

The Norfolk News

A Nation Bows in Grief.

The blow has fallen and a nation groans in an extremity of grief. President McKinley, the victim of ignorance and malice, with the former quality predominant, has surrendered his life and his position.

Pacefully and quietly, as he lived, the good man chosen by his countrymen as their chief executive, has passed away. The groans and tears of the people but feebly express their sorrow. The gloom is intense—oppressive—and cannot easily be assuaged. Time alone will efface their sadness, but history will echo it for many generations.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that William McKinley has been nearer to the hearts of all the people of the country than any president since the government was formed. Lincoln had warm friends, but the division of the country at that time gave him many unrelenting enemies. Under McKinley, this great national wound was healed and his enemies were confined almost solely to cranks and extremists. No public man has perhaps been more highly regarded by political rivals. They opposed the policies he represented but they had nothing to say against the man and their criticism of his official actions were mild and sometimes appeared insincere. He was held in high regard by his foremost opponents and his position on all public questions was respected.

The people have been pleased to regard him as a typical American, and certainly America is honored by the fact that it has produced such a character. He is the kind that the people delight to honor. Of humble origin he has, by his ability and will, risen step by step until he attained the highest honors in the gift of a free people.

He felt his responsibility and his every act indicated a desire to better the condition of the people of whom he was the servant.

The people would exclaim, "The president is dead—long live the president," as the English honor their kings, but for the fact that they cannot so quickly change allegiance. They require time to honor the dead and mourn the loss they sustained before they turn their attention to the new ruler whom destiny has placed in the first office of the land.

President McKinley is dead and the present is still occupied with thoughts of him. Honors to President Roosevelt may wait.

While people are doing their best to honor the deceased president it is probable that his death will call forth no more loving tribute than that paid by Mrs. McKinley during their late journey through the south and west, when in reply to a reporter's interview she said:

"Do you know Major McKinley? Ah, no one can know him, because to appreciate him one must know him as I do, and I am not speaking now of Major McKinley as the president. I am speaking of him as my husband. If anyone could know what it is to have a wife sick, complaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years, seldom a day well, and yet never a word of unkindness has ever passed his lips; he is just the same tender, thoughtful, kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand. I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proud pleasure to say this, not because he is the president, but because he is my husband. I wish that I could have seen him yesterday. I love to see him among the people whom he seeks to serve so faithfully. But I read his speeches this morning. I read all his speeches. I only wish that I could help him as I should. But he is so kind, so good, so patient. He gives me all the time he can. He never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life. I did not want him to run a second time. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough, and when this term expires he will come home and will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."

People will realize with profound regret that Mrs. McKinley's hope as expressed in the last sentence can now never be attained.

Evidences indicate that it would have been unsafe for him had Czolgosz been confined in any of the Chicago jail's Friday. As it was the peace officers had some difficulty in preventing Chicago residents from making an example of the anarchists of that city.

California grape growers are receiving \$12 to \$18 a ton for their crop from wine makers, the highest price paid for nearly 20 years. The producers in all parts of the country appear to be enjoying unusual prosperity.

A report from the state fusion convention at Lincoln says the delegates are listless and not numerous. They could scarcely be otherwise. In the face of the nation's calamity it would

be hard for any political convention to work up an ordinary degree of enthusiasm. It is no ordinary occurrence and all Americans feel it.

Not to be outdone by the people of other cities, Czolgosz was hanged in effigy at Omaha yesterday. The people of several cities have indicated in no uncertain terms what they would do with the brute if they could but lay their hands on him. Many of them appear to be envious of Buffalo's opportunity and are inclined to think the expedition city slow.

The first white child born in Nebraska saw the light of day in 1845, 55 years ago. That was in the pioneer days of the territory and the state's wonderful development has been made since then. It is a short time, considered by histories of states and countries and it is wonderful to think that all Nebraska now is has been developed since then. What it will be in another 50 years can scarcely be surmised.

Thursday will be a funeral day in every part of the land, when 75,000,000 people will be paying their last respects to their late president. The sublime spectacle of seventy-five millions attending one funeral, bowed in grief over one grave, shedding their tears, each over what they consider a personal loss, is seldom witnessed and it will be a wonderful testimony to the estimation in which the deceased president was held, as well as an insight into the loyal and patriotic character of the American people.

