

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CAREER.

His Early Life—Achieved Fame in Civil War—Promoted for Gallantry—He Returned a Major and Began the Practice of Law at Canton, O.—Remarkably Active in Politics, His Administration Replete with Stirring Events.

The life and work of President William McKinley, exemplifies the chance an American boy has to secure prominence in the Nation's affairs. As others who before him reached the high office he occupied, he came from the people.

Here in brief is an outline of the President's public and military career:

William McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull county, O., January 29th, 1843. His ancestors lived in Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated from Scotland fully 200 years ago. His grandfather, Daniel McKinley, was a soldier in the revolution, distinguished for his gallantry at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. His father was an industrious and prosperous iron manufacturer, who died in 1822 at the age of 85; his mother died some years later at Canton, O., at the advanced age of 88. Young McKinley was educated at the public schools, and at the Poland (Mahoning county) academy, and attended for a short time the Methodist Episcopal college at Meadville, Pa.

In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry as a private soldier. On September 24th, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; on February 7th, 1862, to first lieutenant; on July 25th, 1864, to captain, and was brevetted major by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He served on the staff of ex-President Hayes and Major General George Crook, and after Crook's capture he served for a time on the staff of Major General Hancock, and subsequently on the staff of General Samuel S. Carroll. He was with the famous Twenty-third in all its battles, and was mustered out with it on July 26th, 1865. He had a liking for the military profession, and it was said that but for the advice of his father he would, at the solicitation of General Carroll, have attached himself to the regular army.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL POSITION.

At the close of the war McKinley returned to Ohio, studied law, opened an office in Canton, Stark county, in 1867, and in 1869 was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county.

He was elected to Congress in 1876, and served continuously in the House of Representatives until March, 1891—14 years in all—except part of his fourth term, when he was unseated late in the first session. His seat was given to the late Jonathan Wallace, of East Liverpool, his Democratic competitor.

In 1891 Major McKinley was unanimously nominated for Governor. He made the contest against Governor James M. Campbell, and was elected by a plurality of over 21,000. Two years later he was again unanimously nominated, and it was then that he received the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in Ohio. He defeated "Larry" Neal, his Democratic opponent, by a majority of 80,995 votes.

In 1896 he was elected President over Wm. J. Bryan and re-elected in 1900 over the same man.

Niles, in 1843, was one of the smallest towns of Ohio, a place where farmers came to trade and where there was an iron furnace. McKinley's father was managing this furnace, and the boy, from his family's intimate connection with the iron business, gained in early life part of that knowledge of industrial affairs and work which since has stood him in such need in public life. The house in which McKinley was born at Niles was of frame, a combination of country store and dwelling. There was a good-natured family dispute when he came into the world as to what his name should be. There was already a David in the family, a James, a Mary and a Sarah. What were natural, that he should be given the father's name?

PRESIDENT'S SCHOOL TEACHER.

Niles had poor school advantages for the many children in the McKinley family. Father and mother saw this and were ambitious for the future of their children, and schooling they must have. So they moved to Poland, in Mahoning county, where there was an academy, one of the old-time institutions of learning of which there are few counterparts in these days.

Poland is on Yellow Creek and it is a place of trees, sweet spring waters a great white mill, and one street that goes up and down a hill. Here McKinley, not quite 16, studied in the academy, pursued a law course, led the village debating society, performed many of the duties of the postmaster, taught school, found work for his hands to do at all times, and became easily the most promising young man of the community.

It was at this time—in 1858—that he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Poland, a religious organization with which he was connected ever after. They are many who remember his characteristics in those days when he was first forming his character. His mother was an Allison before her marriage in 1827 to William McKinley Sr. She was born in 1809 near New Lisbon, Ohio.

Young McKinley left Poland when he was 17, to pursue a course of study at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but a sudden illness compelled him to return home and he took up school teaching. He went from the schoolmaster's desk into the army to fight for the Union. In June, 1861, Lincoln had just issued his call for troops, and Poland was to send a company to the front. McKinley was the first man to enlist others followed. They became Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio, one of the foremost regiments sent by that State to the army. The company marched from Poland to Youngstown and camped at Camp Chase, Columbus, joined its regiment and entered on actual service.

