CITY NEWS

Dividend for B. & L. Folk—Judge Brooks has ordered Receiver Elijah Barton, of the Minneapolis Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Association, to pay to the creditors a dividend of 8 per cent.

Want the "Chips"—Notice of apepal to the supreme court has been filed in the matter of the order of the municipal court for the destruction of the gambling devices taken into custody at the time of the raid on 325 First avenue S.

Footpad Fled—Footpads attempted to hold up Miss Katherine Russell of 1900 Columbus avenue Wednesday night. She was returning alone after the theater and was on Franklin avenue when a man approached and attempted to seize her pocketbook. She screamed lustily and the fellow fled.

After J. Ferm's Scalp—John Rogan, business agent of the plumbers' union, is after Patrolman John Ferm's scalp. Ferm recently arrested Rogan and then made no charge against him in court. Yesterday Rogan moved on the mayor, demanding satisfaction and the latter promised to investigate.

Nephew of the Hermit — Professor George B. Halstead of the University of Texas, is in the city as the guest of City Engineer Sublette. Professor Halstead is a nephew of the late Major Halstead of Minnetonka. Yesterday he visited the grave of his uncle at the site of the famous Hermitage.

Blue Coats in Mourning—Minneapolis policemen will wear black bands around the left arm of their service blouse, in memory of President McKinley. Mayor Ames issued an order to that effect this morning. The custom is English in origin, all English civic officials having worn the mourning bands following the death of Queen Victoria.

Presented a Gun—Fred C. Squyer of 2819 Colfax avenue S, was disturbed by a burglar early Friday morning. As he made his exit Mr. Scuyer bounded after him. The visitor turned and shoved a revolver under his host's nose, and advised him to keep back, which, acording to Mr. Squyer's own story, he did without further prompting.

Wm. Vincent Arrested—William Vincent, the man who was arrested by Officer Bacon for the alleged passing of forged checks at the Nicollet and Palace Clothing houses, was arraigned in the municipal court Saturday and entered a plea of not guilty. He waived examination and was bound over to the grand jury, bond being fixed in the sum of $1,000.

Back From the Woods—Al J. Smith, assistant county attorney, showed up at his office for a brief space Saturday and then hastened back home to put more cold cream on a pair of badly sun-blistered arms. For the past two weeks Mr. Smith, with his wife and son, has been in camp on the north shore of Lake Superior, a few miles beyond Grand Marais. He reports that during his entire time in camp not a drop of rain fell and the weather throughout was ideal.

Rev. W. S. Brooks' Farewell—Rev. W. S. Brooks, pastor of St. Peter's A. M. E. church, will end his pastorate to-morrow, as he will deliver his farewell sermon in the evening. Mr. Brooks enjoys the distinction of having built two new churches in Minneapolis and of having succeeded in paying for each of them. The uniform rank of Knights of Pythias and Howard's brass band will attend in a body the farewell services. The Ellis sisters will also sing on the occasion.

Lots of Logs Coming—The big drive of 100,000,000 feet of logs which is on its way to this city will arrive in a few days. It has made good progress, and will reach here about as soon as was expected. There is now on hand at the sorting works a log supply sufficient to keep the mills busy for about six weeks, and in addition to the big drive there are about 125,000,000 feet in the different river pockets. The H. C. Akeley and the Plymouth mills have discontinued night runs because of a shortage in their supply. This, however, will be remedied shortly. Both the Backus-Brooks and the Scanlon-Gipson companies ship largely by rail, and they are having no trouble.

First to Try Torrens System—The initial application for leave to enter land under the Torrens system of registration was made out Saturday in the name of Lida N. Cooley, wife of County Surveyor G. W. Cooley. The property described is lot 7, Auditor's subdivision No. 40, No. 3026 Lyndale avenue S. The application was made upon the proof submitted to the register of deeds by the printer, Mr. Cooley being desirous of losing no time and being on the eve of a journey which would keep him out of the city for some time. Register Merrill says that he has had several parties telephone that they were anxious to take advantage of the law.

Company B's Season — Company B, First regiment, began its winter work at drilling on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3. The shooting season began last Sunday, at the Golden Valley range. The company has been divided into two teams, under Private Fitchette and Corporal Luce, for a shooting contest to be held during the month of October. The losing side has to pay for an oyster supper. The teams are made up as follows: Private Fitchette's Team—Captain, Rowley, Lieutenant Strachan, Sergeants De Laine and McClay, Corporals Nicholas and Libby, Musician Abear, Privates H. Allen, Anderson, Bayley, Blackburn, Blagrove, Cork, Desmond, Donaldson, Haight, Lampman, Laviolette, R. Lee, Mace, Magoon, Minrow, Moir, Peterson, Roberts, Shumway, H. Smith, S. N. Amant, Walleen, Weisel, Wheeler and White. Corporal Luce's Team—Lieutenant Pratt, Sergeants Donaldson, Alsdorp, Hummell and Horton, Corporal Huand, Musician Lee, Privates Abrams, Allen, Bang, Carlton, Chamberlain, Chant, Crockett, Farrington, Friedman, Frink, Gustafson, Hurlburt, Kingsley, Kuehn, Lutgen, Meisen, Payette, Rickert, Rosing, Rouski, Sinclair, Dell Smith, Sudlow, Vaillencourt, Welch, Wilbur and Youngren.

