

The Columbus Journal.

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,636.

THE PRESIDENT DEAD

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

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES PRESENT

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

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

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

He was unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which has marked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered were as follows: "Goodby, all; goodby. It is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a lingering glance at him and turned tearfully away.

He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her goodby. She went through the heart-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 3:30 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: Mrs. 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. Juneau, a nephew; Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency; F. M. Osborn, a cousin; Webb G. Hayes; John Barber, a cousin; Secretary George B. Cortelyou; Colonel W. C. Brown, the business partner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. Rixey, the family physician; and six nurses and attendants.

Wants to Kill Roosevelt.

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

To Convince Emma Goldman.

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

"Hold Emma Goldman; I have proof to convict her in Buffalo."

Had Been Found of Heart.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—Dr. Charles McBurney, who left Buffalo for Stockbridge, will return. He was seen in Pittsfield as he was taking the train for Stockbridge and said that from the first the president's heart action had caused the physicians some anxiety. From the bulletin issued at 7:40 yesterday, the latest he had received, Dr. McBurney said he should judge that the president's condition was very critical.

HOW NEWS WAS IMPARTED.

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

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

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

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

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

Protection of Coloages.

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

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

No Flowers for Tolstol.

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

No Plot in Cleveland.

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

Maggio Makes a Statement.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 14.—A special from Silver City, N. M., says: Antonio Maggio was this evening told that President McKinley was dead. The anarchist at once became very much agitated. He made a statement to the officers which was taken down in writing and which is said to implicate several persons who will be arrested. The officers refuse to divulge anything concerning the statement, which will not be made public.

BOLD CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Remanded Without Bail to Allow Time for Investigation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The nine anarchists under arrest here were brought before Magistrate Prenville today. At the request of the city attorney the hearing was postponed until September 19 in order to allow further investigation of the charge that they conspired to murder the president. Several of the prisoners have admitted acquaintance with the would-be assassin, Coloages, and the police are working on the theory that the president's assailant was inspired to do the deed by the teachings he received while here last July. The six male prisoners were held without bail pending the hearing, while the three women arrested with them were held in bonds of \$3,000.

Andrew Carnegie has offered Chattanooga, N. Y., \$15,000 for a public library.

Negroes Hang Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A special from Cairo, Ill., says: News has been received here to the effect that last night a mob of negroes broke into the jail at Moberly, Mo., across the river from this city, and lynched three negroes, Frank Howard, Sam Reed and Ernest Harrison. They hanged the men to a crossbeam in John McCauley's mill. The crime for which the men were hanged was the murder of an old and respected negro, Wash Thomas.

Falls Fifty-Four Feet.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The marquis of Eglonfritz de Mervin, foreman of a Rock Island pilot-boat, was almost instantly killed. He was knocked from a bridge by an iron girder.

Had Been Robbed of His Jewels.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 13.—Isaac Anglesy was robbed of jewels valued at \$20,000, which were taken from a room at Washington house, while he was at the theater.

The only states in the country in which no brewers' tax was paid last year into the Federal Treasury as a part of the internal revenue were Mississippi and North Carolina.

COURT OF INQUIRY OPENS.

Investigation of Sanitary Campaign Begins at Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It had been expected that there would be an early rush on the part of the Washington public to secure seats for the Schley inquiry, which began at the Washington navy yard today, but while there were more than the usual number of people stirring about the navy yard, where the inquiry is to be held, in the forenoon, the pressure for places was by no means as strong as had been expected. From an early hour in the day there were a few stragglers in the grounds, but not until after 12 o'clock were all the 400 seats reserved for the purpose taken possession of. There was no restriction upon the occupancy of these seats and those who were the first to arrive secured their choice of places from which to view the proceedings.

