The honor of the nomination for Vice-President was refused time and time again by Roosevelt, who felt that he had a great duty to perform as governor of New York state.

Says Cal O'Laughlin, apropos of the Republican National Convention, which was held in Philadelphia on June 19, 20 and 21, 1900:

Nomination at Philadelphia.
On the evening of the first day of the convention, Roosevelt saw Platt. "My name must not be presented to the convention," he told him. Platt was mad, and mad clean through; but he acquiesced and Roosevelt returned to his apartment to run into the arms of the Kansas delegation. "We do not request you to accept the nomination," said State Senator Burton; "we do not urge you to accept the nomination, but we propose to issue orders to you, and we expect you to obey them." Throughout the delivery of Mr. Burton's remarks, Roosevelt stood, with shoulders square and feet at right angles, his chin occasionally shooting forward, as if he were on the point of objecting to the argument that he alone could rescue "bleeding Kansas" from demagogues and populists. But he waited patiently until the address was ended, and then appealed to the Kansas to take his words at their face value, and vote for some one of the candidates. But his appeal was useless, for Senator Burton, grasping his hand, congratulated him "in advance upon his nomination and election," and the delegation enthusiastically approved the sentiments. So certain was Kansas that Roosevelt would be the choice of the convention, that it had printed a huge placard, bearing the words in large, black type:

"KANSAS DELEGATION FIRST TO DECLARE FOR GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT."

And, when the nomination was declared to have occurred, triumphantly carried it about Convention Hall.

After his nomination, Roosevelt said:

"I held out as long as I could. I had to give in when I saw the popular sentiment of the convention. I believe it is my duty. Now that it is all over, I want to say that I appreciate fully the sentiment which accompanied my nomination. The unanimity and enthusiasm of the delegates for my nomination never will be forgotten by me."

During the political campaign which followed, he traveled 16,100 miles, flashed through 23 states, delivered 459 speeches, containing 860,000 words, and made his appeal directly to 1,600,000 persons.

His Capacity for Work.
Mr. Riis says that the thing that beclouds the judgment of his critics is Roosevelt's amazing capacity for work. He says:

"He can weigh the pros and cons of a case and get at the meat of it in less time than it takes most of us to state the mere proposition. And he is surprisedly accurate in his judgment. His judgment comes sometimes as a shock to the man of slower way. It does not stop at conventionalities. If a thing is right, it is to be done—and right away. It was notably so with the round-robin in Cuba, asking the government to recall the army, when it had won the fight. People thought he had talked of precedents. Precedents! It has been Roosevelt's business to make them most of his time. But is there any wrong? Certainly no one who with me came a day too soon. Roosevelt is no more inflexible than the rest of us. Over and over again I have seen him pause when he had decided upon his line of action, and review it to see where there was a chance for mistake. Finding none, he would issue his order with the sober comment: 'There, we have done the best we could. If there is any mistake we will make it right. The fear of it shall not deter us from doing our duty. The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.'"

Enforcing the Law
Referring to Roosevelt's strict enforcement of the Sunday excise law, the San Francisco Argonaut's New York correspondent, "Flaneur," wrote under date of September 2, 1895:

"The law is not a Republican law. It was passed by Tammany, as a means of yielding up tribute. It is a Democratic law, was introduced at the instigation of Tammany, was passed by a Democratic legislature, and was signed by a Democratic governor, David B. Hill. Senator Hill is now trying to make political capital by abusing Roosevelt for enforcing the law, but he places himself in a very questionable position. When a man is the leader of a party in a state, when his party passes an excise law, and when he himself signs it as governor, he certainly stultifies himself when, to embarrass a political opponent, he fights against the enforcement of the very law which he himself passed. The opponents of enforcing the law are having a rather hard time. Nobody denies that the law exists, and all that they say is that it is 'hardship to enforce it.' But who is to decide on the relative severity or mildness of the laws? Commissioner Roosevelt himself frankly says that he does not believe in a severe Sunday law, but as it is the law, he is going to enforce it. And he is certainly doing so. There is a good deal of humor in the American people, and in this great city there are many thousands who are smiling sardonically over the plight of Tammany caused by enforcing a Tammany law. For Tammany's revenues come largely from the blackmailing of liquor saloons."

