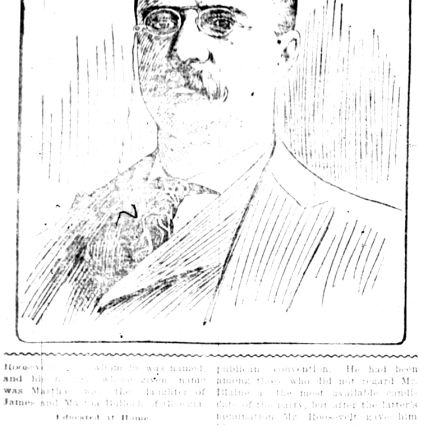
THE NEW PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt Is Now the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

By the death of William McKinley at the hands of the assassin Czolgosz, Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice-President, becomes President of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. By all laws of heredity he is a natural leader, as his ancestry on both his father's and his mother's side, who trace back beyond revolutionary days, were conspicuous by reason of their quality. His father was Theodore

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ideal with him, and with this came the belief in the efficacy of the application of civil-service rules to executive conduct. So strongly did he impress himself upon his political associates that in 1882 he was nominated for the state assembly and elected.

In the State Assembly.

He served for three years and soon came to be recognized as an able and fearless advocate of the people's rights and he succeeded in securing the passage of several measures of great benefit. The abolition of fees in the office of the county clerk and the abolition of the land power of the board of aldermen in the mayor's appointments were among those of special benefit to the city of New York.

Another important work done by him was the investigation of the city government, and particularly the police department, in the winter of 1884. Another important service was securing the passage of the civil service reform law of 1884.

Runs for Mayor of New York.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although indorsed by the Republicans, was defeated.

In 1887 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Republican convention. He had been among those who did not regard Mr. Blaine as the most available candidate of his party, but after the latter's nomination Mr. Roosevelt gave him his hearty support and in the face of the remarkable defection in New York it was great time.

In the National Civil Service.

In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him a civil service commissioner, and he was made president of the board in 1893, holding his office for six years, during his administration of which time he was untiring in his efforts to apply the civil service principle and impart capacity to all executive departments. As a result of his work the country was shown the first practical application of the rules to civil government.

Civil Service Reformer.

He proved that upholding civil service reform was not only consistent with party loyalty but in the higher sense was necessary to party success. No doubt the reformers of Republicanism, but it was not an easy task. Independence, honesty, energy, and a certain kindly pugnacity were the gears to the accomplishment of his purpose. Every detail of the system was opened to exhaustive criticism and to hostile attack. The administration itself was only friendly to the movement. Not only had politicians to be kept out of places, but competent services had to be provided.

In the Police Commission.

As president of the civil-service commission Mr. Roosevelt resigned in May, 1895, to become president of the New York board of police commissioners. Legislative investigation had shown the corruption in that body, and to this field he turned with a new zest. An uncompromising enforcement of law was his policy. It brought him and vituperation upon him, but he persisted. Honest methods in the police department were forced, and civil-service principles were applied into the system of appointments and promotions. Sunday closing of saloons became a fact, and a decent observance of the day was insisted upon.

Navy's Assistant Secretary.

In April, 1897, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by President McKinley to be assistant secretary of the navy. He pushed repairs on the ship and work day and night and main, forecasting a conflict with Spain. He left nothing undone to secure the highest efficiency in the navy.

On May 6, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt resigned this place to muster in a cavalry regiment for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. As a hunter of big game, used to the saddle and the camp and an unerring shot with rifle and revolver, the country recognized in him the making of a dashing cavalry leader. He had experienced military duty in the New York National Guard in the '80s. Col. Wood was put in command of the Rough Riders, Mr. Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. On June 15 the regiment sailed to join Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

With the Rough Riders.

From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the Rough Riders were giant figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of Gen. Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned a colonel of volunteers.

Elected Governor of New York.

Scarcely two months later the new military hero was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 753 votes, against the 218 cast for Gov. Frank S. Black. Col. Roosevelt entered into the campaign with characteristic energy. Men of all parties supported him and he was elected by a plurality of more than 17,000. His administration was very satisfactory to his state.

