THE NEW FIVE CENT CIGAR--"C. L." "C. L." "C. L."--THE NEW FIVE CENT CIGAR.

The Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.

VOL 22, NO. 2062. NEW SERIES, 574 | MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901 | TEN PAGES

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD

Manistique Honors the Memory of Our Martyr President by Holding Public Meeting at the Star Opera House. At Least 1500 People in Attendance.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES PAID BY LOCAL ORATORS

The news of the death of our beloved President, William McKinley, last Saturday morning, enveloped our country in mourning.

The unfavorable news of his condition, received the day previous, partially paved the way for the sad news that followed, yet every loyal American citizen hoped and prayed that in some way his life might be spared for future service, but Divine Providence, whose ways poor mortals cannot fathom, decreed otherwise.

When the day for the funeral, Thursday Sept. 19th, was decided upon, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation designating it as a day for prayer and service. Governor Bliss also issued a proclamation similar in tenor, as did also Mayor Crane of the city,

The mayor immediately took steps for the proper observance of the day, and his proclamation requesting all business houses to close during the afternoon was religiously obeyed. The mills were also shut down, this giving all an opportunity of attending the services at the opera house.

Many merchants draped their windows and everywhere portraits of President McKinley were to be seen draped in mourning.

The services at the opera house commenced at 2:30 o'clock and the mammoth building was filled to overflowing by an audience estimated at 1500. Rev. Osborne who planned the program certainly deserves credit.

Preceding the service a firing squad in command of John Gayar fired three guns, and after the service twenty-five guns were fired and all the bells in the city were tolled.

The stage was simply but handsomely decorated with flags, and pictures of the Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt occupied conspicuous places.

The following organizations attended in a body: The members of the G. A. R. Post, Sons of Veterans, the Masons, Elks and Odd Fellows.

Every one seemed to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the speakers appeared to be inspired for they surprised their friends with their eloquence, and the audience sang the hymns with fervor.

The following program was rendered:

Mayor's Proclamation and Remarks....
Rev. F. L. Osborne.
Reading of the President's and Governor's Proclamation
Mayor W. F. Crane.
Hymn.....Nearer My God to Thee
Invocation.....Rev. C. A. Johnson
Music.....Going Down the Vally
Male Double Quartet.
Address.....McKinley the Man
Dr. J. M. Sattler.
Hymn...Lead Kindly Light (President's Favorite)
Address.....McKinley the Public Serran
Hon. Geo. P. McCallum.
Music.....Pilot Me
Male Double Quartette.
Address.....Anarchy, Its Cure
Mr. V. L. Hixson.
Resolutions.....
Mayor Crane.
Hymn.....America
Benediction.....Rev. C. Hjermstad

The first speaker, Dr. J. M. Sattler, spoke feelingly and eloquently on "McKinley the Man. His remarks follow:

For the third time in the history of our nation the people are assembled together in their appropriate places to honor the memory of our murdered President. The immortal Lincoln fell at the close of a mighty struggle, at a time when the passions of men were deeply stirred; after the tragical ending of his great life, came that ever memorable July 2nd, 1881, when the sad news of the assassination of President Garfield spread with lightning rapidity over the civilized world and after weeks and months of suffering that noble life succumbed to the assassin's bullet.

Today we deeply mourn the loss of our beloved president. When we look back over history we may possibly discover causes which led up to the martyrdom of Lincoln and Garfield, but McKinley was slain in a day of peace. North and south united, when brother was reconciled to brother, and hate and anger banished from the land. The terrible tragedy that occurred in the temple of music came to us like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, all the more appalling because of its unexpectedness. It almost seems as though our loss was irreparable; do not understand me for a moment that my views are pessimistic concerning the future welfare of our country for at the helm of our great ship of state stands a man who is a true-hearted Loyal American and amply qualified to assume the grave responsibilities envolved upon the President of this great republic, but what I mean to say is; that there was but one McKinley and he is gone. All we have left of him is the sweet memory of his life and character and its record, and pit is of these that I wish to speak very briefly today as we have thus gathered to commemorate the death of our noble hero.

It was my good fortune to see the light of day for the first time in the old Buckeye state, not far away from the home of our martyred President, consequently the name of McKinley is not new to me. How proud we were of McKinley from the time he entered the political arena; step by step he ascended the ladder of fame and distinction, until the favored son of Ohio became the nation's great ruler. One of his strong characteristics was his personal magnetism; he was a wonderfully magnetic man, his very presence illuminated and inspired every one who came in contact with him; to know McKinley was to love him and the more you knew him the closer he was drawn to you. I pity the man who could have taken that magnetic hand in his and look into the soul-inspiring face without being animated and inspired to better thoughts and loftier motives.

Another strong personal character was his great and passionate love for his country; he loved his country with all his heart and soul and ever worked faithfully and patiently for her honor and glory. He loved all mankind, his last speech in Buffalo was a prayer for the peace and happiness for all the human race. His great motive in life, both private and public was to add to the sum of human happiness; his whole life was devoted to efforts to make our countrymen more prosperous, to make life easier, happier and brighter, and may it be said to his honor today, in all these things he succeeded.

But the crowning beauty of our late president, the one perhaps which endeared him more to our people than any other, was his untiring and unselfish devotion to his invalid wife; this devotion was the very personification of chivalry and gallantry. At times when her physicians were baffled to quiet her shattered nerves, his presence would calm her into a peaceful slumber. This untiring and ever abiding love for his wife, is a fragrant memory and a sweet example. He who was firm and at times uncompromising in matters of state was ever kind and gentle to his loving wife. Much as the future historian will say of McKinley as a man, soldier, and statesman, just now in this hour of bitter bereavement these personal characteristics will leave their impress upon our hearts and lives. May it be that the deepest sympathy of every true American heart will gather about that stricken wife, crushed as she must be by this untimely and tragic death of him who was all the world to her.

No wonder he who possessed all these illustrious personal characteristic should become endeared to the American people and his name become a watchword in every home on land and sea and even the far away isle, for he was not only the greatest American citizen but one of the greatest exponents of christian civilization and liberty in the world. But time does not permit me to dwell upon these things. Great and admirable as was McKinley in' life he was adorable in death. From the time he was stricken down by that villainous anarchist, to the closing scene in the Milburn home, he exemplified such a christian character seldom seen. His first thought after the shot was an earnest solicitude for his loving wife, his second not to hurt his assailant, and lastly, sorrow expressed that this should in any way inconvenience the officials of the Pan American.

Oh, what a man! He was foremost in the hearts and minds of every true hearted and loyal American, on whom all eyes were turned, all nerves strained, for when all civilized christendom prayed for his speedy recovery, should forget self, and show sympathy for a villanious and murderous anarchist.

He has been likened unto Him who said, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do," and when he saw her who was the idol of his heart bend over him; whose hands were already cold and clammy in death, still speaking words of comfort and endearment to her, we are overwhelmed with emotion and grief, may we not all unite to repeat his dying words, "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

The second speaker, Hon. Geo. P. McCallum, delivered an eloquent tribute to McKinley's public services. Mr. McCallum, while the time allotted him was entirely too short for him to give a thorough resume of his subject yet he unfolded his subject in a masterly manner. A resume of his remarks follow:

The nation sat at McKinley's deathbed and now sorrows around his bier. The gentle spirit that made no personal enemies is mourned by the whole people, regardless of creed or race or party. He was more than a great man; he was a good man. He was the well beloved.

Though dead, he speaks in Reason's ear
And in example lives.

"In the last scenes of his life the people thought more of the man than the statesman; more of his personal goodness and devotion to his wife than of his public career. Born in obscurity he ascended the ladder until he reached the presidency. Although on an eminence he did not feel above his fellow man. He never abandoned that faith in God that is man's compass in the wilderness. He achieved that higher reason that some mysteries are incrutable, and that God does not reveal all and at once to his worshippers. He was a true christian and appealed to the moral sense and spiritual aspirations of the people. These were the charm of his personal life and characterized him in his public service. He sought no glory, it found him. Ambition was his in full measure, but unlike that of the great Corsican to whom he has been likened, it was not a hunger for personal aggrandisement. By the upbuilding of his country did he raise himself.

Mr. McCallum then reviewed his early education and his services during the civil war. He spoke of the various offices to which he had been elected and his service in them.

"With restored peace from the Spanish American war new conditions had to be met, conditions never before presented in the history of the republic and for which there were no precedents. To these William McKinley bent his intellect, and unswervingly strove for the solution his logical mind had fixed for for each. Not all of his tasks are finished, but it is with prosperity restored and the vexed problems of the Spanish-American struggle well on their way to a pacific, happy ending that the master mind of the third president leaves them.

"Heroic as were his military campaigns his civic administration commands our greater admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government, his morality and enlightened citizenship fill us with astonishment and pride. His was no narrow view of government. The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme and study. He brightened the path of liberty. He strengthened the foundations upon which we grew from weak and scattered colonial governments, to a united Republic, whose domains and power have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time shall not detract from the fame and force of his achievements, nor diminish the grandeur of his life and works.

In the maturity of his power and fame, with unmeasured opportunities for achievement before him, with great designs unaccomplished, surrounded by the proud and affectionate solicitude of a great constituency, the pallid messenger with inverted torch beckoned him to depart. There is no scene in history more tragic than that combat with death. No man had more inducements to live. But in the long struggle with the fatal assassin's bullet, he did not falter or repine. He retreated with the aspect of a victor, and though he succumbed, he seemed to conquor. His sun went down at noon, but it sank amid the prophetic splendors of an eternal dawn. Conscious of the rectitude of his own life, feeling that he had done right as God had given him power to see it, he surrendered back to his Creator unspotted a life that had been devoted to humanity.

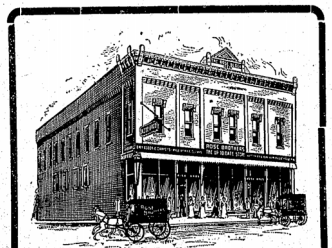
Prosecuting Attorney Hixson had the most difficult subject to deal with; a subject the proper unfolding

Continued on Second page.

We are Headquarters...

For Saws, Axes and Cedar Maker's Tools. In these lines we carry only standard goods, goods that we can warrant. . . If you need a new Stove or Range, remember that we are agents for the famous Garland Stoves and Majestic Ranges.

C. L. Company
Hardware, A. M. LeRoy, Mgr.



SEEING IS BELIEVING

We have been saying considerable about our store and our stock, but now, when our fall stock has almost all all arrived, and is being arranged to the best advantage, it is time for you all to come and make an inspection of the great and varied assortment of stylish merchandise that has been collected from the four corners of the earth for the benefit of our patrons. Our aim has always been to keep the best of everything in stock. The best not only in quality, but also the best at the prices asked, and the best in both style and desirability.

Clothing Exhibition.

Fall styles of Men's Suits and Overcoats, all the new creations in men's wear, made by one of the very best manufacturers in this country, considered by good judges of men's wear to be fully equal to custom tailored garments in style, fit, wear and workmanship. Call in and examine the styles. You know "seeing is believing."

Our Boy's and Children's clothing department needs no introduction to the public of Manistique. The majority always know that when in want of something neat and nobby for the little fellows that this store is the only place where it is to be found. This is a fact that no one can deny, and our explanation is that we take extra pains in selecting this line and make a specialty of it.

Men's Hats and Furnishings for Fall.

It is getting a little late for your straw hats; your summer cap looks a little the worse for wear. Why not come in and invest in one of the wide shaped felt hats. They are very new and very popular at present. We have just received a handsome line of them.

Wilson Bros. Dress Shirts, the swellest things out, have you seen the latest ones? We have them, all new and neat patterns, fall shades, fall styles, very nobby.

Men's Neckwear, new lines received almost every week, no old patterns, no old styles, always new and fresh.

Queen Quality

Shoes.

Did you read our shoe talk in this paper? It was all true. Call in and examine our lines; you know "seeing is believing," and when you see the stylishly lasted, perfectly fitting, and substantially made shoes that we are showing at prices that you usually pay for cheap and poor shoes, you will soon believe that what we claim for our shoes is true.

Dry Goods.

The old saying, that "seeing is believing" has never been more truthfully proven than in our Dry Goods department. Within the past season our dry goods business has been almost doubled. This without a doubt goes to show that the public fully appreciate our efforts to make it the most complete and perfect dry goods store in this city. We have succeeded not by selling a lot of staple goods cheap, any one can do that, but by strict and vigilant attention to the fashions and styles of goods we handle, and by securing the latest patterns at the beginning of each season, and offering them at a regular, honest price; no fancy prices at the beginning of each season and reducing it afterwards, when the season is most over, like most merchants are doing.

Linings and dress findings, everything necessary for the complete details of perfect, up-to-date dress making in all the different qualities can be found in this department.

New Trimmings for fall costumes just arrived; a handsome showing.

Fall Millinery.

Exclusive designs in Ladies' Fall Sailors. Plain shapes or elaborately trimmed, all of unexcelled workmanship and artistic conception.

Call in and examine our lines, it will cost you very little except time. You know the old saying, "seeing is believing."

The Up-To-Date Store. ROSE BROTHERS ESTABLISHED 1892 The Up-To-Date Store.

New Fall Goods are Arriving

While in the East recently, we purchased a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS. These goods are now arriving and ready for inspection

Our Stock of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHOES and GENT'S FURNISHINGS, was never more complete than at present. For Correct Styles, Good Values and Cheap Prices call upon us. We save hard earned dollars for our customers.

The Yellow Front Store — L. Rosenthal

In Memory of the Dead.

Continued from first page.

of which would require more than two day's preparation and more than fifteen minutes in which to present. He clearly defined Anarchy and its tenets and urged the passage of laws that would drive it from our shores.

In opening, he said:

"Words are inadequate to express our sorrow when we contemplate the awful crime which has been committed and it is not surprising that we feel ourselves all but carried away by our passion, and we are apt to say things and advocate extreme measures which when we come to look at the matter calmly we will unhesitatingly pronounce unjustifiable."

He then rapidly reviewed the martyr president's life from his enlistment in the army to the presidency and continued:

"When we contemplate his tragic death at the hand of a cowardly fanatic to whom he had just extended his hand in token of friendship, it is not to be wondered that we give vent to our feelings and cry out for lynch law, slow torture and all conceivable punishment for the wretch who has so basely taken the life of our beloved president."

* * *

"Yet when we advocated this we were not far short of encouraging that disregard for law and order which we so readily condemn in the anarchist. It cannot be possible that we have come to such a condition in this country that we must fight anarchy with anarchy."

He dwelt upon the fact that for years we have been offering this country as an asylum for men who believe in a philosophy which knows no God, no law, and no restraint beyond individual desire. He also dwelt upon our boasted freedom of speech, which permits the anarchist to spread his pernicious doctrines openly. In dealing with this condition, he said, "we must not mistake license for liberty."

"Severity of punishment will not crush out anarchy; it is rather the certainty of punishment that acts as a deterrent or cure." * * * "Anarchy is no imaginary danger but is one which actually confronts us today and endangers the very life our nation.

When we attempt to deal with anarchy and to restrict, restrain, remove or abolish it or punish it we are confronted with the difficulty of saying just what an anarchist is. We say he is a human parasite, a Godless, religionless man, an enemy of organized society, a brute man who advocates no marriage, no home, no God, no anything."

He dwelt upon the fact that a law should be passed reaching those openly advocating such isms either by publication or speech and that imprisonment or deportation of offenders would do much to suppress the evil. Such a law would make anarchist meetings or the dissemination of their printed matter impossible. Dealing with the question is a weighty one which should have the attention of calm and deliberate minds, uninfluenced by passion or revenge. Much could also be accomplished by international agreement.

He advocated:

First.—A law making it a crime to publish or circulate any literature or publicly utter any speech which advocates the death of rulers or public officials or tend to incite to crime or disregard of law, and punishing the same by imprisonment or deportation.

Second:—A law prohibiting the entrance into our land of those who hold anarchistic opinions, giving to the immigration officers sufficient discretionary power to permit them to exclude persons on suspicion.

Third:—An international agreement upon some plan for the deportation of anarchists who advocate resort to violence.

The following resolutions, voicing the sentiment of the community, were prepared and read by Mayor Crane, were, by a rising vote, adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

When death was fast sealing the lips of our beloved President, he was heard to murmur "Nearer my God to Thee!" No language so matter how brilliant and eloquent it might be, can more forcibly describe the great nobleness of the character of the man that there laid sickless on his death bed, than these few words that came from those lips that soon would be sealed in death. No wonder that every loyal heart has been stricken with intense sorrow! No wonder that tongues were almost speechless with grief, to see that beautiful life taken from our midst, and by the ruthless hand of a cowardly assassin, who under the cloak of pretended respect was given the opportunity to do the dastardly deed.

The life of President McKinley furnishes this nation and the world with an example of the noblest type of manhood. As a boy he was a brave and loyal soldier of the union. Fourteen years in the congress of the United States were marked, in the framing of laws under his guidance that were of great benefit to the prosperity of the nation. During the four years of his administration as Governor of the state of Ohio, his acts in the discharge of the duties of that office were such that endeared him to the people of that state. It was however as President of the United States that his devotion to his country shows to its greatest brilliancy; his labors and personal efforts as the nation's chief executive were of such a wise and noble character that they will live and bless the country for all time. The old animosities between the north and the south had not been cleared away when he was called to fill the highest office in the gift of the nation. By his acts he won the hearts of the southern people, and the blue and the gray have been united and today the people of the south are deep in sorrow for him who won their hearts and cemented a nation.

WHEREAS—In the death of William McKinley, president of the United States, who by his loyalty to public interests, his untiring zeal for the reputation and national welfare, his patriotic fidelity to liberty in every form, his masterful treatment of issues wholly new in the experience of American statesmanship, and allied with a blameless private life, and lovable personal qualities, was a man to command the respect and love of the millions of loyal citizens of this great republic, and

WHEREAS—This priceless life has been destroyed by the hand of one man who thereby opposed his loathsome and vicious judgment; to the expressed esteem, love and admiration of millions of his fellow countrymen, who had chosen William McKinley for the highest office in their gift, and whereas, this great loss to the nation, goes to the hearts of its individual citizens, therefore be it

RESOLVED—That we the citizens of Manistique, do hereby express our personal grief at the loss inflicted upon the nation, by the red hand of anarchy, and we do hereby sincerely trust that the officers of the government will take such steps as will forever extinguish anarchy from our midst, be it further

RESOLVED—That we in common with millions of loyal citizens do hereby sincerely extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife, in this hour of sore affliction, and we pray that she may be spared to see this nation and its people reap the benefits from the wise and noble advice given by her illustrious husband, as to legislation and the policy that he advised, for the betterment of his beloved country and its people, be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be adopted by this meeting as the expression of the citizens of Manistique, of their love and respect for our well beloved President.

The music for the occasion, and which by the way was a very pleasing and important feature of the service, was under the supervision of Mr. C. E. Kelso.

Appropriate exercises were held in the various departments of the public schools yesterday forenoon just before the closing hour.

Rev. J. P. Kanes celebrated high mass at St. Francis de Sales church at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, to which the members of the G. A. R. Post and the volunteers who served during the recent war were invited. The veterans attended in a body.

William McKinley.

The following poem was written by Rev. F. L. Osborne at the time President McKinley was first nominated for the presidency:

With glad acclaim we hail thee chief today,
Illustrious guardian of our nation's weal;
Long mayst thou truly prosper in thy way,
Led onward by a rare unselfish zeal.
In thee a champion true may Freedom find,
And to thy aid may patriots be inclined,
Moved by the impulse of a master mind.

Mid all the changeful, trying scenes of State,
Calm be thy mien, unmoved by friend or foe;
Keen to perceive which Providence will wait
In his own time His blessings to bestow.
New problems will thy higher still make known,
Let war or peace the coming days insure;
Each act, may Heaven's highest wisdom own,
You; may we all divine esteem secure.

FRANK L. OSBORNE, Bay City, Mich.

Don't wait until you becomechronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. A. S. Putnam & Co.

We have ordered a large quantity of photo mounts, and will be ready to show the best line ever offered for sale in the city, within a few days. Call at office, inspect samples and your order will be promptly filled upon arrival of the goods.

TRIBUNE PUB. CO.

Notice.

The C. L. Co. hardware has a few ladies' bicycles left which they will sell at cost to close them out.

A. M. LEROY, Manager.

RICHTER-GRENNEY WEDDING.

Was a Great Event in Saginaw Society Circles.

(Saginaw Evening Herald.)

A happy nuptial event occurred at 6:30 last evening at the Warren ave. Presbyterian church, when Dr. E. P. W. Richter and Elspeth R. Grenney were joined in wedlock by Rev. J. R. Tewell.

Before the ceremony and while the 200 invited guests were assembling, a pipe organ recital was brilliantly rendered by the talented musician, D. Stanley Gaines, a cousin of the bride, who soon sails for Europe to more highly cultivate his talent. The program, as rendered and which so delightfully entertained the auditors, was as follows:

Festal March ..... Tiebman
Andante Cantabile ..... Tschaikowski
Introduction to third act, Meistersinger ..... Wagner
Romanza in D ..... Parker
Nuptial March ..... Guilmant

As a finale a quartet rendition of the Bridal Chorus from Cowen's Rose Maiden, was given, with Miss Eva M. Dacey, soprano; Miss Penney, of Bay City, contralto; W. T. D. McLandress, tenor and Bertram Schwahn, bass.

The interior of the edifice was lavishly beautiful with blossoms, feathery smilax and exotic plants, which banked the organ and altar and arched the aisles with a radiance of color and sweet fragrance. Four ushers, in the persons of George J. Nicholson, Dr. A. J. Dieckmann, Dr. R. J. McMeekin and Ray B. Taft, seated the assembling company as they arrived, and when the hour came for the ceremony they escorted the bridal party up the aisle, a passage way banded on either side by ribbon drapes of shimmering white.

Preceding the contracting parties came the bridesmaid, Miss S. Helen Hall, in company with the groomsman, George Chester Grenney, brother of the bride. Next in the train was Miss Helen G. Ericson, the maid of honor, and then followed the pair so soon to be one in life and destiny.

As the party moved to the altar, where Rev. Mr. Tewell, awaited, the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march filled the air, the music continuing during the service.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the company repaired to the home of Mrs. William Grenney, the bride's mother, 434 South Fifth street, where a reception was tendered to the newly mated couple from 8 to 10 p. m.

Many handsome gifts and remembrances were received and perhaps one not the least appreciated by the winsome wife, was a handsome diamond ring, a tribute of affection from the groom. He also bestowed remembrance tokens upon ushers, groomsman and maids in the shape of dainty stick pins to the men and pretty pearl rings to the maids.

Dr. and Mrs. Richter are well and favorably known in Saginaw, where they have grown to maturity. The groom is a physician on the west side and the girl of his choice, who has for several years held a position in the city schools, is possessed of the many womanly virtues and happy qualities of mind and person to make her mistress of an ideal home. She appeared prettily winsome indeed in her modest gown of white muslin, a perfect costume in its suggestion of maidenly purity. She carried American Beauty roses. The maid of honor wasgarbed in white Swiss muslin over pink taffeta and the bridesmaid wore white organdie. Both carried pink roses.

The guests from abroad were: Rev. Frank S. Richter, of Chesaning, brother of the groom; Geo. C. Grenney, brother of the bride, Geo. Nicholson, Jr. of Manistique, Mich.; Arnold Greene, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. John Dunlop, Clare, Mich.; Mrs. Frank C. Greene, Pittsburg and Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron, of Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. Richter left today on a bridal tour east and upon returning they will be at home to their friends at 1202 Court street.