The intention of making the trial of Czolgosz short and un-sensational should receive popular approval. The murderer will thus be robbed of all the notoriety he might hope to attain as a result of his deed. The long and sensational trial of Charles Guiteau, when he was kept as prominently before the people as though he was a benefactor of mankind, will be remembered with regret. To dispose of Czolgosz promptly, quietly and effectually should be the aim of the officers of the law. If possible he and his followers should be made to see that his deed was thoroughly despicable and then be given his thoroughly deserved punishment.

While newspapers generally are acting in behalf of the insectivorous birds The News wants to say a word in behalf of the ungainly toad. He is a loathsome creature to be sure, but he perhaps does more toward the destruction of noxious insects, especially those of nocturnal dispositions, than the birds. He is more frequently killed because easily approached and on account of his ugliness, has few particular friends but if everyone realized his true worth to the farmer and gardener he would be allowed some great privileges and his life would be held well nigh sacred. He does no harm therefore, his murder is excuseless. Let the toads alone.

The State Journal suggests that it is time to begin the most rigorous measures to prevent a general epidemic of smallpox in the United States this winter. There will undoubtedly be a tendency to a smallpox epidemic this winter owing to its prevalence during the spring and summer and although the disease did not prove fatal in many cases, it is possible that it may be much more severe if it is allowed to break out on the approach of cold weather. Boston has just had an outbreak, 25 cases developing in a few days, and the health officers of every town and city should be prepared to promptly dispose of any manifestation of the disease from now on. The suggestion of the State Journal is a good one and should receive the consideration of all boards of health.

The rolls of the Grand Army of the Republic are smaller this year than last by more than 7,000 names. The "old guard" is being rapidly mustered out and the graves that dot the cemeteries are increasing in numbers, while the number of old soldiers attending the reunions are becoming less numerous. This time is not far distant when the veterans of the civil war will be as seldom met with as were the veterans of the Mexican war. The civil war veterans are a class that can be ill spared. They have done much to teach lessons of patriotism and self love of country in the hearts of rising generations. Their pupils in patriotism will perhaps do their part to keep alive the loyal sentiment inculcated, but there can be no teachers like the "old guard" that has passed through the fire and been tried.

President Roosevelt began his public career when as a boy of 21 he appeared as candidate for assemblyman in his native city, New York, in 1878. He was defeated as a candidate for mayor of that city and was appointed as a national civil service commissioner by President Harrison in 1880. This is the first position in which he attracted public attention which became larger when he became police commissioner of New York City and since that time he has risen by leaps and bounds in the estimation of the people he is to serve as president. Less than 23 years ago he made his first appearance before the public and now he holds the highest office in the land. It was a rapid evolution but he will undoubtedly do the honors of his position in a satisfactory manner.

He has never yet been found wanting where his services were most required.

One result of the assassination of President McKinley is to cause the people to realize that the chief executive of this great country is treated too lightly by its citizens. It is a position that should command the honor and respect of everyone. Even though the person who fills the chair may be unpopular, his position should be respected and no personal criticisms indulged in. Men, or things, as light weight mentally as Czolgosz, might be led to suppose that all such criticisms are sincere and that the people hold their president in very light regard, whereas the author of the criticism may intend it quite otherwise. His object is usually to make political argument but his personal estimation of the president and the position he occupies may be very high. Criticism of the policies of an administration may be conducted with dignity and yet have great weight, and are always allowable, but when it comes to cartooning and personal invectives as though the position called for no more respect than that of a country road overseer, the people may well be justified in demanding that they cease. Even though but a candidate for the position of president, a person making the race should be treated with a dignity due the position he aspires to fill. Looking back over the past two campaigns one can well realize that articles and cartoons were used that might well be calculated to place said candidates in light esteem with ignorant and prejudiced people. There should be a reform and the late national calamity should be the basis of such reformation. Yellow journalism in all parties should be eliminated.

Judge S. H. Sedgwick. Judge S. H. Sedgwick, the republican candidate for judge of the supreme court, was born on a farm in Du Page county, Illinois, March 12, 1848. His parents were natives of Connecticut but had removed to New York before coming west in 1844. Judge Sedgwick has had the advantage of a college education, having graduated from the classical course at Wheaton college, Wheaton, Du Page county, Illinois, in 1872. He studied for one year in the law college at Ann Arbor and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1874. Later he studied for one year in the law office at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He began practice in Brown county, Wisconsin, but shortly afterward moved to Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, where he opened an office.

