

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Norfolk Turns Out En Masse to Do Honor to the Memory of the Martyr President.

SERVICE AT THE AUDITORIUM THIS AFTERNOON

Business Houses Close During the Hour--Many Beautiful and Appropriate Decorations--Bells Toll and the City Wears an Air of Mourning.

From Thursday's Daily.

This is a sombre day in Norfolk. The city has taken on an air of mourning in commemoration of the day on which the mortal remains of President McKinley are consigned to their last resting place. The day opened gloomy and raw, with lowering clouds and a chill north wind blowing, but this has not deterred the people from paying their last respects to the memory of the beloved president. Every flag staff in the city has its colors floating at half mast, while the display of bunting and crepe is profuse.

In response to the proclamation of Mayor Koenigstein, business houses have generally closed this afternoon, and business men and employes have joined in paying their respects to the occasion. The public schools closed at noon today to give teachers and pupils an opportunity of joining in the great demonstration. Besides the city schools, many of the country schools near town have closed. The banks are closed this afternoon and the postoffice is not open during the greater portion of the day.

The F. E. & M. V. railroad abandoned all freights that it was possible to do and silenced every piece of machinery on the system for five minutes at 2 o'clock Eastern time, 1 o'clock here. The Union Pacific and C., St. P., M. & O. station is closed during the afternoon as far as possible and no freight shipments are received.

The city fire bell and the bells of the churches were toll between the hours of 1 and 2, and although the service at the Auditorium was set for 2 o'clock, long before that time people began congregating.

soldiers and statesmen who have passed to their reward. The soldier boys could have made a better showing in their hall but for the fact that much of their choicest decorative material was used by the committee having in charge the decoration of the Auditorium.

To go into detail regarding the business houses and dwellings would require more time and space than is at the disposal of *The News* for this purpose. Suffice it to say that almost every business man and citizen employed the best at his disposal to show esteem and devotion to the martyred chieftain of the nation.

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

An Immense Throng Pays Respects to the President This Afternoon.

Despite the unfavorable condition of the weather the Auditorium was crowded to overflowing this afternoon by people interested in paying a last tribute to the memory of President McKinley.

Yesterday the building was given a thorough renovation for the first time this season and this morning the decorating committee, with a number of assistants, proceeded to put the finishing touches to the interior to accord with the solemn occasion. Bunting, flags, sombre black drapery, potted plants, cut flowers and vines were used unstintingly and at the time the meeting was called to order the appearance of the interior of the Auditorium had undergone a radical change.

The boxes and the balcony rail were decorated with red, white and blue bunting, tastefully arranged, while the stage was converted into a bower of sombre beauty. The cloud scene at the rear had been dropped and from this was suspended the large portrait of the late president, executed by W. H. Dwyer, and which had been in evidence in Norfolk during two of his political campaigns. Surrounding the picture was a draping of black with a suggestion of national color between the drapery and the picture. From the walls between the boxes and the stage opening were suspended pictures of the two other martyred presidents, appropriately draped, that of Garfield at the right and Lincoln to the left. Gracefully draped United States flags, potted plants and cut flowers were skillfully employed at the front of the stage, the flowers and plants being placed near the footlights, the effect being most pleasing. On the piano was a small portrait of the deceased president garlanded with flowers and among the cut flowers used in the stage decoration was a handsome floral harp.

From the front fly above the stage was suspended a breadth of black cloth, on which was formed in white letters President McKinley's last words: "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

Upon the stage sat members of the G. A. R., W. R. C., city officers, pastors of the city churches, members of the school board and others prominent in the community.

The meeting was called to order by Daniel J. Koenigstein, mayor of the city, who introduced the Norfolk Cornet band, which gave a beautiful rendition of the chorale, "Come Where the Sheep are Flocking."

N. A. Rainbolt, commander of Mathewson post, then took the chair. In taking the chair, Commander Rainbolt referred briefly to the solemn occasion and to the terrible calamity which has befallen the American people through the cruel assassination of their beloved president.

Rev. J. C. S. Wells, chaplain of Mathewson post, led in fervent prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which he was joined by the audience.

"Lead Kindly Light," was sung by the audience, accompanied by G. H. Marquardt on the cornet.

MCKINLEY AS A STATESMAN.

Judge J. B. Barnes spoke as follows on the topic, "McKinley as a statesman."

