

THE CABINET WILL REMAIN.

Members Asked to Retain Their Portfolios.

TO BE NO CHANGE OF POLICY

President Roosevelt Will Continue That Outlined by His Mortified Predecessor at Buffalo Exposition.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt, at 3 o'clock today, 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.

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 until after the funeral, principally for the purpose of informing them of the new chief of the state of affairs. The President desired to learn if there were any matters of moment requiring his attention before his departure tonight for Canton. He was assured that there was nothing of pressing importance.

The President then addressed his advisers collectively as he had previously done individually, requesting them all to retain their respective positions in his cabinet. The President 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 appointing an 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 tender the members 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 the meeting had precluded the necessity of presenting resignations.

The discussion turned upon the policy of the administration, and President Roosevelt announced that he regarded the speech of the late President at the Buffalo Pan-American 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. The cabinet members, with the exception of Secy. Hay and Secy. Long, will accompany the remains of the dead President to Canton, and participate in the funeral ceremonies on Thursday. Secretaries Hay and Long remained in Washington at the President's request, he thinking that some members of the cabinet should continue in Washington.

Besides holding the cabinet meeting here, the President saw a few callers during the afternoon. At 7:30 o'clock he and Commander Cowles left the residence for the Pennsylvania railroad station to take the train for Canton. Mrs. Roosevelt will leave here at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Oyster Bay, L. I.

CZOLGOSZ IS ARRAIGNED.

Was Very Stubborn and Refused to Plead or Even Utter a Word.

Will be Put on Trial Monday—No Demonstration Made Against Him.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery, in the county court, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, under indictment for murder in the first degree. Again the stubborn prisoner refused to plead or even to utter a word or sound of not guilty. The accused will be tried in the supreme court next Monday morning.

Crowds flocked to the city hall today to see the prisoner, and the most notable incident of the day was the hissing of the prisoner by the crowd who surrounded him as he was being escorted down the stairs, which were still draped in mourning garb. The strong guard of patrolmen and deputy sheriffs had been dispensed with, so that the people were able to get nearer the prisoner as he passed to and from the courtroom.

As a result of the urging of President Adolph L. Moot of the Erie County Bar association, Judge Lewis, one of the attorneys assigned as counsel by Judge Emery yesterday, called at the Erie county jail at 2 o'clock this afternoon to see the prisoner. Czolgosz refused to talk to Judge Lewis, and even refused to answer questions as to whether or not he wanted any counsel. Judge Lewis said that, nevertheless, he would appear for the prisoner upon arraignment, even if he decided not to accept the assignment of the court.

Absolutely no demonstration had been made against the prisoner yesterday, and the authorities decided that the strong guard was unnecessary today. Czolgosz was taken from the jail from the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the city hall by Detectives Solomon and Gray, handcuffed to the latter. In passing from the basement of the city hall to the courtroom on the second floor, Czolgosz was compelled to pass close to the black and white bunting with which the pillars, walling, windows and stairways of the hall had been draped when the body of the President was lying in state on Sunday, which garb will not be removed until after the burial on Thursday. These evidences of the city's grief apparently made no impression on the prisoner, and he gave no more heed to them or to the large portraits of the President draped with American flags than he did to the questions of the court or of the district attorney.

The prisoner entered the courtroom just as the city clock was striking 3 o'clock, and as many of the curious spectators as could surge into the courtroom behind him. A murmur ran through the audience, but the exert of the judge and the uplift of the crier soon restored order.

As soon as Czolgosz was before the bar and the handcuffs were removed, District Attorney Penny began the formal arraignment. He read the principal charges of the indictment in a voice of severity and asked:

"How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?"

Not a sound was uttered by the prisoner.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is a common ailment for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root. One. He stood mute before the bar of justice, apparently continuing his feint of insanity, which was noticed for the first time when he was taken into court yesterday. His curly hair was disheveled, and, although his linen was white and clean, his disordered clothes and the growth of his beard gave him an unkempt appearance. Spectators in the courtroom commented on the fact that if he were shaved, which he had not done since the day of the shooting, he would be a fairly good looking young man.