The Twenty-third Ohio was made up of a superior class of men—men whose families were largely of New England origin. McKinley took his place among them, according to the testimony of every associate would even be ground for anyone to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, devotion to the chief of her choice, and the chief of mine. I do not request, I demand that no delegate who would not cast a reflection upon me shall cast a vote for me." There was no misunderstanding his position. Governor Foraker, a delegate with "Major McKinley is here under the most rigid instructions to support John Sherman, and no extraneous circumstances, or

extraordinary inducements could for a moment divert his attention from the central idea of his presence here. McKinley is as thoroughly impressed with the gravity of the situation as he can be, and no man has, or can have, any reason to doubt his fidelity to his trust."

When approached by the New Jersey delegates and told that they were going to cast their ballot for him, and that he would be nominated, McKinley's answer was: "Rather than that I would suffer the loss of my good right arm. Yes, I would suffer death. To accept a nomination, if one were possible, under these circumstances would inevitably lead to my defeat, and it ought to lead to my defeat."

Major McKinley remained steadfast in his position, and when Blaine's letter came, reiterating his refusal to be a candidate, the nomination went to Benjamin Harrison and was ratified by election in the fall. It is hardly making a rash statement to say that Major McKinley's fidelity to John Sherman lost him the presidency. But it increased the confidence of the people in his honor and faithfulness to his trust.

Four years later came the Minneapolis convention. Major McKinley was its permanent chairman. When it became evident that Blaine could not defeat Harrison many of his friends turned toward McKinley. There was great excitement when the convention began to ballot. Major McKinley was the chair and he announced that the ballot for President should be taken. The first State called—Alabama—told that some, at least, of Blaine's strength was going to McKinley. When Ohio was called the vote was announced as "44 for McKinley, 2 for Harrison." The convention went wild. Amid the din Major McKinley demanded the vote of the delegation. "I am a delegate from Ohio" he cried, "and I demand that my vote be counted. I challenge the State's vote."

"You were not here," shouted Foraker, "and your alternate voted for you," and again the shouts went up. The pool was taken, and Ohio cast 45 votes for McKinley, the persistent champion of protection. A big coal company, with mines in Stark county, was given by Major McKinley. Harrison was nominated, receiving 535 votes, but McKinley came within a fractional part of one vote of having as many as were cast for the idol of the Republican party, James G. Blaine. Blaine had 182 5-6 votes and McKinley 182 1-6.

QUAY ALSO A CANDIDATE.

But in 1896 there was practically no opposition to McKinley, and one State after another instructed for him, so that at the convention his nomination, with Gerrit A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice President, was practically unanimous. At this convention one of the humorous incidents was M. J. Quay, of Pennsylvania, insisting on getting the vote of his State for the high office. During the campaign Mr. McKinley remained at his home in Canton and conducted his famous "front porch" meetings. After his election and while preparing for a second term he made Eastern, Southern and Western trips.

Senator Hanna has in private conversation told the story of his first acquaintance with the President. It was not an agreeable introduction so far as Mr. Hanna was concerned. He was the general manager of a big coal company, with mines in Stark county. He had a strike in 1875, and this was followed by a riot and the destruction of the works. About 40 of the miners were arrested and indicted. Major McKinley took up their case and was their attorney.

No one would accuse Mark Hanna of being a dude in these days, but twenty years ago he was younger, handsomer perhaps, certainly more dapper, in his dress, and supported a style befitting his position as one of the rising young business men of Cleveland. When he and his partners and his attorneys went down to Canton to prosecute the miners they took their trunks with them, stopped at the best hotel in the little town, lived well, dressed exceptionally well, and, with their good looks, made a more favorable impression on the fair sex of the place than they did upon the miners or their young attorney.

Mr. Hanna now admits that McKinley showed excellent judgment in his line of defense, but he has never quite forgiven the young man for the personal animosities he made to the prosecution, the style and the display of wealth, as contrasting with the sturdy sons of toil, whom they were prosecuting. The case attracted much attention, and the court room was crowded day after day as the trial progressed. The handsome, well-dressed mine owners were the most conspicuous men in the room, and they were young, with their hair rather enjoyed their distinction until McKinley began his argument for the defense. He neglected none of the legal points, and made a very strong argument, but he did not stop there.

