

## HIS FIRST CABINET MEETING.

Roosevelt Asks the Members to Remain Throughout the Term.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt at 3 o'clock yesterday convened his first Cabinet meeting held in Washington. At this meeting the President asked the members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet to retain their respective portfolios throughout his term, and announced that his administration would follow the policy outlined by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech.



JAMES B. PARKER.  
James B. Parker, of 400 Sixth avenue, New York City, is the Negro who stood directly behind of Czar Nicholas when he shot President McKinley and who hurried him to the ground with a terrible blow after the second shot was fired. Parker was born in Atlanta 45 years ago, in slavery. He left New York last spring to wait in an exhibition case. He is a giant in size, standing over 6 feet, and as erect as an Indian. The assassin tore his vest buttons entirely off in the struggle. Parker was at one time a waiter in the Kimball House, Atlanta.

ed by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech.

After the obsequies over the late President, the Cabinet, at President Roosevelt's request, assembled at the residence of Commander Cowles, where the President is staying, principally for the purpose of informing their new chief of the state of affairs in their respective departments.

The President then addressed his advisers collectively, as he had previously done individually, requesting them all to retain their respective positions in his Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope and expectation that every member would serve throughout his term, for he said he tendered the appointments as if he had just been elected to the Presidency and was forming his original Cabinet. The President said, however, that there was one difference between the present tender and that of an original offer—namely, that under the present circumstances they were not at liberty to decline.

Upon being asked by a member if resignations should be formally presented in the usual manner, the President answered that his action at this meeting had precluded the necessity of presenting resignations. The discussion turned upon the policy of the Administration and Mr. Roosevelt announced that he regarded the speech of the late President at the Buffalo Exposition, made previous to the tragic shooting, as outlining the policies to be followed by the Administration. It cannot be learned at this time whether or not all the members will be willing to serve the full term.

## SIX COALMINERS KILLED.

Disaster Was Caused by the Explosion of Accumulated Gas in a Tunnel.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Sept. 19.—A terrible explosion of gas in the Spring Gulch mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, located 18 miles from this place, caused the death of six miners and the injury of four others, besides much damage to the tunnel in which the explosion occurred. As soon as the explosion occurred a messenger was sent to the Pocahontas mine, seven miles away, to telephone here for assistance. He stated at the time of the accident the entire force of 100 miners was in the mine and it was thought that all had perished. A later messenger brought the information that less than half an hour previous to the time of the explosion all but a few of the employees had gone off duty, thus preventing a more serious calamity. The explosion was caused by gas becoming ignited by the blasts.

## THE ODD FELLOWS

Sovereign Grand Lodge Takes Up Question of National Sanitarium.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.—At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, a resolution was introduced and referred to a special committee to assess directly each member of the order 50 cents for the purpose of raising a fund for the construction and maintenance of a national sanitarium at Hot Springs, Ark. During the year just closed the receipts showed a net gain of \$4087 over those of the preceding term. The assets amount in all to \$131,029.

It is estimated that 50,000 visitors were here today. The parade this afternoon contained 25,000 men in line, including 68 brass bands.

## Sympathy at Odessa.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Odessa says a feeling of deepest sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the people of the United States is everywhere manifested. The Listok declares that "President McKinley fell like a hero at his post. He was the victim of a coward, who, Judas-like, murdered the twice-chosen leader of the people with hand outstretched in friendship."

## Don't Want to Defend Czolgosz.

Milwaukee, Sept. 19.—Judge Titus, of Buffalo, whose appointment as attorney for Czolgosz was announced at Buffalo yesterday, is in this city, attending a Masonic convention. He could hardly believe the report of his appointment was true. In answer to a question as to whether he would consent to defend the assassin Judge Titus replied:

"Not unless ordered to do so by the court."

## NEWS OF WHALERS

SCHOONER SOPHIE SUTHERLAND WENT ASHORE

And Is a Wreck—Three Steamers and a Schooner Wintered in the Arctic—Deer Scarce and Weather Cold—A New Story of Dangers and Privations in the Far North.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—In a letter that was carried by native couriers a distance of over 2000 miles across the wilderness of the north, from the mouth of the McKenzie River to Edmonton, and thence by rail to this city, the first news received this year from the whalers who wintered in the Arctic Ocean is at hand. The letter was written by Captain H. E. Huffman, of the schooner Penelope. The whaling vessels that wintered in the Arctic were the steamers Narwhal, Beluga and Bowhead, and the schooner Penelope. The last previous information from any of the vessels was received last Fall, the vessels having been spoken in August of last year. At that time the Narwhal had three whales, the Bowhead one, the Beluga one half of a whale and the Penelope none.

