

and statement. He is Scotch-Irish by descent, and his ancestors immigrated to this country early enough to have sons who took a patriotic part in the war of the Revolution.

The family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1814, and from that day have been identified with that state, not in a great public way, but simply as faithful and devoted citizens, not striving for particular eminence, but notable for sturdiness of character and integrity.

It was among such people and of them that William McKinley was born, at Niles, in Trumbull county, O., Jan. 29, 1843.

A younger son, he was destined by 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

McKellan. South Mountain and Antietam had been made immortal by the blood of heroes, and the shoulder straps were worn with a due but not exaggerated realization of the responsibilities they implied. He became a second lieutenant on Sept. 24, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 7, 1863. His commission as captain bears date July 25, 1864.

The brevet rank of major was conferred by President Lincoln "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Creek and Cedar Hill." He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign; was at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Opequan, Kernstown, Floyd Mountain and Berryville, where his horse was shot from under him, and in all the battles in which the Twenty-third participated. He served on the staffs of Generals Hayes, Crook, Hancock and Carroll. He was mustered out with the regiment July 26, 1865, after more than four years' continuous service.

MCKINLEY AS A LAWYER.

He Wanted to Continue His Military Career, but His Parents Objected.

When the war closed, McKinley was just 23. He was full of youthful enthusiasm and ardor, and he returned to his home in Ohio fully expecting to accept the flattering offer made him of a commission in the regular army.

But to this his parents offered strong opposition. They pointed out the small rewards to honor and ambition that come to the soldier in time of peace. At length he yielded to their persuasions and reluctantly gave up his dreams of martial glory and bent his mind upon the pursuit of peace. The war had made a man of him and ended all thought of a collegiate career. He cast about for a profession, and naturally, considering the bent of his mind, he chose the law. He became a student in the offices of Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, then leaders of the Mahoning county bar. He supplemented his reading by taking the course at the Albany Law school, and in 1867 was admitted to the practice. He located at Canton, where he formed a partnership with Judge Belden.

He was an excellent advocate, even in these early years, and made some of the best jury arguments ever made at the Stark 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 county.

As a lawyer Mr. McKinley was always thorough and careful in the preparation of cases. He had the confidence of everybody and soon became particularly prominent as an advocate. He prepared himself by thorough courses of reading for his public career. He is much of

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 political speaking has always been the same. He first thoroughly masters the subject in hand and then presents it forcibly.

MCKINLEY'S POLITICAL CAREER.

His Work as Congressman, Tariff Specialist and Governor of Ohio.

Major McKinley was but 33 years old when he was elected by the people of his district to represent them in congress. There he soon made his mark, and was returned at each subsequent election until that of 1890, in which year a gerrymander of his district defeated him by a majority of only 302. This was the culminating one of several efforts on the part of the Democratic legislature to gerrymander McKinley out of congress.

While in congress he served on the committee on revision of laws, the judiciary committee, the committee on expenditures in the postoffice department and the committee on rules. When General Garfield received the nomination for the presidency, Mr. McKinley was assigned to the vacancy on the committee on ways and means. He served on the last mentioned committee until the expiration of his last term as representative. While chairman of this committee he framed the McKinley bill, which after becoming a law and which still bears his name.

McKinley was a protégé of ex-President Hayes, and up to the time of the latter's death he recognized the ex-president as his adviser and counselor. He was in General Hayes' regiment during the rebellion. General Hayes knew him and his father well, and saw in the dashing young cavalier the germ of greatness. He needed a counselor, an adviser, a friend, and General Hayes watched over him with the filial love, devotion and pride of a father.

The war ended, McKinley still remained an object of hope, of interest and pride to General Hayes. McKinley became a candidate for congress and was elected. When Hayes was president, McKinley was in the house of representatives. The major was a frequent welcome visitor at the White House. One day the president gave McKinley advice, which made McKinley the foremost champion of a protective tariff. President Hayes thus spoke to the young representative:

"To achieve success and fame you must pursue a special line. You must not make a speech on every motion offered or bill introduced. You must confine yourself to one particular thing. Become a specialist. Take up some branch of legislation and make that your study. Why not take up the subject of tariff? Being a subject that will not be settled for years to come, it offers a great field for study and a chance for ultimate fame."

With these words ringing in his ears McKinley began studying the tariff and soon became the foremost authority on the subject.



MCKINLEY AT THE BEGINNING OF HIS LEGAL CAREER.

The day upon which the "McKinley tariff bill" was passed in the house must always stand as the supreme moment of McKinley's congressional career. The bill, by adroit parliamentary generalship which had prevented it from being weighed down with amendments not approved by the committee, had been brought under the operation of the previous question. It stood complete, ready to go forth for good or evil. Upon McKinley devolved the task of smoothing its path and speeding it upon its way.

The occasion, thoroughly advertised, attracted to the capital an immense throng. The galleries were one mass of humanity and the anticipation of the vote had compelled the attendance of every member. As usual, McKinley spoke without notes. His voice, penetrating but not harsh, filled the chamber. Every sentence was as solid as the granite in the eternal hills. Never was an orator more free from the ordinary clatter than McKinley. So true is this that the incident when he suddenly drew from beneath his desk the suit of clothes which he purchased for \$10 at the establishment of a fellow representative in Boston, in order to demonstrate the cheapness of wearing apparel, stands out in all its loneliness with vivid distinctness.