PLEADED FOR THE MINERS.

He was even then looked upon as an orator with considerable power to sway the judgment of other men, and he did not neglect to use his power. He made a strong and eloquent plea for the miners, and then turned to Mr. Hanna and his companions, and drew a striking contrast between them and the defendants. He called attention to the handsome young men, who faces showed no lines of care, whose hands were free from the stains and callous marks of honest toil, to their most fashionable attire, their gaudy cravats and diamond pins, to their patent leather shoes, and described at their ease in the hotel car, where they smoked fragrant Havana cigars and drank champagne, or drove about the city in the finest equipages to be found in Canton.

He pictured them as princes of plutocrats, and then he turned to the poor miners and told the story of their trials and hardships, contrasted their clothes and general appearance with their prosecutors' and made a most touching appeal for their wives and children. This defense created a sensation, and Mr. Hanna and his companions suddenly found that their good looks and their fashionable clothes were no longer an agreeable attraction in the court room. McKinley had in a few minutes made them appear as prosaic, and they had been making their wealth and ease and luxury from the toil of these half starved miners who were on trial for their liberty, and jury and spectators from that moment could see nothing pleasant or attractive in the handsome business men from Cleveland.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

For more than half a century before Mr. McKinley became President, insurrections, revolutions, and all manner of disturbances in Cuba due to Spanish mal-administration, had been occurring with exciting frequency. The war in the Philippines dated from the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey on May 1st, 1898. The city of Manila was captured on August 13th, 1898, and the insurgent warfare began February 4th, 1900. The Filipino war is still being carried on in guerilla manner,

but Aguinaldo and his chief generals have surrendered.

Major McKinley was 59 years old. He was strong and vigorous, well preserved. His form erect, his eyes bright, but many a gray thread gleamed among his dark hair. He worked but did not worry. His dress was plain, and always of black material. His coat was a frock, always buttoned. In summer his clothing was of lighter material, but black in color, and he wore a straw hat instead of the silk hat worn on other seasons and on all formal occasions. His neckties were black or dark blue. Beyond a plain gold ring, he wore no jewelry, but in the button-hole was always seen the bronze badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the red, white and blue rosette of the Loyal Legion.

DID NOT USE LIQUOR.

He did not use intoxicating liquors, but was a great smoker. No man was a better judge of good cigars, and he did not smoke any others. When not at work the blue smoke from his cigar was constantly curling in the air as he talked or traveled. Those who did not know him well might have thought him rather reserved, if not austere. This was a mistake. With his friends he was a most jolly companion. While he never told a story in his speeches, he was an excellent story-teller, and enjoyed listening to them. His appreciation of humor was most keen, and when among his intimate associates there was no better sign that he was in excellent humor than to see him talking with whom he talked than the way in which he jokingly teased him on some harmless matter.

His home life was happy in the extreme. In 1971 he married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley is a gentle, accomplished lady, but for years she has been an invalid. The devotion of husband and wife to one another was touching. No young lover ever manifested greater affection, more constant, loving care than did Major McKinley for his invalid wife. When absent from her, not a day passed in which he did not find time to send a brief letter or telegram to her at frequent intervals.

Their two children died in infancy, an especially deep affliction to a couple who loved children as they did. Mrs. McKinley will frequently stop her carriage while out driving and call a child to her. All her friends must bring their babies for her to see. Both she and the major were fond of the society of young people, and it was a source of regret to them that circumstances prevented their entertaining them.

DEVOTED TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. McKinley's life was a constant object lesson to her husband, an inspiration which his best friends felt constantly spurting him on to greater achievements. She was for 14 years a resident at the White House during which Major McKinley was in Congress. Their old home in Canton has become a historic place. It is a large brick structure, located on the principal business street of the city, and has a roof under which have been sheltered Hay, Garfield, Blaine, Fred Grant, General Sherman, Senator Sherman, Logan and a host of other famous men. Probably few private residences in this country have ever had at one time or another as many famous men visit it as this modest structure.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

but Aguinaldo and his chief generals have surrendered.