Resolutions Passed by the G. A. R. Post.

At a regular meeting of Geo. F. Fuller Post No. 257, held at their hall, the following resolutions were passed and adopted:

Whereas, it is with the deepest regret that we learn that our president of the United States and comrade in arms of the civil war, has been removed from this world at the hands of an assassin. Therefore be it

RESOLVED that we, the members of Geo. F. Fuller Post No. 257, G A. R. extend to the widow of our departed comrade, our heartfelt sympathy and be it further

RESOLVED that we drape our Post Room in mourning for a period of sixty days.

JOHN GAYAR, Com.
A. L. HILL, Adjt.
FRANK CRITTENDEN, Q. M.

Scarlet Fever at Gladstone.

Gladstone is having a mild epidemic of scarlet fever and among the dozen cases reported from there are two in the home of Peter R. Legg, the county commissioner of schools, who is quarantined along with the rest of his family. The patients at the Legg home are two children, Edyth and Myron, a daughter and son of Mr. Legg.—Escanaba Iron Port.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FAIR AT GARDEN.

Farmers of that Locality to Hold Agricultural Exhibit.

Supervisor David Narracong returned, on Sunday, from a short visit to Garden, and while there learned that the people of that locality were preparing to hold a fair early in October. Mr. Van Winkle, one of Delta county's most extensive farmers, it is understood, is one of the prime movers in the undertaking, and this fact gives assurance of success. No better agricultural or stock raising district that across the big bay exists in the state, and the farmers of Garden and adjoining townships should have a splendid exhibit at their fair next month.—Iron Port.

Roosevelt's Pledge.

In this hour of deep and national bereavement, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely and without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country.—President Roosevelt.

Take life as it comes, and make the most of all circumstances, but for a bad cough or cold, take Ballard's Horehound Syrup, the best known remedy for quick relief and sure cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents. A. S. Putnam & Co.

A nice line of pianos and organs; all prices and kinds for sale. The pianola which will be used at the concert this evening is also for sale. MRS. BABCOCK.

Elected Officers.

Members of the M. E. Ladies Aid Society of Manistique, held special meeting at the church Sept. 4th for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Those chosen were:

President—Mrs. J. H. Van Tassel.
Vice President—Mrs. S. Fletcher.
Secretary—Mrs. H. J. Robertson.
Treasurer—Geo. Teets.

MRS. H. ROBERTSON, Sec'y

M. E. Ladies Aid Society of this city meet with Mrs. D. Currie on Lakeside Wednesday, Sept. 25 inst. Owing to special business, the meeting will be called at half past two. All members are requested to be present as plans for the ensuing year will be discussed.

MRS. H. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

$20.00 to Pan American and Return.

Minneapolis and St. Paul to Buffalo, N. Y. and return only $20.00 via Soo Line and the Great Lakes. Connection is made with the finest and fastest steamers on the lakes and a trip during the month of September will surely bring much pleasure and recreation. Write for Pan American folder. Further particulars from agents or write W. R. Callaway, General Passenger Agent Soo Line, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Fresh Oysters!
EITHER BY THE
QUART OR DISH
GO TO THE
OAK ST. LaBross Restaurant.

$15.00 to $18.00 a Week
salary for an intelligent man or woman in each town. Permanent position. 30 cents per hour for spare time. Manufacturer, Box 1102, Chicago.

Values Cut In Two.

In order to quickly dispose of my stock of Ladies, Gents and Childrens Shoes, and Gents Furnishings, I have decided to sell the goods at half price. I bought the stock at such figures that I can afford to sell regardless of first cost.

Here are Samples of the Prices that will be in Vogue during the NEXT FOURTEEN DAYS.

Single Coats worth $1.75 for 75c
Neckties from 15 cents to 35 cents
$3.00 Hats for $1.50
$2.00 Hats for $1.00

Call at once and make your selections. A big line of Winter Underwear will be disposed of at similar prices.

Bestman Building, Cedar Street. ROBT. RUBIN.

MACHINERY IS IN MOTION

Preparation for Welcoming New Students at University of Michigan Nearly Completed.

WORK IS KNOWN AS THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Collection from Corea an Exhibition in the Museum—Large Freshman Class Expected in the Engineering Department—Other Notes of General Interest.

[Special Correspondence.]

University of Michigan, Sept. 16.—Although the university does not open for the coming college year for a week yet, the machinery for the welcoming of new students is about ready for operation. This work of receiving the new and the returning students each year is known by the organizations which conduct it as the fall campaign. Active work begins with the arrival of the early comers and continues until every student is well launched in his or her college life for the succeeding year.

This fall the work is being done by three organizations. They are the Students' Christian association, the University Y. M. C. A. and the University Y. W. C. A. All three work along similar lines, except that the last two devote themselves exclusively to women students respectively. Each association has its own building or club house where its work centers, and which stands with open doors to both the new and the returning students.

The Corean Collection.

An anthropological collection, consisting of some 350 articles from Corea, has been put on exhibition in the university museum. The collection is made up largely of articles of clothings, hats, shoes, ornaments, photographs, etc. It illustrates the different costumes of the people of that country and the articles used for personal adornment.

One of the most interesting articles is a suit of armor that is over 500 years old. It is a loose garment made of heavy cloth on which are fastened a large number of small scales. These are of iron, covered with leather, and are arranged so as to protect the chest and back of the person wearing it. Accompanying the coat of mail is a helmet made of iron and leather. While this does not seem a very strong protection against modern weapons, it did very well against the arrows of 500 years ago.

Another costume that has a prominent place in the collection is a general's suit. This is made of cloth of red, blue, yellow and purple colors. It contains many ornaments. The hat has a tassel which is symbolical of the red-tailed elephant, an animal which exists only in the imagination of the people of Corea.

The Left His Hat.

A white hat made of splints of bamboo and built on lines similar to a tile hat bears a label which says that it was a gentleman's hat made when the foreign influence was at its height. It was white because the country was in mourning for the queen. But a reaction came and the foreign gentleman had to fly for his life and left the hat behind. It is thought to be one of the very few hats of this style that survived the reaction.

There are a dozen or so others in the collection. The largest is about four feet in diameter. It looks much like an inverted clothes basket, except it is deeper and larger. If the person wearing it should happen to be small it would cover him up like as if he were under a tent. Those hats are nearly all woven from fine threads of bamboo cane.

The collection was made by Dr. Mary Cutler, of Grand Rapids, who returned from Seoul, Corea, but last fall. She has been a missionary at that point since 1893, having had charge of the Women's Foreign Missionary society's hospital there. She was graduated from the medical department of the university with the class of 1885. The past year she has been taking graduate work with the intention of returning to the hospital at Seoul.

Engineers in Demand.

Prof. Mortimer E. Cooley, when asked what the prospect was for students in the engineering department this fall, said that he thought that there would be a large freshman class again this year. The demand for college-bred engineers is on the increase and the salaries paid are better than formerly. Ten years ago the cry was for men with experience, now it is for men with college educations. Each firm prefers to give the men the experience at its own expense. It is not a rare thing now to put men in positions that pay $1,200 and $2,000 by the second year of work.

The football candidates to the number of 15 are at Whitmore lake, training under the direction of F. H. Yost, Michigan's coach for this season.

R. H. E.

Fines Himself.

Justice of the Peace William Kelly, of Bay City, tried and convicted himself of assault and battery and imposed on himself a fine of $5 or ten days' imprisonment. Rather than go to jail he paid his own fine to himself and then allowed himself to go free.

The case arose out of a beating which Kelly administered to Dr. C. A. Stewart, because the latter is said to have stated publicly that President McKinley deserved to be shot. Justice Kelly says he would do the same thing over again and considers it worth $5 to whip any defamer of the president.

R. E. Balfour, living at Bagley, has strong hopes that he has struck oil near that village. It is flowing from the ground and emits a strong fume when gathered from the surface of the water into which it flows. An investigation will be made at once to determine the value of the flow.

Messrs. Lamb and Washburn, of Titusville, Pa., have been investigating lands surrounding Port Huron with a view of further developing its oil resources. The men are extensive oil operators and will sink a number of experimental wells here.

WINS A VICTORY.

The Wife of Wealthy Cascade Farmer Tires of the Old Rules of Rigid Economy.

When John Todd settled in Cascade township, Kent county, as a farmer 20 years ago he was poor and was glad for economy's sake to use the upper story of his house as a granary. He has prospered since then and now has a bank account, but he has steadily stored his grain upstairs in his home, much to the annoyance of his wife, who was always afraid of mice. This season, in view of the high prices for all farm products, Mrs. Todd insisted upon building a granary, but her husband laughed at her.

Recently a threshing crew was working on the farm and one of the hired men under Todd's instructions started for the attic with a bag of grain on his shoulders. He found the lower steps of the stairway chopped away and Mrs. Todd, with an ax in her hand, stood laughing at him. Then Todd procured a ladder and ordered the grain carried into the house by an upper window. Mrs. Todd was upstairs first and when the man was half-way up the ladder she shook him off and threw the ladder down and laughed again.

This angered Todd and he had an exciting interview with his wife, which ended by his hasty exit from the house. Then she nailed all the windows and doors, except the kitchen door, and for a few days a stand with her trusty ax. She is conceded to have won her point and it is said will now insist that the wood pile be removed from the front yard.

IMPORTANT RULING.

Judge Shepard in a Case at Cheboygan Says Tenant Officer Is Not a Policeman.

Judge Frank Shepard, in the circuit court at Cheboygan, made a ruling in a trained case that will have an important bearing on any cases that may be appealed under the old law passed in April. A. J. Finn, a duly appointed tenant officer, caused a young girl to be arrested and fined under the law for not attending school. On appeal the court held that Finn was no officer, not being a member of the police force. Cheboygan has only a marshal and two night watchmen and it has been supposed heretofore that this did not constitute a police force within the meaning of the act. The smaller cities have not, under the ruling, any legal tenant officers for years, for in cities having a police force he must be a member of the force and it has been the almost universal custom to appoint some active man aside from the marshal.

MICHIGAN FAIRS.

Dates of Those That Will Take Place in Various Localities in the State.

County and other fairs will be held in Michigan as follows:

State fair, Pontiac, September 23-27; industrial fair, Flint, September 17-20. Alpena county fair, Alpena, September 17-20; Tuscola county fair, Vassar, October 1-4; Manistee county fair, Onekama, September 21-25; district fair, Caro, September 24-27; Howard City fair, Howard City, September 24-27; Imlay City fair, Imlay City, October 3-4; Oceanic county fair, Shelby, September 24-27; Allegan county fair, Allegan, October 2-5; Iosco county fair, Tawas City, September 25-27; Sanilac county fair, Marshall, October 8-11; Flint River Valley fair, Burt, September 24-26; market fair, Brighton, October 15-18; Flatwell fair, Plainwell, September 24-27; Croswell fair, Croswell, September 25-27; Cass City fair, October 1-4; Schewaing fair, Schewaing, October 1-4; Elkton fair, Elkton, October 8-10; North Branch fair, North Branch, October 8-11; Hillsdale county fair, Hillsdale, September 30-October 4.

KILLED A LION.

Congressman Fordney Distinguishes Himself in a Hunt in the State of Washington.

Congressman Fordney, of Saginaw, has been declared the hero of a logging camp of southwestern Washington in consequence of bravery displayed in tracking and shooting one of the largest mountain lions ever killed in the timber belt.

Mr. Fordney has been spending some time in that section inspecting timber lands, in which he is interested. It became known several days ago that a mountain lion had carried away a pet cat from the logging camp where he and his friends were stopping.

Mr. Fordney headed a party which started out with dogs and treed the animal after a warm chase. The lion was first shot in the shoulder, and then in the head by the congressman. He will bring the pelt home as a trophy.

Patrol Violated.

Fred Foote, of Fenton, who was paroled by Gov. Pingree from the Jackson prison, where he was sent for an attempt upon a neighbor's life with an ax, got on a rampage in that village and is in the county jail. The term of his parole was that he should abstain from liquors for a term of years. An attempt will be made by the officials to learn the length of the provision in the parole and have Foote returned, as he is considered a person too dangerous to be at liberty when filled with liquor.

New Electric Line.

S. B. Downer, one of the heaviest stockholders in the Detroit, Marine & Shore Traction company, filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk in St. Joseph, with a capital stock of $1,250,000. An hour later he filed a mortgage to the American Trust company, of New York, for a like amount, which is to be used to construct, maintain and equip the new electric system. The road will run from South Haven through Covert, with a loop around Paw Paw lake, through Waterville, Coloma and Riverside, terminating at Benton Harbor.

Paroles Recommended.

The prison board of control has recommended three paroles as follows:

Clyde Hilbert, sentenced to 12 years from Mecosta county, next friend, Senator James W. Humphrey, of Allegan; John Mitchell, seven years from Van Buren county, next friend, H. T. Hoffman, of Jackson; Albert Bloel, eight years, from Saginaw, next friend, Matthew Strobel, of Saginaw.

Engineer Henry Hatswell, of Saginaw, was fatally injured in a railway wreck near Chase, station, and Thomas Moore, of Baldwin, was probably fatally hurt and four others were slightly hurt.

OUTLINES IRIS POLICY

President Roosevelt Will Follow Plans of Predecessor.

Favors Liberal and Extensive Reciprocity, Abolition of Certain Tariffs, Help for Merchant Marine, Completion of Canal.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office. It will be remembered that when he took the oath of office he stated with much definiteness: "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace (and he emphasized the word) prosperity and honor of the country."

Sunday the president gathered together some personal friends in Buffalo and those members of the cabinet who were here and gave to them such ideas as he had already formulated for the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from what has been understood as Mr. McKinley's policy. This policy, as outlined to his friends at Sunday's conference, will be for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the over-production of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and reasonable arrangements with foreign countries; the abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coast of the United States and the ports in South America and the Pacific coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America.

Favors Merchant Marine.

The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion, as soon as possible, of the Isthmian canal, so as to give direct water communication between the ports of Central America, South America and Mexico.

The construction of a cable owned by the government, connecting our mainland with our insular possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armed strife.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investments by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country and the placing in positions of trust men of only the highest integrity.

Will Remain in the Cabinet.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Walter Wellman's Washington special to the Record-Herald says:

"Somewhat to the surprise of the six members of the cabinet who saw the funeral train to-day, President Roosevelt called them into his private compartment immediately after o'clock this afternoon, and said to them that he wanted every one of them to consider himself invited to become members of the new cabinet.

"'I not only want you to stay with me,' said the president to them, 'but I want you to consider that I am selecting you as my choice. You are asked and expected to fill out a term, but to be my chosen counsellors. I wish to have the matter regarded in this light. There are vacancies in the cabinet post, and I choose all you gentlemen to fill them. I will appoint you now.'

"As soon as they had recovered from their astonishment the six members of the cabinet held a brief consultation, and at the end of it all of them accepted the invitation and tendered themselves to the new chief. At the request of the president they also promised to use all their influence to secure a similar acceptance from the two members of the cabinet who were not present at this happy conference—Secretaries Gage and Hay.

"Later in the afternoon President Roosevelt caused a telegram to be sent to Secretaries Gage and Hay asking for an interview at an early hour. To-night the secretary of the treasury called on the president at the residence of Mrs. Cowles on 24 street and was urged by Mr. Roosevelt to join his colleagues as a permanent member of the council. Mr. Gage has consented. Secretary Hay has likewise been urged to cast his lot with the new administration, but has not yet given his answer."

Gives Satisfaction Abroad.

London, Sept. 17.—Further familiarity with the idea of Mr. Roosevelt as president is having its natural result in dissipating doubts entertained as to the effect of his succession upon the foreign policy of the United States. At any rate it is becoming generally conceded in Great Britain that the United States has obtained a president of great distinction of character. The exposition of his policy Sunday is the subject of general comment.

Britain's Power Broken.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Michael Davitt, the Irish nationalist who resigned his seat in the British parliament on account of the Boer war, has arrived in this city en route to Cape May, where he intends to rest a few days. In an interview Mr. Davitt reiterated his previously expressed opinion that the power of the British government is broken in South Africa.

Wellington Expelled.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14.—At a meeting Wednesday night of the board of governors of the Union League of Maryland, resolutions were adopted expelling Senator George L. Wellington from membership in the league because of his utterances on learning of the shooting of President McKinley.

Secured The Abbot.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14.—The trotting association has secured The Abbot to start against the world's trotting record during the first week in October.

Latest Message from Baldwin.

Christiania, Sept. 14.—A message dated August 5 and received by way of Hammerfest from Evelyn B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, says: "America, latitude 78, longitude 36. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

Damage to Coffee Crop.

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 14.—It is reported that half the coffee crop has been partially ruined by the recent storms and that the banana crop has suffered serious damage. The poorer classes will probably appeal for assistance in consequence.

ASSASSIN INDICTED.

First Step Is Taken Toward Punishment of the Murderer of the Late President.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was indicted Monday by the county court grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music, in the Pan-American exposition grounds, at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6. When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery, in the county court, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions regularly asked of him by District Attorney Penney as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The district attorney then suggested that, inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned. Judge Emory assigned Hon. Loran L. Lewis and Hon. Robert C. Titus, former supreme court justices of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar association. Czolgosz probably will be arraigned again this morning to plead to the indictment.

District Attorney Penney presented the evidence in the murder case to the grand jury. Aside from the surgeons and physicians in the case no witnesses were sworn other than those who were in the Temple of Music and witnessed the shooting. The complete list of witnesses in the order in which they appeared to testify is as follows:

Dr. Herman Mynter, Dr. H. R. Gaylord, Dr. H. G. Matzinger, Dr. M. D. Mann, Secret Service Detective Gallaher, Attorney James L. Quackenbush, Attorney Lois L. Babcock, Harry Hinshaw, Capt. Damer and Patrolman Merkel of the exposition police force, Louis Hertschey and Private Neff, O'Brien, Pennenbaugh and Brooks, of the Seventy-third United States seacoast artillery; E. C. Knapp, Mrs. Vandenbergh Davis, John Brunch, a cabinet maker; Capt. Vahley, chief of the exposition detectives; Superintendent Ibell and Assistant Superintendent T. V. Cusack, of the local police department; Fred Leighter, Charles J. Close, Exposition Guards Westenfelder and James and Detectives Coury and Solomon, of this city.

STEEL STRIKE SETTLED.

Union Leaders Decide to Accept Terms Originally Offered by Steel Company.

New York, Sept. 16.—Official announcement was made Saturday that the steel strike was settled. The news was given out upon the authority of W. T. Graham, president of the American Tin Plate company. The strikers have practically come to the terms which the company offered several weeks ago. It had been specified at other conferences that the company would not recede from the position which it had taken with regard to the opening of the mills. The understanding is that the company shall operate as nonunion mills all the plants that it succeeded in opening, and that the mills formerly controlled by the union that were kept closed shall be reopened as union mills.

The strike has been on 64 working days for some of the men and 52 working days for others. The greatest number of men idle at any one time was about 86,000. About 50,000 were idle when the strike began. Of those 10,000 were Amalgamated men. It is estimated the loss in wages by the strike is over $10,000,000. The losses to the companies affected are three times this figure. The Amalgamated association comes out of the fight with a depleted treasury. About $80,000, representing two weeks' strike benefits for 10,000 men at four dollars a week, was paid Saturday.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—It was a turbulent day for President Shaffer and the general officials of the Amalgamated association Monday. The headquarters of the organization were crowded from morning until evening with strikers and representatives of lodges where the mills were still idle and workers were awaiting word from the leaders regarding the settlement of the strike. The callers at the general offices were all more or less excited and nervous and were keenly interested. Some of the strikers declared they would not respect the order calling the strike off until they were given full particulars of the settlement.

Meetings of lodges were held Monday evening. Nearly all the lodges in the tin mills, which, by the terms of the settlement, are out of the union fold, voted to continue the strike. Similar action was taken at meetings of striking tube workers at the Pennsylvania and Continental plants. The strikers at Painter's hoop mills also decided to refuse to go back to work.

Four Killed in a Railway Wreck.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13.—Advices received here are to the effect that a disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Great Northern railroad near Cascade tunnel in Washington. The engineer of freight train No. 15, westbound, while making the western decline in the tunnel lost control of the air brakes and the train attained such a high rate of speed that when a slight curve was reached the cars jumped the track and piled up in a confused heap. Four men were killed.

Trial of Yacht Races.

New York, Sept. 17.—The challenge committee of the New York Yacht club, in conference with the representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, have decided that the first race for the America's cup shall take place on Thursday, September 26. The second race shall take place Saturday, September 28.

Kruger's Son Surrenders.

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, announces that C. Kruger, a son of the former president of the Transvaal, and Capt. Ferreira have surrendered.

Bankers Must Wait.

Washington, Sept. 17.—A telegram has been received at the treasury department from Comptroller Dawes, stating that he would not take up the matter of the reorganization of the failed Seventh national bank until after his return from President McKinley's funeral at Canton, next Friday.

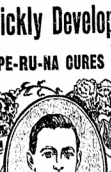
Lost with All on Board.

London, Sept. 14.—Lloyd's society has received a dispatch announcing that the British barkentine Thelis, Capt. Thomas, has foundered and all on board are supposed to be lost.

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

Quickly Develops Into Bright's Disease.

(PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH WHEREVER LOCATED.)



John Herziger, son of Alderman Herziger, of Neenah, Wis., and Vice President of the Junior Veteran Band, writes in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the following:

"After suffering for two years with kidney trouble I received relief and a cure from using your wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"Six months I was unable to work on account of a severe pain in my back, and when I was able to do anything I had to pain and distressed most of the time.

"Hearing so much of the good results people had obtained through the use of Peruna I determined to give it a trial and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I am well now and it is took a few bottles of Peruna."—John Herziger, 307 Commercial street, Neenah, Wis.

Two years suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, unable to work on account of the severe pain; could find no relief from medicine; gave Peruna a trial and was promptly cured—such was the experience of John Herziger, of Wisconsin.

This experience has been repeated many times. Not only in Wisconsin but in every state in the Union. It was indeed a lucky day for this young man when his attention was called to Peruna. What would have been the result had he continued suffering on and fooling away precious time with other remedies, no man can tell. But it is almost certain that it would have ended in incurable Bright's disease of the kidneys, which sooner or later would have proved fatal.

Peruna is a sure cure for incipient Bright's disease of the kidneys. Taken in the early stages of this disease, it cures permanently. Bright's disease always begins with catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Congressman Bankhead's Statement.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Realm Court Angelina No. 3422 I. O. O. F., 205 High St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I came here to California in search of relief from catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought that the climate would cure me but found that I was mistaken, but that the climate could not do Peruna could and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine and I was then a well man. I know of at least twenty friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna and it has a host of friends in this city."—Samuel R. Sprecher.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Suffered Somewhat.

Doctor—Do you ever have ringing sounds in your ears?

Patient—Certainly. I'm a telephone girl.—Philadelphia Record.

1 2 3 PAINT

When you paint you want it, 1 to last; 2 look well; 3 protect your house. Some paint does 1, not 2 or 3; some does 2 awhile, not 1 or 3; lead and oil does 2 well, 3 fairly, 1 badly.

Better have it all; 1 2 3 paint: Devoe ready paint; the best isn't too good.

Get Devoe of your dealer; take nothing less. Pamphlet on painting sent free if you mention this paper.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE, CHICAGO.

Australian Mail's Record Trip.