The letter just received reports that April 1 last the Narwhal's total catch was five whales, the Bowhead five, the Beluga seven and a half and the Penelope none. It is probable that the Beluga and the Narwhal will come out this year, but nothing is certain about the Penelope, which is trading in the Arctic.

The schooner Sophie Sutherland, Captain, Murry, went ashore on Bailey Island during a gale and capsized, becoming a total loss. The captain and crew joined the Beluga. The mate of the Beluga, A. W. Look, died suddenly October 29 last, soon after going into winter quarters at Bailey Island. Deer were scarce in the Arctic regions for the first time in the experience of the whalers, and the weather last Winter was unusually cold. The dogs—the main dependence on land—were dying in great numbers from rabies.

The Penelope landed provisions on first reaching Bailey Island and was to have gone whaling immediately afterward, but the vessel was stuck fast for eight days and by the time the schooner reached the open the other vessels of the fleet had made their catches and no more whales appeared.

## WILL SUCCEED STRIKERS

Men on Their Way to San Francisco—37 of Them Won Over by the Strikers.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The strike wears on without apparent change on either side. A dispatch from Sacramento says:

"This morning four carloads of men arrived here from the East, the most of them from Ohio, en route for San Francisco to take the places of the strikers. They declared they had been assured there was no strike in San Francisco. A delegation of strikers from San Francisco went to Emigrant Gap and boarded the train for the purpose of inducing the men not to go to San Francisco. Thirty-seven of the men left the train, 16 of them stopping here. They were taken to an employment office by local union men and situations were secured for them."

The Water Front Federation today concluded negotiations for the purchase of a restaurant to accommodate the men on strike. It is reported that a lodging-house may be secured. Strike Manager Furuseth announced that a contribution of \$1090 was received today from the Seamen's Union of Chicago. It is also stated that the National convention of Brewery Workers has voted \$500 for the support of the beer bottlers.

William T. Sullivan, a union teamster, who was shot September 5 in a riot by a special officer, died from his injuries today.

## CHINESE RE-ENTER PEKIN

American and Japanese Forces Simultaneously Give Up Control of the District.

Pekin, Sept. 19.—The Chinese troops re-entered Peking yesterday. The Americans and Japanese simultaneously handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese authorities.

The evacuation was picturesque. The Japanese and American troops were drawn up at the inner gate. Several hundred Chinese civil and military officials in brilliant costumes, diplomats, officers and ladies were massed upon the plaza outside. Prince Ching and General Chiang, the Governor of Peking, met the Japanese and Americans and thanked them for the protection they had afforded the palace. General Yamani and Major Robertson replied, the Japanese and Chinese bands played and the foreigners marched out through the gates they had battered in over a year ago. Then the Chinese unfurled their flags and distributed their forces at the various gates. The Chinese officials banqueted the Japanese this evening. The Americans were invited to be present, but declined, owing to the death of President McKinley.

## Crushed to Death.

Sheridan, Sept. 18.—Hugh Farmer, the 12-year-old son of John Farmer, a prominent farmer of Bellevue, near here, was accidentally killed yesterday. He was driving to town with a load of wheat in sacks. A sack started to slip off the wagon and, in attempting to catch and hold it, he was dragged off the wagon and one of the wheels passed over him, crushing the skull and causing death in a few minutes.

## Morning Paper's Comment.

London, Sept. 19.—The morning papers continue to give the first and a large place to American affairs. They describe the removal of President McKinley's remains at considerable length. Although it is beginning to be feared that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not attend the funeral owing to the difficulties of etiquette and to fears of a possible anarchist attempt, the papers continue to express a hope that King Edward will see his way to arrange the matter.