How It Happened — In explanation of the publication of extra editions by the evening papers yesterday about 5 o'clock, announcing the death of President McKinley, it should be stated that the information upon which all the extra editions have been issued came from the Associated Press in bulletin form. The Associated Press has maintained from the time the president was shot a special service of short bulletins, and upon these all the newspapers rely for prompt information. A bulletin came about 4:45 stating that the president was dead, but this was followed immediately by another correcting the statement. Bulletins followed continuously, stating that he was dying, until about 5 o'clock, when there came another announcement of his death with no qualification until after a few papers had been issued and sold upon the street. Within the next five minutes the announcement of death was again withdrawn, and immediately upon its receipt the sale of papers announcing the death was, of course, discontinued. With matters at such high tension as obtained during the closing hours of the president's life, errors of this kind on the part of the agents of the Associated Press are easily accounted for. The information given out from the house where the president lay was evidently mistaken by the Associated Press reporters for a positive announcement of death, and since it is the duty of the newspapers to give to the public al information from such generally reliable sources as soon as it is received, the papers here and all over the country made haste to publish the bulletin which was quite probable and momentarily expected. Even in Buffalo the papers issued extras at the same hour announcing the death of the president.

A STATESMAN'S WORDS

WHAT MR. HANSBROUGH SAYS

No Cause for Uneasiness—Roosevelt a True Type of the Ideal American.

Special to The Journal.

Devils Lake, N. D., Sept. 16.—Senator Hansbrough left Saturday for Washington to be present at the McKinley funeral. In an interview the senator said:

"The death of President McKinley will shock the whole world. As to the act of the foul assassin, and the alleged reasons of his champions for its commission, patriotic and law-abiding people will prefer to remain silent until the nation's dead, so universally beloved, is laid to rest. Our people are not wanting in the kind of courage which is now necessary to sustain their government in its newest test of devotion to the common cause. Government under our form is not embodied in the will of a single individual. Even if it were, there would be no cause for uneasiness at this time. The exetive offices of the country will be safe in the hands of Theodore Roosevelt. No truer type of the ideal American ever lived. In the science of administration he is far from being a novice. His life has been devoted to public affairs. There will be no change of policy. Meanwhile, silently and deeply mourning the loss of a great American patriot and one of the best and greatest of presidents, let us as individuals thoughtfully consider our duty toward God and man that we may be the better enabled to cope with the unspeakable degeneracy which has plunged us in unfathomable grief."

TROLLEY LINE TO 'TONKA

T. C. R. T. Officials Inspected Proposed Route Yesterday

DIRECTOR AMES HERE

In Company With President Lowry He Visits the Lake.

MAY USE MILWAUKEE TRACKS

The Railroad's Lake Line Could Be Utilized by the Street Railway Company.

From a reliable source it is learned that a deal is in progress between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and the Twin City Rapid Transit company which involves the withdrawal of the Milwaukee from the Minnetonka field, and the turning over of its lake line to the street railway company, which will then erect trolley poles and use the Milwaukee tracks for a line to the lake, which will ultimately be extended around the entire lower lake, crossing the Crystal bay, Gray's lake and Excelsior bridges, and following the lake shore drive over the whole of its length. There have been many rumors in the past that the street railway company would build to Minnetonka, but heretofore the plan suggested has involved a continuation of the line now running to Hopkins.

A short time ago, however, a number of Milwaukee officials visited Minneapolis and although the purpose of their visit was kept secret, it is said that they looked over the lake situation thoroughly. It has been an open secret for some time that the Milwaukee's lake line was not a paying property, but until now there has been no hint that the company intended to abandon it. The railroad officials went back east and made a report. Then the road is said to have made a proposition to the street railway company. This proposition is now before the board of directors of that corporation, and is likely to be accepted.

Yesterday Thomas Lowry, A. E. Ames, a Toronto capitalist and a director of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, and General Manager W. J. Hield went out to the lake on a special train over the Milwaukee road, and later made a tour of the lower lake in the Mayflower. During that trip Mr. Lowry pointed out to the Canadian the proposed route for the new road. Mr. Ames will now return to Toronto, where he will submit the plan to the various Canadian capitalists interested in the twin city street railway properties.

It is said that the unusually heavy travel to White Bear during the past summer has done much to persuade the street railway officials that a line to Minnetonka would pay, despite the fact that it could be expected to make money during only a few months in the year. In view of the frequently expressed desire of summer residents at the lake to be given an electric line it is not thought that the company will meet with any opposition from the county commissioners should they decide to ask that body for a right of way around the lake.

So far as connections in town are concerned the First avenue and several other lines now intersect the Milwaukee lake line and the two can be connected with very little difficulty. It is pointed out that a trolley ride around the lake would, in itself, prove a pleasant outing, the lake drive being one of the most picturesque roads in this part of the state. Such a line would do much to popularize Minnetonka and, what is more important from the street railway standpoint, it might be counted upon to pay from the very first.