The most important mail that has left Australia in years for London recently made a record-breaking trip. The mail consisted of 347 sacks and contained many documents for the British parliament. At Sidney it was put on board the steamer Ventura, a steamship sailing under the American flag and built only last year for the Oceanic Steamship company at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia. The trip across the Pacific occupied just 21 days, the former time having been 26 days. From San Francisco the mail was hurried east on special fast trains on the Southern Pacific (Ogden line), Union Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, but arrived in Chicago too late to connect with the fast mail train of the Lake Shore and New York Central, which is a 24-hour train from Chicago to New York. A special train was made up and attached to one of the fastest engines on the Lake Shore line. The regular train was overtaken at Toledo, and the mail got a half lost time was made up. At Buffalo the regular train was made into two sections by the New York Central with the mail cars, including the Australian mail, in the first section. New York was reached three minutes ahead of scientific time. At New York the mail was delivered to the company's agent on board the regular time. Barring accidents or unusual delays it will be delivered in England in several days shorter time than ever before.

Widening the Breach.

"I wish you and May would become friends again," said the would-be peacemaker. "Well," said Fay, "if she'll make up I will." "I told her you had said that, and she said: 'The idea! It's easy for her I never saw her when she wasn't made up.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Big Forgery of Railroad Tickets.

As a result of the arrest, on August 15, of a ticket broker's concern at St. Louis, charged with swindling a customer, a gang of railroad ticket counterfeiting scheme was uncovered. After the arrest of the brokers their office was ransacked and an immense number of tickets and passes found. It was almost impossible to place an estimate on the value of the tickets recovered, but it is stated by railroad authorities that $50,000 would be a conservative figure. It is believed that many of the tickets and passes were forged.

At Buffalo a number of ticket scalpers have already been lodged in jail on account of fraudulent manipulation and forgery of railroad tickets. It is believed that so numerous the public should take pains to see that their tickets are purchased only at the authorized offices of transportation lines. This avoids all complication and trouble to the passenger and assures him that the railroad tickets purchased are valid and will be honored as printed.—Exchange.

GENERALITIES OF INTEREST.

Wheat is mentioned 28 different times in the Bible.

Europe has had 521 monarchs since the battle of Hastings.

Only 24 doctors reach the age of 70 for every 42 clergymen.

Germany holds the record for the first daily paper. It was printed in 1534.

Four bushels of potatoes contain the same amount of nourishment as a bushel of oatmeal.

In 1840 English people used 1 pound 3 ounces of tea a head. This has grown to 5 pounds 14 ounces.

A boy-baby a month old can expect but 42 years of life. When he is five years older, his chances of living have increased to 51 years 6 months.

Among the ruins of Pompeii have been found chafing dishes of exquisite workmanship, which gives undisputed proof of their use in the city which contained villas of many wealthy Romans.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

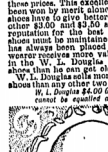
Bath, N. Y., Sept. 16th.—There is now at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home here an old soldier who has escaped a dreadfully painful death, and who has lived to tell the story.

His name is A. E. Ayers. For many years he lived in Minneapolis, Minn., where he is well known.

Four physicians of that city once told Mr. Ayers that he could not live four days. He had Brights' disease.

As a last resort he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. He is strong and well to-day.

He says: "I was in the very presence of death but Dodd's Kidney Pills saved me. They are the greatest medicine in the world."



Keep Out the Wet
Sawyer's Slickers

Sawyer's "Excelsior Brand" Suits and Slickers are the best waterproof garments in the world. Stand the severest rain fall and warranted waterproof. Made of the best quality of Oil Clothing. Look for the trade mark. Your dealer, doesn't keep them, write us. H. J. Sawyer & Son, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS
SUN-OVERCOAT
MORE LESS
Send for Samples and self measurement blank. SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS CO. 310 Nicollet Ave. MINNEAPOLIS.

RAG DOLLS
To any little girl who will send us 10 cents, together with the names and address of two little friends, we will send a beautiful Rag Doll free of cost. ART FABRIC MILLS, 40 White Street, NEW YORK.

PILES ANAKESIS gives immediate and PERMANENT relief. Sent on trial. For 10c. in stamps. Address ANAKESIS, 1 Cedar Street, New York.

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OUR GUARANTEE AND BACK OF IT
WATERPROOF OILED SLICKER OR COAT
BEARING THIS TRADE MARK
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ON SALE everywhere. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Illustrated Catalogue SHOWING FULL LINE FREE ON REQUEST. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 41

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A. N. K.—G 1883

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

MIRACLES OF TODAY

The Wonderful Stories of Two People Saved from Horrible Death

It probably never occurred before that two people horribly afflicted in entirely different ways, and living far apart, were miraculously rescued from the very jaws of death, by the same means, and almost at the same time. The stories of George Herniman, of Buffalo, and Mrs. George W. Sharp, of Washington, Kan., read like the wonders of Divine interference. Let them tell their experience in their own plain, truthful language:

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14—(Special).—I write to tell you how much Cascarets Candy Cathartic have done for me in the past year, and you may send my name and all of the people of Western New York to me and use my name as strongly as you wish, for I know that they have saved my life. I had an injury to my spine and the spinal cord was hurt, and of course was paralyzed from the hips down. The doctors could not move my bowels, saying that they would never move again, and one of the doctors—you can't call him a doctor, army surgeon, said a syringe could not be used on account of the injury being between the end and the spine, and that I was dead but I was alive, and I knew that I could not live six months, if that long. With pain to God, and your candy cathartic Cascarets, I sit here four years later in my wheel chair and write this to you. I can walk for five minutes on crutches, and say that your Cascarets have saved my life, and, with the Almighty and Nature's help, are curing me. I have used one 10c. box a week for two and one-half years, but my case is one in 100,000 to recover at all; and I had the best of doctors, and they knew what I was doing—no hope. But so fooled them all this time.
—George W. Herniman, 63 Boyd St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Washington, Kan., June 1—(Special).—I had left you how much Cascarets Candy Cathartic have done for me in the past year, and you may send my name and all of the people of Western New York to me and use my name as strongly as you wish, for I know that they have saved my life. I had an injury to my spine and the spinal cord was hurt, and of course was paralyzed from the hips down. The doctors could not move my bowels, saying that they would never move again, and one of the doctors—you can't call him a doctor, army surgeon, said a syringe could not be used on account of the injury being between the end and the spine, and that I was dead but I was alive, and I knew that I could not live six months, if that long. With pain to God, and your candy cathartic Cascarets, I sit here four years later in my wheel chair and write this to you. I can walk for five minutes on crutches, and say that your Cascarets have saved my life, and, with the Almighty and Nature's help, are curing me. I have used one 10c. box a week for two and one-half years, but my case is one in 100,000 to recover at all; and I had the best of doctors, and they knew what I was doing—no hope. But so fooled them all this time.
—George W. Sharp, Box 1, George W. Sharp.

No one should wait until such a terrible affliction comes upon him or her, but use Cascarets always to keep the bowels and internal organs gently and naturally active. All druggists sell Cascarets, the sweet, aromatic, never-griping candy cathartic, 10c., 25c., 50c. a box.

If you want to try before you buy, FREE FOR THE ASKING: a sample of CASCARETS and the famous health booklet.

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Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

Manistique Pioneer-Tribune
Office of the Tribune Publishing Company.

Entered at the postoffice at Manistique, Mich., as Second Class mail matter.

GEO. E. TOLBEN, Editor and Manager.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1901.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT.

For the third time in the history of the nation assassination has laid its fatal hand on the president of the United States.

Lincoln's assassination occurred after the successful close of the bloodiest war in the history of the world and a kind person and a kind soul dazed to death at the hand.

Garfield's tragic end may be as directly attributed to the political strife.

The tragedy which has just been enacted in the death of our beloved president, McKinley, is the fruition of unbalanced and inflammatory speech. At no time in the history of the nation has it enjoyed the same superlative peace, prosperity, and status as a world power as it reached during the present administration of President McKinley and the motive of the tragedy which startled the entire world can only be attributed to the tenets of an element allowed to exist here who publicly denounce government and laws of whatever nature.

To give a history of the life of President McKinley would be to repeat the history of this nation during the past thirty years. During his long public career he has always proven himself to be a lover of his country. His ability as a statesman and his character as a man, were quickly recognized by the people and by successive steps, always upward, he reached the goal of American ambition—the presidency. When his name was first proposed for that exalted office there were many who, while they respected and loved him, were fearful of his ability to acceptably fill the position, but that fear was soon dispelled, for he soon proved himself to be a statesman, the equal of which this country has rarely seen. He will go down in history as the equal of Washington and Lincoln.

When he assumed the reins of government this country was emerging from a disastrous panic, and a little later war with a foreign power was imperative. Under his guidance, the country has reached an era of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations. The war was successfully terminated and the momentous questions arising in its train were in proccess of satisfactory solution. He proved himself to be the man of the hour and through his masterly guidance the United States successfully entered the deeper waters as a world power. His policies are too well known for reiteration here, and while it seems cruel that he was not permitted to live to see the fruition of said policies, yet the solemn oath of his successor that he will follow in footsteps of his predecessor, insures their successful termination.

The history of McKinley's life should be read by all young men. Of humble origin, he reached success only through unremitting labor and scrupulous integrity. He early in life, became a christian, and always lived an exemplary life. The editor of this paper, when a mere lad, worked for a farmer residing a mile or two from the limits of Canton, and while attending Sunday School, first saw "Major McKinley" as he was then known. He was a teacher in the school and appeared to be a christian in the strictest sense of the word. His examplary life is a direct refutation of the sentiment that christianity and politics are incongruous. So well did he live that he approached the valley of the shadow of death with resignation and was able to say as he was entering its portals "It is God's way, His will, not ours, be done."

This national calamity is not without its lessons.

Anarchy, which is the enemy of law and government, has gained a foothold in this country. Public sentiment will compel the framing of drastic laws for its uprooting.

It has proven the esteem in which this country is held by the nations of the world and has unified the Anglo Saxons more firmly than ever. Thought the civilized world flags have been flying at half mast, even over the halls of goverment in the various republics, empires and kingdoms.

Then too, the simple child-like faith of the president, a faith that prompted him to chant the words of a simple hymn, as he was nearing dissolution, and the story of his exemplary life, has atoned consciences, long unresponsive, because of indifference. The sonnet "Nearer my God to Thee" was sung in every city of the civilized globe yesterday and the All Seeing Eye alone knows how many have determined to lead better lives as the direct result of the martyr president's death.

Every great crisis in the world's history is reached through blood. Mankind cannot fathom the workings of Divine Providence, but the future history of the nation and world may solve the mystery why such a great and good man as our beloved president should have been sacrificed to appease the wrath of a judas.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Detroit Journal.)

In the midst of a mourning as wide as the nation and as deep as the heart of its people—universal and perhaps without precedent—the leadership of this government passes to Theodore Roosevelt without the suggestion of a halt or jar. The fact marks not only the perfection of the political machinery which the fathers of this republic set up, but it also gives cause for thankfulness that the last convention of the party to which the new president belongs selected him for the vice presidency somewhat against his own wish and perhaps the wishes of a very considerable number of his millions of admirers.

Two very different men were named at that time and elected—the one tactful, yielding in non-essentials, non-combative; the other less tactful, difficult to move from a position once taken, self-assertive and combative when combativeness will serve the purpose as nothing else, and yielding only slightly in response to marked concession from an opponent. And yet, different in their personalities as the two men were, it may be doubted if the policy of this government since the last election of William McKinley would be markedly different in results if the names had been reversed on the nominated ticket.

In other words, the administration of the youngest president even in that office will be more positive in its personal shading than that of his predecessor, but not greatly different in color. The policies of William McKinley have been approved by more than the united party he represented—they won to his support prominent men of the opposition to the extent that some of the most able of them have been called to account on the score of party loyalty.

With these policies Theodore Roosevelt is in full accord; indeed, there is reason for believing that as to some of them connected with affairs not strictly domestic in their extent he was an important influence in leading the way to the positions the late president came but slowly to occupy.

It is a logical inference, then, that the country is to receive no shock to any of its predominating interests when the white house receives its new occupant. There may be changes of men and of methods; but in the main they will work towards the ends that William McKinley had ever in view.

It was frequently remarked that the political experience of the late president notably equipped him for the high office of president. This was true; but his successor comes to the same station with a remarkable length of official life. Since his twenty-third year he has been almost steadily in the public service. Four terms as a member of the New York state assembly, member of the civil service commission for seven years, president of the police commission of New York City for two years, assistant secretary of the navy for nearly a year, colonel on Cuban battlefield, governor of New York and vice president—these and his life on the western plains and in the mountains, his literary work and his campaigning have placed him in touch with all orders and conditions of men, have broadened his sympathies and trained his mind. Surely no one is better equipped by experience to be the president of the whole people, without regard to party or faction.

The marked feature of the man, indeed, is his independent spirit. He has consistently refused to take office outside his party, but he has never hesitated to denounce men who he believed were bringing the good name of that party into question, or attempting to tarnish its brilliant record; he never hesitated to remove those who stood in the way of reform within the party. Believing in the Republican party as representing the utmost wave of progress, he has been at its very fore front, to clear the way for its unimpeded motion ever onward.

Ambitious, possessed of constructive imagination, educated in the two great universities, that of the text book and the far broader and richer school of life in many phases, responsibility will temper his judgment and add a perhaps necessary touch of conservatism. But despite his lack of years—he is not 43 until October—the qualities found in his mental grasp, his official and private experience, his generous nature, his proved courage in the face of difficulties, his ability to be a man among men in the sense of seeing good in all conditions of life, his capacity for hard work, his delight to mix with all grades of society, his power of coloring things," mark him as one of the best equipped men who have attained to the high station.

The people of the United States have no regrets for their choice at the last election. Theodore Roosevelt comes to the office of president with the united country wishing him well because it believes that he will do well. There is trust on one side, tried ability and unquestioned good intent on the other. The president of today is an intensely loyal American and a Christian gentleman, as was the president of yesterday.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

President Roosevelt at forty-three years of age is the youngest president the United States has ever had.

Did you ever notice the difference between the boy or girl who realizes going to school means work and the one who goes for a good time.

The declaration of President Roosevelt that he would continue the policy of his predecessor allayed the fears of all, and the United States will continue its rapid onward and upward strides.

Petroleum is being discovered in so many places, its use for fuel and generating steam is becoming so general, that in the course of a few years it will seriously affect the prospects of the owners of bituminous coal fields.

The great steel strike was brought to an end Monday morning of this week and all strikers returned to work. The President's death was of such overshadowing importance that the daily press barely mentioned the end of the great struggle between the amalgamated association and the steel trust.

It is a pretty good time for demagogues to keep still. Many of their speeches have contained sentiments that are as poisonous as those of Emma Goldman. The attempted murder of President McKinley can be directly charged on all those ill-advised and un-American persons who seek to arraign class against class and the estrangement of capital and labor.

The article which appeared in THE PIONEER-TRIBUNE several weeks ago relative to the Doyle township farmer who raised a crop of apples by placing a snow compress to the roots of his trees thereby compelling the trees to blossom after all danger of frost had passed, has appeared in at least fifty newspapers, nine-tenths of whom failed to credit this paper with the article.

The state tax commission evidently thinks that the supervisors of the various townships of Schoolcraft county have placed too low a valuation of the property assessed by them. The supervisors' figures are $2,800,055.00, and the tax commissioners think that we are worth $5,502,143.00. The last figures are entirely too high and Supervisor McCallum has gone to Lansing to persuade the state board of equalization of that fact.

The simple, child-like christian faith of the late president in his dying hours, has done more for the progress of christianity in the world than all the sermons that will be delivered during the next ten years. President McKinley was a christian gentleman and statesman, and his every day life reflected his deep rooted christian convictions. This made it possible for him to stand before the curtain that divides time from eternity and say, "Not our will, but God's will be done." The death bed scene at Buffalo, will mark the turning point in many a life.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard st., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. A. S. Putnam & Co.

President Roosevelt's First Proclamation.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The president of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the chief magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen.

President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow-men of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of christian fortitude, and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

It is meet that we as a nation express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, Sept. 19, the day in which the body of the dead president will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good president, whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourteenth day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

(Seal) THEODORE ROOSEVELT
By the president. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Governor Bliss's Proclamation on the Death of McKinley.

Gov. Bliss issued the following proclamation last Saturday:

"To the People of the State of Michigan. William McKinley, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, lies dead at Buffalo, the third chief executive of the union to be stricken by the bloody hands of assassination. The nation bows in agonized grief at the side of his bier, where the world is sending tributes of praise for the manly man, the far sighted statesman, the devoted patriot, the gallant soldier, the model husband and tender father. His life was the exemplification of the cardinal virtues of christian integrity, nobility of character and devotion to duty, and was an inspiration to all true Americans. History will write for him one of her brightest and most glorious pages. As he was beloved, so will his death be deplored. In the light of his martyrdom vanishes all stirring. Death has silenced the mighty brain and stilled the warm heart, in the very hour when the nation's needs are greatest. He had piloted the country through perils, the darkest since the days of civil war, to the time of outlining the wise policies which the nation must pursue in its career as a world-wide power. Even as he was called to death, the people were yet drinking in eagerly the words of his last public address wherein he pointed out with prophetic vision the path his country must tread, the path of duty and stern responsibility.

"God will pardon the people if they cannot see clearly and accept only blindly the president's dying words: 'It is God's way? His will be done.' The years he has been at the head of the nation have been years great with momentous events; a war in the cause of humanity has healed the wounds of civil strife, and planted the stars and stripes on the mountain tops, where all the world may see. The people are to be congratulated that the law of succession places the presidency in the hands of a man who has been tested in the furnace heat of national requirements and not a flaw detected. May God's richest blessings rest upon Theodore Roosevelt in the great office to which he has been called."

"In testimony of the grief of the people of the state of Michigan. It is directed that the capital be draped in mourning and that the flags upon all state buildings be displayed at half mast until after the interment; that on the day of the funeral, all departments of the state government be closed and all business as far as practicable, be suspended. Let there be special services in the schools and all places of worship on that day, and the day, a day of supplication to Almighty God that he may in the future as in the past, guide his people, protecting and prospering them. It is recommended that tomorrow every pulpit call upon the divine Father that he comfort the widow of the president and the people who mourn. Let the flag of the nation everywhere within the commonwealth be at half mast, for the nation's chief is dead.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed, at Lansing, this fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1001, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth."

Signed A. T. BLISS, Governor,
By the Governor, FRED M. WARNER, Secy. of State.

Mayor's Proclamation.

William McKinley, 25th President of the United States, passed away at 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning.

Never in the history of these United States did the news that chronicled the death of our beloved President cause such heartfelt sympathy and profound sorrow in every loyal heart, as did the above message that flashed over the length and breadth of our land last Saturday morning.

He was a christian President, a courageous and christian soldier, and statesman, a devoted husband of pure and spotless character, and the tender devotion to his invalid wife bound him to the hearts of every loyal woman in the land. Lovable in character, earnest for the good and glory of his country and his countrymen, aiming in his high position to do that which will do the most good to the people of his country, that he loved so well.

Sorrow is universal from every quarter of the globe, and, while we bow in submission to God, the head of all nations let us endeavor in our almost speechless grief, to find expression in appropriate memorial service.

All churches have been requested to join and hold union memorial services at the Star Opera House, Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. September 19th, this being the day that our beloved President will be laid at rest at his home in Canton, Ohio.

It is therefore urgently requested that all public offices, and schools, and all business houses shall be closed at 11:30 o'clock and remain closed the balance of the above day.

It is also earnestly requested that the G. A. R., and all branches of same, and all fraternal societies will attend the services in a body. And it is also requested that the G. A. R., will fire a president's salute at 5 o'clock p. m., and that all the bells throughout the city will be tolled at that hour.

Let us show by every mark of respect possible, our love for our dead President, and the grief we feel at his untimely death.

W. F. CRANE, Mayor.

Manistique, Michigan, September 6th, 1901.

A TOUCHING STREET SCENE.

That America is a christian nation in deed as well as in name was forcibly illustrated in Chicago early Saturday morning right after the bulletin announcing the President's death had been read. The vast multitudes that congested the streets in front of the Inter Ocean building, instinctively sang the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," the words of which hymn were repeated by the President in his last conscious moments.

After the song a college student bared his head and prayed aloud. Then the crowd sang "America" and dispersed.

PRESERVE YOUR COPY.

THE PIONEER-TRIBUNE appears this week as a ten page paper. Its contents are of such a nature that every subscriber should preserve the copy he receives. It contains the proclamations of President Roosevelt, Governor Bliss and Mayor Crane, a biography of the martyr President, a resume of President Roosevelt's career, a full account of the funeral services at Canton and of the memorial services at the opera house, as well as the resolutions adopted.

Thousands suffer with torpid liver, producing great depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. Herbine will stimulate the liver, keep the bowels regular, and restore a healthful buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents. A. S. Putnam & Co.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. 1

Women Workers.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the fields as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their food and lodging. There is no such class anywhere else.

How Is This?

$12.60 for the round trip to Pan-Exposition via Soo Line. Get particulars from agents or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

John Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by A. S. Putnam & Co.

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Best assortment of Shoes in the city. Sole Agents for the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., the largest shoe manufacturers in the world. Every pair warranted. . . . . Also Sole Agents for H. G. Holloway & Bros., makers of Mens Fine Shoes Only. . . . . Our $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes are equivalent in quality, style and every detail to any $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes in the city. . . . .

"You save money every time you buy of us." We are pleased to Show Goods.

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Aside from carrying a large line of the Best Meats obtainable, I also handle CELERY, VEGETABLES, FISH, BUTTER and CHEESE. . . . . .

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If You Want a Bottle of

Salad Dressing • Lee & Perrin's Sauce • Olives stuffed with Pimento • Olives stuffed with olives Olives Plain • Tobasco Sauce Preserves • Catsup • Pickles or anything else in the Grocery line, call on or call up the • •

C. L. Grocery Department.

ROOSEVELT

Interesting Career and Home Life of the New President of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt, the new president of the United States, is one of the most remarkable men in this country. His career, which from the outset has been a most "strenuous" one, may be divided into nine phases or stages, leading up to the tenth as president, upon the duties of which he is just entering.

In nine different roles he has given evidence of the attributes that make him today perhaps the most talked of man of forty-three in the world.

Of aristocratic birth, a member of a family distinguished for valor, patriotism and culture for many generations, young Roosevelt first sued for public favor when he appeared as candidate for assemblyman in his native city, New York. He was then just out of college, 1870, and was twenty-one years of age.

Even his opponents admit that he was a zealous servant of his own party—an unwavering Republican. He was then, as now, athletic and remarkable for his boundless energy, his interest in people and things and his unfailing enthusiasm.

The second stage of Mr. Roosevelt's public career was that in which he announced himself as candidate for mayor of New York.

It was very characteristic that he should, with his belief in himself, consider the office of mayor one which he was equipped to fill, but unquestionably if Mr. Roosevelt were consulted today he would agree with his friends that his defeat in this race was beneficial to him. Defeated as candidate for mayor, Mr. Roosevelt next appears as a national civil service commissioner, and here again his party found him studious, untiring, capable and efficient.

This appointment was made in 1889 by President Harrison when Roosevelt was a trifle over thirty. Two years later, in 1891 (the fourth stage of Mr. Roosevelt's remarkable life), he appears as a hunter of big game.