## BORNE TO THE CAPITAL.

Remains of the President Taken From Buffalo—Entire Route Lined With People.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Through a living lane of bareheaded people stretching from Buffalo up over the Alleghenies down into the broad valleys of the Susquehanna and the city on the banks of the shining Potomac, the Nation's martyred President made his last journey to the seat of the Government over which he presided for four years and a half. The whole country seemed to have drained its population at the side of the track over which the funeral train passed. The thin lines through the mountains and the sparsely-settled districts thickened as the little hamlets suddenly grew to the proportions of respectable cities, and were congregated into vast multitudes in the larger cities. Work was suspended in field and mine and city. The schools were dismissed. Everywhere appeared the trappings and tokens of woe. Millions of flags at half-mast dotted hillsides and valleys, and formed a thick of color over the cities. And from almost every banner streamed a bit of crape. The stations were heavy with the black symbol of mourning. At all the larger towns and cities, after the train got into Pennsylvania, militiamen drawn up at "present arms," kept back the enormous crowds. The silence with which the countless thousands viewed the remains of their hero and martyr was oppressive and profound.

Only the rumbling of the train wheels, the sob of men and women, with tear-stained faces, and the doleful tolling of the church bells, broke upon the ear. At several places, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the chimes played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn. Taken altogether, the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Every one of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag-covered bier elevated in view in the observation car at the rear of the train.

There was no spot of color to catch the eye of this train of death. The locomotive was shrouded in black, the curtains of the cars in which sat the lone, stricken widow, the relatives of the President, Cabinet and others were drawn. The whole black train was like a shrouded house, save only for the hindmost car where the body lay guarded by a soldier of the Army and a sailor of the Navy.

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip bravely. In the morning, soon after leaving Buffalo, she pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to go into the car where her dead one lay that reluctant consent was given, and she spent a half hour beside the coffin. All the way the train was preceded about 15 minutes by a pilot engine, sent ahead to test the bridges and switches, and prevent the possibility of an accident to the precious burden it carried. The train had the right of way over everything. Not a wheel moved on the Pennsylvania Railroad system 30 minutes before the pilot engine was due.

General Superintendent J. B. Hutchinson had sent out explicit instructions covering every detail. The order included: "Every precaution must be taken by all employees to make this move absolutely certain."

General Boyd, assistant passenger agent, had personal charge of the train. The train left Buffalo at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and arrived at Washington at 8:38 o'clock p. m. In 12 hours it is estimated that over half a million people saw the coffin which held that was mortal of President McKinley.

While the casket was being removed from the observation car one of the large windows was lowered at the side, slowly and carefully the casket was slipped through the opening and tenderly received upon the bent shoulders of the body-bearer—four artillerymen and four sailors. Straightening themselves under their burden, they walked slowly toward the hearse. At the casket emerged a bulge note rose clearly, and "taps" rang out. That was the only sound that broke the dead silence.

## The Funeral Train.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The train that carried the late President's body to the National Capital was a solid Pullman of seven cars, drawn by two engines. An extra engine went 15 minutes ahead to clear the track of everything. The casket was placed between open windows on the observation car, where it was in plain view of the people as the train passed by.

The casket of the dead President was completely covered with a beautiful silk flag. At the head was a floral piece representing the French and American colors, the gift of a Franco-American society. Standing at the foot of the casket was a soldier of the United States Army, uniformed and accoutred with a gun at "order arms." At the head a sailor of the Navy stood at "attention," cutlass at shoulder. The lid of the casket was closed.

## On the Journey

On board funeral train, Port Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 16.—Mrs. McKinley was prevailed upon to lie down soon after the start was made. President Roosevelt was quartered in a drawing room in the Car Hungary with Secretary Loch. He busied himself with letters and telegrams, and with the innumerable questions which required immediate answer. The members of the cabinet individually cared for the more pressing business requiring their attention.

## Immense Crowds at Baltimore.

Washington, September 17.—Night came on as the train sped from New York to Baltimore without a stop, and in the darkness only the flickering lights on the way and the tolling bells of the stations gave evidence that the manifestations sorrow were still going on. As the train drew into Baltimore black masses of people could be seen ranged up on the huge viaducts, and at every crossing a living tide surged up to the train.

