

# 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 1892 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.

## PRESIDENT'S SCHOOL TEACHER.

Niles had poor school advantages for the many children in the McKinley family. Father and mother saw this as a serious matter 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 only 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 from there to 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.

## CHAIRMAN OF CONVENTION.

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 office of the delegation. "I have 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 was given by 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 dupe 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 their 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 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 there were a number of them who 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 each of them as an oppressor, 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, old-fashioned men, who were 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 fidelity to John Sherman, nor with his own views of personal integrity, "consent or seem to consent to be a candidate." "I would not respect myself," said he, "if I could find in my heart to do so, or to say, or to permit it to be done, that which 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

## THE WAR IN CUBA.

William McKinley, however, and not to Thomas Jefferson, who thought that Cuba ought to be annexed, or to Grant, who shared with Congress his concern over the menace of constant Cuban uprisings, came the task of securing Cuba's freedom from Spanish rule. It is still mooted question how far the war with Spain was urged upon the President by a clamorous Congress. For a long time before war appeared inevitable the President unquestionably moved with cautious tread, while violent and incendiary speeches in and out of Congress fanned public indignation into a flame. Looking back to that exciting and critical period, and remembering how conservative President McKinley seemed to be, it is easy enough now to give him credit for patiently exhausting all means of securing through diplomacy the relief of the distressed Cubans. It is not difficult to recall the feeling of disappointment and irritation which found expression as each successive message of the President seemed to find him halting on the brink of warlike measures; and yet these messages, read to-day in the light of events, are found to be fairly bristling with phrases that betrayed the heart of the man beneath the official exterior of the chief executive. It was "the cruel policy of concentration" which he denounced, because it was "not civilized warfare."

The war cloud burst, and in less than 90 days the skies were clear again. Yet in that brief time the equilibrium of the world had been touched. Cuba had been liberated, all the Spanish West Indies had been gathered under the American flag, and as an indirect but necessary result, Hawaii had been annexed. All of these things were not to be compared in importance, however, with the fact that the defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor by Commodore Dewey's squadron had ousted the Spanish from their possession of the Philippine islands, a possession which they had enjoyed in undisturbed fashion for three centuries. The United States suddenly became a world power in the Orient. All the other events of McKinley's administration—pale into insignificance before this acquisition of a vast archipelago, with 1,200 islands and 10,000,000 people, situated 7,000 miles from our shores.

It is undoubtedly a fact, although the official records have never been published, that the President was at first favorable to the acquisition of the island of Luzon, and so instructed the American peace commissioners at Paris. The popular idea is that his mind was influenced by the direction of securing the entire archipelago by the sentiment of the Western people for this acquisition manifested during his visit to the Omaha exposition. At any rate the cession of all the Philippines was finally demanded of Spain. Compliance was secured without difficulty, especially as the United States should pay Spain the sum of \$20,000,000. 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 that war with Spain and the war in the Philippines were not enough for our 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 evening, there was a universal sigh of relief when after the American minister had been rescued, the President decided that the purpose of the invasion had been achieved, and the United States could not be a party to any scheme of spoliation or revenue. Throughout the Chinese troubles the President acted with the same conservatism which characterized his treatment of previous problems.

It was a triumph for President McKinley in that he secured in The Hague international arbitration treaty the first formal and specific recognition of the Monroe doctrine by all European powers. In return, therefore, a pledge was given that the United States would remain aloof from any European complications. Singularly enough, this pledge was invoked against the effort of Great Britain to crush out of existence the Boer republic in South Africa, and the President was compelled to endure partisan criticism because of his apparent indifference to the fate of the republic.

