

MAJOR WM. M'KINLEY.

The Flawless Record of the Republican Candidate.

A BOY SOLDIER FOR THE UNION.

An Able Lawyer, an Eminent Governor-Stateman, Political Economist and Friend of Labor.

William McKinley, Republican candidate for president, was born at Niles, in Cuyahoga county, O., January 29, 1823. A younger son, he was named for his father, after whom he was named, for the bar, and was educated at the public schools, and later entered Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., teaching school to pay his tuition fees. Scarcely was he matriculated when the civil war came on. He was but a stripling of 19 when he entered as a private.

McKinley, as those who remember him as a boy in Poland declare, was a real boy, full of fun, loving athletic sports. He was an excellent athlete, and yet at the same time a serious student. He was first elected to congress he enjoyed one of the leading places and one of the best general practices in the country. As a lawyer Mr. McKinley was always thorough and careful in the preparation of cases. He had the confidence of every body and was particularly prominent as an advocate. He prepared himself by thorough courses of reading for his public speaking. He is much as Garfield was in this respect and possesses elements of strength by reason of his thorough study of political subjects. He seems to have had in view from the beginning the devotion of his life to public service. During all his early professional years he was an active participant in Republican campaigns and early gave evidence of the power he has since developed as a public speaker and orator. The plan of his public speaking has always been the same. He first thoroughly masters the subject in hand and then presents it forcibly.

M'KINLEY'S POLITICAL CAREER.

His work as congressman, tariff specialist and governor of Ohio. Maj. McKinley was but 23 years old when he was elected by the people of his district to represent them in congress. There he soon became prominent as a Republican campaigner and was elected to the office of 1860, when after fourteen

years' continuous service in congress the Ohio statesman was defeated for re-election, despite the fact that he cut down the Democratic majority from 2,900 to 92. During his gubernatorial campaign in 1863 McKinley visited eighty-six of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio and made 120 speeches. He was elected by a plurality of 98,992 up to that time the record for any Ohio politician.

The policy which Gov. McKinley pursued during his four years of occupancy of the gubernatorial chair was well outlined when in his inaugural address he said: "It is my desire to cooperate with you in every endeavor to secure a wise, economical and honorable administration, and so far as can be done, the improvement and elevation of the public service."

From the day of his inauguration Gov. McKinley took the greatest interest in the management of the public benevolent institutions of the state, and he made a study of means for their betterment. During his first term the state board of arbitration was created, and he made the workings of the board a matter of personal supervision during the entire four years of his administration. This board has had its services enlisted in twenty-eight strikes, and in fifteen cases its efforts have been successful.

No account of McKinley's connection with labor problems would be complete without some mention of the tireless energy which he displayed in securing relief for the suffering.

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When Hayes was president, McKinley was in the house of representatives. He was a frequent welcome visitor to the White House. One day the president gave McKinley advice, which made McKinley the champion of a protective tariff. President Hayes thus spoke to the young representative: "To achieve success and fame you must pursue a steady line. You must not make a speech on every motion offered or be introduced. You must confine yourself to one or two subjects, and be a champion of them. Take up some branch of legislation and make that your study. Why not take up the subject of tariff? Being a subject which will not be settled for years to come. It offers a great field for study and a chance for ultimate fame."

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Creek, Floyd's Hill, Opequan, Kernstown, Fisher's Mountain and Berryville, where his horse was shot under him, and in all the battles in which the Twenty-third participated. He served on the staff of Gen. Sherman, and with the regiment July 25, 1862, after more than four years' continuous service.

M'KINLEY AS A LAWYER.

He wanted to continue his military career, but his Parents Objected. When the war closed McKinley was 22. He was full of youthful enthusiasm and ardor, and he returned to his home in Ohio by electing to accept the flattering offer made him of a commission in the regular army.

But to this his parents offered strong opposition. His father, a strong supporter of the Union, and his mother, who was a devoted Unionist, reluctantly gave up his dreams of martial glory and bent his mind upon the pursuit of peace. The war had made the parents of peace. The war had made the parents of peace. The war had made the parents of peace.

He was an excellent advocate, even in those early years, and made some of the best jury arguments ever made at the Starke county bar. At the time he was first elected to congress he enjoyed one of the leading places and one of the best general practices in the country.

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Indeed, the occasion is still recalled when he held an audience of Georgia people for two hours at a Chautauque assembly near Atlanta while he preached to them the glories of the protective tariff system. The interest of his constituents was so great that he was obliged to speak for two days.