It was this earnestness and self conviction that made McKinley's address in the house and on the stump so effective. 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. "It was only by the greatest self control," said Henry W. Grady, speaking of this event afterward, "that I restrained myself from rising as McKinley concluded his wonderful speech and declaring myself henceforth ready to follow him as a disciple."



MCKINLEY'S FATHER.

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 from the Canton district. He enlisted in an Ohio regiment when but 17 years old and won the rank of major by meritorious service. The interest of his constituency and his own bent of mind led him to the study of industrial questions, and he was soon recognized in the house as one of the most thorough statisticians 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: "He 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 is more able than he to do to set them before the people. I do not need to invoke your attention to what he shall say. He will command it."

The sentiment which resulted in the nomination of McKinley for governor of Ohio was engendered immediately upon the announcement of the result of the election of 1890, when after 14 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 302.

During his gubernatorial campaign in 1893 McKinley visited 86 of the 88 counties of Ohio and made 130 speeches. He was elected by a plurality of 80,995, up to that time the record plurality in Ohio's history.

The policy which Governor 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 Governor 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 38 strikes, and in 15 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 2,000 miners in the Hoeking valley mining district who early in 1895 were reported out of work and destitute. The news first came to the governor one night at midnight, but before 5 o'clock in the morning he had upon his own responsibility dispatched to the afflicted district a car containing \$1,000 worth of provisions. Later he made appeals for assistance and finally distributed among the 2,732 families in the district clothing and provisions to the amount of \$32,790.95.

MCKINLEY'S HOME LIFE.

His Wife Is an Invalid, but She Aids Him in His Work.

Major McKinley's home life is very happy, despite the fact that his wife is an invalid. Mrs. McKinley was Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James and Mary Saxton of Canton, O. She received an excellent education when a girl, spent some time abroad and became her father's assistant 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 buy her own bread if necessary, and not to sell herself to matrimony."

She had many suitors, but Major McKinley, then a rising young lawyer, vanquished all rivalry, removed the young woman from the cashier's window and won from honest James Saxton these words when the hand of the daughter was gained:

"You are the only man I have ever known to whom I would intrust my daughter."

Mrs. McKinley has always assisted her husband in politics. Her ill health has in no wise 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. When political preference first came to former Governor McKinley, it was his wife who convinced him that he should accept. She believed implicitly in his talents, and that his service would be for the good of the state she was certain. She has never wavered in her faith in her husband's convictions, and consequently she is a protectionist and believes the country must have a protective tariff law.

She has confidence in him, not only as a public official, but as a man. Her illness has been overcome by her affection, and she has traveled thousands of miles when she was weak in body merely that she might be near him. She has encouraged him by word, look and presence, and he has in knightly style returned the favors and reciprocated the sacred affection. Her home life has been short, for out of the 25 years of married life more than 20 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 has urged Governor 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 many times brought sunshine 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 20 years of invalid life. In appearance Mrs. McKinley is of medium height, with brown hair and large deep blue eyes. Although an in-



MCKINLEY'S MOTHER.

valid, she makes and receives calls and often goes on shopping tours. Mrs. McKinley cares little for dress, although her toilets 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 49 years she carries. Her ill health dates from girlhood. 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 dates from the birth of their second child, in 1871. This child died in its infancy and was followed by the first child, a daughter of 3 years, a short time afterward. 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 in actual health her 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 1893, have attracted comment. It had been his custom while at home in Can-

ton to take his mother to church each Sunday morning. When he went to Columbus as governor he determined to keep up the practice as much as possible, and unless the press of public business was very great he always slipped quietly over to Canton from the state capital on Sunday mornings and walked to church with his mother on his arm. The next train would carry him to 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.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

Westminster, Cal., March 21, 1894.—Some time ago, on awakening one morning, I found that I had rheumatism in my knee so badly that, as I remarked to my wife, it would be impossible for me to attend to business that day. Remembering that I had some of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my store I sent for a bottle, and rubbed the afflicted parts thoroughly with it, according to directions, and within an hour I was completely relieved. One application had done the business. It is the best liniment on the market, and I sell it under a positive guarantee R. T. Harris. For sale by Johnson & Henderson, Owosso.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in Owosso postoffice the week ending May 30: Mrs. Carrie Everett, (2), Lottie Craven, Mrs. Emma Collison, Teddy Carson, C. S. Bain, Albert E. Bratt, Mrs. Andrew Gray, Maud Morrison, Frank S. Ketchum, Mattie Kirk-er, Lee Lesot, Lottie Leming, Mrs. Pernelia Pitts, Ananda Rifkinberg, Mrs. Lorne Vile, Mrs. M. Correll (2), S. McDonald. Foreign: Mrs. Nellie Reed.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckinghams Dye for the Whiskers.

Some new hay is being brought into market. The prospects for a good crop are said not to be encouraging and in view of this fact it would seem to be the proper thing for farmers to sow millet and Hungarian.