Two things were not done during President McKinley's administration. No law has been enacted to control the vast combinations of capital known as trusts, although the President relieved himself of responsibility by recommending to Congress that the next session such legislation should be enacted. The growth of trusts during Mr. McKinley's administration was unparalleled in the history of the country, and is attributed by many to the protection which the tariff affords to the products of capital. The second failure of the administration concerns the Nicaragua canal, but there is every prospect that the next four years will see the construction of this great water-way commenced. The negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain, possibly conceived in the idea that it would hasten the beginning of the work upon the canal, was in reality a retarding factor. While it was pending in the Senate, there was ample excuse for not considering the Nicaragua canal bill, and now that it is to be allowed to lapse by England, Congress will be compelled to accomplish, by direct methods, the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This step could, and doubtless would, have been taken months ago but for the submission of the Hay-Panuncote treaty to the Senate. President McKinley made five changes in his cabinet since March 4th, 1897. Secretaries Day, Alger and Bliss, Postmaster General Gary, and Attorney General McKenna having been succeeded, respectively, by Secretaries Hay, Root and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs by P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg. Secretary Alger was asked to resign from the Cabinet because the administration did not desire to carry the burden of the so-called "embalmed beef scandal."

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 a "lark" the person 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 loving ever manifested greater affection, more constant, loving care than that which 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 were devoted to their children. 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 Elizabeth period 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.

It was a touching little incident in the life of Mrs. McKinley of the White House, was told by an intimate friend. In the days when the major first became interested in politics and determined to run for Congress his frequent absences from home pained his wife, and one day she spoke of it to his mother. That wise mother, mindful of the happiness of her children, told her son of this, and reminded him of the sad condition of his wife's health. A condition brought on at the birth of their second child. The young politician was deeply pained, and immediately sought his wife and told her that he had no object in life except to make her happy, and that if she would be happier if he sought fame and success in private life, he would cheerfully give up his public ambition.

The wife of only five years asked for a day to answer such a momentous question, and then she told her husband, not without shedding tears, that his ambition should be hers, and that it was her hope to help and not to hinder him in whatever career he felt himself most fitted to succeed. The President often attested how faithfully his wife kept this promise during the many political vicissitudes through which they passed.

## Disappearing Deserts.

In a Few Years There'll Be No Such Thing as a Desert in America.

Surely the "Great American Desert" of our childhood days will soon be a thing of the past. The only conception of desert that the next generation will be able to obtain must come from pictures and descriptions of something that once existed, but is no more. Indeed, it is quite likely that we shall not have to wait for the next generation to witness the realization of this change.

A special dispatch from San Bernardino to the Times announces that an artisan gusher, with a flow of nearly 200 inches of water, has been struck on the Mojave desert, near Victor, at a depth of less than 200 feet, by parties who were drilling for oil. This is not by any means the first time that water has been struck in Southern California by persons who were seeking for oil, and in some cases the water has proved to be more valuable than a moderate amount of oil would be.

On the Colorado desert, below sea level, they have found a fine supply of artesian water at a moderate depth, and at the other end of the desert, near Yuma, water is flowing through a canal which is long enough to be navigated by a steam launch.

All this is only a slight forerunner of what is to come within the next forty years. That favorite quotation of our friend, the country editor, "The desert shall blossom as the rose," is destined to be exemplified to a remarkable degree in Southern California within the next decade. Not only shall the desert blossom as the rose, but also as the less beautiful but more prolific cabbage and potato and cauliflower and sugar beet and watermelon and fruit tree, by Secretaries Hay, Root and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs by P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg. Secretary Alger was asked to resign from the Cabinet because the administration did not desire to carry the burden of the so-called "embalmed beef scandal."

## Saved a Mill Girl's Life.

Josephine Murphy's Hair Caught in a Textile Machine.

Caught by the hair in a machine at the Lincoln Woolen Mills at Chester, Miss Josephine Murphy was being drawn to her death when a workman saw her danger and threw the belt in from the shafting.

Miss Murphy got under the machine to see what clogged it when a cog caught her long hair.

## Mountain Movements.

The Rockies are Said to Be Constantly in Motion.

"The mountains are constantly moving" was the remark of an officer of the Denver & Rio Grande Road recently in speaking of the great landslides in the canon above Glenwood Springs, Col. "We find from actual experience in maintaining tunnels, bridges and tracks in the mountains that the mountains are moving. It costs a railway passing through the mountains a great deal of money in the course of ten years to keep the tracks in line, and maintenance of tunnels is even more expensive. Drive a stake on the side of a mountain, take the location with the greatest care and return after a few months. The stake is not in the same location. The whole side of the mountain has moved. This experiment has often been tried and in all cases the result proves that the mountains are moving. The mountains are gradually seeking the level of the sea."