He was married in 1878 and in the fall of the same year he came to Nebraska and opened an office at York, where he has engaged in the practice of law since. In the fall of 1895 he was elected district judge, although it was a fusion district. He served in that capacity four years. In 1899 he was re-nominated but was defeated by a small majority. Last spring he was appointed a commissioner of the supreme court, which position he now holds.—Seward Blade.

President Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was sworn in as president of the United States Saturday afternoon, his advancement being made necessary by the death of President McKinley Saturday morning as a result of the Buffalo tragedy. The public is not yet prepared to honor their new chief as they would had he come in under different circumstances but in due course of time he will come into his full honors.

President Roosevelt is the youngest man ever in the chief executive's chair. Unlike other vice presidents who have been elected, he was no mere running mate with the late McKinley. His nomination was in response to a strong and determined demand, especially from western delegates. He had a national reputation that would have entitled him to first place on the ticket were anyone but Mr. McKinley considered. After McKinley he easily occupied first place in the hearts of his countrymen and although he had not sought the office of vice president it was virtually forced upon him and he could not refuse to accept. None thought that his election would bring him into the first honors of the land inside of four years. His many friends know that he deserved a better place, but the vice presidency was all they had to offer and they were bound he should accept that.

Events have determined that it was a wise fate that placed him in the position and he enters upon the duties of president with an exceptional reputation. People have not been frightened at the change. They know Roosevelt and although they realize that his disposition is not exactly like that of the late president they fear no radical change from the policy in force at the time he took the office. The new president has been tried in many high positions and if he made any innovations they were on the side of right. He has a high sense of honor and a vigor to enforce it that will stand him in good stead in his present position. He is patriotic to a fault and will not knowingly favor a policy that will result in harm to his country.

The people did not wish a change, but inasmuch as fate has decreed that there should be a change it is subject for congratulation that a man of Roosevelt's character is the one to take hold of the helm of state.

The Nation's Last Respect.

Today the mortal remains of our beloved and martyred president, William McKinley, are consigned to the dust from which he had origin, and millions of people mourn that he is taken from them; that his life is thus ended when he had just attained the pinnacle of his countrymen's desires and when he was about to see the fruition of a wise and patriotic national policy. His devoted wife mourns a husband as well as her president and her grief is therefore the greater, but it is to be hoped that she will find consolation in the fact that millions of free people mingle their tears with her's on this mournful occasion.

While the Canton home is the scene of the actual funeral, its prototype is being enacted in almost every city and village of the land and the mourners at these funerals undoubtedly feel their loss as keenly as those who follow the late president to his last resting place.

The artistic and costly decorations, the tolling bells, the mournful dirges, the solemn hymns, the inspired speeches and the devout prayers that are in evidence this day proclaim the fact that we are an appreciative though common people, and that the loss of our president weighs heavily upon our hearts. They speak of a loyalty and devotion unequalled in any country and they tell of a sympathizing world that our free institutions are as sacred or more so than those of any other people.

While we mourn a great and irreplaceable loss it is a pleasing consolation to know that only the physical life of our president is dead—that while a cruel fate has arrested his career, the achievements of a noble life, the example of an ideal citizen, the evidences of love, patriotism and devotion furnished by his life remain. While the government endures no assassin's hand can tear these from the hearts of the people, no rude fanatic can rob history of the past and its benefits to the present. The martyr's physical being has been interrupted but his spirit and his work live.

To murder the president with the belief that the government would cease would be equal to destroying the original copy or the constitution and as effective—the original fabric might perish but copies are as numerous as patriotic hearts and until every vestige of its influence was destroyed the government would exist.

While we mourn the loss of a president we are glad that he lived, glad that he was so highly honored by his fellow-citizens, glad that he had an opportunity to develop his vast resources for the benefit of his people, glad that he has left an example of value to our children and children's children, glad that the pages of history may be adorned with his achievements, his life and his character. He exemplified a noble American character and his personality is preserved in the hearts of seventy-five millions of people.

With the honors of his position many burdens were heaped upon Wm. McKinley, but he bore them without a murmur. His responsibility was great but he executed his duties with a vigor and firmness that was productive of vast results and he was frequently rewarded with slander, but today he is accorded his full honors and his record is fully accredited.

The president is dead, but his work and his government live.

Raise to his dust; honor to his works.

An indignant citizen, discussing the punishment due assassin Czolgosz suggests that he be turned loose by the officers. And if they have no particular choice as to where he should be released The News suggests that it be done in Norfolk.

