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Varied Career of Theodore Roosevelt, the New President.

AUTHOR, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

Entered Political Life Soon After Leaving College—His Achievements in Politics, War and Literary Pursuits Have Been Notable—Great Lover of Hunting and Athletics.

Theodore Roosevelt, who has become president of the United States through the death of Mr. McKinley, for two decades past has been one of the most unique and picturesque figures in American public life, says the New York Times. His diversified and vigorous activities have not only brought him recognition and advancement in political life, but have won him renown upon the field of battle, in the Bad Lands of the west as ranchman, hunter and cowboy and also in the more peaceful pursuit of honors in the literary world.

Mr. Roosevelt the man is the exact physical antithesis of Theodore Roosevelt the boy, though the mental characteristics exhibited in early youth by the president are conceded to be the same as those which have now made him famous.

From a romantic and novelistic point of view Theodore Roosevelt started life with two of the greatest handicaps an ambitious youth could have—wealth and ill health. In further contravention of well established tradition concerning national heroes the president was born in a great city. His birthplace was 28 East Twentieth street, New York city; the date, Oct. 27, 1858, which makes him the youngest of all the presidents. His father, Theodore, was a wealthy descendant of an old Knickerbocker family and was well known throughout the city as a philanthropist and patriot. His mother was a descendant of Archibald Bullock, first president of Georgia during the Revolution.

Eight generations of President Roosevelt's family have lived in New York, and from the middle of the seventeenth century the name has been common in the annals of the city, having been almost equally prominent in political, business and social affairs. The founder of the family in America was Klass Marensson Roosevelt, who came from Holland in 1641 and settled in New York.

The young Theodore is described in early youth as a "weak eyed, pig chested boy, too frail to take part in the sports of lads of his age." Though frail, however, young Theodore, or "Teddy," as he was familiarly called by his playmates, a name which clung to him in later years—was not at all lacking in ambition or in courage. In the veins of his ancestors there flowed Dutch, Irish, Scotch and French Huguenot blood.

"He obtained his name," writes one of his biographers, "from the Dutch, from the Scotch his obstinacy, from the French his impetuosity and from the Irish his 'blarney' or gift of tongue."

Young Roosevelt was sent to private schools during his early school years and preparation for Harvard university to avoid the rough treatment of boys in the public schools. He entered Harvard with the determination to make a man of himself mentally and physically. By obedience to the laws of health and careful exercise the puny, sickly boy grew to robust manhood. At Harvard the tastes of young Roosevelt, already exhibited, for natural history and hunting were plainly manifested. His rifle, with which he had roamed the woods in summer near his Oyster Bay home, with the trophies of the chase, were the most conspicuous objects in his room. Live turtles, other animals and insects were kept frequently in his room. His stubborn defense of his own convictions even against the opinion of his instructors are still remembered by his classmates with vividness.

Athletes at Harvard received from him due consideration. He soon became the champion lightweight boxer in the gymnasium. Not long since Mr. Roosevelt said about this boxing: "When I was in Harvard and sparred for the championship, I suffered a heavier punishment than any man there did, and I have been knocked out at polo twice. I thoroughly believe in boxing and football and other rough and manly games." Young Roosevelt was also a fair catch-as-catch-can wrestler, a good runner and a lively polo player. For a time he was captain of the college polo club. Under his captaincy the team never won a championship.

Young Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and, though a close student, with no impairment of health. After extended travel in Europe he returned to the United States, studied law for a few months and then plunged at once into the maelstrom of municipal politics. He was elected in 1881 as assemblyman from the Twenty-first assembly district. At Albany he was promptly dubbed a "silk stocking" and a "freak" of a popular election. Mr. Roosevelt, then but twenty-three years old, soon succeeded in making himself a storm center.

In his opinion "politics and war are the two biggest games that are played." In one year Mr. Roosevelt was known all over the country as a new power in the Albany halls of legislation. His best known work in the legislature at this time was in connection with the passage of the acts abolishing the fee system in county offices and in depriving the board of aldermen of their veto

power of the mayor's appointments. This was a relic of the Tweed regime. In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt went to Chicago as chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention. He opposed the nomination of Blaine, but when Mr. Blaine became the Republican choice Mr. Roosevelt fell into line and worked for the party candidate's success.