When Theodore Roosevelt concluded to hunt grizzly bears, he naturally dressed to do so in what he considered proper costume, and it is most interesting to see the dramatic instinct again dominating. The pictures of Mr. Roosevelt taken in his costume as a hunter show him holding his rifle, loaded with many bullets. The leather breeches, with their picturesque adornment of fringe; the hunting shirt of leather, embroidered supposedly by Indians; the scarlet silk handkerchief, ivory handled revolver, the knife thrust through the cartridge belt, are all the fitting paraphernalia of the cowboy's hero.

ROOSEVELT AS GOVERNOR.

ROOSEVELT AS A HUNTER.

When Roosevelt, dressed in his gaudy and personally selected hunting costume, made his appearance among the untrammeled citizens around Little Missouri river, he was looked upon as a tenderfoot of a very elementary brand. The toughs who proposed to show him a thing or two arranged among themselves, in their own expressive language, "to take some of the frills out of the New York tenderfoot."

A well known character approached Roosevelt and asked him what he intended to do and what kind of game he was after. The New Yorker said he was after grizzlies, and it was soon noised about the camp that the "four eyed tenderfoot" was looking for big game. The hardest man in the vicinity sent word to Roosevelt that he couldn't shoot any grizzlies in that territory and that if he attempted to the "bad man" in question would be informed and proposed to shoot Roosevelt at sight.

When this message was conveyed to the blue eyed tenderfoot, he seemed greatly pleased, and, looking eagerly through his glasses, he inquired of his informant "where the bad man lived." Immediately upon receiving the desired information Roosevelt rode over to see the man who proposed to shoot him. When he reached the camp of the individual in question, the "bad man" had forgotten why he intended to shoot and was very much disposed to be amiable with the tenderfoot from the east.

Mr. Roosevelt not only wore a costume which he considered appropriate for killing grizzlies, but he actually killed more bears than the best of the "bad men," and his unquestioned bravery and fearlessness won him, as it always does with the Bret Harte type of man, unbounded respect and love.

What the men of the west thought of the tenderfoot was shown when Theodore Roosevelt called for volunteers for the rough riders, among whom were some of those who tried to "take the frills off the New York dude" when he first appeared among them and who today lovingly and loyally refer to him as a leader whom they would follow to the death.

POLICE COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK.

The fifth stage of Mr. Roosevelt's career was embodied in his service as police commissioner of New York city. Other commissioners have come and gone, but their records are more or less prosaic, but the history of Theodore Roosevelt stands out again picturesque, dramatic and alive with the intensity of the man's nature, an intensity which differentiates him at every step of his career from his predecessors or successors. As police commissioner Mr. Roosevelt made New York sectho with excitement. Disguised, he visited at night the various precincts, seeing for himself and testing the probity and capability of his corps. By day he fought the other police commissioners, he upset old time rules and enforced old time "blue laws," because, as he explained, they were in the statute books and must be obeyed until they were repealed.

MRS. ROOSEVELT.

The sixth phase of Mr. Roosevelt's career was brief, but most satisfactory, and was embraced in the short time of his service as assistant secretary of the navy. Colonel Roosevelt was nominated by President McKinley on April 6, 1897. On April 17 he tendered his resignation as police commissioner to Mayor Strong of New York city.

From the very first Roosevelt foresaw the possibility of a conflict with Spain, and he set about preparing his department for it. He pushed repairs on the ships, he worked with might and main for the navy personnel bill and visited the various naval reserves throughout the country. He left nothing undone, in fact, that would secure the highest efficiency in the service when the time for action came. It is an open secret that he it was who first realized the tremendous opportunity that the war would open in the east and who had Dewey, in whom he recognized the right man for the place, appointed to command the eastern squadron. 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 skill.

A characteristic story, of the truth of which there is no doubt, is told regarding Roosevelt's insistence on practice in the navy. Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of $800,000 for ammunition, powder and shot for 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 $500,000, he replied, "Use every ounce of that, too, within the next thirty days in practice shooting." When the Maine was blown up Mr. Roosevelt had no doubt that war would follow and that shortly, and his energies were bent with redoubled force to getting the navy ready. When war did finally break out, Mr. Roosevelt was for rushing matters, for taking Havana at once and dictating terms from there.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.
[President's eldest daughter.]

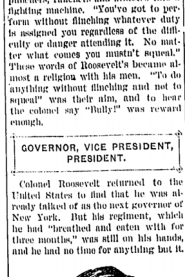
ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

Naturally enough, Roosevelt would not be content to sit behind a desk while there was fighting going on. He submitted his resignation to the president on April 16 and tried to get an appointment upon General Lee's staff. Then came the rough rider idea, the seventh phase of Roosevelt's career, hardly thought of before it was realized. "Roosevelt's rough riders"—something in the alliteration of the name struck the popular fancy, and the regiment became famous before it was organized. Roosevelt had had some military experience as a captain in the Eighth regiment, but not enough, in his estimation, to fit him to command a regiment in time of war, and he modestly took the second place and was content to learn from his friend, Dr. Wood.

It is hardly necessary to recount the history of the rough riders from the time they were organized in San Antonio, Tex., until they were mustered out at Camp Wikoff—to recall the jungle fight of Las Guasimas and the bloody charge at San Juan Hill. The tale is still on every one's lips. But it is worth while to recall the remarkable influence Roosevelt's personality had over his men, an influence that welded a thousand or more independent cowpunchers, ranchers and athletes into a fighting machine. "You've got to perform without flinching whatever duty is assigned you regardless of the difficulty or danger attending it. No matter what comes you mustn't squeal." These words of Roosevelt's became almost a religion with his men. "To do anything without flinching and not to squeal" was their aim, and to hear the colonel say "Bully!" was reward enough.

GOVERNOR, VICE PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT.

Colonel Roosevelt returned to the United States to find that he was already talked of as the next governor of New York. But his regiment, which he had "breathed and eaten with for three months," was still on his hands, and he had no time for anything but it. Not until he became a plain citizen on Sept. 15 would he talk of politics, and then he found the tide of events beginning to run strongly in his favor.



QUENTIN ROOSEVELT.
[President's youngest son.]

The eighth stage of Roosevelt's career began with his assumption of the office of governor of New York state and the ninth with his inauguration as vice president of the United States March 4, 1901.

A tenth phase is just opening for him as the chief executive of the greatest nation in the world.

President Roosevelt's ancestry and his rearing and education, coupled with an excessively aggressive nature, manifested unmistakably even in his very early boyhood, seemed to presage for him a more than ordinary career.

ROOSEVELT'S ANCESTRY.

Theodore Roosevelt was born Oct. 27, 1858, in his father's house, 28 East Twentieth street, in New York city. In that quiet region around Gramercy park, the home of many families bearing names held in high honor and esteem, there was none bearing a name more highly honored and esteemed than the family into which Theodore Roosevelt was born. For six generations his forbears had been prominent as citizens of New York and distinguished in the councils of the city. His father, James J. Roosevelt, was alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, assemblyman from 1835 to 1840, congressman from 1841 to 1843 and supreme court justice from 1854 to 1860; his grandfather, James Roosevelt, who was a merchant, was assemblyman in 1790-97 and alderman in 1800; his great-grandfather, Cornelius C. Roosevelt, likewise a merchant, was alderman from 1786 to 1801; his great-great-grandfather, Cornelius Roosevelt, was alderman from 1750 to 1704; his great-great-great-grandfather, John Roosevelt, also a merchant, was alderman from 1748 to 1767, and his great-great-great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Roosevelt, was alderman of New York city in 1700-01.

Such was the life of the sturdy Dutch ancestors from whom Theodore Roosevelt inherited his name. But, although his name is Holland Dutch, Scotch, Irish and French Huguenot blood mingle in his veins in equal measure with that of his Dutch ancestors and accounts to no small extent for the personal qualities of the man, his energy and perseverance, his impulsive, not to say fiery, temperament and his vehemence of expression. With the impetus of family and the favorable material conditions in which he found himself as well as by the force of his own personality, Roosevelt might have advanced rapidly in any path he chose, whether it led toward brilliant social success or the making of a large fortune. That he chose a career of public service is characteristic of the man, the more so in that he saw in the course he had marked out for himself small chance of pecuniary remuneration and a struggle for principle that might jeopardize those rewards that are the politician's. Once decided he never swerved from his course. For more than twenty years he has been before the public eye as an aggressive political force.

THE ROOSEVELT HOMESTEAD.

Vice President Roosevelt's homestead near Oyster Bay, N. Y., is an ideal country seat, and the Roosevelt family is a very old one in the neighborhood. The house is large, homelike and countrified, quite unpretentious. It crowns the very topmost peak of Sagamore hill.

The approach to the house, through forest and meadow, is beautiful and refreshing in the extreme. But it is not until after one reaches the top of Sagamore hill that the full beauty of the magnificent panorama is revealed.

The view of the bay, the headlands, with the Long Island sound and the Connecticut coast stretching for miles and resting against the deep blue of the sea, is so restful, so altogether lovely, that it cannot soon fade from the memory.

The library, which is a splendid room directly off the main hall, contains about 5,000 books. The interior is one of enchantment to the genuine book lover. A big open fireplace stretches across one end of the room. Above it is a magnificent display of the heads of deer, rams, antelopes, mountain sheep and other trophies of Colonel Roosevelt's skill as a hunter.

The floors are covered with rugs made of the skins of lions, tigers, jaguars and panthers, all victims of the vice president's gun. In fact the whole house is adorned with trophies of the chase.

Here it is that most of his books and articles, of which he has written many, were brought into being.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is the most enthusiastic admirer and ardent helper of her husband in his political career. She is absorbed heart and soul in her husband's success, as she has been from the time they first knew each other as children. Mrs. Roosevelt, who before her marriage was Miss Edith Carow, possesses great intelligence, a remarkably fine education and a wonderful power of effacing herself and at the same time exerting a great influence. She is very pretty, slight, of medium height and has dark brown eyes and hair. She has not gone much into society since her marriage, as she has been more or less an invalid, and she has devoted herself entirely to her children and her home. She has five children of her own, and there is also a daughter by Mr. Roosevelt's first wife, a girl of seventeen, to whom Mrs. Roosevelt is the most devoted of mothers.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND THE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Roosevelt was a playmate of Mr. Roosevelt's sisters and of Mr. Roosevelt himself when they were children. They went to the same dancing class, were identified with the same set in society, and there were a great many people who predicted that as these children grew up they would marry. However, as is well known, Mr. Roosevelt's first wife was Miss Lee of Boston, and at the time of that marriage Miss Carow was abroad, where she remained for some time. Mr. Roosevelt met her in Europe after his wife's death, and their engagement was not announced for some months. When it was announced, the congratulations were most sincere from every one who knew them and realized how well suited they were to one another.

ROOSEVELT LEADING HIS ROUGH RIDERS.

Like her husband, Mrs. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic novel reader, but she keeps well up on all the topics of the day. She is a good French scholar and also speaks German. During the years spent in Europe she traveled everywhere and always kept up her studies. The Roosevelts heretofore have seldom entertained formally, preferring to keep open house.

When they first went to Washington, it was quite a break to leave all their New York friends, but it was not long before Mrs. Roosevelt as well as her husband had formed a circle of new acquaintances, and their house in Washington was the center of much that was delightful and interesting. When Mr. Roosevelt decided to come back to New York again, Mrs. Roosevelt felt badly at breaking up her life in Washington, but, as usual, said nothing and allowed herself to be carried away by her husband's enthusiasm over his new field of work and came back to New York and took up her life where she had left it before. As is well known, the life here was short, and back again they went to Washington.

But during all these chances and changes the quiet routine of Mrs. Roosevelt's life, if it could be a routine one, went on, and, with the exception that the place itself was altered, there was no difference made. Every summer has been spent at Oyster Bay, where the life led is entirely an outdoor one. Mrs. Roosevelt there, as elsewhere, superintends the education of her children. She does not instruct them herself, but she makes a point of going into their lessons always once a week. If they are at school she goes to the school and stays through the day, in order to know just what the children are studying.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S OYSTER BAY HOME.

The Roosevelt children are Alice, seventeen year old; Theodore, Jr., fourteen; Kermit, twelve; Ethel, ten; Archibald, seven, and Quentin, four. They are all bright and interesting, and, as the boys are as full of pranks as possible and have none of the exclusiveness so common to children reared in affluence, it is likely that the grounds of the White House will be much more lively than they have been for a generation.

The romping, outdoor life which these children have hitherto enjoyed at Oyster Bay during nearly eight months of each year has had the effect of making athletes of them all. Teddy junior is said to be an excellent boxer, a good runner and jumper, a first class swimmer and a magnificent horseman. Indeed all the children ride well, for their father has always held that horseback riding is the most healthful exercise in the world. The children have taken to it as naturally that a visitor who saw them some time ago on their favorite mounts laughingly remarked to the colonel that if he should ever conclude to raise another regiment of ranch riders he will be able to get several recruits without leaving his own premises. Teddy junior is so striking a counterpart in miniature of his father that his identity is clear to persons meeting him for the first time at places where they would naturally not expect to see him. His mental habits and his impulsive manner are also those of his father who, by the way, is regarded by the youngster as the greatest man in the world. His sole expressed ambition is that he may live to be as good a man as his paternal ancestor.

Secrets of Coffee Making.

Experiment has disclosed the fact that one-fourth of a teaspoonful of medium strength vanilla added the last thing before serving to enough coffee for four persons improves it 50 per cent. The secret of perfection is to use enough vanilla to cover the strong coffee flavor, yet not enough to be detected.

A pinch of salt in coffee has long been my secret for a certain delicate flavor that every one likes, but I did not know until recently that I had in some mysterious way stumbled upon the modus operandi which has made the coffee of Norway "superb." In that country the coffee is roasted fresh every morning in a covered shovel kept in constant motion over the fire. A bit of salted butter added after the roasting process is begun gives it an indescribable flavor as delightful as it is subtle.

The French, too, have made their reputation for excellent coffee by using butter while roasting it. A piece of butter the size of a walnut, with a dessertspoonful of powdered sugar to three pounds of green coffee, is the proportion used. This is said to bring out both flavor and aroma and, moreover, gives the slight caramel taste which tourists remember to have enjoyed nowhere but in France.—What to Eat.

Women as Doctors.

To go back as far as the end of the thirteenth century, a woman named Protula was professor of the art of healing at the University of Palermo, and an old certificate in the archives of Paris shows that it was a woman who was called upon to prescribe for Louis IX. on his return from the crusade. In the seventeenth century Olivn del Sabucco, a Spanish woman, was considered an excellent doctor, and a hundred years later Anna Manzolini, an Italian, was professor in a medical college in Milan. Two other well known woman doctors were Barbara Weinstranbeln, a German woman, and a Swedish woman named Charlotte Berchelen. In these days the United States boasts of more women doctors than any other country. England follows next.

Water Cure for Chronic Constipation.

Take two cups of hot water half an hour before each meal and just before going to bed, also a drink of water, hot or cold, about two hours after each meal. Take lots of outdoor exercise—walk, ride, drive. Make a regular habit of this and in many cases chronic constipation may be cured without medicine. When a purgative is required take something mild and gentle like Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by A. S. Putnam & Co.

All About the Pan-American Exposition.

A most valuable publication treating on many of the numerous features which will make the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo one of the greatest events of recent years has been issued by the Soo Line and copy can be had by applying to agent, or by writing to W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

Every woman loves to think of the time when a soft little body, all her own, will nestle in her bosom, fully satisfying the yearning which lies in the heart of every good woman. But yet there is a black cloud hovering about the pretty picture in her mind which fills her with terror. The dread of childbirth takes away much of the joy of motherhood. And yet it need not be so. For sometime there has been upon the market, well-known and recommended by physicians, a liniment called

Mother's Friend

which makes childbirth as simple and easy as nature intended it. It is a strengthening, penetrating liniment, which the skin readily absorbs. It gives the muscles elasticity and vigor, prevents sore breasts, morning sickness and the loss of the girlish figure.

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A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at E. N. Orr & Co's drug store.

San Francisco and Return $50.00.

For the Episcopal Convention to be held at San Francisco, commencing Oct. 2nd, the Soo Line will sell on Sept. 10th to 27th inclusive round trip tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis at $50.00, with a slight additional cost from points east. You can go via Soo-Pacific route and return via one of the Southern routes at same cost. For full particulars and discriptive circular apply to agents or write to W. R. Callaway, General Passenger Agent, Minneapolis.

Geo. W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid. A. S. Putnam & Co.

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Pilkins—Well, if wholly unacquainted with them perhaps he might be let off with six months.—Exchange.

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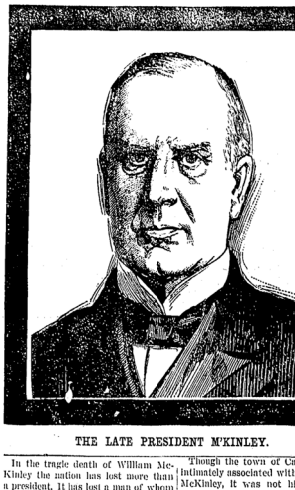
Peter Zimmerman.

MARTYRED PRESIDENT

The Life Story of William McKinley, Who Rose From Log Cabin to the White House and Whom the Nation Was Proud to Point to as a Typical American.



THE LATE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

In the tragic death of William McKinley the nation has lost more than a president. It has lost a man of whom it was proud to say, "He is a typical American." Just how great is this loss can best be realized by a review of the life of our third martyred president. It is a life which can stand the searching rays of publicity, for the career of William McKinley bears no blot, reveals no blemish, from its humble beginning to its illustrious but sorrowful ending.

He was born Jan. 29, 1843, at Niles, Trumbull county, O.

When he was nine years old, his parents removed to Poland, where he passed the rest of his boyhood and school days.

In 1860 he taught school, clerked in the Poland postoffice and finally, in June of that year, enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio volunteers.

In 1862 he was promoted to be commissary sergeant and later to second lieutenant on the staff of Rutherford B. Hayes. He distinguished himself in several engagements.

In 1863 he became first lieutenant.

In 1864 he was promoted to captain and detailed as acting adjutant general of the First division, First Army corps.

In 1865, having been brevetted a major of volunteers and honorably discharged, he returned to Poland and resumed the study of law.

In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Canton.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Ida Saxton of Canton.

In 1876 he was elected to congress, serving as a representative from Ohio for fourteen years.

In 1880 he acted as chairman of the ways and means committee which framed the bill that afterward became known as the McKinley tariff law.

In 1891 he was elected governor of Ohio.

In 1893 he was re-elected governor of Ohio.

In 1896 he was elected president of the United States.

In 1897 he was inaugurated president.

In 1898 he personally supervised the conduct of the Spanish-American war.

In 1899 he shaped the policy which resulted in the extension of our domain far beyond its former borders.

In 1900 he was re-elected president by a popular plurality of 852,000.

In 1901 he had begun his second administration with the establishment of

M'KINLEY'S BIRTHPLACE.

civil government in the Philippines and was preparing to inaugurate home rule in Cuba. Early in the spring he made a memorable tour of the country from Washington to San Francisco, the journey being interrupted by the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley. With the returning health of Mrs. McKinley he accepted an invitation to visit the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and it was at the close of his third day there that he was shot.

M'KINLEY'S BOYHOOD.

To speak at length of William McKinley's ancestry would be to repeat facts that are already well known. That he was descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors, that he was the child of William McKinley, a pioneer in the iron puddling business in Ohio—these facts have been thrashed over again and again.

Though the town of Canton is most intimately associated with the name of McKinley, it was not his birthplace. He was born in Niles.

The old inhabitants of that quaint little village claim to remember him, but their memories are vague, for he was only a boy when the family moved to Poland, Mahoning county, O. His people were not rich then, neither were they very poor.

Young William was sent to the village school at Niles, but his father felt that better educational advantages for the children could be secured elsewhere. Accordingly he moved to Poland, and the future president was sent to what was known as the "academy" in that town.

He stood well among his school fellows in all his studies, but his work in the debating society seemed to give an early hint of the eloquent oratorical powers which later enabled him to sway multitudes with even more ease than at that time he swayed the school fellows who gathered to hear the debates.

At the early age of 10 he left the Poland academy for Allegheny college in Meadville, Pa. Here, however, a sudden illness forced him to give up his studies and to return home. On top of this misfortune came what practically amounted to the business failure of his father. Everything was not lost, but the family was so reduced in circumstances that it was impracticable to send William back to college.

He was still little more than a boy, but, anxious to do all in his power to aid in the support of his family, he took a position as district school teacher, with the munificent salary of $25 a month.

And then came the war, and the young schoolteacher, burning with the desire to aid in the great cause of liberty, was one of the first to enlist in the army.

HOW M'KINLEY ENLISTED.

Robert P. Porter in his "Life of William McKinley" gives this description of the young man's enlistment:

> Poland had strong enlisting propensities. It was the banner township. The boys went to the front just as soon as the national government would take them. Poland's pride today is that she never shed the draft. Her quota was always full and overflowing. Said an enthusiastic Polander to the writer:
>
> "Of this she is rightly proud. When the war cloud had burst over our heads, Poland came to the front with more than her share of treasured sons as her offering. And the preliminaries were, as a rule, conducted at the Sparrow House. One day in June, 1861, a crowd had gathered in this old tavern. An impassioned speaker pointed to the stars and stripes which hung on the wall and exhausted, with much expression:
>
> "'Our country's flag has been shot at. It has been trailed in the dust by those who should defend it, dishonored by those who should have cherished and loved it, and for what? That this free government may keep a race in the bondage of slavery. Who will be the first to defend it?'
>
> "A deadly silence reigned in that hotel parlor. Many beating hearts there were in the room. Many young patriots stood there who longed to serve their country and yet had not the courage to make the first move.
>
> "Presently a space was cleared in front of the eloquent speaker. One by one some of the choicest of the young men of Poland stepped forward. Among them a slight gray eyed boyish figure might have been observed.
>
> "Too much impressed with the seriousness of the situation to put himself in evidence, he stepped up with the rest. He was only a boyish private then."

The company that was formed then was carefully drilled in the few days that it had before its departure for camp. On the day that they left Poland half of the town followed them almost to Youngstown in their eagerness to keep the brave boys in sight as long as possible.

At Youngstown the train was boarded and the journey for Camp Chase at Columbus begun. Here Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment pitched its tents, and among those who lay under that scant shelter was William McKinley, just starting on the career that has brought him such honor and such gratitude from a whole nation.

PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY.

McKinley's executive ability brought him into notice almost immediately. He was made commissary sergeant and for two years was on the staff of President Hayes, who was then in command of the regiment.

On what President Hayes had called the bloodiest day of the whole war—the 17th of September, 1862, in the battle of Antietam—Sergeant McKinley's conduct was such that his commander in person recommended his promotion.

Under the hottest fire, with men lying dead and dying all about him, with men suffering bitterly from the want of a bite to eat and a drop to drink, Sergeant McKinley, with the staff that he had organized so well, was everywhere on the field, distributing the food and the coffee that the fighting men so much needed, cheering them

M'KINLEY AS A SOLDIER.

on with his brave words and never for an instant seeming to care for the shot and the shell that were flying so fast about him.

Major Hayes noticed the young man with admiring eyes. While recovering from his wounds he called upon Governor Tod of Ohio and told him of the incident. The governor immediately ordered the promotion of Sergeant McKinley and ordered further that the promotion should be placed upon the roster of the company.

Step by step after that the young man won his way up until three months before he was mustered out he was made major by brevet "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

His commission was signed "A. Lincoln."

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Returning home from the war, McKinley studied law with Judge Charles E. Glidden of Canton and at the Albany Law school. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1867, and settled in Canton, which became his permanent home. He soon attracted attention as a lawyer of ability, and, although Stark county was Democratic, he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1869, but he was defeated for the same office two years later. From this time forward Major McKinley gave much attention to politics.