James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," reviews the Forty-fifth congress, in which McKinley first sat, as follows: "William McKinley, Jr., entered in an Ohio regiment when but 17 years old, and won the rank of major by meritorious service. The interest of his constituents to the study of industrial questions, and one of the ablest defenders of the doctrine of protection."

At a great mass meeting in Indianapolis several years ago ex-President Harrison was presiding officer. McKinley was one of the speakers, and Harrison introduced him as follows: "The man who has endeared himself to all by his record as a gallant young soldier battling for the flag. He has honored himself, his

state and the country by his conspicuous services in high legislative and executive places. No man more than he is familiar with the questions that now engage public thought. No man more able than he to do not need to invoke your attention to what he shall say. He will command it."

The sentiment which resulted in the election of McKinley was so strong that it was considered immediately upon the announcement of the result of the election of 1860, when after fourteen

years' continuous service in congress the Ohio statesman was defeated for re-election, despite the fact that he cut down the Democratic majority from 2,900 to 92. During his gubernatorial campaign in 1863 McKinley visited eighty-six of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio and made 120 speeches.

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In his bank, where it was said that her fair face attracted bouquets and bank notes to the window. "She must be trained," said her father, "to start her own business, and not to sell herself to matrimony."

She had many suitors, but Maj. McKinley, then a rising young lawyer, vanquished all rivalry, removed the young woman from the cashier's window and won from her the hand of the daughter was gained. "You are the only man I have ever known to whom I would entrust my daughter."

Mrs. McKinley has always assisted her husband in politics. Her ill health has in no way deterred her from enjoying the political honors he has won, nor has it prevented her from being a wise counselor. Her presence has time and again served as an inspiration to her husband, and her preference first came to Gov. McKinley. It was his wife who convinced him that he should accept. She looked after the household, and she has traveled thousands of miles when the public service has required it. Her home life has been short, for out of the twenty-five years of married life more than twenty have been passed by her husband in the public service. She has lived in hotels, doubtless a source of regret, since her fragile body made it more than imperative that she should have a quiet place. She has never complained, but she has urged Gov. McKinley to push forward in his public career.

Mrs. McKinley spends most of her time in a cozy apartment on the second floor, and much of her leisure is devoted to crocheting those dainty little slippers which have so often been made to shine into gloomy hospital wards in various parts of the country. It is said that she has knitted over 4,000 pairs of these slippers in her twenty years of married life. In appearance Mrs. McKinley is of medium height, with brown hair and large deep blue eyes. Although an invalid, she makes and receives calls and often goes on shopping tours. Mrs. McKinley cares little for dress, although her toilettes are always in excellent taste.

Her face betrays a faint languor, suggestive of the invalid, but it is fair and bears a stamp of beauty, in spite of the wrinkles which are scattered about her forehead. As a student she with difficulty undertook the studies of the course, by reason of this condition, but with constant care and frequent medical attention she overcame all trouble sufficiently to enjoy life and to taste of its pleasures. Her actual invalidism began on the birth of her second child, in 1871. The child died in its infancy and was followed by the first child, a daughter of 4 years, who died of scarlet fever. Her mother also died about this time. These sorrows were more than she could bear, and she has never recovered. At present in appearance and mental condition is better than for several years previous.

A little story of McKinley's home acts while governor may be of interest. No less than his attention to his wife, his thought and care for his mother, particularly since his father's death in 1850, were attractive. It had been his custom while at home in Canton to take his mother to church each Sunday morning. When he went to Columbus he determined to keep up the practice as much as possible, and unless the press of public business was very great he hurried quietly over to Canton from the state capital on Sunday mornings and walked to church with his mother on his arm. Naturally the mother looks with pride on such a son, and she follows with keen interest the progress of his presidential canvass.

Hallard Social News. Mr. William Jack, who left for Olympia on Wednesday, was given a farewell party on Monday night by his mother, Mrs. Sarah Jack, at her residence on Tallman avenue. The young people enjoyed a most delightful evening with games, dances, vocal and instrumental music. About 10 o'clock a most delicious supper was served. Those present were: Miss Agnes Horgan, Miss Orilla Conway, Miss Josephine Horgan, Miss Nellie Taylor, Miss Melissa Burdick, Miss Ina Murdoch, Miss Frankie Parker, Miss Blanche Winsor, Miss Lily Jack, Mr. Will Jack, Mr. Arthur Jack, Mr. Alex. Jack, Mr. Will Murdoch, Mr. Calvin Welton, Mr. Albin Bunch, Mr. Lambert Thompson, Mr. Herbert Foxworth, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. Ray Peabody and Mr. David C. Kellogg. The Y. P. C. E. society gave an ice cream social Tuesday evening in the vacant hall at the corner of Madison and Columbus, where his wife awaited his coming. Naturally the mother looks with pride on such a son, and she follows with keen interest the progress of his presidential canvass.