When seen to-day Mr. Lowry declared that his visit to the lake had no significance. The lake Minnetonka line, he said, would come some day, when the business warranted its construction.

He insisted that Mr. Ames' visit was not in the interest of an electric line to 'Tonka.

"WRITE-UP" BUSINESS

SOME LIGHT THROWN ON IT

Hain Is Discharged at Aberdeen, but His Employer S. I. Paradise Is "Roasted."

Special to The Journal.

Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 16.—E. B. Hain, the "write-up man" who was brought back from Omaha on a charge of embezzlement preferred by his employer, S. I. Paradise, was discharged from custody at the request of the state's attorney. At the same time the state's attorney severely criticized the business methods of Paradise. Paradise, whose home is said to be in Salt Lake City, represents himself as the proprietor of a magazine called Western Resources, which he states is printed in Denver. As a matter of fact the numbers circulated in this and Spink county were printed at a job office in Omaha.

Asked why the name of his publication does not appear in any of the newspaper directories, he explained that it was started only recently. But at the same time the Spink county "write-up" number he purported to be No. 132. From Hain's testimony it appears that the magazine has no publication office and no circulation except what is given to it by those who purchase special copies. Examination of the "write-ups" given Brown and Spink counties shows they are identical, with nothing but the names changed, and even this formality was omitted in two instances.

The alleged "write-ups" given business men are of the same order. The "write-ups" in one number serve for another by changing the names of the parties. The disclosures of his employer's methods made by Hain will probably result in the breaking up of the business, at least in the northwest.

C. Earl Smith, a young business man of this city, and Miss LaVerna Champlin, were married Thursday evening.

Fire at the gas plant at an early hour inflicted damages amounting to $500 and shut off the supply of gas for half a day.

C. M. DETHERAGE DEAD

Succumbed to Heart Trouble at 11 O'Clock This Morning.

Charles M. Detherage, an employe of the New Store, died suddenly Saturday, presumably from heart trouble. Shortly before 11 o'clock he was coming across Nicollet avenue. Just as he stepped on the sidewalk in front of the store he was seen to reel and fall. The footman in attendance on the carriages ran to the man's assistance and carried him into the store.

Dr. C. E. Dutton, who was summoned, found him to be dying. In the few moments which had elapsed while the physician was hastening across the street Detherage had expired.

Detherage was unmarried and boarded at 326 Eighth street S. He was about 40 years old and had been in the employ of the New Store in the carpet department for two years. He was highly esteemed by his employers for his fidelity and conscientious work.

EDISON BLDG. SOLD

J. S. Porteous Purchases It for $45,130.

COURT APPROVES THE SALE

It Is One of the Big Buildings of the City—Occupied by Printers.

J. S. Porteous purchased the Edison building this morning for $45,130. The sale was made by Victor J. Welch as receiver, and the sale was confirmed by Judge McGee of the district court.

The Edison building is 60x106 feet in dimensions, twelve stories high, and is built of brick and stone. It is strictly fireproof in construction and is the heaviest of its kind ever put up west of Chicago. The building has no frontage on Hennepin avenue, but stands in the rear of the Lumber Exchange, forty-six feet back from the street, and is reached by an eight-foot right of way through that building. For this reason outside parties have evidently been afraid to touch it. It is tenanted principally by printers and light manufacturers.

The Edison building was erected in 1890 by the Edison Light & Power company, and cost, with the land, $168,000.

At the time of the consolidation of the electric companies in this city the stock in the building was sold to individuals and the building was mortgaged. Later the mortgage became the property of the National Credit Insurance company. When that company went into insolvency, owing to an error in the transfer, the ownership of the mortgage became a matter of noted litigation for five years, up to eighteen months ago, when the property was finally ceded in Victor J. Welch as receiver of the trust funds of the National Credit Insurance company.

PAGE IN THE GAME

Last Year's Captain Will Play With This Year's Team.

GREAT JOY AT THE UNIVERSITY

A Triangular Game to Be Played Next Saturday With Two High Schools.

Captain Page of last year's 'varsity football team will play with the team this year. This is the definite and positive announcement made to-day, and there could be no announcement to the rooters of the university that would give more joy. Page has been out the last two or three evenings in civilian clothes coaching some of the new men and it has heart-breaking to think that his splendid abilities as a player were not to be available for the team this year. The announcement, therefore, will be received with a doubly joyful welcome. Page's distinguished services at center are too well-known to need recounting here, suffice it to say that as a center he has been regarded as worthy of a place on the all western teams of the best western judges of the game. With Page at his old place, Mueller at right guard, Aune at left end and Doble, Lafans and Knowlton at other positons in the team, the U will have a far better nucleus than was at first hoped, especially in view of the fact that there was doubt as to whether a worthy successor to Page could be secured for center.

A Triangular Game.