The seeming disasters in McKinley's career brought only greater honors. When McKinley offered himself as a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives, he found that two other western men—Burrows and Cannon—were asking for the place. Reed was the only eastern aspirant, and he was handily. It is a tradition in the house of representatives that the speaker shall appoint his most formidable opponent chairman of the ways and means committee, and this chairman becomes ex officio the leader of the majority. This lot fell to McKinley. It was his opportunity, and he took advantage of it by formulating the McKinley tariff bill. The outcome is known to the world.

Two years later, after McKinley's district had been changed so as to make the normal majority against him more than 3,000, he was defeated for congress, but he made a strong showing by cutting his opponent's vote down to a margin of 300. This led to his nomination as governor of Ohio, and his next step was to the White House.

Had McKinley been successful in his candidacy for the speakership, and had he appointed Reed chairman of the committee on ways and means, in all probability he never would have been president.

But McKinley kept to his work. He had no false notions of luck. In one of his addresses to young men he said, "Luck will not last." The president held that

> The fortunate
> Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves,
> Whose slightest action or inaction serves
> The one great aim.

So this brace of temporary setbacks that he experienced merely afforded him time and space in which to get a fresh hold on the lines of his destiny.

MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

In 1884 he was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national convention, and helped to nominate James G. Blaine. At the next national convention he represented the state in the same manner, and supported John Sherman. At that convention, after the first day's balloting, the indications were that McKinley himself might be nominated. Then his strength of purpose and his high ideas of loyalty and honor showed themselves, for in an earnest and stirring speech he demanded that no votes be cast for him.

In 1891 he was elected governor of Ohio by a majority of about 21,000 over ex-Governor James E. Campbell, the Democratic candidate. The issue then at stake was chiefly the tariff, but McKinley also placed himself in opposition to the free coinage of silver. In 1892 he was again a delegate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis, and was made permanent chairman. Although his name was not brought before the convention, yet he received 182 votes. He himself was a strong supporter of President Harrison.

In 1893 Major McKinley was re-elected governor of Ohio by a majority of 80,995. At the expiration of his term he returned to Canton. He had been a political speaker and leader in congress, known and admired throughout the country, and his popularity and the confidence of the people in his principles and purposes were constantly increasing; hence there was little surprise when he was nominated on the first ballot at the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896.

M'KINLEY AS A SPEECHMAKER.

Experienced campaigners declare that McKinley was an ideal candidate. He had all the courtesy of a Kentucky colonel, and his gallantry was unfailing. His memory for names and faces was phenomenal. Though not effusive, Saxton, a well to do banker of Canton. In all the relations of life was a living exemplification of the survivor in modo.

His home at Canton, O., during the progress of his two canvasses for the presidency was the Mecca of thousands of admiring supporters. The

> trampling out of the grass in his front yard, even down to the roots, grew to be a national jest, yet it was no exaggeration.

Brief speeches were to the president's liking. Two characteristic addresses will suffice to illustrate his methods of address—one as long as longer than Lincoln's masterpiece at Gettysburg, and the other required not more than three minutes for delivery in his most deliberate style.

At Canton, O., speaking of the progress of the war with Spain, the president said:

> Our glorious old flag, the symbol of liberty, floats today over two hemispheres. During the recent war we had exhibitions of unprecedented patriotism on the part of the people and unmatched heroism on the part of our soldiers and sailors. Our second great triumph is the triumph of property. The busy mills, the active industries, the general prosperity, have scattered plenty o'er a smiling country. Our third great triumph is the triumph we have had over sectionalism. We are no longer a divided people, and he, who would stir up animosities between the north and south is denied a hearing in both sections. The boys of the south and the boys of the north fought triumphantly on land and sea in every engagement during our war.

At Chicago, three days later, he gave utterance to the following:

> The United States never struck a blow except for civilizing and never struck its colors. Has the pyramid lost any of its strength? Has the republic lost any of its virility? Has the self governing principle been weakened? Is there any present menace to our stability and duration? These questions bring but one answer. The republic is sturdier and stronger than ever before. Government by the people has been advanced. Freedom under the flag is more universal than when the Union was formed. Our steps have been forward, not backward. From Plymouth rock to the Philippines the grand triumphant march of human liberty has never paused.

M'KINLEY AS A LAWYER.

As a maxim making the president gained fame, and searchers of history have declared that monarchies and aristocracies have produced few maxim makers this form of thought and expression having flourished most during periods of popular government.

One of the first maxims put forth by McKinley in his first campaign against Bryan was, "It is better to open the mills than to open the mints."

The president once sought to win acceptance of his policy of confidence and hope by saying, "A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist."

To indicate his confidence in the course that he was steering the ship of state, he declared, "The country is

MOTHER OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

not going backward, but forward."

For younger men McKinley gave voice to this oracular saying: "Luck will not last. It may help you once, but you cannot count upon it. Labor is the only key to opportunity."

HIS HOME LIFE.

When Major McKinley first went to Canton to consult his sister on the choice of a profession, he met Miss Ida Saxton, the pretty daughter of James Saxton, a well to do banker of Canton. He was young and good looking; she was sweet sixteen. The acquaintanceship was of short duration, for he had to go to Albany to study law and she had to return to school, but the first thing that he did on his return to Canton as a full fledged lawyer was to seek her out and woo her for his wife. They were married on the 25th day of January, 1871, and he always declared that it was the best suit he ever won.

The young couple began their housekeeping in the old Saxton home at Canton. Two children were born to them, but both died in infancy. Since the birth of the second child Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid, but yet a happy and contented one, for the devotion of her husband was untiring. She followed his political career closely, and often he was indebted to her for valuable advice. During the convention which renominated McKinley for the presidency, when the private wire was ticking the news, there was no one so deeply interested in the result as Mrs. McKinley, and when it came and her husband entered the room with the message in his hand there were tears in the eyes of the others present as, tenderly bending over her, he kissed her and said, "I congratulate you, my dear," and she replied with a look that spoke more than words.

One of the president's most strongly marked traits was his devotion to his mother and to his wife.

While his mother was alive he scarcely allowed a day to pass without sending her some message to let her know that all was well with him. His solicitude for his invalid wife was equally touching. He even went so far at times when she was suffering more than usual to attend to some of the little details of the household management in order to relieve her as much as possible from the strain and anxiety of such duties. Very frequently during the time he was at the White House, even when some important conference was being held, he would excuse himself and run up stairs to spend a few moments with the invalid woman who was so thoroughly in sympathy with him. And no matter how dark or threatening the situation may have seemed to him he invariably presented to her only the most cheerful side.

Perhaps the most pathetic part of it all was that a man of such tender devotion to his family should have so little real home life. For the last twenty years or more his efforts were given so entirely to the service of his country and he was forced to move from place to place so continuously that there has been little chance for that domestic happiness which a man of his nature so covets.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. McKinley was a plain liver. He smoked moderately, but did not use intoxicating liquors. He was clean of speech as he was of character. He was a model husband, a devoted son and brother and in all the walks of life so carried himself as to leave the impress of a noble character. He was strong

THE M'KINLEY HOME, CANTON, O.

mentally and physically. He had no physical weakness. He walked with a decided and energetic step. While his face had a certain pallor under excitement, it habitually wore the fine glow of a man in rugged health. He was frequently seen upon the streets of Washington and was not hedged about by the usual pride and circumstance of rulers. He was the most reasonable, the most accommodating of men. No citizen was too lowly, no cause too poor to enlist his sympathy, but with all this he was a business man. He knew the value of time. He would have been unable to accomplish the work for which he was chosen if he had failed to husband his resources, and so it was that he got out of every man associated with him the best and most that was in him. He did nothing himself that others should do for him. His cabinet officers were appointed for a purpose—to administer the affairs of their great departments. He required of them a strict account of stewardship; he did not interfere with them in the discharge of their onerous duties; he called them into consultation; he required a showing of their books; he drew upon them for a strengthening of administrative policies; he relied upon them for material and support; his office was a model in the dispatch of public business. A keen judge of men, he surrounded himself with efficient helpers. From an ordinary government establishment, with very indifferent methods, the executive mansion became one of the most practical and helpful of public offices. A position in the office of the president of the United States is today a post of signal honor, highly prized among the thousands of such places in the federal service.

Only the sterling qualities of his character helped him in the dark hours

FATHER OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

of personal suffering which came to him during the last few months of his life. All public men train themselves in the hard school of self control, but none was more successful than William McKinley. The nation still remembers the calm, patient man who watched for many hours at the bedside of his wife and whose unbending will smothered every outward trace of the emotion which tore at his heartstrings. Even in that recent tragic moment when he had been felled by the assassin that grand moral strength of his enabled him to endure pain with a calm face. It was he who tried to reassure his friends, although his life-blood was even then ebbing away. Such was the stuff of which our third martyred president was made.

Wanted to "Lick the Spoon."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 16, '00.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

Dear Sirs:—We have kept this house for five years and are never without Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. We find nothing to equal it for stomach troubles and my children like it as well as candy. One night recently my wife was giving a dose to our baby (1½ years old) and Nada (our little girl, 4 years old) cried for some, too. Her mamma told her she didn't need it and then she said: "Can't I lick the spoon?" It is so pleasant to take, the effects are so good, we hate to be without Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

Yours truly,
LAFE D. WERTHERS,
Mgr. Enterprise Hotel.

Sold by A. S. Putnam & Co.

Hot Weather Pabulum.

Librarian—Would you like a historical novel?

Young Woman—No; I'd like a hysterical novel.—Detroit Free Press.

Corn-husks, sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts and sprains, or cuts from any other cause, are quickly healed when Ballard's Snow Ointment is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents. A. S. Putnam & Co.

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.—"I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough, doctors told me I was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured. To-day I am a well man. A. S. Putnam & Co.

THE REVIEWER.

We have in sheer and wanton wastefulness cut down our forests and dried up our streams, and now we must take the hot and arid consequences.—Philadelphia Record.

The Italian customs authorities have raised the duty on American plows as works of art. Then it is likely they would look on American nudes as genuine old masters.—Baltimore American.

Sir Thomas Lipton may be still uncertain whether Shamrock I or Shamrock II is the better. The flower of Erin is three leaved, as every one knows. A Shamrock III may be needed.—New York Tribune.

The drift of population still being toward the cities, is it not the duty of city authorities to provide accommodations for the cities, rapid transit included, and pure water and better gas? To our way of thinking the question admits of no argument.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Diarrhoea

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford County, Pa. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the train. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by A. S. Putnam & Co.

Pure Sugar.

A San Francisco chemist says there is only one refinery in the world that makes absolutely pure sugar. The manufactory is in Germany, and it supplies chemists and druggists with sugar for solutions which must be unclouded. This chemically pure article would not find much sale for table use, as it is a dirty grayish white in appearance. When dissolved, it gives a clear solution, there being no artificial coloring matter in suspension.

A Good Tonic.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cts. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

Possibly.

> Some morn we may wake from our slumber
> And find, in this wonderful age,
> That the automobile's a back number
> And that flying machines are the rage.
>
> —Washington Star.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at E. N. Orr & Co's drug store.

High Old Times.

> Alligator steak an entrée,
> Big yam taters as mountain dew;
> Lean cow kill for de barbecue;
> High ole times in George!
>
> —Atlanta Constitution.

A Shocking Calamity.

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Wilsford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him. It's simply wonderful for burns, boils, piles and all skin eruption. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by A. S. Putnam & Co.

Nothing Like It.

Go to the Pan-American Exposition via Soo Line and the Lakes, only $12.00 for the round trip. Get particulars from agents.

White's Cream Vermifuge is essentially the child's tonic. It improves the digestion and assimilation of food, strengthening the nervous system and restoring them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. Price, 25 cents. A. S. Putnam & Co.

Not Exercising.

"I am surprised, my dear, that you suffer a man to kiss you!"

"But, mamma, I don't call it suffering."

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health, and a pure complexion make all women beautiful. Hire's Tea imparts strength and vitality to the system, and the rosy hue of health to the cheeks. Price, 50 cents. A. S. Putnam & Co.

The Delta county fair will be held October 1-2-3rd.

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by A. S. Putnam & Co.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

OFFICIAL.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the council of the City of Manistique, held on Monday, September 16th, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m. as per adjournment.

The following members were present: Mayor W. E. Crane.

Clerk—Alf. Dufstrom.

Aldermen—S McNeil, G. Benson, L. Schuster, E. Shilson, E. E. Burrell, W. W. Parker, G. A. Wickwire and John Coffey.

Absent—None.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved, supported and carried that the bill of Fred. Davis be laid over for further investigation.

Bills on the Contingent fund to the amount of $438.71 were audited and on motion of Ald. Wickwire and supported by Ald. McNeil were allowed by unanimous yea vote.

Smallpox bills to the amount of $72.87 were audited and on motion of Ald. Wickwire and supported by Ald Benson were allowed by unanimous yea vote and referred to the board of supervisors.

The following resolutions was offered by Ald. McNeil and supported by Ald. Benson and carried by unanimous yea vote:

RESOLVED—That the Council of the City of Manistique hereby causes to be made and hereby adopt the following estimate of all expenditures which will be required to be made from the several general funds of the City of Manistique during the next fiscal year for every purpose for which any money will be required to be paid from any of the several general funds during such fiscal year:

CONTINGENT FUND.

Officers salaries (not otherwise provided for)	$2,250 00
Electric Light Rental	1,400 00
Office rent, fuel and stationary	200 00
Total	$3,850 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Salaries	$1,450 00
Purchase of new fire apparatus	400 00
Purchase of team and harness	600 00
Incidental Expenses	500 00
Total	$2,950.00

GENERAL STREET FUND.

Commissioner's salary	$820 00
Repairing and cleaning streets	500.00
Repairing sidewalks	800.00
Removing snow and ice	600 00
Total	$2,520.00

POLICE FUND.

Salaries of marshal and policemen	$8,000 00
Expense of arrest and punishment of offenders	1,800 00
Total	$9,800 00

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

Purchasing land and building for City hall and offices	$6,500 00
Purchasing land and building for contagious diseases	1,000 00
Total	$7,500 00

POLICE FUND.

Salaries of marshal and policemen	$8,000 00
Expense of arrest and punishment of offenders	1,800 00
Total	$9,800 00

Section Two That it is necessary that the several sums as enumerated below in this section be raised by general tax upon all the taxable property of the City of Manistique and that the same be and are hereby ordered to be raised by tax upon all the taxable property of the City of Manistique with the next general tax levy, and to be paid into the several general funds of the City of Manistique as follows, and for the following purposes:

CONTINGENT FUND.

Officers salaries (not otherwise provided for)	$2,250 00
Electric Light rental	1,400 00
Office rent, fuel and stationary	200 00
Total	$3,850 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Salaries	$1,450 00
Purchase of new fire apparatus	400 00
Purchase of team and harness	600 00
Incidental expenses	500 00
Total	$2,950 00

GENERAL STREET FUND.

Commissioners salary	$ 820 00
Repairing and cleaning streets	500.00
Repairing sidewalks	800.00
Removing snow and ice	600.00
Total	$2520.00

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

Purchasing land and building city hall and offices	$6500.00
Purchasing land and building for contagious diseases	1000.00
Total	$7500.00

POLICE FUND.

Salaries of marshal and policemen	$8000.00
Expense of arrest and punishment of offenders	1800.00
Total	$4800.00

Section Three—That the city clerk is hereby authorized and instructed to certify the sums as in this ordinance ordered to be raised for the several general funds, to the clerk of the board of Supervisors of the county of Schoolcraft on or before the first Monday in October, A. D. 1901.

This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Moved and supported that the clerk be authorized to write to the Chicago Lumbering Co. and ask them if they will accept $3000.00 for the old Manistique Bank property. Carried.

Moved and supported that the council vote on the bonds of W. Shilson for constructing the sewer. The bondsmen were W. L. Middlebrook and Jacob Held. Carried.

The following is the vote: Yeas—Ald. Shilson and Burrell. Nays—Ald. McNeil, Schuster, Parker, Wickwire and Coffey. Alderman Benson not voting.

Bonds rejected.

The following resolution of condolence was offered by Alderman Coffey and supported by Alderman Wickwire and adopted by unanimous vote:

The nation mourns the loss of it's chief magistrate. The bullet of a cowardly anarchist snuffed out the life of him who was more than beloved by every American citizen. In the death of William McKinley this nation realizes that it has lost one of its noblest sons, by great industry, and the highest of moral character, he rose step by step from a humble boy, to the head of the greatest nation on earth.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Ohio. Feb. 20th, 1843. He enlisted in the U. S. army in May 1861 as a private soldier in the 23rd, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mustered out as Captain of same regiment and brevet Major in Sept. 1865. He was elected prosecuting Attorney of Stark County, Ohio, in 1869, was chosen as representative in the congress of the United States for five consecutive terms, governor of the state of Ohio, and twice elected to the presidency of the United States. In all places of trust, from the humblest to the highest that can be attained by any American citizen, he served with unswerving fidelity, and filled with honor every position to which he was called.

Resolved that this common council has learned with profound sorrow of the death of William McKinley, President of the United States of America, that we with 76 million citizens join in expressing profoundest sorrow at his untimely death. Every heart mourns his loss and turns in deepest sympathy to his bereaved widow.

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed consisting of two aldermen and the mayor, and that this committee shall cooperate with the citizens in making any arrangements for appropriate memorial services to be held Sept. 19th, the day appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt, when the body of the dead President will be laid in its last resting place.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this council.

Resolved that as a mark of further respect, this council do now adjourn.

ALF. DUFSTROM, Clerk.

W. E. CRANE, Mayor.

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. A. S. Putnam & Co.

The Delta county fair will be held October 1-2-3rd.

Henry Braydon, Harris, N. C., says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than anything else during that time." A. S. Putnam & Co.

A good looking team and good looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.

Eureka Harness Oil

not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.

Sold everywhere in cans—qts. 25c, pts. 15c. Made by

STANDARD OIL CO.

Give Your Horse a Chance!

AT FINAL REST

REMAINS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY INTERRED AT CANTON.

IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT

Estimated That Fully Sixty Thousand People From Outside Points Were in the Little Ohio City to Attend the Funeral—Services at the Church Brief and Simple and the Body Is Then Taken to Westlian Cemetery.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—The remains of the late President McKinley have been laid at rest in Westlawn cemetery, thousands of people from all parts of the country participating in the final exercises. The corpse was taken from the McKinley home at 1:30 p. m., reaching the Methodist church at 1:45, where brief and simple services were held. After the close of the exercises at the church the body was taken to the cemetery, escorted by a military and civic parade, in which thousands of men took part, and followed by President Roosevelt, many senators and representatives and prominent officials from all parts of the country.

Mrs. McKinley was on the verge of collapse at the time the funeral procession left the house and her physician decided it was best for her to remain at home.

The streets in front of the McKinley cottage before the funeral were dense solid masses of citizens and soldiers. Thirty special trains arrived during the day and it is estimated that fully 60,000 strangers were in the city.

BEFORE THE FUNERAL.

Streets of Canton Densely Packed With People.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—The streets of the little city of Canton were filled during the morning with waving plumes, prancing horses and densely packed bodies of moving men, assembled here for the procession which is to escort the remains of the late president from the church to Westlawn cemetery.

All night long civic, military, fraternal, social and commercial organizations from the four quarters of the compass had been pouring in, and into the seething mass of humanity already here the early morning trains deposited other thousands. So fast did the trains arrive, following on each other's heels, that there appeared to be one continuous string of cars unloading human beings from through the station into the congested streets beyond.

Thirty special trains, in addition to the regular trains, had arrived before noon. The biggest crowd in the history of Canton, which was here during the campaign of 1896, estimated at over 60,000, was exceeded. The people overflowed the sidewalks and literally packed the streets from side to side.

The awe-stricken crowds upon their arrival all moved as if by common impulse toward the old familiar McKinley cottage, where the remains were lying. Military guards stationed at the four corners of the lawn paced their beats, but there was no other sign of life about the house of death.

Sorrowfully the throngs turned away, the people to take up their positions at the church, the representatives to take their places in the imposing procession which was to follow the remains to the cemetery.

The two sections of the train bearing the senate and house of representatives and other government officials from Washington, arrived during the morning.

Casket Not Reopened.

The face of the dead president was seen for the last time when it lay in state in the courthouse. The casket was not opened after it was removed to the McKinley residence and the members of the family had no opportunity to look again upon the silent features. The casket was sealed before it was borne away from the courthouse. It had been the hope of many of the old friends of the family here that the face would be exposed while the services in the church were being held, but this suggestion could not be agreed to. When Mrs. McKinley came into the death chamber for her last moments beside her dead husband, she wished to have a final look at the upturned face. But this was impossible and the sealed casket, with its flowers and flags, were all that she saw.

The collection of flowers probably was the most beautiful seen in the United States. The conservatories of the country had been denuded to supply them. There were tons and tons of them, a list of those who sent them would be almost a complete roster of those prominent in the official, commercial and social life of the United States.

Toward noon the crowds in the vicinity of the McKinley cottage had increased to tens of thousands. North Market street was a living, seething mass of humanity for five squares below the house and for three squares beyond. Several regiments of soldiers were required to preserve the semblance of order. With guns advance, the men were posted along the curbs and within the walks for half a mile in either direction. A platoon of soldiers was thrown across the gate leading up to the door of the McKinley home and only those with a written permit from Secretary Cortelyou were permitted to enter the grounds. The vast throng was not content, however, to gaze at the curtained windows and at intervals to see some member of the family or an attendant come to the door. Thus throughout the morning the vast multitude surged without, while the silence within was broken only by the weeping of the stricken widow.

SIMPLE IN THE EXTREME.

Church Services at the Remains of President McKinley.

The services in the church were simple. They began with the rendition of an organ prelude, Beethoven's funeral march, played by Miss Florence Dowds. As the last notes of the prelude were stilled a ladies' quartette sang "The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." Rev. O. H. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, delivered the invocation.

The Nineteenth Psalm was read by Dr. John A. Hall of the Trinity Lutheran church of Canton, and that portion of the Fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians included between the 40th verse and 58th verse was read by Rev. E. P. Herbrock of the Trinity Reform church of Canton. The favorite hymn of President McKinley, "Lead, Kindly Light," was then rendered by a mixed quartette. When this hymn had been finished, Dr. C. H. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church, delivered the address.

At the conclusion of Dr. Manchester's discourse Bishop I. W. Joyce of Minneapolis delivered a short prayer.

The hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung by the entire congregation. The people remained standing after the close of the hymn while the benediction was pronounced by Mgr. T. P. Thorpe of Cleveland.

The casket was then borne from the church to the funeral car and the march to the cemetery began.

EXCITING APPREHENSION.

Feared Mrs. McKinley May Collapse at Any Moment.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—Mrs. McKinley's condition is exciting grave apprehension among those waiting for her, and it is feared that the dreaded collapse may come at any moment. Since she has returned to the old home the full realization of the awful calamity has come upon her. After the body had been brought from the courthouse and deposited in the little front room formerly used as the president's library she pleaded to be allowed to enter the room and sit beside the casket. Consent was reluctantly granted and for half an hour the stricken widow sat in the dim light beside the flower-draped bier. Then she was led away to her room and has not left it since. Through the morning she wept piteously, hour by hour. Owing to her condition she was able to take no part in any of the ceremonies, either at the church or coming into the chamber of death when the body was borne away for the last time. From this time on she will be guarded with the most solicitous care and quiet, for it is only in this way that a collapse can be averted.

