

Downers Grove Reporter.

By HUGH M. WHITE.

DOWNERS GROVE - ILLINOIS.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Items of General Interest Told in Paragraphs.

COMPLETE NEWS SUMMARY.

Record of Happenings of Much or Little Importance from All Parts of the Civilized World—Incidents, Enterprises, Accidents, Verdities, Crimes and Wars

"I can take 100 words a minute," said the shorthand writer. "I often take more than that," remarked the other, in sorrowful accents; "but then I have to. I'm married."

A Henderson of Saginaw, Mich., identified by Maccabees fraternity papers in his pocket, fell in a fit in a railroad yard at Denver, Col., and fractured his skull. He may not recover.

Destroyed the largest portion of O. J. Beaudett & Co.'s carriage body works at Pontiac, Mich. Loss, \$60,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage purchased \$1,590,000 long-term 4 per cent bonds at \$140 flat and \$1,000 short 4's at \$113.3429.

District Attorney Philbin and counsel for New York reform organizations decide to cause arrest of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery on charges of oppression and neglect of duty.

Rioting by steel strikers shifted from the mills to the office of President Shaffer. Many lodges at stormy meetings voted to continue the strike.

Large unknown steamer founders in storm off Eagle Harbor, Mich. Crew believed to have been saved.

Readmission of Mutual Reserve Fund Association to Iowa excites interest of life insurance men.

Bankers and brokers unite in saying that Roosevelt's attitude has inspired confidence.

Santa Fe and Rock Island systems plan extensions into southern Arizona.

Sharp break of nearly 15 cents in price of potatoes in principal markets Monday.

Cuban election law has been placed in hands of Governor General Wood, and will be translated into English.

J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia of Canada, hurt by explosion of fireworks during royal reception in Quebec.

Six men killed and thirty injured by explosion in Gulch Mine at New Castle, Colo.

Dr. McBurney inclines to the belief that President McKinley was shot with poisoned bullets, as the action of the wounds was most suspicious, strongly supporting this theory.

Steel workers at Pittsburg in confusion as to order to return to work. Shaffer disappears, leaving them in uncertainty. A few will continue the strike.

Wall street looks for no serious results from the death of the President. Czar and Kaiser confer honors on officers in each other's suites.

Mr. Joseph A. Stephen, director of Catholic Indian mission bureau, dies at Washington.

President Felton of the Chicago & Alton said his road had not absorbed the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis.

John Cudahy secures renewal on loan of \$100,000 from Northwestern Mutual Life Company.

Capt. Miles E. Barry, who defied Canadian officials, reached bedside of dying brother in Chicago, having left his boat Hartford at Erie, Pa.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota seriously ill at St. Paul.

Widow of Banker Stern gives Frankfort-on-the-Main 5,000,000 marks to promote medical objects.

Returning Americans report that 25,000 persons have been killed during present outbreak in Columbia.

Son of Paul Kruger surrendered to Lord Kitchener in South Africa.

British authorities perplexed over question of Boer prisoners.

Johann Most, the anarchist, arrested in New York for expressing his views too freely.

King and Queen of England, Czar and Czarina of Russia, King of Denmark, King of Greece, and twenty-eight princesses went by same train from Fredensborg to Copenhagen.

London press severely condemns Lyceum theater audience for its rude reception of William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes."

Net earnings of American Smelting and Refining company, including Guggenheim plants, for year ending on April 21, were \$6,585,103.

Republic Iron and Steel company's annual report showed shrinkage of \$4,600,000 in gross earnings and net profits of only \$209,099.

Western Union Telegraph company's quarterly report showed increase of \$144,244 in net revenues and \$1,005,430 in total surplus.

Formal transfer of Mexican International railway to Speyer & Co. made in New York.

Property of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road listed as trackage transferred to real estate and assessed at \$1,000,000.

President Shaffer denied being ordered to end steel strike. Hungarians asked benefits and threatened to return to work.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

Bullet Fired by Assassin Czolgosz Completes Its Foul Mission.

"GOD'S WILL BE DONE, NOT OURS" HIS LAST WORDS.

The Entire World Mourns the Fate of the Victim of an Anarchist.

After every resource was exhausted for over twenty-four hours, after the sinking spell early on Friday morning, death came to William McKinley, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, at 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning at the Milburn residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

the watchers were Senator Hanna, Controller Dawes, Senator Fairbanks, Governor Yates of Illinois, J. H. Milburn, President of the exposition, in whose house the President died; Colonel Myron T. Herrick, with his wife; and half a score of others who came and went. Included among these were Colonel W. C. Brown, Abner McKinley's law partner; Russell B. Harrison, son of a former President; Webb C. Hayes, son of a former President; and

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



For many hours the President's hold on life was so slight that the work of the surgeons was confined to watching the flickering spark without attempting to fan it into life artificially.