Along with this announcement comes that of an interesting triangular game for next Saturday, when the varsity will play the central high schools of the two cities, meeting the Minneapolis youngsters the first half and the St. Paul boys the second half. The game will be played at Northrop field at 3 o'clock.

DANIELSON'S SAD PLIGHT

Found in a Swamp West of Town Almost Nude.

Bleeding profusely from cuts and scratches and covered from head to foot with mud, Daniel Danielson was locked in the insane ward of the county jail this morning. Danielson is the Minneapolis man who, while demented, wandered from the city and was taken into custody at Hastings a few days ago. The Hastings official notified Sheriff Megaarden that he would bring the man here and arrive upon a certain train. The train was met, but the prisoner and the officer were not to be seen. Last night Danielson was found in a swamp near the interior elevator, this side of St. Louis Park. He had evidently spent considerable time in the deep mud of the swamp and had thrown away all his clothes except his shirt and a pair of shoes. He was given a pair of overalls by the elevator men and locked in a freight car, after which the authorities were notified. Danielson was a laborer and about two weeks ago, while drilling back of the Pillsbury A mill, was struck across the left hand by a piece of falling iron, breaking all the bones in the hand. He was taken home and kept there until a few days ago, when he wandered away. He tried to steal a ride to Bemidji, so he says, but was thrown from the train, after which he knows nothing of his own movements.

INCOMES OF PREACHERS

Many New York Clergymen Receive Munificent Salaries.

New York World.

To be the minister in one of New York's big churches is a lucrative and desirable position. The salaries are large and the perquisites often double the salary. It is said that the late Dr. John Hall had an income of between $55,000 and $60,000 a year. Of this his salary was $25,000 and the rest was for marriage fees and other incidents.

Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity receives $25,000 per annum, and his perquisites are quite as much as were Dr. Hall's. He has about twenty assistant curates, none of whom gets less than $2,500 per annum. Not less is the income of Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, for besides a large salary he officiates at more fashionable weddings than any other minister in New York. Dr. Huntington of Grace church probably comes third in the list of high-priced preachers.

Dr. MacArthur of Calvary church is the best-paid Baptist minister in the city, although his salary does not equal that of some of the Episcopal rectors. But his parish is large, and he is in frequent demand at weddings. By a sort of unwritten law among the clergy the minister's wife always receives all wedding fees. Three or four hundred dollars is no unusual sum to receive for a wedding. The wives of some ministers who are unmarried get this money for charity.

Clergymen who have big churches and wealthy congregations receive a substantial recompense for officiating on these occasions. The custom of giving big marriage fees is every year increasing, and the bigger the fee the more complimentary it is supposed to be for the bride. For his services at the christening of the little ones of the rich the rector also gets a nice check.

When it is remembered that handsome residences are thrown in by the large churches, in addition to the regular salary, it will be seen that a call to a rich city church is not to be despised. The average man who imagines that a preacher has no business ability would do well to consider that he doesn't need to have it. He has a pleasant berth and he is sure of his job as long as he lives.

GLOOM AT THE "U"

Death of President McKinley Causes Sorrow There.

ADDRESS OF PRES'T NORTHROP

Will Not Americans Drive Anarchists From the Land? He Asks.

The announcement at the university Saturday of the death of President McKinley cast a deep gloom over faculty and students alike. Chapel hall was thronged with students anxious to hear the remarks of President Northrop upon the death of the distinguished American and his personal friend. He spoke as follows:

I have not deemed it best to suspend the work of the university this morning on account of the death of President McKinley. The day of the funeral has not yet been determined upon, but whenever it is we shall undoubtedly be found in sympathy with the rest of the nation and shall join in the observances of the day. President McKinley is dead—shot down by the bullet of an assassin aimed not at him as a man, but at him as president of our republic; the representative of law and order and of organized government. Three presidents have now been assassinated—Lincoln by the bullet of a man infuriated by the defeat of a cause in which he was deeply interested, Garfield by the bullet of a political crank inflamed by personal anger at the president by reason of disappointment in political advancement—but McKinley, in a time of profound peace and prosperity, when it would seem the angels of God might have proclaimed peace on earth and good will to men, without any personal enmity to himself, has been struck down simply because he represented the people of the country in the maintenance of government. And how long shall these things go on? How long shall the American people permit their highest officials to be assassinated by the hands of those who openly proclaim anarchy and disorder? Shall not something be done that will make it impossible for those who proclaim hostility to our government and practice anarchy, even to breathe the air of this free republic? Will not the American people drive them from their land?

Multitudes of people will mourn for President McKinley because they loved and honored him as a man, and every true-hearted American will mourn for him because he was the lawful president of the country and was assassinated because he was the representative of law and order.

JUDGE NOYES

How His Case Will Be Affected by the President's Death.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Judge A. H. Noyes, who is ill at his hotel here, was deeply affected by the death of President McKinley. Judge Noyes had met the president in Washington and, like all who came in contact with him, immediately became a firm friend. The relapse in the president's condition and his subsequent death therefore is felt as a personal loss by Judge Noyes. It is not believed here that the death of the president will make any difference in Judge Noyes' case. Attorney General Knox has been thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of the case and will keep close track of all further proceedings in event that he remains in the cabinet. Should he retire from official life it is believed he will not do so until some time after he has made his recommendation to President Roosevelt. Even President McKinley was waiting for a report from General Knox, as he was only familiar with one side, that of the anti-Noyes people, and had not seen Judge Noyes' answer to the charges.