Although his demeanor was still one of stubbornness, he gave a more evidence of concern than upon his first presence in court. When questions were being asked of him rapidly he moistened his lips with his tongue and seemed to endeavor to maintain the appearance of stolid indifference. In his roaming glance the prisoner's eyes met those of a reporter, who stared him full in the face. In a moment the prisoner's eyelids dropped, and he shifted uneasily. However, aside from the slight evidence of uneasiness, Czolgosz's appearance was that of a man shamming insanity.

When the prisoner refused to plead, the district attorney asked him if he understood what had been read and, receiving no answer, told him that he had been indicted for murder in the first degree, and that he could answer "yes" or "no." For an instant Czolgosz glanced at Mr. Penny, and it was thought that he intended to speak, but he did not.

Judge Lewis then addressed the court at length, saying that he had called upon the defendant, but had been unable to ascertain any wish of the defendant's part as to the employment of counsel.

He said that his associate, Judge Titus, was in Milwaukee, but that he had appeared informally to enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of the defendant as the law required such a plea usually.

He asked permission to reserve the right to withdraw the plea and enter a special plea of insanity, a demurrer. If, after consulting with Judge Titus, they decided not to ask the court to assign other counsel. The judge expressed his regret that his name had been mentioned in connection with this trial, as he had been out of practice for some considerable time and had a very strong repugnance to appear, although that was a reason which would apply to every lawyer.

District Attorney Penny gave notice that he would move to have the indictment transferred to the supreme court for trial and would also notice the trial for next Monday morning.

"I know of no reason why the defendant should not be ready next Monday," replied Judge Lewis. At his request, however, the orders will not be entered until Judge Titus returns, which will probably be in a day or two.

Judge Lewis said also that he might also like an order of the court for attorneys to examine the prisoner, as the district attorney had informed him that eminent attorneys had examined the prisoner on behalf of the people. This gave rise to the belief that a special plea of insanity may be entered by the counsel for the defense.

"Remove the prisoner," said Judge Emery, and Czolgosz was taken back to jail by the underground route, again passing the garb of mourning.

WAS NO DISAGREEMENT.

Physicians Who Waited on President McKinley Make a Statement.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The following statement was given out tonight by the physicians who attended President McKinley during his last illness:

"The undersigned surgeons and physicians, who were in attendance on the late President McKinley, have had their attention called to certain sensational statements recently published indicating dissensions and recriminations among them.

"We desire to say to the press and public, once for all, that every such publication and all alleged interviews with any of us containing criticism of one another or of any of our associates are false.

"We say again, that there was never a serious disagreement among the professional attendants as to any of the symptoms or as to the treatment which were issued. A very unusual harmony of opinion and action prevailed all through the case.

"The unfortunate result could not have been foreseen before the unfavorable symptoms declared themselves late on the sixth day, and could not have been prevented by any human agency.

"Pending the completion and publication of the official reports of this post-mortem examination and attending staff we shall refuse to make any further statements for publication, and alleged interviews with any of us may be known to be fictitious.

"MATTHEW D. MANN, "ROSWELL PARK, "HERMANN MYNTER, "EUGENE WARDIN, "CHARLES G. STOCKTON."

BOERS ARE HOPEFUL.

Some Officials Think Something Will Result from the Proclamation.

London, Sept. 18.—Recent advice from Pretoria is as follows:

Some of the officials of the Boer government are hopeful that something will result from Gen. Kitchener's proclamation in regard to the burghers who do not surrender by Sept. 15. Many of these Boers are at points some distance from telegraphic communication, and will probably not be heard from for some time. It is reported that the final plan of the Boers is to make for the Damarsburg border and accept the offer made by the German command to sell them land at four pence an acre. The only stipulation made by the Germans to which the Boers object is that they

(the Boers) shall be liable to two years' military service, and that their children must be educated in German.

A number of Boers in Johannesburg have asked the American government on what terms they can acquire lands in the United States for settlement.