Hope Abandoned at Midnight. Practically all medicines and oxygen treatments were abandoned a considerable time before midnight. All hope was abandoned then, and the only thing left to do was to wait for the worn out machinery to run down.

Mrs. McKinley had been with the President twice during the early part of the evening.

Just before the President lost consciousness Mrs. McKinley knelt at his side. He knew her and said: "Good-by; good-by. It is God's way; not our will, but Thine be done."

Loss of Consciousness. The life of President McKinley, which had been sustained with power-



MCKINLEY AS A RAW RECRUIT. (At the time of his enlistment in the Army.)

ful drafts of oxygen, seemed to fade away soon after 10 o'clock, and consciousness was lost permanently.

Around what was supposed to be the actual deathbed, besides the surgeons in the case, were Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, and Mrs. Duncan, the brother and sisters of the President. They were hurriedly called to witness the passing of a brother and a President. Yet an hour seemed to be delayed from one brief moment to another.

Members of Family Gathered. Down-stairs and in the hall were the other members of the family, Mrs. Abner McKinley, a sister-in-law; Miss Mary Barber, the President's favorite niece; Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, a cousin; Lieutenant James McKinley, a nephew; John Barber, a nephew; Mrs. Baer, a niece; with Mr. Baer, and Secretaries Root, Wilson, and Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox. The latter, with Secretary Long, had arrived only a few minutes before midnight, and Secretary Long left about 10 o'clock, so that he was not present when the end came.

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Everybody was deeply affected. Several of the men were sobbing aloud as they passed on their way to their carriages.

Secretary Wilson says that the party will go first to Washington, where the body will lie in state in the Capitol, but interment will be in Canton, O. The details of the President's funeral will be in charge of the Secretary of State. Through him notices and invitations to distinguished foreign representatives will be extended.

The wishes of the members of the President's family will be observed and the character of the services will depend entirely on them. Congress will attend in a body, if the services are held at the national capital, but if they are performed at Canton this arrangement may be changed.

The House is not organized, and the oath has not been administered to the members elect, but they will be in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House, who holds over in office.

Secretary Root and Secretary Long will detail suitable bodies of military and naval forces to be present at the funeral.

Death Caused by Heart Trouble. The President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, but its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound, but when the would had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether.

The President's death was due to heart exhaustion, but some of the physicians do not believe there was organic heart trouble. The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble which caused death.

Slayer Saved by Darkness. A noticeable theme of comment was occasioned by the hour at which the death occurred. It partook somewhat of the providential that the event should have come in the dead of night instead of the early evening, when the thousands who gathered on the streets of the city were in no tender mood. Had the death come earlier it is possible that the authorities would have had to cope with more or less violence.

Crowds Surrounded Jail. During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were not only the people of Buffalo, indignant at the disgrace to their city, but strangers, who had no neighborly respect for the local authorities.

Gov. Odell acted promptly and gave orders to protect the jail. Thus the assassin was safe from penalty for the miserable death he had dealt out to the President.

All the World Mourns. All Friday and Friday night 80,000,000 of Americans stood in thought and heart at the bedside of their dying President. A simple people, devoid of the arts which in other lands are used to decorate the emotions, they knew only how to sorrow in silence and hope that the impending blow would be spared.

In his daily life the President of the United States is merely its first citizen—a plain man in plain clothes, accessible to other plain men in plain clothes. By virtue of his office he is only the foremost among his equals, and as such he meets his fellow citizens without claiming or expecting from them the studied deference or ostentatious affection which is so sedulously displayed in the capitals of other lands.

Yet for days, while this man of the people lay stricken by the assassin, bound down by wounds, and hovering between life and death, 80,000,000 men, women, and children turned from the tasks of a crowded life, forgot their personal strivings and personal griefs, and in dire suspense reached out for the least word of comfort, of courage, or of cheer from the President's bedside.

Sorrow, affection, and anxiety were written across the face of the whole

nation, throughout the days and throughout the nights, and now, with the blow fallen and the watching done, the land gives itself over to the mourning which no crown or scepter could command, which no throne could gather to it, and now the civilized world has joined us in grief over our calamity.

The republic may appear at times ungrateful, for its heart is deep, but he who finds that heart has not lived or died in vain.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

His Work Done. The nation mourns as one which has suffered a great loss, but a loss which is not irreparable. His work has been, to a great extent, accomplished. Of the problems which confronted him when he was elected, or which have arisen since his election, nearly all have been happily solved by him.

The war with Spain has been conducted to a successful conclusion. The country is at peace with all mankind. It is tranquil and prosperous. There are no threatening clouds visible on the political or business horizon.

If the President thought of himself at all in his last moments he could have taken comfort in the reflection that he had well-nigh fulfilled his mission—that he had done for the people all and more than they had expected of him, and had won for himself fame that time cannot obliterate. So far as one can read the future there was

little of great moment left for him to do for his country during the next three years except to carry out that policy of the extension of its commercial relations outlined by him in his last public address.—Chicago Tribune.