—H. C. Stevens.

A YACHT'S LONG CRUISE

Her Notable Journey of Nine Months and a Half.

Chicago Chronicle.

Many residents of Chicago will remember that on the 1st of September last a yawl-rigged yacht, the Natka, anchored in this port. She hailed from New York city, having come all the way by water from the eastern metropolis, and being bound for the Gulf of Mexico and thence home. The yacht was owned by Richard P. Hart, and left the wharf in Gotham on June 22 for an extended cruise. On April 6 she returned by the stormy Atlantic. During this cruise of more than nine months and a half the yacht visited the great lakes, went through the canals and rivers to the Mississippi, down the stream to the Gulf of Mexico, and then skirted up the coast.

The Natka went up the Hudson as far as Albany and through the Erie canal to Buffalo, which place was left on July 7 to cruise along the lake shores. Stops were made at Long Point, Canada; Erie, Put-in-Bay, Toledo and Monroe, on Lake Erie; Detroit and St. Clair Flats, on Lake St. Clair, and Port Huron and Sand Beach on Lake Huron. Then Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was visited, and then the Chippewa river, Gargantua, Michipicten Harbor and Island Marquette, Grand Island and Grand Marais, on Lake Superior, when the yacht returned to Sault Ste. Marie. From there she touched at Harbor Island, Mackinac Island, Mackinaw City, Harbor Springs, Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Grand Haven, and arrived at this port on Sept. 1.

Here a pontoon was built under the Natka to lessen her draught. She was then towed through the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Illinois river to the Mississippi, and down the river to St. Louis, where the pontoon was removed, and she proceeded under her own power to Cairo, Ill. There she was refitted, and started for the run down the river on Nov. 10, stopping on the way at Tiptonville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans. A trip was also made up the White river of about fifty miles.

Leaving New Orleans on Dec. 31, the yacht went out in the Gulf of Mexico, going to Mobile, Pensacola, St. Joseph's bay, Appalachicola, Tampa, Charlotte Harbor, Punta Rassa and Key West, and then, heading to the northward, soon reached Miama. There Mr. Hart and his guests left the yacht, with the exception of the captain and one of the crew, and she proceeded to New York.

The Natka left Miama on March 27, stopping at Mayport and Southport on account of strong head winds. All the way up the coast she had bad weather, running into the well-remembered blow of April 6 just above the Capes of Delaware, but being an excellent sea boat, arrived home without the least damage.

THE SECOND SECTION

Aftermath of a Popularity Contest in Pettyville.

Puck.

"What is going on this evening over there in the hall that it is all lit up?" inquired the drummer, who visited Pettyville often enough to be mildly interested in the affairs of the community.

"Wa-al, that's the Masonic Temple, you know, upstairs over Tombs & Potter's undertakin' parlors," replied the landlord of the tavern. "The hall is used as a gatherin' place for the various lodges and orders of the village, and on Tuesday nights it's occupied by the regular session of the Old Bachelors' and Middle-Aged Widowers' Linen Pants and Solid Comfort club, but they kindly postponed it to let a passel of the young men have a conclave. You see, about a week ago they had a Who-is-the-most-popular-girl-in-town contest at 10 cents a vote, and to-night the young fellers are holdin' a Who-went-the - flat - bustedest - on - the - most-popular-girl-in-town - contest - and-w'at-t'ell-good-did-it - do - him - anyhow experience meetin'."

KEEP IT QUIET.

Bluff—I'd have you to know, sir, that I'm a self-made man.

Gruff—Well, I'm sorry for you; but keep it dark and don't worry, and perhaps you'll get along all right.

ALL IOWA MOURNS

Proclamation Issued by Governor Shaw To-day.

MESSAGE TO MRS. McKINLEY

Dispatches Also Sent to Mr. Cortelyou and to President Roosevelt.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Governor Shaw to-day issued the following proclamation to the people of Iowa:

William McKinley, president of the United States, is dead. With profound sorrow I make formal announcement of his demise, which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Three times in our history has the hand of an assassin been successfully raised against the life of the nation's chief executive. Eighty million Americans stand appalled that such deeds of violence are possible where law is supreme and where justice, according to law, is the cornerstone of liberty. But even amid our sorrow and our shame there abides this great consolation, that his departure leaves a stricken people the priceless legacy of a blameless life. As a citizen, McKinley was exemplary; as a soldier, he was valiant; as a statesman, the peer of the greatest; as a public servant, faithful; as a husband, ideal; as a Christian, worthy, and at all times and under all circumstances he was a gentleman. Wherever Christian civilization exists or shall be hereafter established now and to all times wives will recount the devotion of that husband and parents tell the story of that life.

