SKETCHES THEODORE BUSY ROOSEVELT'S 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.

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 | 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

#### under the careful tuition of Mr. Cutler, and graduating with honors. Becomes an Athlete.

By careful attention and plenty of gymnasium exercise and out-of-door life his frame became more sturdy and his health vastly improved. It thus happened that when young Roosevelt entered on college life at Harvard, in 1875, he suffered little by comparison with boys of his age. While he did not stand in the front rank of athletics, he was well above the average, and had no reason to be ashamed of his physical prowess.

Never for a waking moment was he idle. It was either study or exercise. In addition to his regular studies and special courses he took upon himself the editorship of the college paper, and made a success of it. He was democratic in his tastes and simple in his mode of living. Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 with high honors. In spite of severe study, his health was but little impaired, and he at once started on a foreign journey in search of instruction, pleasure and adventure. He distinguished himself as a mountain climber, ascending the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn and many other peaks, and was made a member of the Alpine Club of London.

# Begins Study of Law.

On his return to America he studied law, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first District of New York, generally known as Jacob Hess's dis-

By re-election he continued in the body during the session of 1883 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Layor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which bore his name. In 1884 he went to the Bad Lands in Dakota, near the "Pretty Buttes," where he built a logcabin, and for several years mingled the life of a ranchman with that of a literary worker. From his front door he could shoot deer, and the mountains around him were full of big game. Amid such surroundings he wrote some of his most popular books. He became a daring horseman and a rival of the cowboys in feats of skill and strength. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Cabor. Mr. Hewitt was elected by about twenty-two thousand plurality. don't fight that way." The policeman In 1889 Roosevelt was appointed by President Harrison a member of the evidently with strong disgust. He told dence in that state. That plan failed gonaut.



United States Civil Service Commis- | me afterward that the man had come sion. 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

Vork. Roosevelt continued in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to the politicians whom he fought, and who 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 at daybreak to beg their inhuman. Since then grand juries, academies of medicine, committees on philanthropic citizens, had attacked the foul disgrace, but to no purpose. Pestilence summer months. At fourteen Theodore | 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 University, making rapid advancement 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 wound 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 quicklyyes, that is his way; but he thought it out, and, having thought it out, suited action 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

# 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 for ammunition, powder, and shot for 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 000, he replied: "Use every ounce of hinted at trouble unless their demands were met. Mr. Roosevelt broke them off

"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.'

I was never so proud and pleased as when they applauded him to the echo. He the best in them had come out on top,

### as he expected it would Attacked by "Yellow" News-

mies in and out of the police boardand he had many-to attack him:

hall in the building in which the labor men met. The yellow newspapers circulated the lie that he went there on purliars 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 tired. Accordingly they fell into their own trap. It is a tradition of Mulberry Street that the notorious Seeley dinner raid 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: They 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 went out crestfallen. Reosevelt took two or three turns about the floor, struggling

to him with what he said was certain knowledge that his enemy could that night be found in a known evil house uptown, which it was his alleged habit to visit. His proposition was to raid it then and so "get square." To the policeman it must have seemed like throwing a good chance away. But it was not Roosevelt's In the governor's chair afterward he gave fought him, the same terms. They tried their best to upset him, for they had nothing to expect from him. But they knew and owned that he fought fair. Their backs were secure. He never tricked them to gain an advantage. A promise given by him was always kept to the letter.

Assistant Secretary of Navy. Early in 1897 he was called by President McKinley to give up his New York office to become Assistant-Secretary of the Navy. His energy and quick mastery of detail had much to do with the speedy equipment of the way from door to door, was indecent and | navy for its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. It was he who suggested imity and enthusiasm of the convention Admiral Dewey for commander of the for my nomination never will be forgot-Asiatic station.

Dewey was sometimes spoken of in those days as if he were a kind of fashion-plate. Roosevelt, however, had faith in him, and while walking up Connecticut avenue one day said to Mr. Riis: "Dewey is all right. He has a lion heart. He is the man for the place." No one now doubts the wisdom of his selection, and naval officers agree that the remarkable skill in marksmanship displayed by the American gunners was due to his foresight. He saw the necessity of practice, and he thought it the best kind of economy to burn up ammunition in acquiring

A characteristic story is told regarding Roosevelt's insistence on practice

in the navy. Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of \$800,000 the navy. The appropriation was made, and a few months later he asked for another appropriation, this time of \$500,000. When asked by the proper authorities what had become of the first appropriation, he replied: "Every cent of it was spent for powder and shot, and every bit of powder and shot has been fired." When he was asked what he was going to do with the \$500,that, too, within the next thirty days in practice shooting.'

His Cuban War Record.

Soon after the outbreak of the war. however, his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his government office for service in the field. As a lieutenantcolonel of volunteers he recruited the First Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The men were gathered largely from the reddened with pleasure, for he saw that cowboys of the west and southwest, but also numbered many college-bred men of the east. In the beginning he was second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Leonard vas first made by Mr. Roosevelt's ene- of the war the latter was a brigadiergeneral and Roosevelt was colonel in command. Since no horses were trans-It happened that there was a music- ported to Cuba, this regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry, was obliged to serve on foot. The regipose to see the show, and the ridiculous | ment distinguished itself in the Sanstory was repeated until actually the tiago campaign, and Colonel Roosevelt became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer, and won the love and admiration of his frankly says that he does not believe in men. His care for them was shown such a severe Sunday law, but as it is the by the circulation of the famous round- law, he is going to enforce it. And he robin which he wrote protesting against keeping the army longer in and in this great city there are many Cuba.