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IT WAS AN EPIDEMIC.



Apprentice—I don't want ter scare ye, Mr. Penn, but I think one of my lungs is affected, an' I'll have to lay off this afternoon.



Foreman—I'm feelin' terrible, boss. Got symptoms of fever, an' I'll have to quit for the day.

COPELAND FREE. The cost of a full course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute is at the rate of \$5 per month, whether the requisite period of treatment be three months or three weeks. This is an extraordinary inducement and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure. Examination free.



Editor Penn (closing up)—I guess I know what's the matter with the boys. I ain't feelin' first-rate myself.



And strange to say, they all met at the ball ground.

First Regiment Band Leechi Park this afternoon.

INDAPO. Made a well Man of it. THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY. Cures all ailments of the head, throat, chest, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, bowels, and all other organs. It is a powerful purgative and a most effective remedy for all ailments.

VITALIS. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Dr. Copeland's maxim is: Do not stop the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were chronic. Do not stop the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were chronic. Do not stop the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were chronic.

MEN. We need the marvelous French Remedy, CALTHOS, for all ailments of the head, throat, chest, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, bowels, and all other organs. It is a powerful purgative and a most effective remedy for all ailments.

They Show the Insidious Inroads of Disease on the Human System.

If You Have Any of Them You Have a Fatal or Distressing Malady in a Chronic State, and Should Lose No Time in Beginning the Battle of Life Against It—The Wonderful New Copeland Treatment for All Chronic Diseases But \$5 a Month, All Medicines Included.

MARK THESE POINTS. Invalids—Don't Mark. First—That the Copeland system is a rebuke to the skin and abuse of overcharging the sick. Second—That under the Copeland system no patient is subject to uncertain or capricious fee-charging or to any tax, heavy or light, for commencing treatment. The assessment of \$5 monthly, including all medicines. Third—That chronic cases described in symptom blanks by country physicians are diagnosed and treated by mail with successful success. Fourth—That consultation is free, and all who suffer from chronic diseases are cordially invited to come to the office and consult with the physicians about them, or to write fully and freely by mail. Fifth—That the Copeland specialists cure chronic catarrhs of the stomach and kidneys, and all chronic diseases of the urinary system, with little expense.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. An Inflammatory Envelopment of the Mucous Surfaces of the Stomach, Involving Catarrhal Poison, evolved Directly from the Throat and Usually Caused by Dyspepsia or Indigestion—Yields Readily to Copeland Treatment. "Is there nausea?" "Is there vomiting?" "Do you feel bloated?" "Do you have acid eructations?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Do you feel full after eating?" "Do you have water brash?" "Is there pain after eating?" "Do you have a sour taste in the mouth?" "Do you have a constant bad taste in the mouth?" "Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?" "Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you belch up material that burns the throat?" "When the stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

A TRIAL FREE. Invalids receive steady treatment at the Copeland Institute, he Collins Building, for the best effect without any charge to a lasting cure, without any tax or assessment beyond the rate of \$5 monthly, including all medicines, all incidentals and all other charges, office and mail patients alike. Trial treatment free to those applying in person.

CATARRH OF THE LIVER. The liver is affected by catarrh through the disease extending from the stomach into the tubes in the liver. Speedy and intense cure by the Copeland system. "Are you irritable?" "Do you feel nervous?" "Do you have no energy?" "Do you feel miserable?" "Do you have cold feet?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have a burning heat in bowels?" "Do you have palpitation of the heart?" "Do these feelings affect your memory?"

RHEUMATIC TORTURES. Those who suffer the crippling disablement and heavy agonies of rheumism find relief in the Copeland treatment and rapid and radical mastery of all rheumatic affections are a great leading specialty of the Copeland system. No expense beyond the regular monthly assessment of \$5 per month, medicine included.

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second by overworking the kidneys in some form of labor. The Copeland medicine has been absorbed from catarrh which affects all organs. Speedy and intense cure by the Copeland system. "Do your hands and feet swell?" "Is this more noticeable in the morning?" "Are they cold and clammy?" "Is there a dark and cloudy urine?" "Does a deposit form when left standing?" "Is there a desire to get up at night?" "Do you see spots floating before the eyes?" "Are the eyes dull and starting?" "Is there a smarting under the eyes?" "Have you pain in top of head?" "Is your hair getting gray?" "Is the skin dry and harsh?" "Has the skin a yellow tinge?" "Do you have unexplained things while eating?" "Have you chilly feelings down the back?" "Do the joints pain and ache?" "Do the legs feel too heavy?"