President Roosevelt has been a student of political economy since boyhood. He has been an omnivorous reader, and has pursued his studies with the same zeal and energy that have characterized all his acts in civil and military life.—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There was a good run of cattle today so far as numbers are concerned, but the quality was rather common. There were a few pretty good westerns, but the fat steers as a general thing were common. The same was true of the corn-fed. The scarcity of good cattle naturally had a tendency to make buyers indifferent and the liberal receipts all the week also gave them an excuse for buying conservatively. The market was far from being active, and it was late before the bulk of the offerings was disposed of. There were only just a few corn-fed steers in the yards and most of those were on the commonish order. Good stuff would probably have sold about steady, but the undesirable grades were slow sale, and in most cases a little lower. There were close to seventy-five cars of cows and heifers on sale, and the market was steady to a little lower. Bulls, calves and stags sold at about yesterday's prices, where the quality was satisfactory, but otherwise they were very slow and lower. There were not very many western beef steers included in the receipts this morning, and while the good kinds sold about steady, the common grades were slow and generally a little lower. Cows sold steady to a little lower, and good heavy feeders were not wanted at any price.

Hogs—There was by no means a heavy run of hogs and sellers for that reason held their droves at stronger prices. Buyers started in bidding just about steady with yesterday, but they only got a few loads, as sellers were asking an advance of 2 1/2¢. Packers would not pay it and so it was rather late before very much was done. They finally, however, were forced to raise their bids and the bulk of the hogs sold at \$6.37 1/2 and \$6.50, or a shade stronger than yesterday. Some of the choicer loads went at \$6.82 1/2 and from that up to \$6.75.

Sheep—The receipts of sheep and lambs were liberal, making the supply for the week exceptionally heavy. Packers are evidently pretty well filled up, as they did not take hold with much life, and the morning was well advanced before very much was done. As a general thing the better grades of ewes and wethers sold at just about yesterday's prices, but the lambs they tried to buy a little lower, particularly if the quality was not very good. It was a slow market from start to finish on fat stuff, but feeders were active and sold without much trouble at fully yesterday's prices.

KANSAS CITY.
Cattle—Corn-fed steers, steady at recent decline; stockers and feeders were steady; grass cattle were slow; choice export and dressed beef, steers, \$5.90; 5.65; fair to good, \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; western feeders, \$4.50; 4.55; Texas and Indians, \$2.50; Texas cows, \$2.10; native cows, \$2.00; 1.85; heifers, \$3.00; 2.80; canners, \$1.35; 1.20; bulls, \$2.50; 2.35; calves, \$3.00; 2.75.

Hogs—Market 5¢ lower; top, \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$5.00; heavy, \$6.75; 6.50; mixed packers, \$6.50; light, \$6.00; 5.75; pigs, \$5.00; 4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Market was steady; western lambs, \$2.50; 2.25; western wethers, \$3.00; 2.75; ewes, \$2.50; 2.25; stock sheep, \$1.50; 1.25.

PHILIPPINE TRADE GROWS.

Exports and Imports Greater than During Same Period Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following extract from the monthly bulletin of the commerce of the Philippine islands, covering the period of nine months ending March 31, 1901, and 1900, has been prepared in the division of insular affairs of the war department. The total value of merchandise imported during the nine months ending March 31, 1901, was \$22,969,008, as against \$15,107,148 for the same period of 1900, and the total value of merchandise exported during the nine months ending March 31, 1901, was \$17,365,188, as against \$12,928,464 for the same period of 1900, an increase of 52 per cent in the value of imports and 34 per cent in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was \$2,007,007, an increase of 86 per cent over the previous year, and from European countries \$11,475,871, an increase of 81 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was \$2,042,069, a decrease of 15 per cent, and to European countries \$10,768,325, an increase of 73 per cent.

SCHLEY RETIRES WEDNESDAY

Reaches Age Limit for Active List and Makes Room for Subordinates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Next Wednesday, October 9, Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit and from present prospects this will take place while the court of inquiry is still in session. His retirement will promote two captains to be rear admirals. Captain Frank Wildes, who was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila bay, now heads the list of captains. He was promoted for war service, and under the law his advancement must not retard the regular course of promotions. Therefore, Captain Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of captains, also will enter the list of rear admirals of the navy.