Wm. McKinley on his return from the war of the rebellion in 1865, commenced the study of law in the office of a practicing attorney in Mahoning county, Ohio, and finished his legal education at a law school in Albany, N. Y., some three years later. He returned to his native state and opened an office at Canton. His learning and ability, supplemented by his fine bearing and eloquent address, soon secured for him a large and lucrative practice. In 1876 he entered the field of politics, and was elected a member of congress from the Eighteenth Ohio district. This event marks the beginning of his career as a statesman. In congress he took high rank. He soon won the love and admiration of his party associates, and the

respect and esteem of his political adversaries. Here was, indeed, the place for the exercise of his powers as a politician and statesman. He took an active and leading part in all matters of importance to the country. He never spoke without occasion, and when he arose in his place to discuss any question of proposed legislation he at once showed that he was complete master of the subject. Our national statutes will show, for all time, the impress of the learning, ability, industry and wise statesmanship of Wm. McKinley.

In 1890 he prepared, introduced and fathered the tariff bill ever since known by his name. He was then in the full height of his great powers and it was said of him at the time that without question, that he knew more of the tariff and was better posted on all of its relations to the great economic questions of that day, than any other living American. His knowledge, his eloquence, his patient endurance and his untiring persistence of purpose, carried the bill through congress and it became a law. Its operations brought to the country such a measure of success and to the laboring classes such a splendid prosperity that its author became known as the friend and benefactor of the toiling millions of his countrymen.

He served his congressional district for seven consecutive terms and in less than one year from the time of his retirement he was nominated by his party associates for the office of governor of the great state of Ohio. In the campaign which followed he visited 80 counties and delivered 137 political addresses. Such was his knowledge of the issues, his clearness of statement, his fairness in debate and his persuasive eloquence, that he was elected by a large majority. After serving one term, he was re-nominated and re-elected by over 80,000 majority.

As governor he administered the affairs of the state with a firm, unflinching and unsurpassed ability. He carried forward and established many needed reforms in state government, and by his firm, wise and conservative treatment of the vexed questions of the great strike of 1894, he proved himself a statesman of the highest order.

Long before this time the people had begun to talk of Wm. McKinley as a presidential possibility, and, as the days passed, his splendid achievements in the fields of government politics and needed legislation, made his name more prominent for that high office. There was, however, soon to come a time which would test his honor, his integrity and his loyalty to his country and friends.

No one who was present in the convention hall in Cincinnati during the great national convention of 1896, will ever forget the scene there enacted. McKinley was chairman of the convention. The enemies of General Harrison, who was entitled by every right and usage to a renomination, thought they saw an opportunity to stampe the convention for its chairman, the idol of the people, and thus defeat his friends. They caused 187 votes to be cast for McKinley and when Ohio was called and the chairman of that delegation cast the solid vote for him, then it was that he arose in his place, challenged the correctness of the count, called another to his seat, took his place on the floor, and with a burst of righteous indignation and in words of eloquence unsurpassed, refused to accept the votes; and turned the tide by moving to make the nomination of General Harrison unanimous. No one who saw this act of self renunciation and unswerving loyalty to his friends, ever doubted the fact that sometime Wm. McKinley would be the president of the United States.

We have no time to speak of his nomination and election to the presidency in 1896. It is enough to say that his election was the result of the confidence of the people, where there had been doubt and distrust; it brought stability to our finance and kindled the ray of hope in the breast of the laborer where there had been doubt and darkness and despair. When he was inaugurated he brought to his aid and his council the wisest, greatest, best and most conservative men of our times.

The wise and far-reaching policies which he originated and adopted, with the splendid administration of affairs which he gave us, brought prosperity and plenty to all classes of his countrymen. Under his guidance, new laws were enacted applicable to the great economic questions of the day, and on every hand there was happiness and contentment.

In the passing of events there soon came a time which tried his statesmanship to the utmost. Our people looked aghast at the unspeakable treatment accorded to the people of Cuba by Spain. Public sentiment ran high; and in the midst of this great excitement, the president commenced a series of diplomatic negotiations with Spain, intended ultimately to end in the withdrawal of that government from the realm of the Antilles, and the complete freedom of her people.