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. All Forms of Skin Disease Result From Poisons in the Blood. "Is your skin dry and scaly?" "Have you a shiny, oily nose?" "Do the pimples on your face and neck?" "Does your skin itch intensely?" "Do you have a burning heat in the skin?" "Is your skin rough and cracked?" "Does skin feel hot and swollen?" "Are your hands and feet cracked?" "Do your legs feel hot and burning?" "Have you pimples on your face and neck?" "Do your nose, lips and ears itch?" "Do crusts and scales form on your skin?" "Have you pimples on back of shoulder?" "Are the lumps on face sore and itchy?" "Does skin of your face look and feel oily?" "Have you flat, red-looking lumps on face?" "Have you yellowish pimples on your face?" "Is there scaly, itchy eruption on eyebrows?" "Have you pimples on your face that feel like a sand paper?" "Have you pimples on face with black tops?"

THE GOLDEN RULE. Dr. Copeland's maxim is: Do not stop the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were chronic. Do not stop the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were chronic. Do not stop the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were chronic.

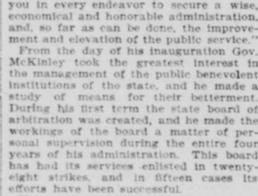
COLLINS BUILDING, Cor. Second and Third Sts., Room 1, 2 and 3, James Floor. W. H. COPELAND, M. D. A. L. PREVOST, M. D. OFFICE HOURS. From 9 A. M. to 12 M. From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. From 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. SUNDAYS—From 10 to 12 A. M.



MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR.



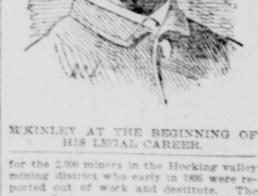
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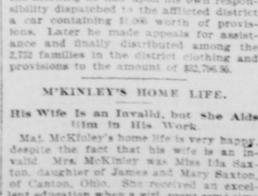
M'KINLEY AT THE BEGINNING OF HIS LEGAL CAREER.



M'KINLEY AS A BREVET MAJOR.

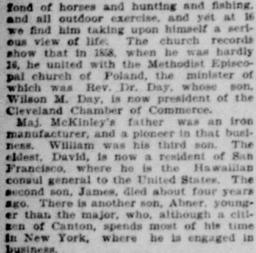


M'KINLEY AS A BREVET MAJOR.



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THE M'KINLEY RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O.



THE M'KINLEY RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O.

Kind of horses and hunting and fishing, and all outdoor exercise, and yet at the same time a serious student. He was first elected to congress he enjoyed one of the leading places and one of the best general practices in the country.

How He Rose From the Ranks and Became a Brevet Major. Young McKinley had been a keen observer, so far as his opportunities went, of the political events that culminated in the election of Fort Sumter. The call of the president for troops found a quick response in his breast, as it did all hearts, and he was among the first to enlist in the ranks of the gallant Private William McKinley, Jr.

It was a new experience and a new school that the 19-year-old boy entered. This school of war, but he had wonderful teachers. It was his good fortune that assigned him to the Twenty-third Ohio. The recruits that composed it were in June, 1861, mustered and formed into a regiment. Its first colonel was William B. Rosecrans, afterward major general commanding the department of the Cumberland. Second in command was Stanley Matthews, who was a splendid soldier, but won his greatest honors in civil life by becoming a member of the senate and justice of the United States supreme court; and Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward governor of Ohio and president of the United States. These are a few of the illustrious men who were born on the roll of officers of the gallant regiment in which marched Private William McKinley, Jr.

He carried the musket for fourteen months then he was promoted. But he won his promotion honestly. His comrades of the rank and file bear testimony to the fact that he was a good soldier; that he performed every duty devolving upon him with ability and purpose, and without complaint. They congratulated him, therefore, when he was made ensign, and when he was promoted to lieutenant. Later, after Antietam, he was made a second lieutenant, and the Mahoning county boy had risen from the ranks.

He was promoted to first lieutenant, and then to captain. He had had his baptism of fire, and he was a brave and a trained veteran. He had had his baptism of fire, and he was a brave and a trained veteran. He had had his baptism of fire, and he was a brave and a trained veteran.

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