Major McKinley was 59 years old. He was strong and vigorous, well preserved. His form erect, his eyes bright, but many a gray thread gleamed among his dark hair. He worked but did not worry. His dress was plain, and always of black material. His coat was a frock, always buttoned. In summer his clothing was of lighter material, but black in color, and he wore a straw hat instead of the silk hat worn on other seasons and on all formal occasions. His neckties were black or dark blue. Beyond a plain gold ring, he wore no jewelry, but in the button-hole was always seen the bronze badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the red, white and blue rosette of the Loyal Legion.

DID NOT USE LIQUOR.

He did not use intoxicating liquors, but was a great smoker. No man was a better judge of good cigars, and he did not smoke any others. When not at work the blue smoke from his cigar was constantly curling in the air as he talked or traveled. Those who did not know him well might have thought him rather reserved, if not austere. This was a mistake. With his friends he was a most jolly companion. While he never told a story in his speeches, he was an excellent story-teller, and enjoyed listening to them. His appreciation of humor was most keen, and when among his intimate associates there was no better sign that he was in excellent humor than to see him talking with whom he talked than the way in which he jokingly teased him on some harmless matter.

His home life was happy in the extreme. In 1971 he married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley is a gentle, accomplished lady, but for years she has been an invalid. The devotion of husband and wife to one another was touching. No young lover ever manifested greater affection, more constant, loving care than did Major McKinley for his invalid wife. When absent from her, not a day passed in which he did not find time to send a brief letter or telegram to her at frequent intervals.

Their two children died in infancy, an especially deep affliction to a couple who loved children as they did. Mrs. McKinley will frequently stop her carriage while out driving and call a child to her. All her friends must bring their babies for her to see. Both she and the major were fond of the society of young people, and it was a source of regret to them that circumstances prevented their entertaining them.

DEVOTED TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. McKinley's life was a constant object lesson to her husband, an inspiration which his best friends felt constantly spurting him on to greater achievements. She was for 14 years a resident at the White House during which Major McKinley was in Congress. Their old home in Canton has become a historic place. It is a large brick structure, located on the principal business street of the city, and has a roof under which have been sheltered Hay, Garfield, Blaine, Fred Grant, General Sherman, Senator Sherman, Logan and a host of other famous men. Probably few private residences in this country have ever had at one time or another as many famous men visit it as this modest structure.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

but Aguinaldo and his chief generals have surrendered.

Major McKinley was 59 years old. He was strong and vigorous, well preserved. His form erect, his eyes bright, but many a gray thread gleamed among his dark hair. He worked but did not worry. His dress was plain, and always of black material. His coat was a frock, always buttoned. In summer his clothing was of lighter material, but black in color, and he wore a straw hat instead of the silk hat worn on other seasons and on all formal occasions. His neckties were black or dark blue. Beyond a plain gold ring, he wore no jewelry, but in the button-hole was always seen the bronze badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the red, white and blue rosette of the Loyal Legion.

DID NOT USE LIQUOR.

He did not use intoxicating liquors, but was a great smoker. No man was a better judge of good cigars, and he did not smoke any others. When not at work the blue smoke from his cigar was constantly curling in the air as he talked or traveled. Those who did not know him well might have thought him rather reserved, if not austere. This was a mistake. With his friends he was a most jolly companion. While he never told a story in his speeches, he was an excellent story-teller, and enjoyed listening to them. His appreciation of humor was most keen, and when among his intimate associates there was no better sign that he was in excellent humor than to see him talking with whom he talked than the way in which he jokingly teased him on some harmless matter.

His home life was happy in the extreme. In 1971 he married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley is a gentle, accomplished lady, but for years she has been an invalid. The devotion of husband and wife to one another was touching. No young lover ever manifested greater affection, more constant, loving care than did Major McKinley for his invalid wife. When absent from her, not a day passed in which he did not find time to send a brief letter or telegram to her at frequent intervals.

Their two children died in infancy, an especially deep affliction to a couple who loved children as they did. Mrs. McKinley will frequently stop her carriage while out driving and call a child to her. All her friends must bring their babies for her to see. Both she and the major were fond of the society of young people, and it was a source of regret to them that circumstances prevented their entertaining them.