When Lipton Comes West.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton will be royally entertained during his coming visit to Chicago, according to the preparations being made by the committee. The date has not been set, awaiting the time to be chosen by the distinguished guest. In addition to the members of leading local clubs, invitations will be extended to foreign consuls and representatives residing in Chicago and to many personal friends.

The English Are Growing Tall.

"No nation is increasing in height and weight so rapidly as the English," says a British journal. The proof of this is shown in statistics recently collected of the height of 10,000 boys and men. "At the age of 17 these averaged 5 feet 8 inches; to the age of 22, 5 feet 9 inches; at 17 they weighed 10 stone 2 pounds; at 22, 10 stone 13 pounds. In fifty years the average has gone up for the whole nation from 5 feet 7 1/2 inches to 5 feet 8 1/2 inches. The average height of the British upper classes at 30 years of age is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, of the farm laborers 5 feet 7 3/4 inches. The criminal class brings down the average, as their height is but 5 feet 5 1/4 inches."

Paderewski is Fond of Billiards.

M. Paderewski, like other mortals of less note, has his hobby—namely, billiards. He plays nearly every day when he can spare the time from practicing and composing, and is a very fair cueist. "I think I like billiards," he says, "because it not only exercises my eye and hand, and keeps them in training even when I am amusing myself, but it also produces to me the delicate and refined artistic feelings which I have so often to express on the piano, and when, for instance, I play my favorite Chopin."

WRENCHED FOOT AND ANKLE.

Cured by St. Jacob's Oil.
Gentlemen: A short time ago I severely wrenched my foot and ankle. The injury was very painful, and the consequent inconvenience (being obliged to keep to business), was very trying. A friend recommended St. Jacob's Oil, and I take great pleasure in informing you that one application was sufficient to effect a complete cure. To a busy man, so simple and effective a remedy is invaluable, and I shall lose no opportunity of suggesting the use of St. Jacob's Oil. Yours truly, Henry J. Doirs, Manager the Cycles Co., London, England.

St. Jacob's Oil is safe and sure and never-failing. Conquers pain.
The dinner gown still clings to its very long sleeves or to sleeves ending at the elbow. Some women affect the sleeveless bodice and bare arms for dinner, but the mode is not considered correct.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENOSLER, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A dog speaks the deaf and dumb language with his tail.

YELLOW CLOTHES ARE UNSIGHTLY.
Keep them white with Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell large 3 oz. package, 5 cents.

No, it is not paradoxical to call a blind philosopher a seer.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than any other. Sold by druggists, 10c. per package.

An unbecoming costume is not a bad habit that grows upon one.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Said the cobbler: "My work is in itself a walking advertisement."

Rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness, pain, sore throat and all bodily suffering relieved at once by Wizard Oil. Internally and externally.

The crazy person who goes to Europe is what they call "gone abroad."

Women Rarely Fall.
To take advantage of a cheap article of household value. But wise women want to know if the low-priced article has merits. Defiance starch costs far less than any other starch and gives far better satisfaction in the laundry. Makes linen look like new. Order at your grocers. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.

A tailor's good presswork is published abroad.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Barbers' union isn't exactly a consolidated gas company.

Agents and solicitors should not fail to read adv. of Household Guest Co. in this paper. Their offer is very liberal.

It is always easier to ridicule a truth than to realize it.

IF YOU USE BALL BLUE, Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the best Ball Blue. Large 3 oz. package only 5 cents.

Women are always better than men in morals.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LEWIS COUNTY, Guest Co. in this paper. Their offer is very liberal.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The loafer is a drone in the industrial hive.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6th.—The secret of the remarkable success of the Garfield Headache Powders, manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co., lies in the fact that they are harmless as well as effective; people have confidence in them.

In every locomotive there are about 6,400 different pieces.
\$3.00 PER DAY AND EXPENSES
To man with rig to introduce our stock and poultry foods. Advancement when ability is shown. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Boyder Food Co., 9 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Lucky is the man who makes more money than his wife can spend.

The politeness of a mean man is always more or less disagreeable.