> As Governor of New York. Upon Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was dent of political economy since boynominated by the Citizens' Union, but | hood. He has been an omniverous he declined, replying that he was a reader, and has pursued his studies Republican. The Democrats tried to with the same zeal and energy that frustrate his nomination by attempting have characterized all his acts in civil

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 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 demagogism and populism. But he waited patiently until the address was ended, and then appealed to the Kansans 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 nination 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

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 appreciate fully the sentiment which accompanied my nomination. The unan-

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 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 surprisingly thorough. Nothing escapes him. His judgment comes sometimes as a shock to the man of slower ways. He does not stop at conventionalities. If a thing is right, it is to be done-and right away. It was notably so with the roundrobin in Cuba, asking the government to recall the perishing army when it had won the fight. People shook their heads, and talked of precedents. Precedents! It has been Roosevelt's business to make them most of his time. But is there anyone today who thinks he set that one wrong? Certainly no one who with me saw the army come home. It did not come a day too soon. Roosevelt is no more infallible 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 blackmailing saloonkeepers who refused to yield 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 cap-It was of this incident that a handle Wood being colonel. But at the close the law, but he places himself in a very 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 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; all that they say is that it is "a hardship to enforce it." But who is to decide on the relative severity or mildness of the laws? Commissioner Roosevelt himself is certainly doing so. There is a good deal of humor in the American people, 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 nas been a stuto prove that he had lost his legal resi- and military life.—San Francisco Ar-

# THE COURT MOVES SOON

Chinese Royalty to Vacate Sian Fu for Pekin After October 6.

# THE EMPRESS MAY BE DECEIVING

Suspected of Being Too Fearful of Soldiers to Return at Ouce-Li Hung Chang is Ordered to Borrow 700,000 Tacks to Pay for His Trip.

PEKIN, Oct. 3.-Dispatches from Sian Fu announce that the Chinese court is preparing to start about October 6. The temporary palace there is being dismantled and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route; the officials and servants will constitute a caravan numbering from 5,000 to 7,000 persons, with carts and several thousands of horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian Fu district. Two parties of officials have al-

ready started to make preparations along the line. The towns through which the court will pass are engaged in decorating temporary palaces and collecting supplies. The emperor, or the empress dowager in his name, has issued an edict strictly commanding the officials to pay for all supplies. The native papers report that several eunuchs have been beheaded for practicing extortion upon the people. An imperial edict commands Li Hung Chang, as governor of the province of Chi Li, to borrow 700,000 taels from the other provinces to defray the expenses of the court's journey. Special local taxes are being levied, which the people, already impoverished by bandits foreign punitive expeditions and missionary indemnities, are ill able to afford.

Li Hung Chang said today that the court will certainly arrive in Pekin within two months. Despite such official statements many foreign officials here believe the empress dowager fears the foreign troops are kept to entrap and punish her and their theory is that she will pass the winter in Kai-Yuen-Fu, sending the emperor to Pekin.

The continual broadside of reform edicts is the topic of much varied comment. Those best able to judge of their sincerity or effectiveness withhold judgment. Prince Ching, conversing with foreign officials today, asserted that the emperor and the empress dowager were agreed as to the necessity of changing the Chinese methods of government and that steps for the enforcement of edicts would be taken as soon as the court returned to Pekin. Unquestionably the reform movement stronger among the upper classes than ever before. Prince Su, who was recently appointed collector of taxes on goods entering Pekin-an office heretofore considered worth 100,000 taels per year-has announced that he purposes to deposit all the collections in the treasury and to request the emperor to pay him a fair salary. His subordinates resent this plan and Prince Su has been threatened with assassination.

# INCOMPLETE RAILWAY LAWS.

Report of Industrial Commission Point Out Differences.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-Railway legislation in this country is incomplete, especially as to stock issue, joint arrangements and provision for emergencies, according to a report issued today by the industrial commission on railway regulation under foreign and domestic laws. The report points out extraordinary differences among the laws of some of the states. It indicates, too, that our laws do not recognize differences of importance of different railroads; do not provide for adequate administrative machinery, qualifications and powers of commis sioners, and lack power to compel compliance with the laws and other essentials of railway regulation. characteristic of railway legislation in the United States, the report says, is the great extent to which special legislation was persisted in after general laws had been enacted by the respective legislatures. Some railways have been organized on the basis of special charters granted many years before, although when organized there were general laws and constitutional provisions preventing special franchises.

Minister Uribe Resigns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.-A dispatch to the Herald from Bogota, Colombia, via Buena Ventura, Colombia, and Galveston, Tex., says that Dr. Uribe, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.-Prince Chun before leaving German territory sent long dispatches to Emperor William,

Bad News Trails Prince Chun.

thanking him for the gracious reception extended to the expiatory mission, for the hospitality bestowed and the decoration conferred upon him and expressing a "hope that the powerful German empire may promote the culture and development of China by a gracious show of mercy toward

the Chinese dynasty."

The English Are Growing Tail.

"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 71/2 inches to 5 feet 81/2 inches. The average height of the British upper classes at 30 years of age is 5 feet 81/2 inches, of the farm laborers 5 feet 7 3-5 inches. The criminal class brings down the average, as their height is but 5 feet 5 4-5 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.-Wx O. ENDSLEY, 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 2 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 in-gammation, allays pain, cures wind coilc. 25c 2 bottle-Said the cobbler: "My work is in

itself a walking advertisement." Rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness, pain, sore throat and all bodily suffer-

ing relieved at once by Wizard Oil, Internally and externally. The crazy person who goes to Eu-

rope 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 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

Women are always better than men in morals.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SS.
LUCAS COUNTY,
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be

sach and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.]

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. 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 indus-

trial 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 effec-tive; 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 Bik.,

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.