

ton for a tour throughout the Union; after visiting several southern and western points the President proceeded to San Francisco, a little sooner than had been planned, in order to obtain special medical advice regarding the health of Mrs. McKinley, whose strength had not proved equal to the fatigues and diversions inevitable on such an extended journey. Unfortunately, her condition grew steadily more alarming from day to day, and in the San Francisco programme which had been prepared, the President took little personal part, remaining constantly at the bedside of Mrs. McKinley, whose recovery was reported as scarcely possible. San Francisco had been reached on May 12 from which date until May 20 Mrs. McKinley was in a very low condition. Great recuperative power, however, was shown by the invalid and by May 20 she was regarded as safely past the critical point. It was then arranged that after a few more days the President and his wife would proceed to their home at Canton, Ohio, by a direct route, making no stops by the way except of the very briefest. This was done and, after necessary rest Mrs. McKinley once more regained her normal health.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARACTER.

President McKinley was universally respected not only on account of the office he held, but for the qualities he possessed as a man. He was a noble ruler, a far-seeing and progressive statesman, a true friend, a faithful husband and a sincere Christian.

Fit to be engraved upon his monument and to live forever in the minds of his countrymen, says the New York 'World,' 'are these lofty words from President McKinley's last speech:—"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests on the victories of peace, not those of war."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY WAS A TOTAL ABSTAINER.

Remarking on President McKinley's absence from stimulants, a member of the official household said the other day:—

'In all my experience with public men and all public entertainments it has never been my lot to see a more abstemious man, so far as intoxicating liquors are concerned, than President McKinley. This trait in his character was brought out prominently in the trips he made South at the conclusion of the Spanish war, and caused no end of comment among the hospitable people with whom he was daily brought in contact.

'One incident occurs to me most forcibly, which took place at Atlanta on the ten day trip made under the auspices of the Southern Railway Company. As a culmination of the festivities there was a grand banquet in the evening prior to the departure of the Chief Magistrate further South. But amid all the enthusiasm and hilarity attendant upon such an entertainment there was one collected individual, who failed to partake, as his host thought he should, of the sparkling and refreshing beverages set before him. Some of the more daring spirits wanted to insist upon the President getting more sociable, as they put it. But he stood their bantering with the same good humor that he had manifested throughout the trip and would not be persuaded to touch wines or other liquid refreshments.

'Upon returning to his hotel to make arrangements for continuing his journey he was again importuned to take something to stimulate him before the trip. In a laughing manner he remarked to the committeemen accompanying him:—"You boys are so persistent I will join you in a parting glass. Let it be apollinaris, though, for that is all I need

to invigorate me and help me to digest properly that good dinner you had prepared for me."

'His manner was so cordial and sincere as he carried out his intention that his hosts joined heartily in the toast he proposed. President McKinley had the courage of his convictions, which made him more popular with his Southern friends than if he had succumbed to their wiles and partaken of wine.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

By the death of President McKinley, Vice-President Roosevelt, according to the Constitution of the United States, is now President of the American Nation. It is interesting therefore to take a glance at his history.

Theodore Roosevelt was born on Oct. 27, 1858, in New York city. He comes of old Knickerbocker stock on his father's side, while on his mother's side he is descended from Archibald Bulloch, the first President of Georgia in the Revolution. Being but a sickly boy the young Theodore was prepared for college in private schools. He graduated from Harvard in 1880, and after travelling in Europe for some time began the study of law, but soon abandoned it for politics. In 1881 he was elected by the Republicans to the Assembly from the twenty-first district of New York city, and was twice re-elected. In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt was made Speaker of the New York Legislature and in that and the following years became very active in promoting legislation of a reform character. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for Mayor of New York, but was defeated by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him a civil service commissioner, in which position he served efficiently until 1895, when he resigned to become president of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners in the administration of Mayor Strong.

He established a policy of strict enforcement of liquor and Sunday laws, thus arousing much opposition, but stopping police protection of vice and restoring discipline to the force. The year 1897 marked Mr. Roosevelt's first connection with the navy in the position of assistant secretary, when he took an active part in the preparations for the Spanish war. On the outbreak of hostilities he resigned and organized from among the cow-boys of the west a regiment of volunteer cavalry known as the Rough Riders. As lieutenant-colonel of the cow-boy contingent he was not by any means ignorant of military matters, having been for some years a member of the Eighth Regiment of the New York National Guard. The Rough Riders and their colonel did some good work in the Spanish war. They were present at Santiago, San Juan Hill and many other lively skirmishes and Colonel Roosevelt was mentioned in orders for gallant conduct in battle and for care of his men while in camp.

In September of 1898 he returned hero was nominated for Governor of New York state, and the following January was elected by an enormous majority. As governor he reformed the administration of the canals, favored the enactment of an improved civil service law, and applied the merit system in county offices, and in many other ways earned the appreciation of those who work for purity in public administration and the enmity of those who place party before the needs of the nation.

Early in 1900 Governor Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President and was eventually elected.

But President Roosevelt has not been

merely a politician, he has been a publisher of a good many books, most of them dealing with the great west. He bought a ranch in North Dakota in 1884, and has spent a good deal of his leisure time hunting and making himself acquainted with the conditions of life that pertain there. He has also written several books and essays on more purely literary subjects. He is LL.D. of Columbia University.

A Terrible Risk.

In a large Bible class of gentlemen there was a young lawyer of brilliant mind. His was much the acutest intellect in the class. The teacher, a bank president, was not a trained theologian, although he was well taught in the simplicities of Scripture truth.

Conscious of his superior knowledge, the young man fell to putting perplexing questions on obscure subjects. He did not in the outset disbelieve the fundamental facts of our holy religion; but, as pride of intellect spurred him to search for arguments to dispute what the teacher of the Bible class taught, he became such a student of sceptical authors that, almost unconsciously, he became a determined disputer and steadfast doubter of the faith of his fathers.

For the recovery of that young man I resorted to every means that careful study of the case suggested. But instead of yielding to entreaty or responding to my solicitude, he steadily settled down into immovable unbelief.

By and by tidings came that he was ill, and his illness rapidly assumed a serious aspect. Then, while yet his mind remained clear, with all the earnestness of a conscience which has been enlightened and then quenched and afterwards aroused, he disclosed to me his distress. Never since I saw his condition can any sophistry of flimsy liberalism make me believe there is no such thing as remorse. At no time when he teased the teacher, speaking in trifling tones and terms of the verities of the gospel, was his intellect clearer than it was when he implored me to beseech the Lord to have mercy on him as a miserable sinner.

What his appearing was before 'the judgment seat of Christ,' I know not. He went there speedily, and left behind this most profound impression, that any one takes terrific risks who reads or talks against a simple, hearty belief in those basal truths which constitute the framework of Bible facts and evangelical Christian faith.—The Rev. John L. Withrow, D.D., in 'Golden Rule.'

The Find-the-Place Almanac

TEXTS IN THE PSALMS.

Sept. 29, Sun.—The Lord hath been mindful of us.

Sept. 30, Mon.—What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?

Oct. 1, Tues.—This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.

Oct. 2, Wed.—Blessed are they that keep his testimonies.

Oct. 3, Thur.—Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word.

Oct. 4, Fri.—Open thou mine eyes.

Oct. 5, Sat.—I have chosen the way of truth.

If a boy is mischievous or unruly, it is no sign that he is destitute of admiration, or even affection, for the teacher who tries to rule him. The fact is, a boy believes in authority, even though he dares to disregard it. Laxity and flabbiness of discipline do not commend themselves.—'Sunday-School Times.'