TRADE REVIEW COMMENT.

Marvelous Growth in Business During McKinley's Administration.

New York, Sept. 20.—Dun's Review says:

When a great leader falls in battle his army grieves, but does not abandon the attack. Rather, it is urged onward by a desire to accomplish the task to which his life was devoted. Victories of peace are greater than those of war, and no man has been so conspicuously associated with the industrial development of the United States as William McKinley. Fact tions commenced on the "advance agent of prosperity," were turned to wonder and admiration by the steady gains in business conditions. Instead of slipping more than we sold, foreign markets were secured to such an extent that a favorable trade balance of $650,000,000 was secured for the last fiscal year. Instead of London and Paris taking all the large bond issues offered, loans were placed in New York because of the abundance of funds available; even British consols coming here recently.

While achievements little short of marvelous already have been accomplished, the natural resources of the country are by no means exhausted. It seems most fitting at this time to look hopefully into the future, and earnestly continue the march onward and upward under a new leader, that was planned and desired by the one who was taken away ere the position was fully attained with which his name will be always associated in the minds of a grateful and patriotic people.

Services in All Churches.

New York, Sept. 20.—All business except work of necessity was suspended in this city during the day, in respect to the memory of President McKinley, and the day of mourning was observed by persons of all religions. In all churches, and in the synagogues special services were held. In marked contrast to the ordinary holiday custom here, all sporting events scheduled for the day were either abandoned or postponed.

Entire Population Takes Part.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—The entire population of this city united in the expression of profound sorrow for the untimely death of President McKinley. Every public office, government and municipal, and all business houses remained closed during the day, while not a wheel turned in the many industrial establishments of the city. There were no sessions in the schools and all places of amusements closed their doors.

St. Paul, Sept. 20.—Memorial exercises in honor of the late President McKinley were held at the Auditorium during the afternoon. Archbishop Ireland was among the speakers. A parade, made up of civic, fraternal and military organizations, preceded the exercises.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan—Northern Division. In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of
LEWIS MALLETTE and ROBERT M. COOPER, Copartners as MALLETTE AND COOPER,
Bankrupts,

To the Creditors of Lewis Mallette and Robert M. Cooper, copartners as Mallette and Cooper, of Manistique, in the County of Schoolcraft, Michigan, and district aforesaid, Bankrupts, Take Notice:

Notice is hereby given, that on the thirty first day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Lewis Mallette and Robert M. Cooper, copartners as Mallette and Cooper, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the Court House in Manistique, Schoolcraft County, Michigan, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

BENJAMIN O. FEARL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Address, Marquette, Mich.
Dated, Marquette, Mich., Sept. 7th, 1901.

A Communication.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. BROCKMAN, Bagnell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by A. S. Putnam & Co.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The examinations of teachers for Schoolcraft County, and of candidates for entrance to the Agricultural College will be held at Manistique on the following dates:

Aug 15-16, 1901	Mar 27-28, 1902
Oct 17-18, 1901	June 19-20, 1902

Teachers' certificates of all grades may be granted from the August and the March examinations. Teachers' certificates from the third and second grades only may be granted from the October and June examinations.

REQUIREMENTS.

Third grade—average, 75.

Second grade—average, 85; and proof of having taught successfully at least seven months.

First grade—average, 90; and proof of having taught successfully at least twelve months.

Special certificates will be granted in very urgent cases only, and then upon written examinations in all branches required for third grade certificates.

HIS. E. B. PATTERSON,
C. W. DUNTON,
Examiners
BELLAH MORSEMAN, Com.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
Marquette, Mich., Aug. 13, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, William B. Wood, of Manistique, county of Schoolcraft, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 58, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Section No. 8 in Township No. 42 N., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Thursday, the 21st day of October, 1901.

He names as witnesses: James Clark, William Burns, Charles Morningstar and Leonard B. Wood, all of Manistique, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of October, 1901.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
August 15, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court for Delta County, at Escanaba, Mich., on September 28th, 1901, viz: Application No. 9296 of James E. Fisk for the Lots 2 and 3 and NW ¼ of SE ¼, Sec. 23 and Lot 1, Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander A. Fisk, George Van Winkle, Albert Cousineau and L. Van Winkle, all of Van's Harbor, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
August 29, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County, at Escanaba, Michigan, on October 8, 1901, viz: Hd. Application No. 9007, Melbourn H. Lyman, for the Lot No. 8, Sec. 3, T. 42 N., R. 15 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Gray, Daniel J. Mathieson, Earl Mathieson, J. P. Hinchcliffe, all of Cooks, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
August 15, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court for Delta county at Escanaba, Mich., on September 28th, 1901, viz: Hd. Application No. 9687 of Alexander Fisk or Alexander A. Fisk for the Lot No. 1, Sec. 22, Lot 4 and E ½ of SW ¼ Sec. 23, and Lot 2, Sec. 29, T. 38 N., R. 18 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James E. Fisk, George Van Winkle, L. Van Winkle and Albert Cousineau, all of Van's Harbor, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Marquette, Mich., Aug. 12, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, James Roach, of Thompson, county of Schoolcraft, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 360, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 30, T. 39 N., Range No. 23 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Michigan, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1901.

He names as witnesses: John McKee, James Roach, Frank Roxbury, Henry Dubey, all of Thompson, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of October, 1901.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Marquette, Mich., July 24th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lewis Drake, of Manistique, county of Schoolcraft, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 356, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section No. 10 in Township No. 42 N., Range No. 15 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Friday, the 11th day of October, 1901.

He names as witnesses: John Cutler, Rice Cole, William Tenelson and Harry Wilson, all of Manistique, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of October, 1901.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

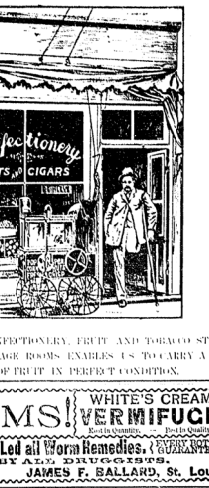
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 11, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Gideon Van Winkle, of Van Harbor, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 355, for the purchase of the S. ½ of NW. ¼ of Section 6 in Township 42 N., Range No. 13 W., and will offer proof to show, that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette Michigan, on Tuesday the 24th day of September, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Frank Hartman, Frederick Cooper and Louis Van Winkle, all of Van Harbor, Mich., and William Shea, of Kimwood, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of September, 1901.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.



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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
August 22, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court for Schoolcraft county at Manistique, Mich., on October 21, 1901, viz: Application No. 7712 of Baumgarten C. Kyestone for the S ½ of NE ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 43, N. R. 15 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence and cultivation of said land, viz: T. C. Dodge, Thomas Williams, Byers and John C. Byers, all of Hiawatha, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT. }

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the City of Manistique on the fifth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, J. H. VanTassel, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of Lewis Schwerr, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Mary E. Menere praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that she may be appointed administratrix with the will annexed.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the first day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be appointed for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the City of Manistique and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Pioneer-Tribune, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. H. VAN TASSEL,
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT. }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Schoolcraft, holden at Jo Probate office in the City of Manistique, on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and one. Present, J. H. VanTassel, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph H. Cassuere, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Wm. Cassuere, praying that administration of said estate, and to be granted to himself or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1901, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the City of Manistique and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Pioneer-Tribune a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Schoolcraft, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. H. VAN TASSEL,
Judge of Probate.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
August 22, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of its intention to make final proof in support of its claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court for Schoolcraft county at Manistique, Mich., October 3, 1901, viz: Hd. Application No. 8169 of James McKenzie for the Lot 5, Sec. 27, Twp. 43, North Range 14 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Michael Kratz, Thomas Wilson, James Sheridan, Thomas McKenzie, all of Manistique, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Manistique & Northwestern Ry.
TIME TABLE,
IN EFFECT JANUARY 20, 1901.
Subject to change without notice.

Leave A. M.		Daily Except Sunday.	Arrive P. M.
9:45	MANISTIQUE		6:05
10:00	MONISTIQUE RIVER		5:45
10:10	PRINCEVILLE		5:35
10:30	HIAWATHA		5:15
10:45	SMITH'S CREEK		5:00
11:05	STEUBEN		4:45
11:45	SCOTT'S CAMP		4:15
12:00	RICHARDSON		4:00
P. M.			
12:20	SHINGLETON		3:40

D. S. S. & A. Ry.

12:40 Lv	SHINGLETON	Ar.	3:35
2:50 Ar	MARQUETTE	Lv.	1:0

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Phone No. 58.

The Manistique Pioneer-Tribune

By Tribune Publishing Co.

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN.

Theodule Ribot, professor of experimental psychology at the College de France, the founder of the revue philosophique and the inspirer of an entire generation of students and professor of the new psychology, not only in France but all over the world, will retire on a pension, at his own request, at the beginning of November.

The dukes of Sutherland, Buccleuch and Devonshire are joint lords of 1,500,000 acres of land, an area representing a slice of land stretching from the south of England to the extreme north of Scotland, more than five miles wide. It this land were all in England about an acre out of every sixteen would belong to one or the other of these dukes.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has just reached the age of eighty, is the last surviving granddaughter of George III., and her brother, the Duke of Cambridge, is the last surviving grandson. The St. James Gazette says that no fewer than ninety-nine of George III.'s descendants are living at the present time.

Cecil Rhodes is going to erect a monument to Maj. Allan Wilson and his twenty-four men who were surrounded and massacred by the Matabele savages during the war against Lobengula. The monument, a mono-lith having bas-reliefs on its four sides, by John Tweed of London, will be built on the spot where the massacre took place.

Fabulous prices are obtained for land in London. A freehold on Cornhill sold for a little over £53 3s a square foot and the St. Peter-upon-Cornhill land brought over £60 a foot. Land within a furlong radius of the bank of England is worth about 7s an inch. Five hundred feet of land in Cheapside was sold recently for £13,600, or £26 a square foot.

There has been discovered in China a curious picture, evidently of great antiquity, which is supposed to represent Noah's ark, resting on the top of Mt. Ararat. As is well known, the religious literature of almost every nation and race contains an account of a deluge, but a Chinese manuscript, recently unearthed, follows very closely the story recorded in the Bible.

It is proposed to exhibit to the public in London one of the most memorable relics of the siege of the foreign legations at Peking which was sent home to Queen Victoria by Sir Claude MacDonald. It is the flag torn almost to shreds by the incessant fusillade of shot and shell, which, during the whole of the long and terrible period continued to float over the British quarters.

"The most formidable creature that comes over in banana cases is a new kind of rat. It is smaller than the ordinary sort, quite black in color, with round ears, and a head shaped somewhat like that of a bat. The little animal has a somewhat attractive appearance, and, in the early days of the banana trade, the salesmen were inclined to be kind to one of these rats if it was caught, and make a pet of it.

One sees many striking resemblances between Norway and Japan—the mountains, the gorges, the streams, the waterfalls, the forests, the roadways and other attractions. There are no temples, however, or shrines along the roadsides, dedicated to pagan gods, dragons or demons, but only staid, plain, ugly Lutheran churches, as simple and as severe as the character of the people who worship in them, and the children have tow heads instead of thick, black, stiff hair.

Specialists in nerve diseases by an examination of the thumb can tell if the patient is affected or likely to be affected by paralysis, as the thumb signals this trouble long before it is in any other part of the body. If the danger symptoms are evidenced there an operation is performed on what is known as the "thumb center" of the brain, and the disorder is often removed. No matter how carefully the individual may attempt to conceal incipient insanity, the thumb will reveal it infallibly.

In a recent article Count Tolstoy draws a portrait of his father. He was a large and handsome man, who always wore clothes of a fashion different from that of others. He had a great contempt for the younger generation. He had his sentimental moods, and when he read aloud from a book his voice would tremble and his eyes moisten at a pathetic passage. He was fond of ordinary music—romances, gypsy melodies, operatic tunes—but frankly confessed that Beethoven put him to sleep.

The only member of the first Australian commonwealth parliament whose return is to be petitioned against is King O'Malley. Mr. O'Malley is an Irish-American, who went to Australia ten years ago as the representative of a New York assurance society. It is alleged by the petitioners that he never went to the trouble of legally making himself a British subject. However that may be, he has already sat without objection in the local parliament of South Australia, where he distinguished himself.

Budapest, in addition to being excellently served with ordinary telephones, possesses a unique system, the Telefon Hirmondo, which practically performs the function of a newspaper. News is received at all hours of the day in the central office, and, after being edited and condensed, is repeated over the wires to some 7,000 subscribers, who can listen to it in their own sitting rooms at stated intervals during the day. The system has proved not only a public convenience but also a great commercial success.

DEATH'S VICTORY.

President McKinley's Gallant Struggle for Life Is Unsuccessful.

Passes Away at Milburn House, Buffalo—Autopsy Proves That Death Was Inevitable.

His Last Audible Words Were: "It is God's Way. His Will Be Done."

Impressive Services at the House of Death—Remains Lie in State in Buffalo City Hall.

Taken to Washington by Special Train—Tributes En Route—Final Burial to Be at Canton.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 a.m. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died 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:

"Good-by, all; good-by. 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 sickroom, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. Not 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 good-by. She went through the heart-trying scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

Announcement Slightly Delayed.

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. At that time she sat by the bedside holding his hand. The members of the cabinet were admitted to the sickroom singly at that time. The actual death probably occurred about two 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 notification.

Present When Death Came.

Those present at the time of the president's death were: Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. and Miss Barber and Miss Duncan.

DEATH INEVITABLE.

Autopsy Shows That Gangrene Caused President's Demise.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley was issued at five o'clock p. m. Saturday:

"The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin, and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and cutting the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or abscess of other organs. The healthy walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of the wounded tissues, as resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissue around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

The above is signed by 14 physicians and surgeons, including all of those in attendance on the president, with the exception of Dr. McBurney, who had left the city before the autopsy was performed.

Some of the doctors, notably Mr. Wasdin, are inclined to believe that President McKinley was shot with poisoned bullets. This is not proved. The only way in which it can be proved is by examination of the remaining bullets, and particularly of the bullet which struck the president in the breast without penetrating the skin. But the president would have died of his wound just the same if the bullet was perfectly clean. His system did not possess the vitality to repair the damage done to his vital organs. This does not mean that the president's system was in bad condition, but only that his vitality was low, or, in other words, that he had small recuperative powers.

Lodgment of the second bullet in the abdominal wall back of the stomach had nothing to do with the president's death. It did all of its damage in the abdominal cavity. That bullet remains a mystery. It was not located during the president's life, and the two hours of careful search for it after death failed to find it. The fact that this bullet remained in the president's body without setting up any disorder where it stopped militates against the theory that it might have been poisoned.

THIS THE IS PAID.

Impressive Services at Milburn House in Buffalo—Remains to Lie in State.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Buffalo on Sunday became a city of mourners. The gay and flaming decorations of the Pan-American exposition gave way to the symbol of sorrow. The black drapery of the city's streets muffled the tolling bells of the churches. Bits of crape appeared on every sleeve. The sorrow was everywhere apparent.

Military Arrives.

At 10:30 o'clock the military and naval detachments took temporary station on West Ferry-street bitumen, which ran around the corner from the Milburn house.

Meantime the members of the cabinet, officials high in the government service and near friends of the martyred president began to fill the walks leading up to the entrance of the Milburn residence. They came separately and in groups, some walking, while those in carriages were admitted within the roped inclosure up to the curb. There were Secretaries Wilson, Root, Hitchcock, Long, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith, others who arrived about this time were Senator Hanna, Judge Day, Govs. Odell, Yates and Gregory, Representatives Alexander and Ryan, Maj. Gen. Brooke, E. H. Butler, H. H. Kohlsaat and many others.

The Casket.

The casket in which the body rests bears the following inscription:

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
Born January 29th, 1843.
Died September 14th, 1901.

The coffin is of red cedar, handsomely carved and covered with the finest black broadcloth. The interior is lined with copper, over which is a full tufted satin covering. A French bevel plate glass runs the length of the top of the casket. The outside case is made of red cedar, finely finished. The corners are capped with polished copper, and the handles are of the same material. On the top of the case is a copper plate with a duplicate of the inscription on the casket.

The New President.

Just before 11 o'clock President Roosevelt entered, coming into the room from the rear through the library. After passing into the hall he had made his way around through the sitting-room behind into the library. There was an instantaneous movement in the room as the president appeared. The procession was still passing from the south side around the head of the casket and back between it and the members of the cabinet seated at its side. Everyone rose and all eyes were turned toward the president. He moved forward again with the tide of the procession to his place at the head of the line of cabinet officers. He held himself erect, his left hand carrying his silk hat. Those who were coming toward him fell back on either side to let him pass. He paused once or twice to shake hands silently, but there was little opportunity for such greetings. He, too, seemed to be restraining a great grief. When President Roosevelt reached the head of the line of cabinet officers he kept his face away from the casket.

An Impressive Scene.

The president spoke to Secretary Root, or perhaps it would be more precise to say that the latter spoke to him. The president appeared to be steeling himself for a look into the face of him whose death had made him the first ruler of the world. The tension in the room was great. Everyone seemed to be waiting. The minister of the Gospel stood with the Holy Book in his hand ready to begin. Perhaps it might have been 60 seconds. It seemed longer. Then the president turned and at the same time advanced one step. He bowed his head and looked down upon the man whose burden and responsibility he had taken up. Long he gazed, standing immovable save for a twitching of the muscles of the chin as he labored with heavy breath to repress his emotion.

The Services Begin.

At last he stepped back. Col. Bingham, the aid to the president, standing ten feet below the foot of the casket at the side of the loyal Cortelyou, glanced in the direction of Rev. Charles Edward Locke, of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, who was to conduct the service. The pastor was at the door leading into the hall, a station whence his words could be heard at the head of the stairs. The signal was given and there welled out from the hall the beautiful words of "Lead, Kindly Light," sung by a quartette. It was President McKinley's favorite hymn.

When the singing ended the clergyman read from the words of the fifteenth chapter of the First Corinthians. All had risen as he began and remained standing throughout the remainder of the service. Again the voices rose with the words of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the version of President McKinley had repeated at intervals of consciousness during the day of agony before he died. As the music died away the pastor spoke again. The minister then offered a most impressive prayer. At its conclusion all present joined in the Lord's Prayer as the minister repeated it. President Roosevelt's voice being audible at the back of the room. The service concluded with a simple benediction.

Borne from Milburn House.

It was within a minute of 11:30 o'clock when three long rolls of a muffled drum told those outside the house that the funeral cortege was about to appear. From the darkened rooms the assemblage began to file out to the street. Soon the walks and lawns were again covered with the silent throng, with heads bared. At the moment the casket appeared, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" ascended in subdued strains from one of the military bands. Tenderly the bearers lowered the casket from their shoulders and placed it in the hearse. The notes of Chopin's funeral dirge succeeded the strains of the hymn. The soldiers and sailors swung into long columns, and took up the march southward toward the city hall.

As the funeral cortege moved south through Delaware avenue toward the city hall, it passed through a vast concourse of people filling the walks and overhanging the roofs of houses, windows and every available space of the buildings along the line of march.

As the escort of soldiers swung slowly into Franklin street a few drops of rain fell. In two minutes it was raining hard. The long line of troops took their positions at attention, facing the city hall. When the hearse appeared the four horses were led slowly to the entrance and stopped. The band, some distance away, began "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Lying in State.

The casket was lifted from the hearse to the shoulders of the sailors and marines, and was borne into Buffalo's official home. A moment later and the body of President McKinley was lying in state.

At 12:23 o'clock exactly the polices were notified that the body could be viewed by the people. A minute later and the first of the long line came through the door.

Throughout the long hours of the afternoon there was never a cessation of the silent, moving stream of people who passed into the city hall. In the early hours the function was rendered dangereable by the violent rain.

Death Mask Made.

A death mask of the president's face was made at 7:20 p. m. Saturday. The mask was taken by Eduard L. A. Pausch, of Hartford, Conn. Pausch has modeled the features of most of the distinguished men who have died in this country in recent years. The mask is a faithful reproduction of the late President McKinley's features.

ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON.

Body of Dead President Taken to White House—Placed in East Room.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The remains of President McKinley Monday night lay in the east room of the white house, where for more than four years he had made his home as the chief magistrate of the great American republic.

The train was a little late. The train was due at 8:25, but the clock stood at 8:38 when the headlight of the big locomotive flashed along the rails and the cars swept quietly to a stop at the gates. The way was cleared, and down the railway stretch a body of sturdy soldiers chosen as the body bearers and guard. They were met at the entrance of the observation car where the remains lay by an officer and admitted at once.

The Mourning Party.

Meanwhile, further down the station the party on the funeral train were alighting. Secretaries Hay and Gage had pressed forward and entered the car where the mourners sat, and assisted them to descend. Mrs. McKinley was aided by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey, and was speedily placed in a carriage, which drove off at once to the white house without awaiting the procession.

President Roosevelt came next. His arm was closely clasped by Capt. Cowles, of the navy, his brother-in-law, who walked rather hastily along between the files of officers to the carriage way next the gates of the station. The president walked firmly erect, looking to neither side, his face set and sorrowful. Close behind him pressed the members of the cabinet.

Removal of the Casket.

Meanwhile the casket was being removed from the observation car. One of the large windows was lowered at the side, and slowly and carefully the casket was slipped out through the opening and tenderly received upon the bent shoulders of the body bearers. Four military men from Fort Meyer, Maryland, were on the right, and four sailors on the left. Straightening themselves under their burden they walked slowly towards the hearse. Before the casket was lifted Gen. Corbin, Maj. Parker, Col. Bingham, Capt. Gillmore and Maj. McCauley, and in that order, while the officers on either side and in the entrance, stood with uncovered heads, the remains were carried to Sixth street and placed in the hearse. As the casket emerged a bugle note rose clearly and "taps" rang out. That was the only sound that broke the dead silence. Just beyond the entrance to the station President Roosevelt, with the members of the cabinet, had paused, and had taken station so as to leave a broad space for the funeral cortege. They ranged themselves on the sidewalk in double rows opposite each other and stood with bared heads as the corpse was carried to the hearse drawn up at the side of the gate. The hearse was an exquisitely carved affair and was drawn by six coal black horses, each of whom was led by a colored groom in black livery.

Placed in the East Room.

When the sad cortege arrived at the white house the hearse stopped under the porte cochere. The body bearers took the coffin upon their broad shoulders, and, passing up the three or four steps, waited until President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet had alighted from their carriages and then followed them through the wide-open doors into the east room. Just in the center of the room, under the great crystal chandelier, they deposited their precious burden upon a black-draped base and stood at ashute while the new chief executive, the cabinet members and others with bowed heads passed by.

The carriage containing Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey and Mr. Abner McKinley had preceded the funeral cortege to the white house by some little time. Dr. Rixey was the first to alight, and then Mr. Abner McKinley. They tenderly assisted Mrs. McKinley to the stairs. With her right arm resting heavily and wearily upon the shoulder of her dead husband's brother, and supported on the other side by Dr. Rixey, she walked slowly along the stone flagging into the house. She was closely veiled but her feeble steps told the story of her great suffering. She was assisted at once to the elevator and to her old room and soon retired. Dr. Rixey and Mr. Cortelyou later said that she had stood the journey very well indeed, and they had confidently expected that she would complete the sad journey to her old home without difficulty. Among those who heard her last words while she was at Buffalo it is doubted whether she yet fully realizes the calamity that has befallen her, and it is with some apprehension that they look forward to the first days alone in Canton.