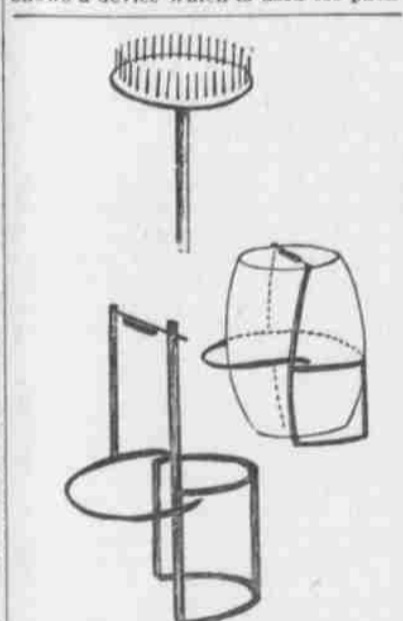
## FARMS AND FARMERS



Gathering and Packing Apples.

In the illustration, the upper design shows an apple picker, which is made by cutting an inch board in a circle, so that it will measure just one foot across; an inch hole is bored in the center for the handle, and one-eighth inch holes are bored close together around the edge, and in each of these holes eight-inch wire nails are inserted, sharpened at the ends. The handle should be long enough so that the branches of the trees can be readily reached from the ground. In picking the apples, the implement is placed so that the stem of the apple will come between two of the nails, and with a quick movement of the hand the stem is broken from the twig, and the apple rests on the circle in the center. Five or six apples can be picked in this way before the implement is taken down.

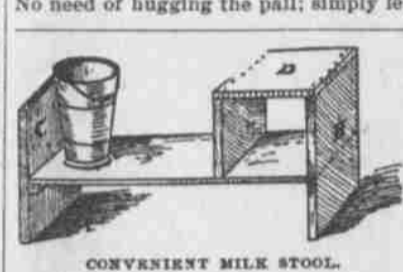
The lower part of the illustration shows a device which is used for packing apples in barrels.



ing apples in barrels. In the large cities such devices are purchasable at hardware stores or of dealers in agricultural supplies. This rack fits over the barrel, and by manipulating the screw at the top the barrel is pressed together so that the head may be inserted, and the hoops driven down with ease.

## Milk Stool.

We have tried several kinds of stools and have seen all styles in operation in various parts of the country, but nothing suits us so well as the style shown here, says a Michigan farmer in Hoard's Dairyman. We made the first one when we commenced dairying. The cut shows just how to make it. The board A should be about 22 inches long for a tall man and about 8 inches wide. The two end pieces, B and C, can be cut and adjusted to suit each milker. We made the stool so as to have the seat D about ten inches high. All pieces are about eight inches wide. It is a pleasure to use this stool. One can sit comfortably without bracing. No need of hugging the pail; simply let



it rest between the knees. The pail should be tilted slightly, and, thus arranged, a good, rapid milker will spatter very little milk.

## Farm Turkey Raising.

When the turkey hen is in a good sitting mood, give her seventeen eggs; at the same time set her two chickens on eleven eggs each. When the hatch is off, give all turkeys to the turkey hen. Feed the young turkeys on curd, often mixing black pepper with it. Feed three times a day all they will eat. Do not give raw cornmeal; if fed at all, bake into corn bread. Screenings is a poor food, as it contains many wild seeds, causing diarrhea, killing them in twenty-four hours. That is the one thing to guard against and the greatest difficulty in raising turkeys. When feeding only curd as the principal food you overcome that trouble. Keeping the young turkeys in a pen 10x10 feet and twelve inches high for a few days gives them strength, and they can follow the hen. You cannot shut turkeys up in a coop or yard, as they will die if confined. After four or five days old, let them go, see that they come home every night, which they will do if fed morning and evening. For breeding purposes select hens not less than two years old, toms from two to three, of the Ky bronze variety.

## Feeding Damaged Potatoes.

The Louisiana Experiment Station in their late bulletin gives an account of the death of several cattle from a sickness which began in difficult breathing and continued until they finally died of suffocation. The first animal attacked had been fed with sweet potatoes that were damaged, probably by the "black rot" fungus. When the suspected cause was removed the trouble ceased, and purgatives were afterward given to relieve the system, but several other animals died, although it was not known that they had access to the potatoes. They had a similar case three years ago, when cattle died that had been allowed to eat rotten sweet potatoes. A part of them were saved by above-named treatment. They think the fungus in the diseased potato acts upon the nerves to prevent breathing. With all due deference to their better knowledge and opportunity of observing the case, we think that decaying roots develop a vegetable poison, which may be a fungus or an alkaloid, and while both the white and the sweet potato may be worse than some others, we would not use any of them after decay had begun. —American Cultivator.