The early arrivals found the tool shop, in which the court is to sit, in confusion. The building is new and while the laborers had completed their preparations for the court the cleaners were engaged in their work up to almost the hour for the arrival of the court. The man with the dust broom and cleaning cloth had scarcely disappeared when Admiral Dewey and his fellow members of the court arrived. The building itself is a large, oblong structure and looks more like the workshop which it is intended to be than a court house. Indeed, while it is commodious and clean, and new, it created the impression of an impromptu court house in a frontier community.

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 28, 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. V. 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.

Case 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 in Cheyenne a few days ago. He lived here before emigrating to 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 why he shot himself, but asked them to finish him, as he thought he had not done a good job.

How Settlers for Fees.

WYOMING, Neb., Sept. 14.—J. A. Van Ordel, attorney general of Wyoming who secured a settlement with the government for the settlers of the Otoc and Missouri Indian reservation, has sued to recover his fees, which were secured by contract. Action has been taken against eight of the 123 land owners who have not paid. The cases were called before J. W. German. A demand for a jury was granted and the cases were continued.

NEBRASKA DIVORCE LAW.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Seeks Opinion of Prominent Foremen.

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 753 divorces granted in 1900. In Lancaster county seventy-one divorces were granted and thirty-five cases were abandoned.

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GARFIELD AND THE SURGEONS.

As in McKinley's Case They Could Not Find Bullets.

The attempt to assassinate President McKinley, and above all the failure of the surgeons to locate the second bullet, of course turns the thoughts of every one to the plight of President Garfield when he lay for eleven weeks and more suffering from the effects of Gaiter's bullet, the whereabouts of which the surgeons failed to discover until the knife laid bare its course at the autopsy.

Gaiter's Bullets.

Gen. Garfield was shot at 9:30 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, July 2, 1881, in the ladies' waiting-room of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in Washington, while he was walking arm in arm with James G. Blaine. He was taken first to a private room in the station and thence removed to the White House. He had been shot twice, first in the right arm, just below the shoulder, and the second and fatal time in the back, just above the right hip and near the kidney. The surgeons who were hastily summoned probed for the bullet without success, but announced that its course had been downward and forward into the groin, and that the wound was serious but not likely to be fatal. The wound in the arm did not amount to much, save for the pain it caused. The President retained consciousness, and when he reached the White House he dictated a telegram to Mrs. Garfield, who was at Elberon. When he was shot down he was on his way to meet her in Jersey City, whence with some members of his cabinet he was to make a trip into New England.

Shock Caused by Shooting.

President Garfield's recovery from the shock of the wounds was very gradual. Later attempts to find the bullet failed, but there were no signs at once of serious internal hemorrhage and there was little external bleeding. Both of these symptoms developed later in the afternoon, with vomiting, and at 3:30 o'clock the physician stated that the patient could not recover. A former physician of Gen. Garfield's said that the President had very few chances. The President maintained his courage, kept a clear head and continued cheerful through Sunday, but he asked the doctors to tell him if he was going to die. Hopes of the medical men rose on Sunday, but on Sunday at midnight they had vanished. Serious inflammation had set in during the evening and at 8 o'clock Vice President Arthur was awaiting a summons to the White House to take the oath of office.

Relieving the Pain.

By noon of Monday the doctors had relieved the pain, which till then had been constant and which the patient had complained of all the time as being in his legs and feet. It was due to the injury of the nerves supplying the extremities. One New York surgeon said after the President's death that these pains he complained of showed that there was trouble in the sciatic muscle region and that this indication should have led the surgeons to make an incision there which would have set out the pus which afterwards killed. Scarcely an hour after Garfield's case was acknowledged to be, as in the case of President McKinley now, in peritonitis, which it was said then was almost always fatal. On the first evening brandy and cracked ice helped Gen. Garfield to rally. But presently he could not retain that. On the second evening champagne and cracked ice aided him. Then his diet fell to milk and lime water, with later, some chicken broth and rum of old vintage.

Waiting for Developments.