A soldier and a militant leader, he carried his soldiering qualities into it all.

As a Writer.

As a writer of nothing but his own experiences on the trail, have served him well. In biographies, his life of Thomas H. Benton, and of Gouverneur Morris have been praised. Essays and papers dealing with political life have added to his reputation. Of his work on the "The Rough Riders" it has been pointed to as "one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years."

When his name was first proposed for the vice presidency, Mr. Roosevelt declined the honor, preferring to remain governor. He finally consented, after much pressure.

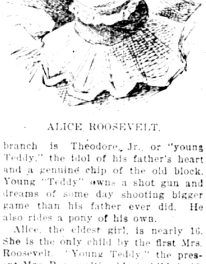
Mr. Roosevelt's Family.

Mr. Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee of Boston, the second, Miss Edith Carow of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 2 years of age.

His domestic life is ideal. Whether occupied in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, he is an indulgent father and companion, who has spoken with as much pride of his children as of his fame. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half-dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristics.

All Bright Children.

The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next oldest



ALICE ROOSEVELT.

branch is Theodore, Jr., or "young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a shot gun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever did. He also rides a pony of his own.

Alice, the oldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child by the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, 3.

A Paris periodical asserts that France has more Catholic missionaries than any other nation, combined. 4,500 out of a total of 6,102.

ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Russia Possesses the Largest Standing Army on Earth.

Russia possesses the largest standing army on earth and each year it grows. Every year some 250,000 conscripts join the Russian forces, which in time of peace numbers 1,000,000 men. On a war footing this rises to 2,500,000, and calling out the reserve would increase it to 4,500,000 established soldiers, should necessity arise the militia would be called out, bringing the Czar's forces up to 9,000,000 men. France comes next, with a standing army of 589,000 men, rising to 2,500,000 in time of war, while the calling out of the reserves would bring it to 4,370,000. Despite this, the regular army is increasing yearly. The German army numbers 685,000 in times of peace. War would bring it to 2,230,000, and the reserves added make the number of men 4,500,000. The peace army of Austria-Hungary is 365,000; in war it would be 2,500,000, and with the reserves 4,000,000. Forces are being reduced in Italy, because the people are too poor to pay the necessary taxes. The standing army, therefore, is but 171,000, war bringing it up to 1,473,000. The reserves making the force 2,200,000. Great Britain has a standing army of 220,000, but calling out the reserve would place 720,000 men under command. Every month person in France is a trained soldier; in Germany there is a soldier to every twelve persons and every six males. Russia has such a population that in spite of her big army only one man out of the fourteen is a fighter. Every five families in France contribute three soldiers. Every other Austrian household has one member in the army, and the same state exists in Germany. Every third Italian family has some one in the army.

Own Millions of Acres.

The dukes of Sutherland, Buccleuch and Devonshire are joint lords of 2,004,600 acres of land, an area representing a slice of land stretching from the south of England to the extreme north of Scotland, more than five miles wide. If this land were all in England about an acre out of every sixteen would belong to one or other of these dukes.

Professor Starr's Indian Name.

Professor Starr, the noted authority on anthropology, went among the Iroquois Indians a year ago for the purpose of studying the tribe. The red men adopted him as one of themselves and gave him the name of Hal-ye-sa-ha, a free translation of which is "the wisest speaker in the council." Professor Starr formed a strong attachment for the intelligent descendants of a tribe famed for their strength, bravery and prowess.

A Visit to the Four Courts.

Justice Martin J. Keogh of the supreme court of New York visited the Four Courts, Dublin, recently and for some time occupied a seat on the bench in Nisi Prius court 1 with Justice Barton.

Women in English Postoffices.

In 1870 women were for the first time introduced in the postal service of England. In 1871 there were 1,000 thus employed, and today there are in the British Isles about 35,000 postmistresses and clerks.

GARFIELD AND THE SURGEONS.