The next two years of the president's life bore unexpected and unforeseen fruit. They made him an author, paved his way for appointment as assistant secretary of the navy and undoubtedly suggested to him the formation of the famous regiment of rough riders. After retirement from the legislature Mr. Roosevelt went each summer to the ranch he had purchased in the Bad Lands of North Dakota. He became there an expert rider of the vicious horse and gained a reputation as a courageous man, an indefatigable hunter of big game and a sportsman of ability. There he became intimately acquainted with the ranchmen, rustlers and cow punchers who subsequently formed the nucleus of the regiment of rough riders.

In 1886 Roosevelt was again in the turmoil of New York city politics. Henry George was a candidate for mayor. Abram S. Hewitt was the nominee of the Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt was put in the field by the Republicans. Mr. Hewitt won. Roosevelt next attracted notice as a hunter of big game. He delighted in hunting the grizzly bears and other fierce wild animals of the west.

President Harrison in 1889 appointed Mr. Roosevelt United States civil service commissioner. He was a firm believer in the competitive merit system and put his ideas in force at once. President Cleveland retained him in office, although Mr. Roosevelt resigned in 1895 to become president of the New York board of police commissioners. The police department had just been exposed as corrupt to such an extent that many felt that only a reorganization would work any radical improvement. The Roosevelt police regime is remembered yet in the police department as one of the ablest the department ever knew. Under Mr. Roosevelt the morale of the force became higher than it has ever been since, and the efficiency of the men advanced in proportion. Mr. Roosevelt began by saying what he meant. He told the police to be honest and that if they were not they would suffer for it and that if they were they would not be persecuted thereafter by any individual or political party. He determined that the law requiring Sunday closing of saloons must be enforced. He enforced it. This act aroused much criticism from press and people, but it effectually stopped the police blackmail of saloon keepers.

President McKinley nominated Mr. Roosevelt on April 6, 1897, to be assistant secretary of the navy. From the very first he foresaw the possibility of a conflict with Spain, and he set about preparing his department for it. He left nothing undone that could secure the highest efficiency in the service when the time for action came. When actual hostilities began, Mr. Roosevelt resigned his post in the navy department, returned to the Bad Lands and organized a regiment of rough riders.

He did not think his experience was sufficient to qualify him to command a regiment, and so when the rough riders were organized he declined to become colonel. He became the second in command. Dr. Leonard Wood was made colonel.

The history of Roosevelt and his rough riders during the Santiago campaign is too well known to be repeated. After Guadalupe and San Juan Hill Colonel Wood was made a brigadier general and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt the regiment's colonel. After the campaign was over Colonel Roosevelt returned to the United States, the idol of the country. He found himself already talked of for the gubernatorial nomination of this state. Not until he was a private citizen again, on Sept. 15, would he talk politics. He then entered into the campaign with his customary vigor and impetuosity and was, after nomination at Saratoga by the Republican convention on Sept. 27, 1898, elected governor of the state of New York over Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, by 17,786 votes.

From the governor's chair to the vice presidency was but a step, although an unwilling one, for Mr. Roosevelt. He was nominated at Philadelphia June 21, 1900, for the second highest office in the gift of the people of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt was unwilling to have his name presented to the convention, declaring that he did not desire the nomination. The popular demand for his nomination was so great that he finally was forced to yield to the delegates' desire and accept the nomination as President McKinley's running mate.

One of the most astonishing things in the president's life is the great amount of literary work he has accomplished despite his manifold other concerns. He began to write before he left Harvard, and in the year after he was graduated he produced his "Naval War of 1812." He wrote a "Life of Thomas H. Benton" and also a biography of Gouverneur Morris, which was followed in 1888 by his "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," which proved a very popular book. "The Winning of the West," however, he considers his greatest literary work.

Other productions of his pen are "Historic Towns," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics" and "The Wilderness Hunter." He also wrote "American Political Ideals" and, in collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge, produced a volume entitled "Hero Tales from American History." All his writings are remarkable for their vigor of style and clearness of expression.

Retrospect.

It is an evil day for the wife and mother when she scans her worn face in the mirror, and asks the question, "Does it pay? Does it pay to sacrifice health and happiness to wedded love?" But there is another question which rightly takes precedence of Does it pay? It is this: "Is it necessary to sacrifice health and happiness to wedded love?"