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, governor of the state of Iowa, do hereby recommend to the people of this state that on the day that shall be set apart for the funeral, all secular pursuits be suspended in order that a stricken people may unitedly do honor to the departed, and at the same time counsel with themselves abstinence from such conduct and teachings as lead to disregard for the forms of law and disrespect for those whom they have placed in authority. I further direct that the capital be draped in mourning and that flags be displayed at half-mast from all public buildings until the close of the day of the funeral. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the state of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 14th day of September in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and one.

By the Governor, Leslie M. Shaw.

—A. B. Martin, Secretary of State.

Governor Shaw to-day sent out the following telegrams:

To Mrs. Wm. McKinley, Buffalo, N. Y.:

The love and sympathy of the grief stricken people of Iowa go out to you this morning in unstinted measure. Please accept the same with my personal condolences,

—Leslie M. Shaw.

Honorable George B. Cortelyou, Buffalo, N. Y.

I join my tears this morning with those of the people of my state and with a sad and heavy heart extend to you, the faithful friend of William McKinley, that friend of us all, my deepest sympathy.

—Leslie M. Shaw.

To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, Buffalo, N. Y.

Permit me to assure you that in the crushing responsibilities which so sadly and unexpectedly are yours, you will have the loyal support of the people of Iowa in the same unstinted measure that was enjoyed by the illustrious departed. May thhe Infinite sustain you and bless the nation through you.

—Leslie M. Shaw,
Governor of Iowa.

IN SOMBER ATTIRE

Business District Is Draped in Mourning Emblems.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

Sincere Grief Manifested on Every Hand—The Whole City in Mourning.

Minneapolis wears mourning. The city's grief over the untimely death of the nation's chief executive was as genuine as it was unaffected.

Nowhere throughout the United States was the loss felt more than here, where Mr. McKinley was first prominently mentioned for the presidency, and where, in 1892, he presided over the republican national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison. Mr. McKinley had visited the city twice since then—once shortly before his own nomination and election, when he addressed a mammoth meeting as the guest of the Union League club at the Exposition building, and again when, on Oct. 12, 1898, he helped to welcome the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment home from the Philippines. His speech on the occasion of his last visit was one of the most notable addresses, following as it did upon the close of the Spanish war, to which he had ever given utterance. It was a message of confidence in the nation and of hope for its future.

His was a familiar figure to the rank and file of Minneapolitans, and when his death was finally announced Saturday the people of the city were quick to remember him as one who had been in their midst and as they had seen him last. They saw him—many of them—as he stood on the reviewing stand and proudly watched the young veterans whom Minnesota had contributed to the war, march past. They saw him again, bowing in his unostentatious way as he was whirled through the crowded thoroughfares, bowing his acknowledgment to the multitudes who pressed close about his carriage, and then again in his eloquent speech.

From Bridge Square to Eighth street, Nicollet avenue, on which the president of the United States had reviewed Minneapolis' greatest war pageant, was draped in deepest mourning. There was scarcely a place of business along the avenue that was not afutter with a bit of crape. The smallest shop keeper had been quick to take advantage of this opportunity to show his respect for the martyred president, and to add his expression to the universal grief which shrouds the nation.

Stores Display Mourning.

The large stores were lavishly decked with the black and white and the stars and stripes. One of the most striking testimonials along the street was that at Barnaby's, Nicollet and Fourth street. The big show windows were gracefully hung with the colors which speak more eloquently than words.

The balcony of the Palace Clothing House was a solid mass of crepe, hanging over the street in folds, and above the building floated the flag at half-mast.

Immense starry banners draped the Nicollet avenue entrance to Donaldson's Glass Block, and on either side hung the black and white. On the second floor corner of the building at Sixth and Nicollet a colored man was lovingly draping a large picture of the president. Here also the flag floated at half-mast from the dome of the building.

The president's picture, festooned with crepe, was also observable in the show windows of Eustis Brothers, Sixth and Nicollet, and the Nicollet Clothing House, Nicollet and Third street. The clock on the corner at Nicollet and Sixth was enveloped with folds of crepe.

The entire Nicollet avenue front of the Minneapolis Dry Goods company was decked in mourning. Broad strips of black descended from the top to the second floor windows of the building.

The Nicollet avenue, Fifth street and First avenue entrances of the "Big Store" were appropriately and elaborately hung with the national colors and those of funeral hue.

Other Nicollet avenue buildings thus entering into the spirit of the day were the new Hotel Hyser, the Beard Art store, Kerr's millinery store, Herbert Pearce's millinery store, and the Surprise store.

The flag on the courthouse tower, the highest elevation in the city, was at half-mast, as was that on the city hall.

Patriotic Americans throughout the residence districts had their porches and windows in mourning, or in the absence of crepe, had flung out the stars and stripes.

Big Demand for Black.

The large dry goods houses reported an unparalleled demand for black and white cloth this morning. The crepe was sold out early and by noon black lawn was all that was to be had. It was thought that there would be enough of this to go around, but there was a possibility that the demand would be much greater than the supply before night.

Mayor Ames took steps to secure even more general observance of the solemnity of the occasion by issuing the following proclamation:

The Mayor's Proclamation.