The Jacksonian club of Omaha concluded that "in the midst of our national sorrow, and entering upon a week devoted to rendering the last loving service to our illustrious and honored dead, the clouds enveloping the hearts of our citizens" made it proper that the club picnic which was set for next Saturday should be postponed. The club thereby gave evidence of a patriotic sentiment that will be regarded with respect by all people to whose attention it comes.

President Roosevelt's intention of proceeding with the late President McKinley's national policy absolutely without change is emphasized by the fact that he has asked the old cabinet to retain their portfolios and intimated that the resignation of a single member would not be acceptable. With this arrangement and with all departments working under the men to which they are accustomed it may well be believed that the administration will suffer no change. Certainly no one is better

qualified to know what the late president's policy was than Mr. Roosevelt and there is no one to question his vigorous ability to enforce it.

A new fruit tree is being introduced into California from South America. Its native name is "fejjoa sellowiana," but it is said that the name does not injure the desirability of the fruit, the flesh of which is described as "white, juicy, as mellow as a good pear and partaking of the taste of pine apples, strawberries and guavas." The fruit is said to be so highly perfumed that baskets which have contained it will retain the spicy perfume for a long time. Please pass the fejjoa sellowians.

Some papers are criticizing other's because, when President McKinley was alive, they did all in their power to lessen the esteem in which he was held by the people and since he is dead are honoring him as his friends would. The criticism is ill timed. Perhaps their comments regarding his official acts were rather too severe but now that they have been brought to a realizing sense of his worth, or an acknowledgment of it, by his death they should be given every opportunity to show it. The News is pleased to see his political opponents honoring the dead chief. It shows a loyalty that is to be commended and which is in the breast of every true American though for political reasons it may be lying dormant under a covering of abuse. Because a man is a republican is no reason why he should not honor and respect the democrat who may differ from his views, and vice versa. Many republicans have true democratic friends whom they would sincerely mourn if death removed them and many democrats have equally valued republican friends, and yet one would not hesitate to criticize the policies or principles of the other, especially if he occupied a high official position. The editor or speaker most contemptible is the one who would not honor the nation's dead and he would be thoroughly and heartily despised, even by those of his own political belief, if he continued his fault-finding after the removal by death of the one criticized. All writers and speakers can learn a valuable lesson from the calamity by making their criticisms dignified so that after the death of the one judged, they may not be cause for regret or reproach.

IOWANS HONOR JENNIE WADE. Monument Dedicated in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—The dedication of the Jennie Wade monument took place yesterday in the national cemetery here. The monument was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa to the memory of the only woman killed during the battle of Gettysburg. The shaft is 12 feet in height and is surmounted by a fine statue of Jennie Wade.

The inscription on the face of the monument is: "Jennie Wade, killed July 3, 1863, while making bread for Union soldiers." On the opposite side appears: "Erected by the Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa, A. D. 1901." The Wade family motto: "Whatever God willeth must be, though a nation mourns," is on the third side, and on the remaining side the simple epitaph, "She hath done what she could." Those who took part in the program are all Iowa ladies. Mrs. Saddle H. James, of Centerville, department president; Georgia B. Worke of Davenport; Mrs. Colonel Springer, Mrs. Christian Snyder and Georgia Wade McClellan of Denison, a sister of the dead girl; Mrs. Margaret E. Hinman, Mrs. Joan Allen of Davenport, treasurer, and Miss Stella Hoppe of Iowa Falls.

MINISTER ROUGHLY HANDLED. Calls Dead President a Demagogue and Gets Tarr'd and Feathered.

Huntington, Ind., Sept. 18.—Joseph A. Wildman, a United Brethren minister, was tarred and feathered by a crowd of 100 last night, and turned loose to wander back home because on Sunday night he rose in a prayer meeting in one of the city churches and said:

"I suppose there have been more than told from the pulpit and sacred desk today than ever before known before. While I want to give honor that is due Mr. McKinley, still when he was lying in the grave he was but a political demagogue."

Wildman has no regular charge. Austrians Are Not Alarmed. London, Sept. 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that a semi-official communication to the Politische Zeitung, relating to Russia, Germany and France and supposed to have emanated from a high Russian personage, significantly avoids all mention of Austria. While, however, the triple alliance thus seems to be eclipsed, it is asserted that there is no apprehension and the insinuations that the interview between the kaiser and the czar has caused umbrage in Vienna are not taken seriously.