As in McKinley's Case They Could Not Find Bullets.

The attempt to assassinate President McKinley, and above all the failure of the surgeons to locate the second bullet, of course turns the thoughts of every one to the plight of President Garfield when he lay for eleven weeks and more suffering from the effects of Guiteau's bullet, the whereabouts of which the surgeons failed to discover until the knife laid bare its course at the autopsy.

Guiteau's Bullets.

Gen. Garfield was shot at 9 30 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, July 2, 1881, in the ladies' waiting room of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in Washington, while he was walking arm in arm with James G. Blaine. He was taken first to a private room in the station, and thence removed to the White House. He had been shot twice, first in the right arm, just below the shoulder, and the second and fatal time in the back, just above the right hip and near the kidney. The surgeons who were hastily summoned probed for the bullet without success, but announced that it course had been downward and forward into the groin, and that the wound was serious but not likely to be fatal. The wound in the arm did not amount to much, save for the pain it caused. The President retained consciousness and when he was laid in the White House he dictated a telegram to Mr. Campbell, who was at his side. When he was laid down he was unable to move his legs in bed. [illegible]

Shock Caused by Shooting.

[illegible]

Probing the Pain.

[illegible]

Error of Physicians.

From then until the autopsy disclosed their error the surgeons spoke of the President's wound as having penetrated the liver, and satisfactorily evoked for an illustration of the chances of life with such a wound. It was found that of 150 or 170 cases of similar liver wounds in the Civil War twenty-three were treated successfully, the great danger in President Garfield's case was a knowledge to be, as in the case of President McKinley now, in peritonitis, which it was said then was almost always fatal. On the first evening brandy and cracked ice helped Gen. Garfield to rally. But presently he could not retain food. On the second evening chamois and cracked ice aided him. Each day he fed to milk and lime water, with later, some chicken broth and [illegible] of old vintage.

Waiting for Developments.

On the Tuesday following the shooting the patient had as comfortable a day as could be expected and on Wednesday there was the same waiting for developments, which it was hoped might be good but feared would be bad. All that the doctors could do was to try to keep the patient's strength up. The feared blood poisoning all the time, but could do nothing to prevent it, as they did not know the course of the bullet. They were all ready for instant operation should it develop, as if it did there must be instant operation or death would be certain. The patient might appear to be getting well, but suddenly the blood might come into contact with the putrid matter sloughing from the wound and be turned to gall, and then the patient would die. The operating instruments were kept to hand and the surgeons stood guard.

The Physicians' Bulletins.

The newspapers were printing extra editions almost hourly, and the physicians were issuing frequent bulletins, but it was well understood the doctors even saying so, that the bulletins gave little real information. They merely recorded the pulse, temperature and respiration and left the public to make its own deductions. No diagnosis was made public. From the rise of the surgical fever on July 3, the variations of the pulse to July 6 were from 98 to 126, of the temperature from 98.9 to 101.9 and of the respiration from 19 to 24. Gen. Garfield was told that the bullet had perforated his diaphragm and on that account he mustn't talk. He liked to converse and the doctors wanted to keep him very quiet. They got him to the point where he would even ask mutely for water by putting his hand to his lips. Later he lost all desire to talk.

Appearance of Pus.

Not until [illegible] which the 55 [illegible] that the wound was healing. [illegible] the wound [illegible] the right side [illegible] 1881. [illegible] Dr. Bliss said that the wound was healing, [illegible] the wound [illegible] the abdomen. Dr. Bliss said he [illegible] to be able to assure it quickly in the time, without danger.

Appearance of Evil Symptoms.

It was only learned by the public on July 21 that the President had suffered from peritonitis, and that it had set in since the second day of his illness.

This so-called peritonitis was defined by a tenderness in the abdomen and it was believed by the surgeons that this located the bullet. They thought that the tenderness the bullet had found indeed, yet a little [illegible] which they thought was the bullet they concluded after the autopsy was have been just at the side of a canal which it had bored for itself from a point near the sacrum. It was [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]