## Introducing Queens in Hives.

Scientists tell us that it is not possible for two queen bees to occupy the same hive, for they will at once fight for supremacy. Even the birth of the queens from the eggs laid by the old queen is disputed by the first queen hatched from these eggs, for, if not prevented by the workers, this first-born queen will at once break open the cells in which are located the unborn queens and destroy them. An old beekeeper claims that the following plan of introducing a queen will be successful in the majority of cases. From the hive into which the queen is to be introduced, remove four or five frames of capped brood with the bees adhering thereto, and place them in an empty hive, leaving the old queen in the old hive. Place the cage containing the new queen on top of the frames in the new hive, close up the hive, and reduce the size of the entrance to about one inch wide. The younger bees will remain in the new hive, and in a few days will liberate the new queen and take good care of her, while the older bees, removed from the frames, will probably return to the old hive. In some cases the bees will kill the new queen, but very rarely, and when such a catastrophe occurs, the bee man still has the old bee to depend upon for new broods.

## Corns on Horses' Feet.

Most of the corns that grow on horses' feet are caused by improper shoeing, and the only permanent relief that can be had is by removing the shoes and, after treating the corns, keep the horse free from work during the summer, and give it a low, rather damp pasture on which to graze. After removing the shoes, pare away the horn at the bars of the feet, and cut the toes down as much as possible. The hair should be clipped from the coronets and the hoof blistered with cerate of cantharides. The blistering should be done once a month, and washed off in forty-eight hours after it is applied. Lard should be applied daily. If the horse must be worked, the corns should be pared once a month and the animal shod with bar shoes that will not come in contact with the corns. The hoof should be soaked in cold water for an hour, once or twice daily, and then smeared with some greasy hoof ointment. Unless the corns are very bad, this treatment will relieve the trouble. The horse should be kept from the hard roads as much as possible. —Indianapolis News.

## Early Fall Plowing.

The ground for wheat should be plowed now and harrowed at least one week or ten days until the time for seed sowing. The advantage in this is making a fine and compact seed bed, which, of course, is essential to success in wheat culture. Another advantage in early plowing is that there is more moisture at the time of seed sowing in ground plowed and harrowed as suggested, than there is if the ground is permitted to lie until just before the seed is sown before it is plowed. There may be objections urged against this early plowing, especially for wheat, in view of the fact that the tendency is to sow the seed as late as possible, in order to avoid the ravages of the hessian fly, but the early plowing will not in any way interfere with seed sowing at any time one desires to do it, and it will do the soil less injury to remain for a few weeks after being plowed and harrowed than to delay the plowing until just before seed sowing.

## Shredding Corn Stalks.

Machine for shredding corn stalks is quite expensive, but in a section where large quantities of corn are grown it will pay for the farmers to buy one of these shredders in common. The value of the shredder will be particularly apparent this year in sections where the corn crop is small, for the corn stover made by the shredder is of such a nature that the cattle will eat 95 per cent of it, while, as all farmers know, nearly one-half of the feed is wasted where the stalks are fed in the old-fashioned way. It may be possible in a great many sections to have a corn shredder by men who travel with a machine. This plan of traveling with a shredder is fast coming into use. The price ranges from two cents a cubic foot to four cents for two and one-half cubic feet.

## Holding Up Milk.

Have you tried apples as a cure for "holding up" milk? asks an exchange. When your cow refuses to "give down" just you give her an apple. If it be a good one, it may tickle her palate enough to make her forget her determination. Don't let her have apples at any other time. If she does not care for this fruit, find out something that she does like, and give her a dose of it when you want to milk her. How do you think this compares with kicking her in the ribs or with the milk stool?