Find Body of Woman. Oskaloosa, Ia., Sept. 17.—The badly decomposed body of a woman was found last evening in a patch of high weeds northeast of this city. Identification is impossible. The surroundings and the position of the body indicate foul play. No person here is known to be missing.

Czar Starts for France. Kiel, Prussia, Sept. 17.—The czar and zarina, with the other members of the Russian imperial party, sailed for France yesterday on the imperial yacht Standart.

CABINET TO BE PERMANENT

Roosevelt Asks Members to Stay Entire Term.

FIRST MEETING OF CABINET.

Members Learn Wishes of New President—Administration Will Follow Lines Laid Down in McKinley's Speech at Buffalo.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt yesterday convened his first cabinet meeting held in Washington. At this meeting the president asked the members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet to retain their respective portfolios throughout his term, and announced that his administration would follow that announced by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech. The president addressed his advisers collectively, as he had previously done individually, requesting them all to retain their present positions in his cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope and expectation that every member would serve throughout his term, for, he said, he tendered the appointment as though he had just been elected. Upon being asked by a member if resignations should be formally presented in the usual manner the president announced that his action had precluded the necessity of presenting resignations. The discussion turned on the policy of the administration, and Mr. Roosevelt announced that he regarded the speech of the late president at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition the day previous to the tragic shooting as outlining the policies to be followed by the administration. It cannot be learned at this time whether or not all the members were willing to serve the full term.

EVACUATION OF PEKING.

Prince Ching Thanks American and Japanese Troops.

Peking, Sept. 18.—The evacuation of Peking yesterday by the foreign troops was picturesque. The Japanese and American soldiers were drawn up at the inner gate. Several hundred Chinese civil and military officers in brilliant costumes, diplomats, officers and ladies were massed on the plaza outside. Prince Ching and General Chiang, the governor of Peking, met the Japanese and Americans and thanked them for the protection they had afforded the palace. General Yamani and Major Robertson replied, the Japanese and Chinese bands played and the foreigners marched out through the gates they had battered in over a year ago. Then the Chinese unfurled their flags and distributed their forces at the various gates. The Chinese banqueted the Japanese last evening. The Americans were invited to be present, but declined owing to the death of President McKinley.

GENERAL FUNSTON ILL.

Will Undergo Operation in Manila Hospital for Appendicitis.

Manila, Sept. 18.—General Funston is in the hospital, suffering from appendicitis. He probably will be operated upon.

General Hughes has expelled the agents of Smith & Bell and Warner & Barnes from the island of Samara, for rendering aid to the insurgents in Manila, by buying hemp and other products, knowing that the money was going to the insurgents. The British consul requested General Chaffee to suspend the order, but the general refused to do so.

Agulnaldo has written to Civil Governor Taft and Military Governor Chaffee, saying that he regrets with the rest of the American nation the great loss suffered by the people of the United States in the death of President McKinley.

Colombian Insurgents Routed.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 18.—The Colombian cruiser General Pinzon returned to Colon yesterday, bringing news of an easy victory for the government troops at Doña del Toro last Saturday, the liberals, or insurgents, being utterly routed and their guns and ammunition captured. The rebels lost 30 killed and wounded, and had 40 prisoners taken. The others made their escape. The government forces lost five killed and four wounded.

Seven Buildings Burned.

Beaver City, Neb., Sept. 18.—West side property, which has been considered the fire trap of Beaver City, burned yesterday. The fire was discovered at about 2:30 a. m. and in two hours seven buildings had been burned to the ground. The loss of buildings and stocks is about \$12,500. The insurance is about \$6,000.

Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons

Milwaukee, Sept. 18.—The supreme council of Scottish Rite Masons of the northern jurisdiction of the United States met in annual session in this city yesterday. About 250 members of the order were in attendance. The 33d degree was conferred on a class of 39.

Baseball Results Yesterday.

National League—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 6. Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 7. American League—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3. Boston, 5; Cleveland, 9. Western League—St. Paul, 9; St. Joseph, 4. Des Moines, 14; Colorado Springs, 9.1. Omaha, 4; Kansas City, 3.

Proved to Be a White Man.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 18.—The man who assaulted Mrs. Waddell Monday night was caught last night by the bloodhounds and proved to be a white man blackened with burnt cork, and not a negro.