No doubt now obtains but that he, by his wisdom and discretion, would have fully accomplished this desired result and Cuba would have become free without the firing of a single gun or the shedding of one drop of blood, had it not been for the unfortunate incident of the blowing up of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. The incident so inflamed the public sentiment that the people through their representatives in congress, determined to force the issue of war, and yet this great man held all things in check by his splendid fortitude. No amount of partisan abuse, no epithets however vile and unjust, could move him. With the wisdom of a great statesman he knew that war without preparation meant disaster, and that we were totally unprepared for war; and so he held the forces on every side at bay until suitable preparation could be made. When war came, the sudden onslaught, the sharp and decisive battles and the glorious victories, attested well the foresight of the preparation he had made. Spain, defeated and humbled in the dust, sued for peace. Then the president showed his greatness by appointing a peace commission from amongst the wisest, the best and the greatest men of all political parties.

The treaty of Paris was signed, submitted to the senate, and by that body duly ratified. It secured the freedom of Cuba and added to our territory a thousand islands of the sea. It changed the map of the world and increased our commerce and our wealth a thousand fold. And more than all these things, it established our country as a world wide power, with which every nation of the earth must reckon.

In 1900, Wm. McKinley was re-elected to the presidency. The vexed questions arising out of the war with Spain having been happily settled, he was ready at the time of his assassination, to inaugurate and carry forward those splendid economic policies so clearly outlined by him in his last address delivered at the Pan-American exposition the day before he was so cruelly and so foully murdered.

Thus we stand in the midst of death which cut short his great and glorious career, and brought him to an untimely end.

A statesman is defined as one skilled in the arts of government; one engaged in politics; one concerned in the affairs of the country and his government. Tried by this definition, Wm. McKinley filled to the full the measure of a statesman.

The greatest newspaper in England, the exponent of that government and its best intelligence, said of him: "He will go down in history as the greatest statesman America has ever produced, excepting only the name of Lincoln."

Was his contemporaries cannot measure his immortal history alone can record his greatness; and when the record of our times is made up and shall have been written by a fair, impartial and discriminating hand, Wm. McKinley's name will stand above all others as a citizen, soldier, christian and peerless statesman.

As long as this nation has a place on the map of the world, his life, his work, his example and his influence will guide our people and illumine the pages of our history, where will be written in great letters of living light the names of Washington, Lincoln, McKinley.

The band then played a dirge, "A Veteran's Tribute."

MCKINLEY AS A SOLDIER.

Col. J. E. Simpson could hardly speak for emotion as he arose to address the audience, using the dying words of the president as his introduction:

Can words be found more pathetic and touching than those of our dying president—"Good bye all; good bye! it is God's way. His will be done." No words of mine can express the wave of patriotism and feeling that came over us as a people when the news came of the firing on Sumpter in 1861, and our flag and the union were in danger. In every town and hamlet of the loyal north the people gathered on the steps of the house. Volunteers were called for to save the union. In that little town in Ohio at such a meeting, among the first to step forward and offer his services was a boy, a mere stripling only 17 years of age, and his name was William McKinley. I have been asked to speak of him as a soldier. I do so by turning to the records of the adjutant general's office of the great state of Ohio.

Reading from the record, Col. Simpson found that William McKinley enlisted as a private on June 11, 1861. On April 25, 1862, he was promoted to company sergeant. On September 24 of the same year he was promoted to second lieutenant in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam, when he won the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and became a member of his staff. On February 7, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant. On July 25, 1864, he was promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown. On October 11, 1864, he cast his first vote for president, while on a march, for Abraham Lincoln. In October, 1864, he served on the staff of General George Crook and General Winfield S. Hancock. In 1865 he was assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the reserve corps at Washington. On March 13, 1865, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army. He was mustered out of the army with his regiment on July 25, 1865, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.

Continuing, Col. Simpson said: To only the casual reader this tells its own story—to us old soldiers it speaks volumes. It says this boy had courage, decision, endurance, the innate power to arise to the occasion and meet the responsibility of the hour. How fitting are the words of an eloquent tongue, spoken 60 years ago at the sudden death of a president, when it said: "A nation has been smitten, a republic has been saddened by the fiat of a power to whom none can give resistance, the swaying of a sceptre that none can disown. Death—who, in the beautiful and expressive language of the Latin poet, knocks with equal pace at the doors of cottages and the palaces of kings, has received the late president in his icy arms, his freezing kiss has emancipated a noble and benign spirit, and that which but yesterday was the shrine of true and patriotic aspirations, warm love of country, and hopes for its happiness and honor, is now but pallid and deserted dust, from which the light of life has fled forever." I can but repeat again his dying words, "Good bye all; good bye! it is God's way. His will be done." Then with the words of that beautiful hymn on his lips, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," his spirit took its flight.