The nation is in deepest mourning. The eyes of every citizen are bedewed with tears of sorrow and hearts are aching with sympathy in this dark hour of national affliction. The murderous bullet of the assassin has completed its work and William McKinley, the much-beloved president and chief magistrate of this nation, has joined the ranks of our martyred presidents, Lincoln and Garfield.

Loved, respected, honored by all, at the zenith of his manhood, cut down amid the shouts of popular approval of deeds accomplished; in the midst of plaudits for promises of national accomplishments, which the people knew William McKinley could and would carry to actuality—at the time when partizan and sectional feelings were giving away to laudation and approval, our president fell, the victim of the most atrocious and heinous crime known to history.

The nation mourns. Our city mourns. Expressions of sympathy seem inadequate at the present hour. All citizens, I believe, are anxious to show their respect for the memory of our matchless president, the true man, the peerless statesman, the devoted husband, the first citizen of the republic.

Therefore, I, A. A. Ames, as mayor of this city, do suggest that everywhere, on homes, at places of business, on all public buildings and school houses, the national emblem, for whose glory the martyred president did so much, be displayed at half-mast for a period of thirty days. Also as far as possible citizens show their bereavement by appropriate decorations on their homes and places of business.

I further desire that all offices of the city government suspend business on the day of our president's funeral, and suggest that all places of business close their doors, at least during the hours of the funeral.

The public's friend has been taken. Prosperity's greatest advocate has expired. The nation's head is no more, and the bereavement is universal throughout the land.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the city to be hereto affixed, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1901.

U. S. Court Adjourns.

The United States circuit court, in session at the federal building, adjourned without the transaction of business this morning, out of respect to the memory of President McKinley. With impressive dignity Judge Amidon gave utterance to the remarks which are printed elsewhere. A solemnity pervaded the court which was noticeable in this most dignified of judicial forums.

Postmaster Lovejoy has issued a bulletin asking the carriers and clerks to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days. A small American flag intertwined with crape will be worn on the left arm.

Cannot Drape Postoffice.

A plan had been formulated for decoration of the postoffice entrances and at the stations with flags draped about the picture of the martyred president, but it was discovered by Custodian Cooley of the federal building that the laws of the United States prohibit such display. A fedral statute provides that "hereafter no building owned or used for public purposes by the government of the United States shall be draped in mourning and no part of the public funds shall be used for such purposes." The instructions to custodians add further that "There is no appropriation under control of the treasury department which can be legally used to meet expenses incidental to decoration of public buildings:"

Captain J. G. Macgregor, special agent of the treasury department in Minneapolis, says that formerly public buildings were draped in memory of presidents, cabinet officers and prominent officials. It was discovered that the practice was very expensive for the government and that the black decorations ruined the marble of their construction consequently the law was passed which did away with the custom. As a consequence it is not allowable for anyone, even at private expense, to decorate the public government buildings in this city in memory of President McKinley.

ALL WILL ATTEND

Minnesota Congressmen Going to Washington for Funeral.

In all probability every member of the Minnesota delegation in congress will attend the services at Washington. Congressman Fletcher goes to-night.

J. T. McCleary was in St. Paul to-day and called on F. C. Stevens. Mr. McCleary has only been in Mankato a few days since his return from abroad. He goes to-night to visit relatives in Wisconsin, and then east. Mr. McCleary expresses great confidence in Roosevelt, and believes he will be equal to the distressing emergency.

The proposed congressional junket to northern Minnesota will not take place for two weeks. The visit of the Quarles committee on Indian schools has also been deferred.

From Steam Engineers.

The International Union of Steam Engineers which is in session in St. Paul, sent the following telegram Saturday to Mrs. McKinley: Kinley:

"Resolved, That we, the International Union of Steam Engineers, in convention assembled, learn with the deepest sorrow of the death of your devoted husband, the president of our beloved country. His pure and noble life, his exalted patriotism, his rare wisdom and devotion to every duty, have filled every American heart with the greatest love. We bow our heads in grief, and submissively repeat in accord with the words of the noble dead, 'Thy will be done.'"

AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Judge Pierce a Candidate for the Position.

Judge James O. Pierce returned Saturday from Cleveland, where he went to attend the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic. When asked about the use of his name as a candidate for appointment to the office of United States district attorney, he stated that he was a candidate for the place and would be pleased to receive the appointment. Judge Pierce is one of the leading members of the Minneapolis bar, a man of superior professional attainments and high character. His appointment would reflect credit upon the appointing power.

MAINE WANTS HIM

Requisition Granted for Man Held at Grand Rapids.

A requisition was granted Saturday for A. Russell Remick, who is wanted in Somerset county, Maine, for embezzlement. Remick is being held at Grand Rapids, Minn., awaiting the arrival of the Maine sheriff with the papers.

ROOSEVELT SWORN IN

He Takes the Oath as President of the United States.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt Saturday took the oath of office as President of the United States, which was administered by Judge Hazel of the United States district court here.