## RECENT INVENTIONS.

Many a serious railroad accident is caused by the washing down on the roadbed of masses of earth or rocks from the hillsides above. While the railroad companies realize that the cuts are liable to become filled from this cause it is hardly to be expected that they will keep patrols at every dangerous point. An apparatus has been lately patented by John K. Haddinnott of Baltimore, Md., and the claim is made that it will constantly guard the cut or other section of track which it parallels. It is simply a pair of contact rails so placed that a fall of rock or earth across the roadbed will crush the shell which incloses them and throw the rails together to complete a circuit and set the danger signal.

As a hitching post is not always convenient and it is somewhat of a bother to carry around a heavy weight in the wagon with which to tether the horse when the driver wishes to leave the animal for a time, it is likely that the horseman will appreciate the hitching fetter. The invention takes advantage of the fact that a horse will not move as long as it cannot bend its legs, the fetter being stiff enough to prevent this. The inventors are William Rommel and Thomas B. Owen of Los Angeles, Cal. They state that it is adapted to afford cavalrymen a perfect means of preventing the horses from escaping without human aid, the claim being made that when an animal is tethered with one of these devices he becomes tame even in the presence of danger. Another novelty of the tether is that with the aid of the small padlock attached the animal can be locked up, so that he cannot be stolen without unlocking or destroying the fetter.

A brush is designed to lay the dust while sweeping instead of raising it, so as not to damage the stock in a store, the furniture in a room, or settle on the floor again. This result is accomplished by the use of kerosene oil to prevent the dust rising. The brush is made of good bristles, inserted in the center of which is one row of a special fiber which readily absorbs and holds kerosene oil. The oil supply is carried in a metal reservoir in the top of the brush, which is so arranged as to keep the fiber constantly moist when the brush is in use, the feed being regulated by opening or closing the cap through which the reservoir is filled. The wood surrounding the reservoir is chemically treated to prevent it absorbing any of the oil. The dust is collected by means of the oil in small pellets, which can easily be taken up by a dust pan in the usual manner. The brush, the manufacturers state, can be used on any kind of floor or carpet, as it improves and hardens floors and cleans and brightens carpets. The kerosene is referred to as destroying the disease-breeding germs carried by dust, and as killing moths, fleas or other insects on the floor or carpet.

## Seton-Thompson's New Home.

A more fitting environment for such a man could not be found than the new home which Mr. and Mrs. Seton-Thompson—or Mr. and Mrs. Seton as they prefer to be known, having dropped "Thompson" from their surname—have selected in Connecticut. A hundred acres of woodland, which they have named Wyndygool, for one of the Seton estates in Scotland, offers the naturalist-artist-author-lecturer an ideal opportunity for investigating and studying his animal friends, and a quiet retreat for writing and illustrating. It is difficult to realize that so wild a bit of forest is within an hour of New York. The private road that leads from the gates to the house winds a quarter of a mile between green walls of trees, flanked by mossy boulders, and rising above ravines that tumble off at reckless angles.

The house stands on the highest point of the tract. It is Spanish in effect, the lower story of rough-hewn, green-tipped rocks, quarried on the place; the upper story of creamy pink stucco. The low, red roof, wide verandas, low entrance door and quaint arrangement of windows are interesting and picturesque. The Englishman's love of solidity is shown in the thick walls, massive cornices of natural wood, and in the heavy beams of the studio ceiling. —Ladies' Home Journal.

## Joachim, an Early Genius.

Dr. Joachim, the great violinist, who has been honored by English musicians, has been playing in public since 1843, when, after studying under Joseph Bohn at Leipzig, he appeared at a concert and created a furor. He was then only 12 years of age. For seven years he remained in an orchestra, studying hard meanwhile, and then he went to Paris and obtained the appointment of director of concerts at Weimar. In 1853 he was master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover, and soon afterward began his famous tour of Europe, being everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. In that tour he laid the foundations of the reputation which has now become world-wide. In August, 1882, he was appointed conductor of the R. A. M. in Berlin, and in 1880, on the fiftieth anniversary of his first public appearance, he was presented with a magnificent violin by his admirers.

## Expenses of an Army Officer.

An English army officer who has a close acquaintance with both the French and German armies has been endeavoring to arrive at the average amount per annum which it costs a subaltern in England, France and Germany to live in the army. The figures he gives are: France, \$400; Germany, \$700; England, \$1,200.

## Demand for Ventilators.

The demand for electric ventilators in India is ahead of the supply.