Half a million women answer, No! They have been weak and have been made strong by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They were sick and "Favorite Prescription" made them well. It will do the same for almost every woman who gives it a fair and faithful trial. It stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves and encourages the appetite.

"I expected to become a mother, and a threatened miscarriage greatly weakened me," writes Mrs. E. A. Nations of With Springs, Searcy Co., Ark. "and my old disease returned. My husband got another doctor for me but I seemed to just drag along and get no better. At last I told the doctor that if his medicine did not help me I would go back to Dr. Pierce's medicine. I did so, and by the time I had taken them one month I could do my own housework, except washing, and tended my garden too. I was stronger than I had ever been while waiting baby's coming since my first baby came (this one was the sixth child). She is now eleven months old and is a healthy child. As for me, I feel as young now as I did at eighteen years of age, and thirty now. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine to all suffering womankind."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

Moore's Pills are a guaranteed cure for all forms of Malaria, Ague, Chills and fever, Swamp Fever, Malarial Fever, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Biliousness, fetid breath and a tired, listless feeling. They cure Rheumatism and the lassitude following blood poison produced from malarial poisoning. No Quinine. No Arsenic. Acids or Iron. Do not ruin stomach or teeth. Entirely tasteless. Price 50c per box. Dr. C. C. Moore Co., No. 310 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by W. B. Frame, City Drug Store.

We imagine that in the horse world heaven means to belong to a woman.

Backache should never be neglected. It means kidney disorder which, if allowed to run too long, may result in Bright's disease, diabetes or other serious and often fatal complaints. Foley's Kidney Cure makes the kidneys well. Bonner & Bonner.

Store Fixtures.

Get our prices on billiard and pool tables before buying elsewhere, sold on easy payments. Our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years, and are made by a new vulcanizing process. Old tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. See our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machine. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ill. \$12m.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere stimulant to tired nature. It affords the stomach complete and absolute rest by digesting the food that you eat. You don't have to diet but can enjoy all the good food you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly relieves that distressed feeling after eating, giving you new life and vigor. City Drug Store.

Peach cobbler is the sixteen-year-old girl of the pastry family.

Nature can only feed the flame of life with the food eaten which is digested. HERBINE will reinvigorate a weak stomach, and so improve digestion as to insure the natural bloom of health. Price 50c. W. B. Frame, City Drug Store.

The man who wants only one side of the story is a funny creature.

Another Respected Citizen Gone to the city to take treatment for his stomach trouble. The amount of money he paid for railroad fare to get there would have bought enough of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin to have kept him and his entire family in good health for six months. You can't suffer from Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache or Stomach Troubles if you take this remedy. In 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Sold by W. B. Frame, Ardmore and Madill.

Honestly, now, wouldn't you get drunk often if it wasn't for the bust head? Punishment is the great teacher.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

"You never can tell what a woman will do next!"

"I can!"

"Well, what?"

"That's it—a woman will talk and tell her friends of the wonderful cures made by John's son's Sarsaparilla and the proprietors have to thank thousands of good noble women in this country for having made Johnston's SARSAPARILLA (four bottles) famous."

Lewis Ockerman, Goshen, Ind.: "De Witt's Little Early Risers never bend me double like other pills, but so their work thoroughly and make me feel like a boy." Certain, thorough, gentle. City Drug Store.

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Stove Perfection

That sounds good when cold weather is approaching. Don't run the risk of having your stove in the garret or at the store when the first cold blasts come. Let us sell you a new one or put your old one up. The perfectly air tight heaters from \$2 50 to \$15.

Cool stoves from \$10 to \$22.50. We also sell the celebrated Bridge and Beach Cooking Stoves from

\$7 50 to \$75

Sewing Machines

Did it ever occur to you that a man actually sells his name? That sounds queer, but it is absolutely true. You can pay \$60 or \$70 for a sewing machine or you can come here and pay us \$25. The machines are made from the same material, by equally as skilled workmen, have the same attachments, absolutely the same guarantee and one is just as handsome as the other. We sell sewing machines and do not charge you extra for the "name." You lose and the other fellow gains when you pay a high price for a sewing machine.