At the close of Col. Simpson's address the audience joined in singing that grand old hymn, the opening words of which were among the last repeated by President McKinley, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

MCKINLEY AS A CITIZEN AND PATRIOT.

Judge W. M. Robertson was the last speaker on the program. He said in part:

Crushed in sorrow and bowed down with grief, the American people are standing today with bowed heads over the grave of him who in life was the head of this great nation, a man, noble and sublime, who in the pride of his manhood and in the midst of his brilliant career as the ruler of nearly eighty millions of people has been removed from us by the hands of a cowardly assassin, and whose spirit has joined those who have gone before, the victims of malice, hatred and revenge.

No words of mine can add to or detract from his fame as a soldier, a statesman or a citizen. We can only offer our feeble mite, and in the fullness of our grief show our admiration for him as a man, and our respect for the stricken head of the nation. He was our president because he came from the common people and was elevated to his

high position by them. Having been of noble parentage, his boyhood career was uneventful and much the same as that of any other boy of half a century ago. You have heard from others about his career as a soldier and statesman, and it is my humble privilege to speak of him as a citizen and patriot.

If he had been spared to us he would have rounded out a grand career, but in his life and death he has left a noble example of American manhood. He was a valiant soldier, a christian statesman, a noble man. His devotion to his invalid wife forms one of the most gratifying remembrances of his life, and in this hour of our bereavement and affliction we can raise our heads and thank God that although he passed through the white heat that beats against the throne, not one word can be said by living mortal man against his honor, his integrity, his loyalty or his christianian fortitude and forbearance. Take him all in all he was one of the most noble characters the world has ever produced—a good citizen, a faithful soldier, a loving and devoted husband, an eminent christian statesman, a typical American. He has gone to his reward, and his spirit is now communing with those of Lincoln and of Garfield, our martyred triumvirate.

When impartial history shall have been written, the name of William McKinley will have high place on the scroll of fame, and he will be written down as the foremost man of his time. He has gone from earth to that bourne from whence "no traveler returns"—he is safe with his God. Let us then show respect for his memory by unswerving devotion to our country, the land he loved so well.

As the patriotic words of the national anthem rolled out, led by the band, the moment was one of inspiration, and will not soon be forgotten by any who were present. "America" was sung as it never was before in Norfolk, the audience giving vent to a pent up feeling of patriotism in the words of "My Country."

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Herbert E. Ryner, and the memorial service to the martyr president was over. It was an occasion the like of which it is hoped will never be repeated in this generation, and will impress itself upon the memory of those who attended during the remainder of their lives.

Railroads Observe the Day.

The railroads centering in Norfolk appropriately observed today in memory of the late president by abandoning what service possible and in other appropriate ways.

All freight trains on the F. E. & M. V., except those carrying perishable freight and live stock were abandoned and a program of observance in accord with the instruction of General Manager George F. Bidwell of Omaha was carried out on this division under the supervision of Superintendent C. H. Reynolds. Mr. Bidwell's order was as follows:

Omaha, Sept. 18.—To all employees of the F. E. & M. V.: Thursday, September 19, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, eastern standard time, at Canton, Ohio, the mortal remains of the late, lamented president, William McKinley, will be consigned to the grave.

At that hour, which will be 1 o'clock in the afternoon at stations east of Long Pine and 12 o'clock noon at stations west of Long Pine, all machinery will stop, all trains be halted and all telegraph instruments be silenced for a period of five minutes, during which time all employees are requested to devote their thoughts to their patriotic relations to our country and to the character of William McKinley.

This order, so far as it affects Western Union business, will not be operative except by consent of the Western Union Telegraph company.

Superintendents and train dispatchers will arrange details and notify all concerned on their division.

Geo. F. Bidwell, General Manager.

The local operator of the Western Union company, Mrs. Hart, has received authority to time her closing to accord with the wishes of the business men and closed between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon.

The union depot was kept open for business during the greater part of the day, but the employees were authorized to not receive freight during the afternoon.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice September 16, 1901:

Miss Mabel Colemen, Miss Mayme Cummings, H. H. Church, Bernard Deuel, J. E. Enright, O. H. Feldman, Mrs. Mary Heckman, Henry Heckman, Mrs. H. Haase (2), N. F. Loeke, R. W. Madison, A. W. McFarland (2), Mrs. Verno McCoy, Fians Nelson, T. W. Park, Miss Minnie Reeves, H. H. Simonds, Dr. O. L. Stephenson, C. P. Steyer, Miss C. J. Tompson, Evie B. Tyler, Jennie Waddell, Mrs. Rosa Wolfe.