Funeral Programme.

Official programme provides for funeral parade to move in three divisions from the white house to the capitol building, starting at two o'clock to-day. The remains of the late president to lie in state in the rotunda until the start is made for Canton at eight o'clock.

THE SAD JOURNEY.

Progress of the Funeral Train from Buffalo to Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Through a living lane of bare-headed people stretching from Buffalo up over the Alleghenies down into the broad valley of the Susquehanna and on to the marble city on the banks of the shining Potomac, rolled the nation's martyred president on Monday made his last journey to the seat of the government over which he presided for 4½ years. The whole country seemed to have poured its population at the sides of the track over which the funeral train passed.

Mourning Universal.

Work was suspended in field and mine and the factory whistles were dismissed. And everywhere appeared the trappings and tokens of woe. A million flags at half-mast dotted hillside and valley and formed a thicket of crape over the cities. And from almost every banner streamed a bit of crepe. The stations were heavy with black symbols of mourning.

Only the rumbling of the train's wheels, the sobs from men and women with tear-stained faces, and the doleful tolling of the church bells broke on the ear. At several places, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the choirs played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn. Taken altogether, the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave.

TAKES THE OATH.

Theodore Roosevelt Is Sworn In as President of the United States.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt, who was tragically elevated to the chief magistracy of the American republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this city of mourning Saturday afternoon after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods. He took the prescribed oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States at 3:30 Saturday afternoon in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend with whom he stopped earlier in the week, when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin. There were present when he swore to the oath Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, and a large number of invited persons. Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States district court, administered the oath. The scene was a most affecting one.

A Proclamation.

President Roosevelt Saturday night issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States. A Proclamation: A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The president of the United States has been struck down; a brave man has fallen prey to the assassin's bullet, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen.

"President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage to our people.

"It is meet that we as a nation express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, September 19, the day in which the body of the dead president will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of Divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their humane and tender reverence to the great and good president whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington the 14th day of September, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

(Seal.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the president: JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State."

No Extra Session.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt announces that there will be no extraordinary session of congress. The constitution does not demand it, and after discussion with those members of the cabinet here he decided it was not necessary.

President Roosevelt's Career.

Born New York city, October 27, 1858.
Entered Harvard college 1880.
Elected to New York legislature 1881.
Reelected to legislature 1883.
Defeated for mayor of New York 1886.
Castle and ranchman 1884 to 1886.
Member national civil service commission 1889.
New York police commissioner 1894.
Assistant secretary of navy 1897-98.
Colonel Spanish-American war 1898.
Governor New York 1899-1900.
Vice President United States March 4, 1901.
President United States September 15, 1901.

The president's family consists of his wife and six children. They have made their home in the summer at Oyster Bay, Long Island, a retreat much enjoyed by the president himself, as well as his family. The home life is a simple one. Fashion, social custom, conventions, have little to do with it. It has been old-fashioned and delightful. Mrs. Roosevelt is essentially part of the president's life. Husband and wife are heartily in accord with one another, and their purposes are one. The eldest child is a daughter, Miss Alice, aged 17, and the next eldest, Theodore, is a boy of 14.

THE RECORD LEFT BEHIND.

Principal Events Transpiring During the Administration of President McKinley.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mr. William McKinley was inaugurated president for the first time on March 4, 1897, and again on March 4, 1901, for a second term, to which he was elected by four of the most eventful years, in some respects, in the history of the United States. The principal events, some of which will live forever in history, transpiring during his occupation of the presidential chair, are as follows:

Special session of congress called March 17, 1897, to consider tariff revision. Dingley tariff bill passed, and signed by president and made a law July 24, 1897.

Cuban question most serious foreign complication which President McKinley faced when he was inaugurated.

On February 15, 1898, Maine blown up in Havana harbor.

Early in March, 1898, congress passed bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense.

On April 11, 1898, President McKinley sent message to congress announcing that diplomatic negotiations with Spain had failed, and asked congress for war power.

War declared with Spain on April 25, 1898, and president called for 125,000 troops and later 75,000 more. Regular army increased to 60,000 men.

May 1, 1898, by direction of the president, Admiral Dewey proceeded to Manila and in the harbor there destroyed Spanish fleet.

Battles of El Caney and San Juan hill fought July 1, and July 2 Spanish fleet utterly destroyed off Santiago by Sampson's fleet.

Formal surrender and practically end of war July 17, 1898. Spain sued for peace July 26, and peace protocol with Spain signed August 12.

Final peace treaty with Spain signed at Paris December 10, 1898, and ratified by senate on February 6, 1899.

Porto Rico provided with civil government by act of congress on March 1, 1900.

War loan of 1898 one of demonstrations of confidence in administration.

Settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness one of achievements of McKinley administration.

New currency law passed by congress on March 14, 1900, fixed gold standard and provided for refunding of national debt.

Foreign policy of McKinley administration, marked by avoid entangling alliances and striking example of this was the disinclination to embroil United States in quarrel Britain, Germany and the United States regarding Samoa, and securing possession of Pango-Pango harbor, on that island.

One of the last acts of President McKinley's first term was the establishment of civil government in Philippines.

The one failure of administration of President McKinley was negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was amended by senate and therefore rejected by England.

Hawaii annexed under earnest recommendation of President McKinley.

When the suggestion was made last June of a possible third term for President McKinley, he was very clear and positive as to his position in regard to the matter. Ever since that time he has adhered to the third term question in this country.

SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND.

Expressions of Sorrow at President McKinley's Death Universal Throughout the Kingdom.

London, Sept. 16.—It would be almost impossible to record in detail the remarkable outburst of sympathy in Great Britain and her colonies over the death of President McKinley, proofs of which are continually arriving here. Not only has King Edward addressed the current to go into mourning for one week, but wherever a public meeting of any kind has been held or wherever a public man has had occasion to speak, expressions of horror and sympathy have been heard.

Blames Cartoonists.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 16.—Bishop Cranston, of the Methodist church, in a sermon on anarchists, condemned newspaper cartoonists as in the same category with anarchists.

Value of a Man's Life.

The Supreme Courts have decided that the life of the average man is worth just what he is able to earn. A man's earnings depend to a great extent upon his health. The stomach is the measure of health and strength. Every man may be bright and active if his digestion is normal. If it is not, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make it so. Try it for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, debilitancy, liver or kidney troubles.

Horace Never Did.

The class in Latin was reading from Horace's odes some of those old pastorals that lead the metropolitan pupil to believe there is only one pleasure in turning the soil, tending sheep and milking cows in winter. The lesson that day included a poem of the peasant, his good wife, their cozy home and an observation on the duties of the day. The poem had spoken of congealed streams, indicating a winter night, and then led the peasant to his stable, where he engaged in milking. The translation of a line was: "How sweet to press the distended udder of the ewe." "What do you think of the construction of that line, Mr. Blank?" asked the instructor of a country youth. "Well, I am very certain Horace never milked a cow on a winter's night or he would have left it out or put it in his satires."—Troy Times.

CLEANLY WOMAN.

Erroneously Thinks By Scouring Her Scalp That She Cures Dandruff.

Cleanly woman has an erroneous idea that by scouring the scalp, which removes the dandruff scales, she is rendering herself clean. She may wash her scalp every day, and yet have dandruff her life long, accompanied by falling hair, too. The only way in the world to cure dandruff is to kill the dandruff germ, and there is no hair preparation that will do that but Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide killing the dandruff germ, leaves the hair free to grow as healthy Nature intended. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

None There.

Tired of the long-winded oratory of the attorney for the defense, the judge interrupted him.

"Mr. Shanke," he said, "may I ask you a question?"

"Certainly, your honor. What is it?"

"Language," said the judge, "we are told, is given to conceal thought, or words to that effect. Inasmuch as you don't seem to have any thought to conceal, I would like to know why you are talking."—Chicago Tribune.

BIG RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A unique excursion was recently arranged by the Union Pacific Railroad for many. About sixty newspaper men, representing the leading journals of the country, were invited to take a trip on the Wyoming division, "The Overland Route," for the purpose of viewing the marvelous engineering achievements recently made on that line.

The train was made up of two private cars, three Pullman palace sleepers, a dining car, drawn by one of the new compound engines, with an observation car—constructed on the same plan as a trolley car—ahead of the engine.

One hundred and fifty-eight and fourtenths miles of new track laid, reducing the mileage between Omaha and Ogden by 30.47 miles, and reducing gradients between varied from 45.4 to 97.08 feet to the mile to a maximum of 43.3 feet, and curves from 6 to 4 degrees, while a great deal of valuable curvature has been eliminated entirely.

A mountain tunnel has not lost into a chasm; huge holes bored hundreds of feet through solid granite, an underground river encountered and overcome; an army of men, with all sorts of mechanical aids, engaged in the work for nearly a year; the great Union Pacific track between Omaha and Ogden made shorter, heavy grades eliminated, and the business of the great Overland route flowing through a new channel, without the sightest interruption.

Millions of money have been spent to reduce the grades and shorten the distance. This reduction is the result of straightening unnecessary curves, and the construction of several cutoffs between Buford and Bear river, Utah.

The curvature saved is about one-half, the grading about the same, while the angles are reduced nearly two-thirds. The superiority of these changes is apparent to the practical railroad engineer. It is also apparent to the operating department in the reduction in operating expenses, and to the traveler in the increased speed the trains can make.

The new line runs due west from Buford, avoiding the high hills and eighty-foot grade from Cheyenne, and piercing through cuts and the big tunnel, crosses the Black Hills at a grade of less than one-half (43.2 feet) over mountain altitudes.

From a constructive standpoint the line is remarkable for the amount of material required in the construction of immense embankments and the building of large tunnels through solid rock. The construction of the new line between Buford and Laramie alone has involved the excavation of 800,000 cubic yards of material, one-third of which (exclusive of the tunnel excavation) has been solid rock, of something over 160,000 cubic yards per mile.

Too much credit for this work cannot be given to Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railroad, and his associates.

The excursion was replete with many interesting incidents, and the splendid hospitality of the Union Pacific railroad was a revelation. The newspaper men evinced their appreciation in many ways, particularly in a resolution tendered to the Union Pacific officials, General Passenger Agent Lomax, and Messrs. Darlow, Park and Griffin.

Couldn't Wipe It.

A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday school and was letting the children finish her sentences to make sure they understood. "The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't—" "See," cried the children. "What can it do?" she asked. "Hear," said the class. "It had lips, but it couldn't—" "Speak," said the children. "It had a nose, but it couldn't—" "Wipe it!" shouted the little ones, and the teacher had to pause in her lesson.—London Tid-Bits.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette county, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its dairying, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent it? In ten years it will be your own property. For particulars address A. E. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

The Literary Maiden.

"You must have discerned my love," sighed Harold Spooner to his Beatrice Bitem. "Or my face is as an open page to you."

"Huh," sweetly replied the fair young girl, "as far as I am concerned, your face is a rejected manuscript."—Baltimore American.

Natural Luck.—"Whew!" panted the hare, "I never expected to get away from those dogs. I tell you, I'm lucky." "Of course you are," replied the fox, "and it's all due to those big feet you carry around with you."—Philadelphia Press.

Good Man.—"My boy, don't you know that every cigarette is a nail in your coffin?" Boy—"No, mister, cause I don't need any coffin. When I die I'm going to be cremated."—Philadelphia Record.

Pike's Toothache Drops.

I do not believe Pike's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

"Here's a telegram for you," "75 cents charges." "That's too much. I got one last week for a quarter."—Indianapolis News.

Perhaps the man you think is a fool thinks you are in the same class.—Chicago Daily News.

Check Cold and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Why don't you let folks advise you? They enjoy it.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are the brightest, fastest and easiest to use.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Twenty-Fifth President of the United States.

THE PUBLIC FUNERAL.

Impressive Ceremonies in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Washington, Sept. 18.—All that is mortal of William McKinley is speeding toward its last earthly resting place at his beloved home in Canton after the nation had officially and with state ceremony paid its tribute of respect and love to the memory of its stricken chief magistrate. This was almost the closing act in the awful tragedy that has drenched the civilized world in tears. Beneath the great white dome of the Capitol funeral services of state were held over the remains of the dead president. It was eminently fitting that the services should be conducted in that beautiful rotunda hallowed by the history of the last sad rites of two other martyrs to the cause of the republic. As befitted the occasion and the character of the man whose remains were lying cold and rigid in the narrow embrace of the metallic casket, the services were simple. They were conducted in accordance with the rites of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which President McKinley was a life-long member. Consisting only of two hymns, a song, a prayer, an address and a benediction, they were beautiful and solemnly impressive.

Gathered around the bier were representatives of every phase of American national life, including the president and the only surviving ex-president of the United States, together with representatives at this capital of almost every nation of the earth. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain and all the republics to the southward of the United States mingled their tears with those of the American people.

A Memorable Scene.

Despite the fact that no attempt had been made to decorate the interior of the rotunda, beyond the arrangements made about the catafalque, the assemblage presented a memorable sight. The sombor black of the attire of the hundreds of civilians present was splashed brilliantly with the blue and gold of the representatives of the army and the navy and the court costumes of the diplomatic corps. As the sweet notes of Mr. McKinley's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," floated through the great rotunda, the assemblage rose to its feet. Bared heads were bowed and eyes streamed with tears. At the conclusion of the hymn, as Rev. Dr. Naylor, presiding elder of the Washington district, rose to offer prayer, the hush that fell upon the people was profound. When, in conclusion, he repeated the Lord's prayer, the great audience joined solemnly with him. The murmur of their voices resembled the roll of far distant surf. Scarcely had the word Amen been breathed when the words of the song "Some Time We'll Understand," went straight to the heart of every auditor.

Eulogy by Bishop Andrews.

The venerable bishop, Edwin G. Andrews of Ohio, the oldest bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, then took his position at the head of the bier. The "peace that passeth all understanding," seemed to rest upon the venerable man's countenance as he began his eulogy of the life and works of William McKinley. His words were simple, but his whole heart was in every one of them. His tribute to the Christian fortitude of the dead president was impressive. Upon the conclusion of the sermon the audience, as if by prearrangement, joined the choir in singing "Nearer, My God to Thee." All present seemed to be imbued with a sentiment of hallowed resignation as the divine blessing was asked by the Rev. W. H. Chapman, acting pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, upon both the living and the dead.

Mrs. McKinley did not attend the services at the Capitol. It was deemed wise that she should not undergo the ordeal. She remained at the White House, comforted by every attention that loving thoughtfulness could suggest.

A Last Glance at His Face.

At the conclusion of the funeral services in the rotunda the casket lid was removed in order that the immediate friends of the dead president might be afforded the comfort of a last glance at his features, and that the people whom he loved and who loved him might pass the bier for the same purpose. At 12:30 the crowds began to pass through the rotunda and during the six hours in which the body was lying in state it is estimated that 25,000 people viewed the remains.

Just at 1 o'clock a frightful calamity was narrowly averted at the east front of the Capitol. For hours the vast throng of people had been massed in front of the Capitol awaiting an opportunity to enter the rotunda. When the doors were opened tens of thousands of people rushed almost frantically to the main stair case. The police and military guards were swept aside and almost in a twinkling there was a tremendous crush at the foot of the great staircase. The immense throng swept backward and forward like the surging of a mighty sea. Women and children, a few of the latter babes in arms, were caught in the crowd and many were badly hurt. Strong men held children and even women high above the heads of the surging crowd to protect them from bodily injury.

A Hundred Are Injured.

Despite the efforts of the police and military and the cooler heads in the throng, approximately 100 people were injured. Some of the more seriously hurt were carried into the rotunda and into various adjoining apartments of the Capitol, where first aid treatment was given them. A number were hurried to hospitals in ambulances, but the majority either were taken to or subsequently went unassisted to their homes. After the crush had been abated upon the staircase and plaza immediately in front of it were found tattered pieces of men's and women's wearing apparel of all kinds, crushed hats, gloves and even shoes. Watches, pocketbooks, keys and knives were picked up.

When the remains of the dead president were finally closed forever to the view of Washington people the cavalry escort again was formed and conveyed them to the special train, which is now carrying the body to Canton. Three sections, comprising in all 20 passenger coaches, were necessary to accommodate all those who accepted invitations to make the journey to Canton.

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Martyred President's Townsmen Reverently Receive His Remains.

Canton, O., Sept. 18.—The sight was profoundly impressive as the McKinley funeral train drew into the little station at Canton at exactly noon. About the station and banked deep in the surrounding streets were the friends and neighbors of the martyred president, while drawn up back of the station were long lines of militiamen at "present arms." Immediately in the rear of the station, at the mouth of Tenth street, was Troop A of Cleveland, mounted on their black chargers, keeping the entrance of the line of march clear. Up this street soldiers at intervals of 10 feet with difficulty restrained the solid wall of people. Canton had suddenly become a city of 100,000 and the entire population was in the streets.

The local committee headed by ex-Secretary of State William R. Day and Judge Grant, were on the platform. At the mere sight of the train the people, who had been waiting there for hours, were greatly affected. Women sobbed and men wept. For a full minute after it had stopped no word was heard. Judge Day and his committee moved slowly down the platform in front of the line of soldiers to the catafalque car and waited. Suddenly Abner McKinley, in deep black, his face tense and drawn, appeared in the vestibule of the car next that conveying the remains and a moment later Dr. Rixey appeared, half

Carrying a Frail and Broken Form.

It was Mrs. McKinley, arrayed in the deepest mourning. Beneath the heavy black veil she held her handkerchief to her eyes and her slight figure shook convulsively. Gently she was lifted from the car and, supported by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley, was practically carried to a carriage in waiting at the east end of the station. The door of the carriage was closed and Mrs. McKinley was driven hurriedly to her home on North Market street, where she had left only two weeks ago with her distinguished husband in the full vigor of manhood. Colonel Bingham, the president's aide, then gave directions for the removal of the casket from the car.

Meantime President Roosevelt, with his brother-in-law, Captain Cowles, at his side, had descended from his car. The members of the cabinet, Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Nash, Lieutenant Governor Caldwell and Judge Marshall J. Williams of the supreme court, representing the three branches of the state government of Ohio, followed. The president was met by Judge Grant of the reception committee, and the official party then moved to the west of the station where they formed in line with the president at the head. All were uncovered. The casket was then lifted through the window and taken upon the brawny shoulders of the body bearers.

At sight of the casket, now covered only with the flag, tears

Came Unbidden and Flowed Freely.

The sad procession was headed by Colonel Bingham, in full uniform. Following him, preceding the casket, was the local committee, headed by Judge Day. Then came the soldiers and sailors. The coffin was then borne to the hearse. When it had been placed inside, the president and official party, entered carriages. Meantime Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Miles and the high officers of the army and navy who composed the guard of honor moved around the east side of the station. They also entered carriages and took their place in the larger procession that was now forming. When the casket had been consigned to the hearse, three mounted trumpeters gave a signal for the melancholy procession to move and the Grand Army veterans swung into line and took up the march toward the courthouse. Through Tenth street and then to Cherry and Tuscarawas, the solemn pageant moved between solid masses of people, banked from curb to store front, crowding the house tops and filling every window. Turning into Market street, the main thoroughfare of the city, the procession moved under

Great Curtains of Mourning

strung from building to building across the street every hundred feet.

A magnificently solemn spectacle was presented as the procession neared the public square in the center of the city.

The sight of the hearse sent a hush along the dense lines of humanity. As the casket passed every head was bowed and every face evidenced the great personal grief which had come upon the community.

As the head of the procession reached the great square of the city, the military ranks swung about, forming solid fronts facing the approaching hearse. As it was driven to the curb the bearers stepped from the places alongside and again took up their burden. Before the eyes of the vast concourse filling the square, the casket was tenderly raised and borne up the wide stone steps leading to the entrance of the courthouse. The strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were still sounding as the flag-draped coffin disappeared within the building.

President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage and took the arm of Secretary Gage. The other cabinet officers joined them at the curb and then, two by two, with uncovered heads, they moved in solemn procession up the steps into the building. Mayor Diehl of Buffalo and the mayors of many other cities, President McFarland and the commissioners of the District of Columbia followed, and after them came Senator Hanna, Fairbanks, Burrows, Kean and the other public men who were on the train.

Roosevelt Views the Remains.

Moving slowly with short steps, the coffin was borne to its support. The bearers swung slowly around so that the head lay to the east. The silk banner that was flung over the casket was drawn back, the wreaths which rested upon its head were removed and the coffin lid was taken off. Word was finally passed to President Roosevelt and followed by his cabinet he stepped briskly into the hall. He glanced down as he reached the casket, halted for the space of a breath, and went on. The members of the cabinet followed him, one by one.

After the president had gone, the officers of the army and navy, headed by General Miles, General Otis and General Brooke, who walked together, passed out and entered their carriages.

A few final details were arranged and then the door was opened to the public. Many of the people as they looked upon the face of their dead friend, whom they had seen but two weeks ago in full health, caught their breath at the change that was there. The president's face was much thinner than they had expected it would be and the sight that met their eyes shocked them greatly. The crowd was identified four abreast, passing to the right and left of the casket by twos. No delay was permitted and fully 150 a minute passed the bier.

STILL REFUSES TO PLEAD.

Czolgosz Again Arraigned for the Murder of President McKinley.

Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the county court at 3 p. m. on the indictment for murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President McKinley in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition on Sept. 6. Again the stubborn prisoner refused to plead or even utter a word or sound and the Hon. Loran L. Lewis, exsupreme court justice, entered a plea of not guilty. The accused will be tried in the supreme court next Monday morning.

Crowds flocked to the city hall to see the prisoner, but the uncertainty surrounding the question as to whether or not counsel could be secured for him saved congestion of the courtroom and corridors of the hall.

The most notable incident of the day was the hissing of the prisoner by the crowds that surged around him as he was being escorted down the stairs still draped in mourning garb. The strong guard of patrolmen and deputy sheriffs had been dispensed with, so that the people were able to get nearer the prisoner as he passed to and from the courtroom.

Sneered at the Magistrate.

New York, Sept. 19.—As Magistrate Cornell was leaving the Essex Market police court he was accosted by a man who spoke sneeringly of a mourning band which the magistrate wore on his left sleeve in memory of President McKinley. The magistrate at once arrested the man and took him back to the court, where he said he was William Davis, a shoemaker, of Troy, N. Y. Magistrate Cornell sentenced him to Blackwells Island for two months.

BREVITIES.

Mr. R. S. Waters was called to Hesperia, this state last week by the death of his sister.

The late President, McKinley, was a believer in life insurance. He carried insurance on his life to the amount of $200,000.

Messrs. Geo. H. and Chas. R. Orr returned from Mt. Clemens yesterday. Mr. Orr, Sr. returns very much improved in health.

Furnished room for rent. Call at residence located between the Rose and Bestman buildings on Cedar street or at Rose Bros. store.

I. M. HOFFMAN.

The schooner Merrill was released from Wiggins Reef last Friday by the tug Gifford. About 40,000 feet of lumber was jettisoned and the vessel was leaking badly.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. A. S. Putnam & Co.

Department Commander Van Kleeck of the Michigan G. A. R., has issued a proclamation urging the various Posts to assist in the union memorial services that were held throughout the state yesterday. He also urges that post charters and colors be draped for sixty days.

State Chairman Britten of the Prohibition executive committee, has resigned and will hereafter devote all of his time to the lecture platform. Mr. Britten, under the cloak of a sermon delivered in this city, about a year ago, bitterly assailed the late President McKinley's character. He should be muzzled.