DEVOTED TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. McKinley's life was a constant object lesson to her husband, an inspiration which his best friends felt constantly spurting him on to greater achievements. She was for 14 years a resident at the White House during which Major McKinley was in Congress. Their old home in Canton has become a historic place. It is a large brick structure, located on the principal business street of the city, and has a roof under which have been sheltered Hay, Garfield, Blaine, Fred Grant, General Sherman, Senator Sherman, Logan and a host of other famous men. Probably few private residences in this country have ever had at one time or another as many famous men visit it as this modest structure.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

but Aguinaldo and his chief generals have surrendered.

Major McKinley was 59 years old. He was strong and vigorous, well preserved. His form erect, his eyes bright, but many a gray thread gleamed among his dark hair. He worked but did not worry. His dress was plain, and always of black material. His coat was a frock, always buttoned. In summer his clothing was of lighter material, but black in color, and he wore a straw hat instead of the silk hat worn on other seasons and on all formal occasions. His neckties were black or dark blue. Beyond a plain gold ring, he wore no jewelry, but in the button-hole was always seen the bronze badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the red, white and blue rosette of the Loyal Legion.

DID NOT USE LIQUOR.

He did not use intoxicating liquors, but was a great smoker. No man was a better judge of good cigars, and he did not smoke any others. When not at work the blue smoke from his cigar was constantly curling in the air as he talked or traveled. Those who did not know him well might have thought him rather reserved, if not austere. This was a mistake. With his friends he was a most jolly companion. While he never told a story in his speeches, he was an excellent story-teller, and enjoyed listening to them. His appreciation of humor was most keen, and when among his intimate associates there was no better sign that he was in excellent humor than to see him talking with whom he talked than the way in which he jokingly teased him on some harmless matter.

His home life was happy in the extreme. In 1971 he married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley is a gentle, accomplished lady, but for years she has been an invalid. The devotion of husband and wife to one another was touching. No young lover ever manifested greater affection, more constant, loving care than did Major McKinley for his invalid wife. When absent from her, not a day passed in which he did not find time to send a brief letter or telegram to her at frequent intervals.

Their two children died in infancy, an especially deep affliction to a couple who loved children as they did. Mrs. McKinley will frequently stop her carriage while out driving and call a child to her. All her friends must bring their babies for her to see. Both she and the major were fond of the society of young people, and it was a source of regret to them that circumstances prevented their entertaining them.

DEVOTED TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. McKinley's life was a constant object lesson to her husband, an inspiration which his best friends felt constantly spurting him on to greater achievements. She was for 14 years a resident at the White House during which Major McKinley was in Congress. Their old home in Canton has become a historic place. It is a large brick structure, located on the principal business street of the city, and has a roof under which have been sheltered Hay, Garfield, Blaine, Fred Grant, General Sherman, Senator Sherman, Logan and a host of other famous men. Probably few private residences in this country have ever had at one time or another as many famous men visit it as this modest structure.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

As if the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for one administration, President McKinley was called upon to direct the movements of American troops upon the soil of China.

On June 19th the foreign ministers in Peking were imprisoned in their legations as the result of anti-foreign uprising, headed by the Boxers. The relief of the besieged representatives, including the American minister, Mr. Conger, became an imperative necessity, and the President, without convening Congress ordered troops from the Philippines to march upon Peking. The sentiment of the country upheld this decisive action and applauded, also, the magnificent diplomacy which placed the United States in the lead of all the world in dealing with the critical situation. In the meantime a large fleet of transports had been plying back and forth across the Pacific, carrying troops and ammunition, until the foothold which the United States had obtained in the islands made American dislignment practically impossible.

Magistrate—It has been proven that you struck your wife, and—

Defendant—Well, Judge, I stood her bossin' as long as I could.

Magistrate—That doesn't excuse you. She is a weaker vessel and you should—

Defendant—Wahker vessel, ah? Then why does she carry so blame much sail?

—Fred C. Easton, son of the late J. C. Easton, a retired millionaire, will give \$100,000 toward the erection of a new Presbyterian college in La. Crosse, Wis.