The place selected was the library of Ansley Wilcox's house, a rather small room, but picturesque, the heavy oak trimmings and the massive bookcases giving it somewhat the appearance of a legal den. A pretty bay window with stained glass and heavy hangings formed a background and against this the president took his position. Surrounding him were the five members of the cabinet, Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith.

Near by were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John Scatherd, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Doctors Mann, Parker and Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Secretary to the President William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the deceased president, George B. Cortelyou, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Carey, R. C. Scatherd, J. D. Sawyer, William Jeffers, official telegrapher of the United States senate, and the judge of the United States district court, John R. Hazel.

The President Nervous.

Judge Hazel stood near the president in the bay window, and the latter showed his nervousness by plucking at the lapel of his long frock coat and nervously tapping the hardwood floor with his heel. He stepped over once to Secretary Root and for five minutes they conversed earnestly. The question at issue was whether the president should first sign an oath of office and then swear in, or whether he should swear in first and sign the document in the case after. At 3:32 o'clock Secretary Root ceased his conversation with the president and, stepping back, an absolute hush fell upon every one in the room. He said in an almost inaudible voice:

Secretary Root's Emotion.

"Mr. Vice President I——" then his voice broke and for fully two minutes the tears came down his face and his lips quivered so that he could not continue his utterance. There were sympathetic tears from those about him and two great drops ran down the cheek of the successor of William McKinley. Mr. Root's chin was on his breast. Suddenly throwing back his head as if with an effort he continued in broken voice:

I have been requested on behalf of the cabinet of the late president, at least those who are present in Buffalo, all except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the affairs of government you should proceed to take the constitutional office of president of the United States.

Judge Hazel had stepped to the rear of the president and Mr. Roosevelt coming closer to Secretary Root said, in a voice that at first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while as if to control his nervousness he held firmly to the lapel of his coat with his right hand:

> I shall take the oath at once in accordance with your request and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country.

The president stepped farther into the bay window and Judge Hazel, taking up the constitutional oath of office which had been prepared on parchment, asked the president to raise his right hand and repeat it after him.

The Oath Administered.

There was a hush like death in the room as the judge read a few words at a time and the president, in a strong voice and without a tremor and with his raised hand as steady as if carved from marble, repeated it after him.

"And thus I swear," he ended it. The hand dropped by the side, the chin for an instant rested on the breast and the silence remained unbroken for a couple of minutes, as though the new president of the United States was offering silent prayer. Judge Hazel broke it, saying: "Mr. President, please attach your signature."

And the president, turning to a small table near by, wrote "Theodore Roosevelt," at the bottom of the document in a firm hand.

"I should like to see the members of the cabinet a few moments after the others retire," said the president, and this was the signal for the score of people who had been favored by witnessing the ceremony to depart. As they turned to go, the president said:

"I will shake hands with you people, gladly," and with something of his old smile returning he first shook hands with the members of the cabinet present, then Senator Depew and finally with a few guests and newspaper men.

Senator Fairbanks said he understood President Roosevelt had taken the oath privately at Albany.

ALLISON'S ANALYSIS

Iowa Senator Enumerates McKinley's Strong Qualities.

Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 16.—"President McKinley's loss will be deplored not only in every home of our country, but in all lands where our history is studied," said Senator Allison to-day. He continued:

He was beloved by all who came within his benign influence and he possessed a gentleness and kindness rarely found among men, always thoughtful and responsive to every demand made upon him if in his power to help. Lovable in character, in every social relation, earnest for the good and glory of his country and countrymen and vigilant in his high place for the promotion of both, he was, take him all in all, one of the strongest and greatest of our presidents. As popular veneration for his character and intellect increased, so these grew stronger and stronger as the demand made upon their strength increased and as the months and years passed by. I am sure his name will ever be honored and revered as one of the purest, wisest and noblest chief magistrates of our country. The tragedy is ended and the atrocious criminal will be punished under the law. President McKinley has gone beloved by all. Vice President Roosevelt will take his place and will meet wisely and manfully the responsibilities of the great office, with high resolve and noble aspiration for his country's welfare.

Passing of the Large Stick

If you want to wear the proper thing in walking sticks this season get a light cane. On peril of social ostracism, do not appear on the avenue with a heavy prop which may have once done yoeman service either as an ornament, a weapon of self defense or an aid to locomotion. Heavy sticks with large knobs which former years have been so easily adjustable to "Cholly's" mouth, the while he gazed vacantly over his "glosses" at a bit of femininty fading down the street, are strictly not the thing now. The fact is, they are "all in"; they have been called in by Dame Fashion. The autocratic lady, who alike decrees not only what women, but men, as well, shall wear, has set her foot down hard on the heavy cane and relegated it to the rubbish head.

"The "real thing" now is a little, light, bamboo affair, without the "heft" of a whip, which is to be used not as a crutch, but simply to keep the right hand out of mischief.

Seriously, the 1901 cane is a very neat affair, and while it is to be carried solely for effect, it has a decided all-around advantage over its venerable predecessor. A few of the canes are set off with a bit of silver mounting, but for the most part they are devoid of ornamentation, and are plain, substantial affairs.