On the Tuesday following the shooting the patient had as comfortable a day as could be expected and on Wednesday there was the same waiting for developments, which it was hoped might be good, but feared would be bad. All that the doctors could do was to try to keep the patient's strength up. They feared blood poisoning all the time, but could do nothing to prevent it, as they did not know the course the bullet took. They were all ready for instant operation should it develop, as if it did there must be instant operation or death would be certain. The patient might appear to be getting well, but suddenly the blood might come into contact with the putrid matter sloughing from the wound and be turned to gall, and then the patient would die. The operating instruments were kept to hand and the surgeons stood guard.

The Physician's Bulletin.

The newspapers were printing extra editions almost hourly and the physicians were issuing frequent bulletins, but it was well understood—the doctors even saying so—that the bulletins gave little real information. They were being issued to avoid the appearance and respiration and left the public to make its own deductions. No diagnosis was made public. From the rise of the surgical fever on July 3, the variations of the pulse to July 6 were from 98 to 125, of the temperature from 98.9 to 101.9, and of the respiration from 19 to 24. Gen. Garfield was told that the bullet had perforated his diaphragm and on that account he must talk. He liked to converse and the doctors wanted to keep him very quiet. They got him to the point where he would even ask mutely for water by putting his hand to his lips. Later he lost all desire to talk.

Appearance of Pus.

Not until Friday was pus—which the physicians said showed that the wound was healing—seen. Ten days after the shooting the patient's temperature reached the highest point—102.8. The doctors all this time believed that the bullet had passed between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, through the liver, and to the abdominal cavity, where they said it had lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen, from which they expected to be able to remove it readily, in due time, without danger.

Appearance of Evil Symptoms.

It was only learned by the public on July 13 that the President had "circumscribed peritonitis," and that he had it since the second day of his illness. This circumscribed peritonitis was defined by a tenderness in the abdomen and it was believed by the surgeons that this located the bullet. They thought that the tenderness due to the peritonitis marked where the bullet had found lodgment, but a little lump there which they thought was the bullet they concluded after the autopsy must have been hard pus at the end of a canal which had bored for itself from a point near the beginning of the bullet wound. The pus worked forward, while the bullet had gone sideways across the back, but it was many weeks before this was learned, and the sufferer, from abundant health in midsummer, had passed through all the stages to the knife of the post-mortem examiner just before the autumnal equinox.

The "Induction Balance."

The surgeons who attended President Garfield had not relied solely upon the manifestations of the pus-workings, but had employed upon more than one occasion the "induction balance." There had been at least two occasions of serious relapse in the latter part of July and at length Dr. Agnew made an incision. Explorations were made along the pus canal, the supposed course of the bullet, where there was a channel several inches deep, but the results were not satisfactory, so experiments to locate the bullet were made by the induction balance under the direction of Prof. Graham Bell and an assistant. The report of one of them on Aug. 1 said:

Surgeon's Report.

"Under the supervision of the attending surgeons, Profs. Bell and Taintor this morning made another application of the electrical apparatus known as the induction balance, with a view to completing the tests of last week, which were not entirely conclusive, and ascertaining definitely and certainly if possible the location of the bullet. . . . They tried this improved apparatus on the President's body for the first time last week, and although it indicated faintly the location of the ball, it was afterward found to be slightly out of adjustment, and the experiment was not regarded as perfectly conclusive. The results of this morning's tests, however, are entirely satisfactory both to Profs. Bell and Taintor and to the attending surgeons, and it is now unanimously agreed that the location of the ball has been ascertained with reasonable certainty, and that it lies, as heretofore stated, in the front wall of the abdomen, immediately over the groin, about five inches below and to the right of the navel."—New York Sun.

A PLAIN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Habits of the President Indicated by His Clothes.

A search through the clothing worn by President McKinley when he was shot revealed the fact that it contained only such articles as might be carried by any one of a million American citizens.