Have you earache, toothache, sore throat, pains or swellings of any sort? A few applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will bring relief almost instantly.



That hideous and deathly demon of sickness—constipation, is an easy enough thing to cure if you take the right medicine. Constipation is one of the commonest things in the world. It is really one of the most serious things. Fully nine-tenths of all the ordinary sickness of mankind is due to this one cause. If you place an obstruction in the gutter, it will stop the flow of water, and gradually a mass of poisonous, putrefying matter will accumulate. That is exactly what happens in the digestive organs when constipation begins. Poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood. It goes all over the body and causes all sorts of symptoms. A few of these are dizziness, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating, biliousness and eruptions of the skin. These things are unpleasant, but they are not serious. The serious things come afterward. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for the cure of constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, mild and efficient in their action. One is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. There is nothing else in the world like them. There is nothing that takes their place. There is nothing "just as good," although lying and unscrupulous druggists may sometimes tell you so for their own profit. Do you want to lose your health so that the druggist can get rich?

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 1008 pages, illustrated, 650,000 copies sold at \$1.50. Now sent, paper-bound, absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cline's Experience and Marvelous Escape.

Life had Become a Burden and She Thought She was Going to Die.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. C. H. Cline, who lives on the corner of Perrine and Pearl Streets, Jackson, Mich., has for two years been troubled with indigestion and nervous prostration, her heart would apparently stop beating. She would suffer great pain, in fact, she honestly thought she was going to die. Her troubles were brought on by a severe attack of la grippe. Sleep was nearly a stranger to her for all this time, and life had become a burden to her until she was advised by friendly neighbors who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to give them a trial, which she did, and it would be hard to find a more grateful woman in Michigan than Mrs. C. H. Cline, as prominent physicians had given her up, while to-day she is able to do her own work and is as pleasant a little body as one would like to visit. She used three Pink Pills a day only, the last one just before retiring, which always insured her a good night's rest.

Mrs. Cline is only thirty years old and could ill afford to let her life slowly ebb away. It is difficult for one to describe her ailments but we can say to all afflicted that if they will call or write to Mrs. Cline they will not only be thoroughly convinced of the merits of these little pills, for she persists in calling them such, but she will also tell you of her marvelous cure, and we can guarantee that she will convince you that she owes her life to-day to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which she would not be without for its weight in gold.

This evidence is only a repetition of what all people say who have tried this wonderful remedy. It is as faithful a friend as one could possibly introduce into their household, never failing, always reliable in times of great suffering and danger. Now to show how sincere she was mentioned that she induced her husband, Mr. C. H. Cline, to try the remedy. Everybody around here knows the affable and efficient Charlie who for the last ten years has been in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad and who was sorely afflicted with excruciating pains in the chest and also with one of the severest attacks of sciatic rheumatism, the most dreaded destroyer of home comforts. In one hour from being struck with one of his spells he would be as helpless as an infant ten days old, to-day Mrs. Cline assures us that now there is not a more able or healthy man standing up in Jackson employed by the Michigan Central Railroad than her husband, who never had another attack of the dreaded and painful disease and one box of the Pink Pills cured him permanently.

STRICKEN AT HIS POST.

Who Nishap Which Befel a Fireman on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

From the Press, New York City.
Richard Lambert is one of the most capable firemen on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Though only twenty-one years old, he has earned the confidence of the men over him, and especially of the engineer

for whom he fires. This engineer, John Lynch, has had a wide experience on the rail, and his head never fails him in an emergency.

One day last winter Mr. Lambert caught cold after an unusually hard run through the keen, bitter cold air, and the next day, when stooping to shovel coal into the furnace, was suddenly taken with severe pains in his back. These pains increased so that work was impossible, and the young fireman had to leave his locomotive and go home. Engineer Lynch had advised his comrade to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying he had been entirely cured of a severe illness by them.

At last, when Mr. Lambert was so crippled with pain in his back and sides that he could scarcely drag himself about the house, he asked his mother to buy him some of the pills. This she did. Before the sufferer had taken one box he began to experience relief, and four boxes made him so well that he has worked on his locomotive every day since without once having a return of the pain which made him so great a sufferer.

Mr. Lambert told the story of his cure to a reporter who called at his home No. 555 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, saying he hoped other people would be benefited as he had been by taking Dr. Williams' wonderful medicine. He said he would never lose an opportunity to recommend these pills to his friends.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure all diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, lack of ambition, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on slight exertion, coldness of hands or feet, swelling of the feet and limbs, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, feebleness of will, ringing in the ears, early decay, all forms of female weakness, leucorrhœa, tardy or irregular periods, suppression of menses, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases resulting from humors in the blood, causing itching of the skin, glandular fever, sores, rickets, hip-joint diseases, lumbago, acquired deformities, decayed bones, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also for invigorating the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions of living, recovery from acute diseases, such as fevers, etc., loss of vital powers, spermatorrhœa, early decay, premature old age. These pills are a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities by assisting it to absorb oxygen, thus great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminates diseases from the system. Bright red cheeks, an elastic step, a clear skin and a bright eye denote health; and it is just these results which follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.