W. A. Dennis, who formerly resided in Marinette, is now living in New York City. He is now acting in the capacity of a promotor for the Federal Steel Co. and is looking after the development of several iron mines in southern Cuba. Mr. Dennis was of the firm of Kirby-Dennis Co.—Menominee Democrat.

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preparation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. A. S. Putnam & Co.

Mayor Crane had occasion to visit Posen, near Alpena, the Polish settlement in which McKinley's assassin was born, eighteen or twenty years ago. He says that the people lived more like cattle than human beings and that he is not surprised that the little settlement bears the infamy and shame of giving birth to a creature capable of committing so terrible a crime as the killing of our beloved President.

Rev. E. S. Walker of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, delivered two able scholarly sermons at the First Baptist church of this city last Sunday. As a preface to his sermon in the morning he eloquently eulogized our martyred president. He said that President McKinley was very much loved in Canada, and in England, and that the flags of the two nations had been more perfectly blended during his administration than at any time in the history of the two nations. He referred to an incident which occurred at the Soo when the death of Queen Victoria was announced. Everywhere in his city the British flag was flying at half mast, and when he gazed across the river to the American Soo the flags there were similarly placed, speaking in more forceful tones than words of the amity existant. Rev. Walker impressed all hearing him with his ability.

WILL "SHAKE" MANISTIQUE.

The Goodrich S. S. Co. Cut Out Manistique From Their Autumn Schedule.

Agent Wickwire wrote the Goodrich S. S. Co. some time ago a letter of inquiry relative to the Manistique schedule. This week he received the following letter which explains itself.

Yours of Sept. 11th received and noted. Until further notice we will be unable to run our boats north nay farther than Gladstone. Wednesday we will forward freight to Sturgeon Bay as it comes in, and it will be forwarded from there via the Hart Line. Later in the season we may be able to change our schedule, and run to Manistique.

Yours truly,
F. C. REYNOLDS,
Sec'y G. P. A.

This line has systematically ignored Manistique during the last two seasons and it the local shippers would retaliate this course might bring them to their senses.

Press Comments on Lecture Course Attractions.

The lecture course, mention of which we made in last week's issue, promises to be an unusually strong one, and as the cost for the entire course is but $1.50, every person in the city should purchase tickets.

The press comments follow:

Mr. Bonnchamp as a lecturer stands almost unrivaled in his particular field. He is one of the most pleasing and effective speakers we have ever heard, and has a marvelous flow of chaste and beautiful language. He sways his audience at will, alternately charming his hearers with the beauty and grandeur of his pictures of word-painting and flights of pathos, or moving them to boisterous laughter by what seems to be an inexhaustible supply of humorous anecdote, which tells in his own inimitable way. —Rockhill (S. C.) Herald.

NEW YORK CITY, Woodlawn Heights.

"There can hardly be an exaggeration of praise regarding Ralph Bingham's entertainments. His humor penetrates the armor of the most morbid cynic and critic. Everybody surrenders to his merry manner and magnetic power. He fills the bill in all that he promises, and his versatility of talent and variety of performance place him far and away ahead of those who pose as public entertainers. I wish that I could cross his path frequently. His entertainments are good for body and soul."

REV. J. N. RAMSEY.

OHEKOZEN, May 3, 1897.

Violinist Oelschlagel also did his part to make the concert a complete success. There is no doubt that Mr. Oelschlagel is a perfect master of his instrument. His technique, his piano, his forte, his purity of tone, chiefly in double stops are perfect and deserve our hearty commendation to its full extent. All in all, Mr. Oelschlagel is certainly an artist, whose enthusiasm for this guise of music one can even read in his face. The charmingly sweet tone, which the artist so well knows how to entice from his violin, will, resound in us for a long time.—Translated from the German.

TECUMSEH, MICH., April 10, 1901.

The Mutual Bureau, LaPorte, Ind.

Gentlemen: The concert given by the Schillers was the finest which it has been my privilege to hear in years; the harmony of their voices is perfect and it is rare that a company of soloists is heard together. Any one of them would do credit as the star of a company.

L. M. KELLOGG,
Supt. City Schools.

Don't Sling Mud.

Do not lose your head. Talk politics but don't get mad. Then go to A. S. Putnam's Drug Store and get a trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation, Nervousness, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 4

The Manistique Bank

Capital $50,000.
Surplus and Profits $30,000
Deposits $300,000.

Money to loan on satisfactory security. Liberal interest allowed on deposits. Insurance written in thirty leading companies.

Geo. H. Orr, President.
John Patterson, V. Prest.
C. B. Mersereau, Cashier.
M. W. Orr, Ass't Cashier.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth. 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by A. S. Putnam.

BREVITIES.

Attorney Dunton was in Seney yesterday.

The W. R. C. meets next Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Olaf Follo, of Rapid River is visiting relatives in this city.

A display of fall and winter millinery will be made by Lewis & Mills on Wednesday of next week.

Miss Lulu B. House of St. Paul, arrived in the city this morning, having been called here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. A. A. House.

Lewis & Mills, the milliners, will make a display of autumn and winter millinery next Wednesday, Sept. 25th, and all the ladies of Manistique and vicinity are invited to call.

Rev. E. S. Walker, of Sau Ste. Marie, Ont., who so favorably impressed his audiences at the First Baptist church last Sunday, will preach both morning and evening at the same church next Sunday. Everyone is invited to attend.

Mr. Charles T. Clark and Miss Mary L. Foster were married on Tuesday, September 10th, 1901 at Phillipsburg, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will be at home after October 1st at the International Hotel, Soo, Ont. Mr. Clark formerly resided here being connected with the Burrell Chemical Co. His Manistique friends wish him happiness.

$5.00 Reward.

I will give $5.00 for the "un-type" of the man who started the report that I spoke disrespectfully of President McKinley when the news of his death reached this city. Such a report has been in circulation and I am more than anxious to know who is the author of the damnable lie.

THOMAS HELMKA.

M. E. Church Notes.

Sunday morning the pastor will conduct a special memorial service in honor of our martyred President. Special music will be rendered. All invited.

In the evening the pastor will speak on "American Citizenship."

Sunday School at noon.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by E. N. Orr & Co.

Weather Report.

We are indebted to Mr. Jesse Rundel for the following report of temperature during the week ending Wednesday:

	HIGHEST	LOWEST
Thursday, Sept. 12	69 above	57 above
Friday, " 13	67 "	47 "
Saturday, " 14	68 "	60 "
Sunday, " 15	68 "	48 "
Monday, " 16	65 "	52 "
Tuesday, " 17	67 "	42 "
Wednesday, " 18	59 "	38 "

Two Candidates.

For the insane asylum saved themselves from the stomach troubles that drive folks crazy by taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is guaranteed to cure every form of stomach trouble. Sold by A. S. Putnam & Co.

New Milk Route.

I am now delivering pure milk to those desiring it, and make two deliveries daily. The price per quart is 6 cents. Cream also furnished to those desiring it.

LAMBERT RICHARDS.

Before You Decide

Your route to the Pan American see what you can do via the Soo or Mackinac and the lakes. We have many attractive routes to choose from. Rates very low. Call on nearest Soo Line Agent or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

To Cure La Grippe in 24 Hours.

No remedy equals WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP for this terrible and fatal disease. If taken thoroughly and in time, it will cure a case in 24 hours, and for the cough that follows La Grippe it never fails to give relief. Price, 25c and 50c.

Sold by A. S. Putnam & Co.

Notice For Publication.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Sept. 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Thomas Miller, of Manistique, county of Alger, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 418, for the purchase of the N W ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. No. 3 in Township No. 43 N., Range No. 18 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Michigan, on Tuesday the 26th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Michael Ferguson, Anthony Ferguson, John Ferguson and Bernard Martin, all of Munising, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of November, 1901.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

V. I. HIXSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
For Schoolcraft Co.
Office Sattler Block. MANISTIQUE, MICH.

C. W. DUNTON
Atty. at Law.
MANISTIQUE, MICH.

GEO. P. McCALLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Walnut Street, East of Manistique Bank Building.
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Tailor-Made Clothing

Are the most desirable, because they fit and cost but little more than custom-made suits. Order your Summer Suits and Overcoats from

Martin Johnson's Tailor Shop,

Where a perfect fit is guaranteed

Samples of New Suitings just Received.

Shop in Costello Block.

For Breakfast

The most palatable food is Quaker Oats, Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Pettijohn's Breakfast Food.

For A Drink

There is nothing that excels Purity Mocha and Java Coffee or Van Houten's Cocoa. If You prefer Postum Cereal, it is healthy.

Our Leader is CERESOTA FLOUR

Which makes the same kind of bread mother used to.

THE PEOPLE'S GROCERY HOUSE
JOHN COSTELLO, Prop.

Fashionable Clothing

Cost no more than the out of date kind. Leave your order for this Summer Suit or Overcoat at . . .

Julius Petersen's Tailor Shop

Where you have hundreds of samples from which to make your selection and where a good fit and

•••Perfect Workmanship is Guaranteed.•••

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O. C. BOWEN,
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Office in Mackinac Block. Residence, Maple Street. Telephone, No. 22.
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

A. E. BURDICK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Geo. Chandler's Drug Store, Wes Side. Telephone No. 43.
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN.

D. E. SELLER,
VETERINARY SURGEON
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Calls promptly attended to Dayor Night.
Office, Orr, Tucker & Dean Barn
Residence, Cor. Main and Cedar
TELEPHONE 80

"Just as good as new" is a common remark of customers after J. M. Chute has cleaned and repaired their organ or sewing machine. Prices reasonable and work guaranteed. Residence, cor. Cedar and Main Sts., Manistique.

SEYMOUR GRAHAM,
PROPRIETOR OF CITY DRAY LINE
A kinds of Draying done.
Piano moving and household Goods promptly and reliably done PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DeWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

East Bound No, 8, ...7 o'clock a. m
" No. 86, at 11.25, ch 11:45 "
West Bound No. 87, 5:45 p. m.
" No. 7, 8:25 p. m.
Trains No. 7 and 8 Daily. Trains No. 86 and 87 Daily Except Sunday.

Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is not a panacea, but is recommended for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, and it will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. A. S. Putnam & Co.

Dr. Fenner's GOLDEN RELIEF

Cures Pain. Stops Vomiting. Relieves Nausea. Allays Fever. Regulates Bowels.

A TRUE REMEDY FOR ALL

INFLAMMATION

Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache (5 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Pain Stitch, Pleurisy, Chills or Fever, Grip.

GOLDEN RELIEF REMOVES PAIN

Internally: Drops in tablespoon of water. Externally: Use full strength. Sold by druggists. 25c. Size by mail 50c. Prepaid.

For Sale by A. S. Putnam & Co.

Warm Weather.

Crash Suits, all sizes, 3.00

Will sell either Pants, Coat or Vest separate

Black Satin Coats - $1.00
" " Vests - 75c
" " Shirts - $1.00

59c

25c

Geo. Maclaurin,
West Side.

Star Opera House

Monday Night Sept. 23 The Time To Laugh

Engagement of the popular Comedian

BEN. HENDRICKS

And his clever company of players in the Irish and best of Swedish dialect plays.

Ole Olson

In Its Eleventh Year of Success

Filled to the brim with Roaring Comedy Scenes, touches of heart interest, Brilliant Specialties, and Laughs, Laughs, Laughs Special Feature, the original

Swedish Ladies' Quartette

will positively appear.

Prices 25c, 35c and 50c. Seats now on sale at Orr's drug store.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr Houston Scott was in the city Wednesday.

Rubey Barnes is offering his hotel property for sale.

Andrew Nelson, who resides in Indiantown, is critically ill.

There has been a great change in Menominee the week. Most of the stores and shops are open for sale.

[illegible] companies now in the [illegible] are [illegible] in the city.

Mr. M. L. [illegible] and daughter, who have been visiting relatives at Grayling for the past few weeks, returned home Wednesday.

The annual report of the Soo Line shows that there is a loss in earnings of at least $750,000 this year as compared to the previous year.

The Ladies Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will give a tea at the church parlors next Wednesday evening to which all are invited.

A Polish family living in Menominee hoisted the red flag upon receipt of the news of the President's death. The police tore down the flag and arrested the outfit.

Mr. John Sather has purchased the interest of his partner, Johnson, in the Westside blacksmith shop. He has also secured the services of Charles Argle, an expert horseshoer who has a state license and is now prepared to shoe horses as they should be shod. Mr Sather urges farmers and others to look over their sleighs and if they need repairs to bring them in now.

Mr. Ben Hendricks contemplates introducing his well known stage character, "Ole Olson," in other countries and is arranging to present it in England next season. His present tour with "Ole" will be the final one in this country and will give added interest to his appearance at the Star opera house, Monday night, Sept. 23. An excellent company including the Swedish ladies quartette will aid him.

Unless the G. R. & I. and the Ann Arbor railroads have formed a traffic agreement, Menistique will have two carferry lines in operation this winter. The former road is building a branch line from Traverse City to Northport and is building two carferries at a cost of $250,000 each to ply between Manistique and Northport. The Ann Arbor Co. expects to operate a line of carferries between this city and Frankfort.

Mrs A A House is critically ill and but slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Miss Birdie Mix is in Buffalo attending the Pan American, and is the guest of Mrs. Frank Hill.

Bill Riley secured about eight bushes of cranberries in the marshes near the colony during the latter part of the week.

Jean Lyons chief of the fire department has appointed Andrew F. Eastrom as assist ant chief to succeed Geo. A. Wickware.

Geo. Nelson jr. and son George, left for Fairbault, Minn., last Sunday evening where the latter will enter a military school.

A pitman broke at the upper mill Tuesday noon and in consequence the mill was shut down for repairs until Wednesday morning.

The assassin, Czolgosz was indicted by the grand jury at Buffalo. He feigned insanity and refused to answer questions asked him.

Dr. and Mrs. Patterson left yesterday for the copper and iron country where they will visit relatives for a short time after which they will leave for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Ward left Wednesday morning for Hornby, N. Y., where they will visit relatives for three or four weeks. During their absence they will see the Pan American exposition.

Ben Hendricks will appear at the opera house next Monday in the first and best of the Swedish dialect comedies "Ole Olson." Mr. Hendricks is admittedly the best Swedish dialect actor on the American stage, and his delineation of the part of "Ole Olson," is a masterpiece in its way. He has a company of reputed excellence, including the Swedish Ladies Quartette.

Germfask, once a stronghold of bachelordom, is fast being converted to reform. Thursday of last week our popular young building contractor, Amos Stauffer, was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Nicholson, the charming step-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, the ceremony taking place at Marquette. After enjoying the sights of the fair, the bridal party returned home Saturday. The young couple are deservedly esteemed and good wishes are freely showered upon them, young and old earnestly hoping that a happy future lies before them.—Grand Marais Herald.

BREVITIES.

The postoffice was closed yesterday afternoon.

The Canisteo and consorts arrived in port yesterday.

Joseph Scott has inaugurated a parcel delivery route.

Dr. Geo. C. Halford of Albion, is in the city. His many old time friends are pleased to see him.

Mrs. Leighton and daughter have returned from their extended visit with friends and relatives in Canada and Detroit.

I have just received a fresh lot of Canary Rape and Hemp Bird Seed, strictly pure and fresh, also bird gravel and cuttle bone. Try it when you need a fresh supply. A. Friedel.

Mosher & Stewart's bid on the Alger county court house was the lowest, being $29,200, but the contract was awarded to the Northern Construction Co. of Milwaukee at $29,448.

The social and banquet given by the Odd Fellows last Wednesday evening was attended by about 200 invited guests. Later in the evening those desiring, danced. A very pleasant time is reported.

Neighbors and friends to the number of sixty surprised Mr. and Mrs Victor Marin last Saturday evening. They were presented with a rocking chair and some dishes. All present report a very pleasant time.

On Sunday morning special memorial services in honor of Pres. McKinley will be held in the Methodist church. Special music will be rendered, and an address will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Osborne. All invited to attend.

Among the early forthcoming attractions at the opera house will be Ben Hendricks and his company in the popular Swedish dialect comedy "Ole Olson." Ole seems to have found the fountain of perpetual life; year in and year out he bobs up serenely and always to the pleasure and delight of fun-loving theatre goers.

Master Fowler Osborne, son of Rev. and Mrs. Frank L. Osborne, entertained the members of his Sunday School class on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of his fifth birthday. The following were pretent: Allen, Beatrice and Henrietta Riley, Grace Little, Walter Madden, Lillie, Myrtle, Mina and Charles Casemore, John Quick, Fred Robinson, Harold and Donald Hornberger, Edith Bowers, Myrtle Tumath, Lawrence Foley, Ione Winn, Ira Burdette and Bessie Allen. The time was pleasantly spent in games. Master Fowler was the recipient of many pretty presents.

BREVITIES.

Miss Myrtle Nicholson has resumed her studies at Alma college.

Mrs. Geo. F. Ross was in Spalding during the fore part of the week.

Roadmaster John Crooks and his little daughter, were callers last Saturday.

McKinley memorial services will be held at the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

Joseph Tolan, a plumber from Escanaba has been employed by the C. L. Co's hardware store.

The St. Paul railroad company will erect a round house and machine shop at North Escanaba.

J. H. McCallum was in Lansing this week, attending the sessions of the state board of equalization.

The social and reception given at the Presbyterian church parlors last Friday evening was well attended.

Ladies, wishing sewing done by the day. Call at Mr. Boldus, Elk St., Methodist church. 2-w.

The citizens of Thompson held memorial services last evening. Hon Geo. P. McCallum was invited to deliver the address.

Matt Schneider will give a masquerade ball at the Westside opera house this evening. A prize will be given to the lady wearing the handsomest costume. Tickets 50 cents

The city council levied a tax of 1½ per cent at the meeting held Monday evening. The tax is payable in December and is the 1902 tax. No city taxes were levied for 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bronson and daughter Clara left last Monday morning for Buffalo. Before their return they will visit relatives and friends in various cities of the state.

Someone has stolen Ole Lagman's apples. He has succeeded in ascertaining who the guilty parties are, and hereby warns them to call and settle, or they will be promptly arrested.

Geo. and Joe Gorsche have purchased of Harry Rose, the lots between the Nels Johnson and A. Bestman buildings on Cedar street. Consideration $6,000. They will erect a brick building on the lot next to the Johnson building next spring.

John Loose received a telegram Monday announcing the death of his mother, Barbara Loose, at her home in Milwaukee. The deceased was 76 years of age and of fourteen children, nine survive her—four sons and five daughters, all of whom reside in Milwaukee except Mr. Loose. He attended the funeral.

C. L. CO. STORE

TO THE FRONT AGAIN

The Great Semi-annual Clearance Sale in Novelty and Plain Dress Goods

In order to make room for our fall line of up-to-date dress goods we offer for the month of September a reduction of 50 per cent, or one-half (½) price on the famous Broadhead Dress Goods, that are known the world over, also all our fancy dress patterns must take the short route to our customers . . . We will devote two tables in the front part of our store to specials for all the month of September. Remember one-half (½) price.

C L CO. STORE

Butterik Patterns. I. S. Phippeny, Mgr.

Gunnerson & Kefauver

Successors to **Anderson & Company**

Practical Embalmers and Funeral Directors

Respectfully invite the public to call at their store for the purpose of examining the large lines of new furniture now being placed on the floor.

Cedar St., Next to Frank Clark & Co.'s store.

OUR FALL TRADE OPENING

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, SEPT. 16th.

Best that New York and Chicago Affords in dry goods, carpets, lace curtains, blankets, comfortables, men's ladies' and children's shoes, ladies' jackets and capes, furs, etc., and that cash can buy will be here.

Everything seasonable that properly belongs to a first-class dry goods store and clothing business will be here for you to pick and choose from. Low prices, satisfaction, and your money back if you want it, will also be here, not for this special sale only but for every business day in the year. We state everything in the truth and without exaggeration, and all persons favoring us with their patronage can do so with the assurance of our desire to give the greatest satisfaction in styles, qualities and prices.

FALL CLOTHING FOR MEN.

We are sole agents for B. Kuppenheimer & Co. Tailor-made clothing. Its reputation is founded upon an excellence in tailoring never found elsewhere in other than made-to-order clothing. The fashions are the latest and the fabrics such as custom tailors only use when making up their highest priced garments. It is an opportunity to secure a suit at half the cost of made-to-measure clothing, yet equally good in style and fit and far superior in the quality of the fabrics.

Men's Round Cut Sack Suits, tailor-made shape retaining coat in plain and fancy worsted, big selection, merchant tailor's price $30.00, our price **15.00**

Men's Round Cut Sack Suits, tailor-made, shape-retaining coat, all wool in blue serge at **12.50**

Men's Round-Cut Sack Suit, all wool blue serge, at **9.50**

Men's Straight Cut Sack Suits, tailor-made, shape retaining coat, in plain black or blue serge at **10.00**

Men's Sack Suits, double or single breasted in fancy cheviots at **9.50**

The Dress Goods Opening

No other heading would or could express our meaning half as plainly. It is an opening in every sense of the word and such an opening as this department has never had before, Our stock of black and colored dress goods is very large and attractive at the present time and our prices, we believe, the very lowest in the city. But we would like you to inspect the goods and pass judgment upon qualities and prices yourself. Read what we offer for sale below. It may contain just what you want.

Choice 25c a Yard.

34-inch Novelty Dress Goods.
28-inch Colored Dress Flannels.
36-inch Black and Colored Cashmeres.
34-inch Plaid Dress Goods.

Choice 35c a Yard.

36-inch Plain Colored Dress Flannels.
36-inch All Wool Plaid Dress Goods.
38-inch Novelty Dress Suiting.
36-inch Black Figured Brilliantine.
19-inch Polka Dot Satin.

Choice 50c a Yard.

38-inch Granite Suitings, colored.
36-inch Colored Cashmeres.
27-inch Colored French Flannel Waistings.
20-inch Tafetta Silk, all colors.
48-inch Colored Dress Flannel.
27-inch Striped Waistings.

Choice 59c a Yard.

38-inch All Wool Albatross in light colors.
40-inch Colored Serges.
36-inch Fancy Striped Dress Goods.
44-inch Colored Serge Dress Goods.
44-inch Black Brilliantines.

Choice 75c a Yard.

56-inch Stylish all wool Heavy Skirting Homespuns.
44-inch Black and Colored Whipcords.
38-inch Black and Colored Henriettas.
38-inch Black and Colored Serges.
27-inch French Flannel Waistings.
27-inch all wool Silk Striped Waistings.

Choice 98c a Yard.

54-in Black, Colored all wool Broadcloths and Venetians
56-in Black, Gray and Brown Heavy Melton Skirtings
42 inch Black and Blue Pebble Cheviots.
48-inch New Imported Black Melrose cloth.
56-inch Heavy Black or Blue Serge.

BLUMROSEN BROS.

FALL CLOTHING FOR BOY'S and CHIDREN....

Good strong materials put together for the hardest kind of wear, combined with a graceful fit all help to make the boys clothes of this store worthy of your boy.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Child's 3-piece Vestee Suits, age 3 to 9 years **1.50**

Child's 3-piece vestee suits, age 2 to 9 years in plain and fancy cassimeres at **2.50**

BOY'S SUITS.

Boy's Long Pants Suits, double or single breasted, in blue serge, ages 14 to 19 years at **8.00**

Boys Long Pants Suits, double or single breasted in fancy cheviots **5.00**

Boy's 3-piece Knee Pants Suits in blue cheviot, age 9 to 16 years at **3.75**

Boy's 3-piece Knee Pants Suits, in fancy stripe or check cassimer age 9 to 15 years at **4.00**