While we do not quite agree with the last assertion that "the mountains are seeking the sea level," there appears no question but that local movements are in progress in the Rockies and the observations of the railroad surveyor are confirmed by those experienced in some of the mines. In quite a number of mines located on fissure veins or between highly tilted strata, or in the vicinity of great faults, movements have been for a long time observed, and sometimes so pronounced a nature that timbers after a few years are found so out of place as to require a complete new lumbering of portions of the mine, and these movements do not seem to be the result, as in coal mines, of a creeping from excavation of material, but actual slipping or faulting movements of the mountain itself along certain lines, especially old fault planes and veins, the latter generally occupying fissure along fault lines.

A notable instance is in the mines of Smuggler Mountain at Aspen, Col., where in some of the deep workings, timbers two feet thick and eight to ten feet long placed across the slopes are snapped in two like reeds and the ends brummed up by the overwhelming pressure and slipping movements of the walls. The ore bodies lie between strata almost vertically uplifted against a granite mountain or wall, and abound in faults and slipping planes. These movements are not the result of excavation of the ore, but appear to come from a general movement of the hills slipping or faulting off from the granite wall.

## Union County's Coming Fair.

To Be Held at Brook Park, Lewisburg, Penna.

The 48th annual fair and exhibition of the Union County Agricultural Society will be held at Brook Park, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1901.

This organization, nearly half a century old, is one of the standard agricultural societies in the Keystone Commonwealth. It has a reputation far and wide for the excellence of its many fine exhibitions and the high character of attractions. Assisted by the large crowds that assemble each year on its spacious and well equipped grounds just beyond the western suburbs of Lewisburg.

Each year the society has been increasing the number of attractions and this year they promise to eclipse all attempts of the past.

Between the races there will be trapeze and acrobatic performances by high grade professional artists.

The society has an excellent track, with a record of 2:08 1/2. The grand stand is so located that all portions of the track may be seen. Private boxes and chairs add to the convenience and comfort of the patrons of the grand stand.

The premium list, enlarged and revised, will be more attractive than ever and will draw to the county fair many owners of fast horses and raisers of fancy and high bred cattle.

## AGED BRIDGROOM Dies.

Paul S. Brown, 90 Years Old, Left Bride and Fortune of \$100,000.

Paul Landstrom Brown, ninety years old, died at the home of his nephew in Monroe place, Bloomfield, N. J. late Friday night of old age. Mr. Brown, who was reputed to be worth \$100,000 principally in real estate and stocks and bonds, was quietly married just a week before his death to Miss Augusta Adress, a good looking woman thirty-seven years old, who was a trained nurse and lived in New York City.

Miss Adress met Mr. Brown through an advertisement which his nephew, Mr. Carrington, inserted in a New York newspaper, asking for a housekeeper. She was selected from about fifty applicants and her manner and style of cooking, so won the hearts of uncle and nephew that the former asked her to become his wife.

She was surprised and asked him to think it over. Miss Adress really cared for the old man, and after consulting friends in New York she told Mr. Brown that she would marry him. He summoned Arthur Russell, a real estate operator of Glen Ridge and Bloomfield, and Tyndon G. Fitch, his nearest neighbor, and in their presence signed a marriage contract which Mr. Russell drew up. It is said that the contract provides that the bride shall receive deeds to valuable property owned by Mr. Brown in New York and Brooklyn three months after the marriage ceremony.

Mr. Brown's three grown sons live in Brooklyn, and one of them was called to Bloomfield by the tidings that his father's condition was serious.

He did not arrive until after his father had died.

Mrs. Brown has property of her own in New York. What disposition Mr. Brown made of the bulk of his fortune is not known.

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—Waker vessel, ah? Then why does she carry so blame much saif?

—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.