

# 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 War 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-

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."

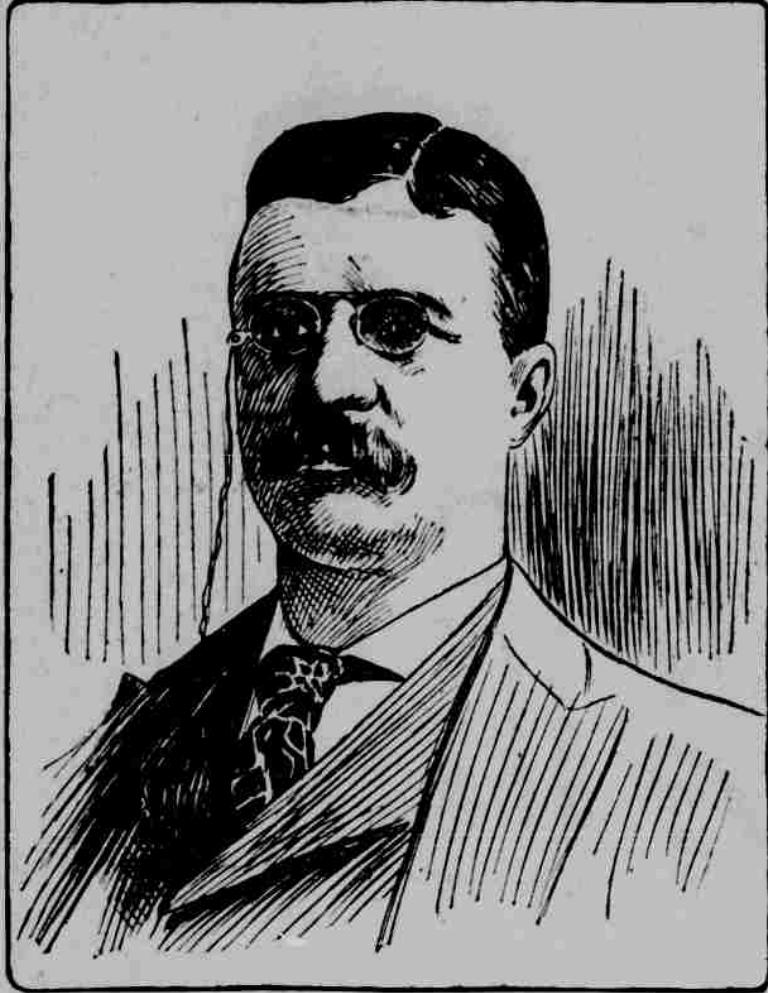
When his name was first proposed for the vice presidency, Mr. Roosevelt declined the honor, preferring to remain governor. He finally consented, after much pressure.

**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 characteristics.

**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-



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



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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

principles 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 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.

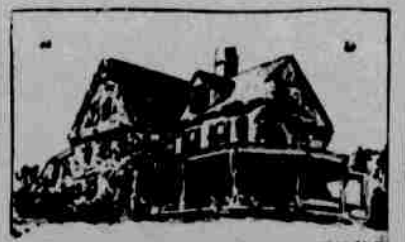
**In the Police Commission.**

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 night 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



ALICE ROOSEVELT.

ment 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, Judgmental, 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.

# 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 a 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-breaking 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 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 Youngelliss 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 Collieran here: "Hold Emma Goldman; I have proof to convict her in Buffalo."

# NEBRASKA DIVORCE LAW.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Needs Opinions of Prominent Persons.

LINCOLN, Sept. 14.—Deputy Labor Commissioner Watson has addressed inquiries to fifty prominent persons of Nebraska asking them for their views on the subject of divorce legislation. His letter containing the questions follows:

"I would respectfully submit the following questions for your careful consideration and ask that, if convenient, you will kindly favor this bureau with such answers as shall be of interest and profit to the people of our state.

"Are you in favor of more stringent divorce laws in Nebraska. If so, what steps do you deem necessary to procure a practical measure of reform?"

"What is the effect of divorce on the integrity of the family?"

"Would a more prohibitory measure, reducing the number of causes of divorce as defined in the existing statutes have a tendency to promote the moral purity of society in this state?"

"While the subject of divorce is gradually assuming a position of greater prominence before the country from year to year, yet its importance even when confined to state limits, might well engage the scholarship of a Newman or Liddon and awaken the enthusiasm of a Wilberforce or Sumner."

Mr. Watson concludes by saying that complete returns from all counties in the state shows that there were 9,066 marriages solemnized and 758 divorces granted in 1900. In Lancaster county seventy-one divorces were granted and thirty-five cases were abandoned.

## AS TO LEGAL DISSECTIONS.

Superintendent Fowler Quotes the Law in Regard to the Same.

LINCOLN, Sept. 14.—State Superintendent Fowler has issued a circular quoting the law stipulating the conditions under which dissections are legal in Nebraska, with this preface: "The following law is self-explanatory. Every coroner, sheriff, jailer, undertaker, superintendent or managing officer of any asylum, hospital, poor house or penitentiary in this state should make himself fully acquainted with the requirements of this act. This department will insist upon a strict observance of every provision in this law. Let all concerned take due warning."

"The question has been raised regarding the amount the medical colleges are supposed to pay for such bodies as come under this law. I do not understand that any undertaker, coroner, sheriff, jailer, superintendent of asylum or hospital, warden of penitentiary, etc., will be entitled to charge more than the actual expenses incurred, making due allowance, of course, for his services. Unreasonable charges will not be tolerated."