Good Workmanship

You don't have any fault-finding with the plumbing and tin work we do. In the first place we guard against it by using the best material and doing the best work; in the second place if things aren't exactly right, we make them right. Get our prices on Plumbing, Roofing and

All Tin Work

Practical Tanners and Plumbers, Ardmore, I. T.

Farmers get your wagon tire set with a cold tire setting machine. Can do the work in 40 minutes. Shop on Broadway, first street north of Main. D. E. ALLEN.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Loomis Says Our Sister Republics Have to Learn Responsibility.

Francis B. Loomis, minister to Portugal and former minister to Venezuela, recently lectured before the Naval War college class at Newport, R. I., taking as his text "South American Relations." He said in substance:

"It cannot be doubted by those familiar with conditions in certain Latin-American countries in the tropical part of South and Central America that some of the most embarrassing questions which the United States will have to meet in the future will arise from its relations with those republics. These questions, of a difficult and delicate nature, will arise through no fault of the government of the United States.

"The world has as yet made no demand upon the productive capacity of South and Central America. This lost portion of the western hemisphere has been reserved for the future. But in the strenuous rivalry for vaster commercial relations every available part of the earth's surface will be scanned, and one way or another every land will have to respond to the world's demand.

"If our commercial sway is to be widened, the building of an isthmus canal is the first essential step in that direction, and it logically follows that control of the canal must be with us. The building of an isthmus canal will be of enormous benefit to the Latin-American republics bordering the Caribbean sea.

"It seems to me, however, that one of the plain duties which the immediate future will enforce upon the government of the United States will be that of insisting upon a higher degree of responsibility on the part of some of the republics in tropical Latin-America. This will not be a pleasant duty, but it is one that will have to be performed, and, on the whole, perhaps the sooner it is done the better will it be for the world in general."

FASHION TIPS FROM PARIS.

Some Advance Hints About French Styles For the Early Winter.

Here is a brief resume of what will be most worn in the capital of fashion this winter, says the October Ladies' Home Journal: The winter coats will be long and have pockets on both sides. Rough cloths will be much worn, the most popular color being tobacco brown. All garments will fit more loosely than at present, with a tendency to fullness. A great many fancy buttons and little ornaments will be used on dresses. Sleeves will be somewhat plainer and almost all the new skirts trimmed in some way or other. Dressy waists will have bolero fronts, and black velvet belts will be much in vogue.

All belts are to be worn low in front, the idea being to make the waist as long as possible. On the autumn hats velvet is combined with tulle and gauzes and delicate laces. The new hats are all flat and are worn over the forehead. Havana brown with green, dark green with black and reseda green with black, Havana and gray, green with gray and silver, black with gold and Havana brown with peacock shades are some of the new colors and combinations.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

The Ardmoreite

Official Journal of the Chickasaw Stockmen's Association.

Warning Order.

In the United States District Court in the Indian Territory, Southern District, November Term, 1901, at Purcell, Purcell Gin Company, Plaintiff,

vs. The Citizens' Compress and Warehouse Co., Defendant.

The defendant, The Citizens' Compress and Warehouse Co., is warned to appear in this Court in thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Purcell Gin Company.

Witness Hon. Hosea Townsend, Judge of said court and the seal thereof this 23 day of September, 1901.

(SEAL) C. M. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

T. F. GREEN, Deputy.

Geo. M. Miller, Attorney.

J. F. Sharp, appointed attorney for non-resident defendant.

First published September 10, 1901.

W. T. Wesson, Gholsonville, Va., druggist, writes: "Your One Minute Cough Cure gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say it is the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles." City Drug Store.

Warning Order.

In the United States District Court in the Indian Territory, Southern District: Joseph Harrison, Plaintiff,

vs. Lilly Bell Harrison, Defendant.

The defendant, Lilly Bell Harrison, is warned to appear in this Court in thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Joseph Harrison.

Witness Hon. Hosea Townsend, Judge of said court and the seal thereof, this 30th day of Sept., 1901.

(SEAL) C. M. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

R. Crockett, attorney.

H. M. Cannon, attorney for non-resident. First published Sept. 30, 1901.

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DR. W. B. CALDWELL.

If, after taking two-thirds of a fifty cent or one dollar bottle, it fails to do as represented, we will refund the purchase price.

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