In one trouser pocket was small change amounting to \$1.80. With the coins was a small silver nugget, well worn. There were three small ivory-handled penknives, evidently presents which he valued. In addition there was a battered old coin.

The President's purse, found in another pocket, contained \$45 in bills and a few cents. In a vest pocket were a silver shell lead pencil and three cigars. In another pocket was Mr. McKinley's open-faced, gold-cased American watch. No letters or telegrams of any kind were found in any of the pockets.

There was no mark upon the President's clothing, or upon anything contained in the pockets, that would lead to his identification. He wore no diamonds. The intrinsic value of everything on his person at the time of the shooting was probably less than \$125.

It is possible that President McKinley prized the worn silver nugget, the old coin, and the three little penknives more highly than any of his other possessions. These were his keepsakes. When he got them, how he got them, or what their possession meant for him the public has no right to inquire. But the public can draw its own conclusions, one of which is that William McKinley has the habits of the plain, every-day American man.

Skeletons of Dominican Fringe.

While digging a sewer in the yard of the Nikolai public school at Strangangen, Stockholm, the workmen discovered several skeletons. As this is a part of ancient Stockholm, and every bit of ground is of historic interest, the police at once notified Professor Hildebrand, the noted antiquarian, and from researches made by him there seems to be no doubt that the funeral place of the Dominican friars has been discovered.

Another New Ocean Flyer.

Another new ocean greyhound will soon start on her maiden trip to New York, and great things are expected of her. The vessel is the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and is owned by the North German Lloyd line. She will leave Bremen on September 17, and there will be many bets laid as to when she will reach her American dock. The Northern German Lloyd company sets the date for September 24, but they secretly hope that she will reach here before that time, and there are many to wager that she will. The Kronprinz Wilhelm, while built as a sister ship to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is ten feet longer, and varies also in other proportions which count for speed. It is expected that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will beat the time of the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, which now holds the record across the Eastern seas.

One for the Sillly Season.

Professor Gaultier, a member of the Institut de France, has propounded a theory on the subject of perpetual youth. In isolating the hæmoglobin of physical fatigue, he has found, he says, that it is a poison strongly resembling ptomaine poison in nature. From this he argues that fatigue can, by the use of medicinal food, be avoided like any other poison, and consequently man need not weaken or age.

Couldn't Wear Shoes.

Sampter, Ill. Sen. J. B. Flanigan, of this place, had suffered with dropsy for fifteen years. She was so very bad that for the last three years she has not been able to wear her shoes. She had doctor after doctor, but was gradually getting worse.

Last winter Mr. Flanigan, who was very much discouraged, called for some medicine at Mr. J. J. Dale's drug store in Cairo. He avoided like any other man to have his wife try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he bought six boxes. His wife used five out of the six, before she was entirely cured. She is now as sound and well as ever she was, completely restored to health, and free from any symptom whatever of dropsy.

To say that Mrs. Flanigan is pleased at her wonderful deliverance does not half express her feelings, and she and Mr. Flanigan are loud in their praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and of Mr. Dale for recommending this wonderful remedy to them.

The fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Flanigan of such a severe case of dropsy, after the doctors had given her up, has made them the most talked of remedy ever known in White county.

Every man knows of himself that he knows of others.

Wisdom is often nearer when we stoop than when we soar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, soothes the bowels. It is always easier to praise virtue than to pursue it.

Don't Spoil Your Clothes. Use Red Cross Ball Blue and keep them white as snow. All grocers. 5c a package. Temperature often depends on temperament.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cure for J. W. O'Quinn, 22 Third Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

When life will not bear grain dig in it for gold.

Half an hour is the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10c per package.

No man will ever be wise who is unwilling to be esteemed a fool.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Big words do not always carry great weight of meaning.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES via WABASH R. R.

\$11.10 Buffalo and Return, Sold \$11.10 September 8 to 12.

\$13.00 Buffalo and Return on \$12.00 Sale Daily.