**Want Rev. F. L. Wharton to Stay.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 14.—At the Nebraska conference of the Methodist church to be held in David City, September 26, the bishops will be informed that it is the unanimous desire of the members of the quarterly conference of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church that Rev. F. L. Wharton remain for another year. The congregation has increased in membership and the loss caused by the destruction of the church building has nearly been made up.

**Omaha Boy Drowned in Sea.**

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Word has been received of the death of Charles P. Everts, who was drowned while in bathing near his uncle's home at Swampscott, Mass. Mr. Everts is the son of Rev. W. W. Everts, formerly pastor of the Beth-Eden Baptist church of Omaha, and was well known in this city. The young man graduated from the high school several years ago. He was prominent in his class and editor of the school paper.

**Cow Kills Cattle.**

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 14.—John Els, a prominent farmer living five miles south of the city, lost seventeen head of fat cattle. It is thought that their death is directly attributed to having eaten too much cane, as they had broken through a fence where they were found in the field. The loss is about \$500.

**For Defending Anarchy.**

ARLINGTON, Neb., Sept. 14.—Arnold King was notified to leave here by the citizens for preaching anarchy. A crowd was ready to give him a coat of tar and feathers if he was seen in town after a certain time. He left for Fremont.

**Burial of a Suicide.**

SHELBY, Neb., Sept. 14.—The United Brethren church was crowded at the funeral of Ed Pettys, who committed suicide by Cheyenne a few days ago. He lived here before enlisting in Cuba. He has been a coachman out west ever since then. He shot himself near the heart and lived about three hours. He would not let his friends who he shot himself, but asked them to finish him, as he thought he had not done a good job.

# NEBRASKA'S GAME LAW

Attorney General Prout is Asked to Render an Opinion.

## HE SAYS THIS CANNOT BE DONE

The Kearney Cotton Mills Sold to the Trust Company of Cincinnati—Money in the State Treasury—Other Nebraska Matters.

**Interpretation of Game Law.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—Chief Game Warden Simpkins has received many inquiries as to whether a person may lawfully bring into this state during the closed season game that was killed lawfully in another state. He asked Attorney General Prout for an opinion and in reply received answer that this cannot be done, as the mere possession of game in the closed season is an offense under the state game law, and in addition the Lacey law passed by congress makes it unlawful to ship game into, through or out of a state whose laws punish the possession of game during the closed season. Deputy Attorney General Brown, who prepared the opinion, says it would be no defense for a person found in possession of game during the closed season to say that it had been killed lawfully in some other state. He cites section 7 of the law, which makes it unlawful for any corporation or person to sell or expose for sale or to have in his possession any of the birds or animals protected by the game law except during the open season and the period of five days next succeeding the close of such season. A fine of \$25 for each animal and a fine of \$5 for each bird sold or exposed for sale or had in his possession.

## KEARNEY COTTON MILLS SOLD.

Trust Company of Cincinnati Buys Property for \$70,000.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 11.—The Kearney cotton mill, with all lands and buildings and all rights under a water power lease of the Kearney Canal and Irrigation company to the Kearney Cotton Mills company, was sold at the court house in this city.

The sale was conducted by H. C. Andrews of this city, special master in chancery appointed by the United States court. The only outsiders present at the sale were James J. Hooker, president of the Cotton Mills company; his son, Kenneth Hooker, and Charles B. Mackelfresh, attorney for the Union Savings Bank and Trust company of Cincinnati, which holds the mortgage bonds against the mill. Lawyer Mackelfresh for the trust company bid \$75,000. There being no other bids, the property was sold to the Union Savings Bank and Trust company. It was stated that the foreclosure was on a mortgage for \$90,000. It appears, however, that the Cotton Mill company only drew the extent of \$75,000, the amount of the bond.

**Concerned About the Range.**

GERING, Neb., Sept. 11.—Cattlemen in this section of Nebraska are becoming concerned about the probable condition of the range this winter. It is raining today steadily, with no prospect of cessation, and almost three-fourths of an inch has fallen since last night. The rainfall record within the past eight days will foot up over three inches, and the result of such a soaking is expected to be that grass will be kept growing for weeks, at least until frost catches the grass green, with which conditions the range cannot fall.

**Money in the Treasury.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—Auditor Weston's monthly balance sheet shows the receipts and disbursements of the state treasurer's office, together with the amount on hand at the first of the month and at the close. July 1 the amount on hand was \$682,781.51. The receipts were \$171,647.92 and the disbursements amounted to \$157,448.62, leaving on hand \$696,980.81 at the close of the month.

**Horses Killed by Lightning.**

MALMO, Neb., Sept. 11.—During a terrific rain storm in this vicinity lightning struck the barn of Charles Swanberg, a farmer living two miles southwest of Malmo, killing instantly two horses and leaving the barn in a badly wrecked condition.

**Fifty Bushels of Corn.**

ARLINGTON, Neb., Sept. 11.—A fine rain fell here. Several farmers near here say their corn will turn out fifty bushels per acre.

**Many Want Nebraska Land.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.—Land Commissioner Follmer is being besieged by inquiries and applications for United States government land, as well as school land owned by the state. Mr. Follmer has jurisdiction only over the state school land, and communications concerning government land should be addressed to the United States agents, who are stationed in Lincoln, Alliance, Valentine, McCook, O'Neill and Sidney.