If not called for in 15 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

Parties calling for any of the above please say advertised.

P. F. Sprecher, P. M.

\$13 to Buffalo Pan-American and Return \$13.

Tickets on sale daily via the Nickle Plate road, good returning ten days from date of sale. Especially low rates for 15 to 30 days limit Chicago to Buffalo and return. Tickets at lowest rates to all points east. John Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago. Chicago city ticket office 111 Adams street.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! Add hot water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS

Madison County Board Transacted Some Business Last Week.

Madison, Neb., Sept. 10, 1901.—At 1 p. m. board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present John J. Hughes, Christ Schmitt and H. W. Winter.

Minutes of last meeting were read and on motion approved.

On motion resignation of J. F. Altstadt as overseer road district No. 25 was accepted.

On motion Geo. Kreitman was appointed overseer for road district No. 25. On motion bond of Geo. Kreitman was approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Canton Bridge Co., partial payment on bridges as per contract, \$3,000.

Horst Bros., furnace for cook house \$900 less \$50 for old stoves.

Horst Bros., material and work building storm house over entrance to furnace room, mason work, stairway etc., \$77 81.

A. Schumacher making complaint that 1 acre in dw 1/2 sw 1/4 23-24-1 was assessed in 1900 as improved whereas it was unimproved, on motion the clerk was instructed to correct tax list accordingly.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

R. C. Miles to refund 1899 personal tax of Augusta Broberg, \$5.50.

I. I. Bennett extending electric light and switches, \$4.50.

Hope Publishing Co., song book for institute, \$5.

State Journal Co. statutes, etc., \$64 10.

Hemmond Bros. Stationery, \$6.

W. M. Welch & Co., note books for institute, \$7.50.

Wm. Bates, witness fees in case state vs. Pelky, \$60.30 applied on personal tax fee of following persons: Peter H. Knott, Frank L. Frink, Alfred C. Patrick and Geo. C. Johnson.

Wm. Bates, fees in case state vs. Pelky, \$9 10.

S. W. Hayes, fees in case state vs. George, \$4 40.

Thos. C. Mayhew and L. W. Lyon, work with elevating grader, \$414 50.

T. C. Mayhew, work on road, \$11.

L. B. Baker, lumber, \$78.02.

Frank Lewis, 1 wolf scalp \$2 applied on personal tax.

W. B. Reynolds, stationery, etc., \$31.

W. F. F. Winter, bridge work, \$23 50.

Chr. Schvland, work on judgment index \$125.

Fisher Book typewriter Co., exchange of book typewriters, \$92.50, 1 dozen ribbons \$7 50.

H. W. Winter, cash paid for freight on scrapers, \$3 61.

On motion report of J. F. Altstadt road overseer for district No. 25 was approved.

On motion the following bridges were ordered: 20 feet bridge, 14 feet road way, 6 red cedar piles 18 feet long south of section 3 23 3.

20 foot bridge, 14 feet roadway, 6 red cedar piles 18 feet long south section 27-23-3.

On motion depository bond of Citizens' State bank, Battle Creek, was approved.

On motion board adjourned to 8 a. m. September 11.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

J. B. Donovan, printing, \$14 25.

W. H. Lowe, surveying roads, \$30, applied on personal tax, \$15.

Edmund Wegner, assisting county surveyor, \$15, applied on personal tax.

W. H. Widaman, assisting county surveyor, \$9.

Cust. Kane, salary, \$35.

C. W. Crum, salary, \$100.

Hansen & Reavis, blacksmithing, \$19 25.

E. W. Johnson, blacksmithing, \$14 55.

On motion Claus Young was allowed a warrant on Soldier's Relief fund for \$125.

On motion it was decided to build a coal house same to be about 16x24 feet, 12 ft. posts and clerk was instructed to have same built.

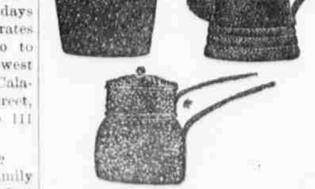
On motion board adjourned to meet in regular session on October 1, 1901, at 1 p. m.

By L. BANCY, County Clerk.

IMPORTED

Stransky Steel-Ware

QUADRUPLE COATED.



A little higher in price, but outlasts a dozen pieces of so-called cheap enameled ware.

For sale at

ALBERT DEGNER'S.