The Return of the Cameos. Old-fashioned cameos are now in the height of fashion, as is almost every kind of jewel that boasts of antiquity. Cameos are worn as ornaments and figure in belts and bands in the latest embroidered brooches with huge jewels in the center, which we have abjured with a vengeance, are coming back to us, not to wear as a brooch, but in combination with leather, velvet or chiffon in the ornamentation of dress. Among the choicest new jewels are pendants of dull rough gold with imbedded jewels and pendants of natural pearls or bits of turquoise suspended by tiny gold links. The color combinations in many of these ornaments are rich and exquisite.

A Perfect Boy. "I never heard of but one perfect boy," said Johnny, pensively, as he sat in the corner doing penance. "And who was that?" asked mamma. "Papa—when he was little," was the answer. And silence reigned for the space of five minutes.

Over 100 delegates to Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs narrowly escaped death in dynamite explosion, thought to be work of Cripple Creek miners' unions.

Stout Gent—Well, sir, I'm a self-made man. I began life as a barefooted boy. Thin Gent—Well, as far as I can make out. I wasn't born with shoes on, either.

RAILROAD NEWS.

MR. SEAGRAVES LOCATES 200 FAMILIES IN COLORADO.

Come from Northern Europe to Make Sugar Beets.

Mr. C. L. Seagraves, passenger agent of the Santa Fe, has returned from the sugar beet district of Colorado, and completed arrangements to locate two hundred families from northern Europe, the first fifty families to locate near Holly, about October 20. Mr. Seagraves said:

"The leader of the colony is an expert agriculturist, and has visited and carefully investigated all sections of the United States, and pronounced the Arkansas valley the most promising of any section visited, on account of the superb climate, rich soil and the most perfect irrigation system in the world, backed by a reservoir supply with sufficient water to irrigate all the lands for two years without a drop of rain, thus insuring the farmers against failure of crops. After the first movement the balance will follow as fast as homes can be provided for them."

Mr. Seagraves advises that the farmers in the valley are very prosperous, and as that section will be densely populated and brought up to a high standard of cultivation, it will in five or six years become the richest and most prosperous community in the country.

He says: "Sugar beets are a very profitable crop for the farmer and the only drawback is the laborious work in the thinning season which lasts about two weeks. This feature, however, is being overcome by labor brought into the valley from New Mexico, who contract to thin beets at so much per acre.

"In the vicinity of Rocky Ford, where the land has been cultivated extensively, it is possible under only fair conditions to raise twenty tons of beets to the acre, while thrifty and industrious farmers grow from twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, and in some instances as high as thirty-five tons.

"The price of beets is determined according to their sugar content, the average being about 5 per cent. The cost of growing beets, including all labor, seed, as well as harvesting the crop in the fall is about \$25 per acre, leaving the farmer \$75 or more profit an acre for his beet crop.

"The Arkansas valley of Colorado is considered the ideal sugar beet country, as they grow more tons to the acre and contain a larger percentage of sugar than beets grown anywhere in the world. The Rocky Ford factory is now rearranging some of its machinery, the beets being so rich they will not submit to the usual methods employed at the other factories.

"Cantaloupes are also a very profitable crop, and many growers estimate they will pay \$100 an acre net. I saw two and one-half acres near Rocky Ford that yielded the grower one thousand dollars. This was on rented land of which the owner received one-third of the crop. This may be rather an exceptional case, but it proves what intensive farming will do.

"Alfalfa, as well as small grains, do well and are profitable crops to grow. Vegetables of all kinds, poultry and dairy products command good prices, and a ready market in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and the mining camps.

"Lands in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, before the erection of the sugar factory, that sold for thirty-five, forty and fifty dollars an acre, are worth today from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The question is what is land worth that will net over and above all expenses from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre?

"Lands in the Holly district and the very choicest in the valley and under a most perfect system of irrigation, with a never failing supply of water, a perpetual water right going with the land is selling at thirty-five dollars per acre, with ten per cent down and the balance in seven years at six per cent. The company will also build houses, barns, etc., on which they require fifty per cent down and the balance in seven years at six per cent.

"The Dunkards and Mennonites are now colonizing large tracts of lands, while other settlers are pouring into the valley from all over the country.—Topeka State Journal, Sept. 2, 1901.

Wed Without Formality. In Scotland the path to matrimony is broader and smoother than in England. The great holiday time in Glasgow is the fair week. All the shipyards are closed and men have time to marry. But many shirk the toll gates of the high road. Seventy irregular marriages took place this fair in Glasgow. The method is simple and inexpensive. The couple take each other for man and wife before witnesses and then they go to the sheriff and ask for warrant to register. There is an absence of fuss and wedding cake which appeals to the modest and economical minds. Besides miners, laborers, engineers and shipyard workers generally, the seventy numbered a ventriloquist, a physician, a valet, a school board officer, a hotel-keeper, a coachman, a soldier, a sea captain, a lapidary and a motor car driver.—London Chronicle.

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