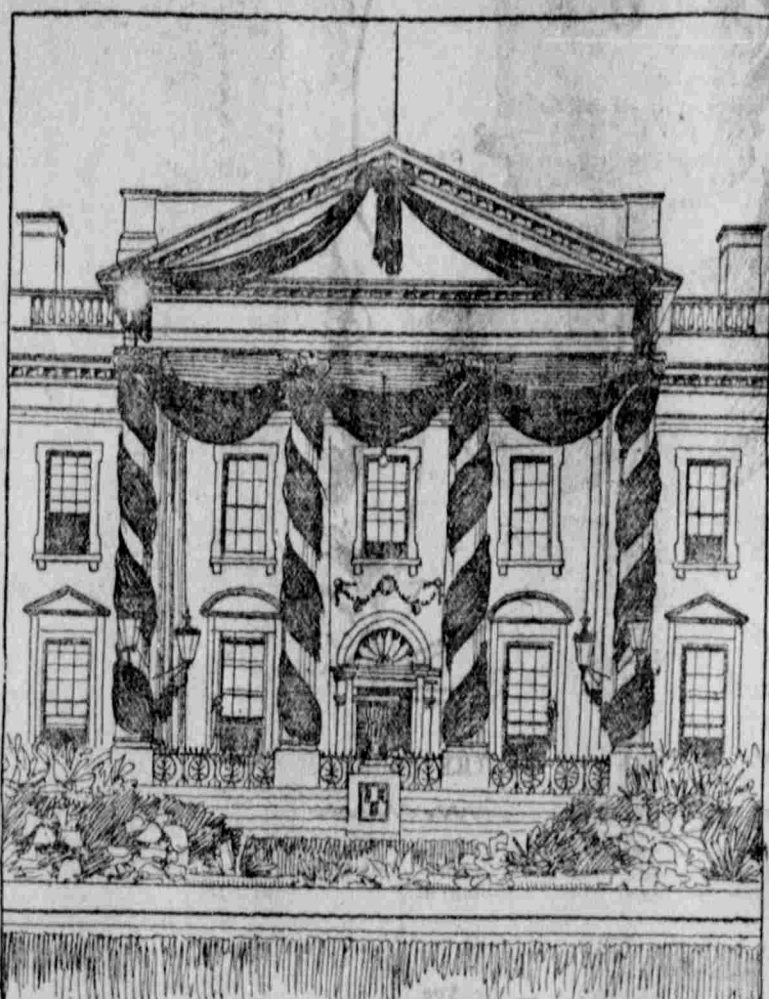
It is understood that the mining department will be organized on the following lines: Commissioner of mines, Wyberg, with a head of council and two sub-heads under him; chief registrar of mining rights, Wood; chief inspector of mines, Weldon. The Transvaal will be divided into four mining districts: First, Johannesburg; second, Krugersdorp, including Klerksdorp; third, Hocksburg, including Edendburg;

fourth, Pretoria, including Barberton, Lydenburg and Zoutpansberg.

Sultan Fears a Combination.

London, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says a ministerial circular occasioned by the disturbances in Muth and Erzurum shows that the sultan greatly fears an European combination against him.

The circular demands tranquility throughout the empire with security and justice for members of all races and creeds. Disturbances are to be promptly suppressed without invoking the assistance of the inhabitants of the provinces in which they occur.



PORTICO OF WHITE HOUSE DRAPED IN MOURNING.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE HEAD OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD, And Many Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics:

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.

2. Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

3. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp, rich taste?

4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then note the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling full 15 minutes from that time stirring down occasionally? (A piece of butter about the size of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over.)

5. Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of Postum Food Coffee in its place.

6. Write names and addresses of 20 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your names will not be divulged to them.)

Address your letters to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Decision will be made between October 5th and November 10th, 1901, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., and a neat little box containing a \$10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a \$5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best writers, \$2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a \$1 greenback to each of the 200 next best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 225 persons.

Almost every one interested in pure food drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to limit name will be respected.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk to the friend over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause. Cut this statement out for it will not appear again.

GERMAN PRESS ON ROOSEVELT.

Expresses Satisfaction Over His Utterances on Reciprocity.

MUCH EXPECTED FROM HIM.

Thought He Will Plant Economic Relations of Europe and America on a Securer Basis.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The German press devotes much attention to President Roosevelt's declaration of policy, expressing great satisfaction with his adoption of the utterances of the late President McKinley as to reciprocity.

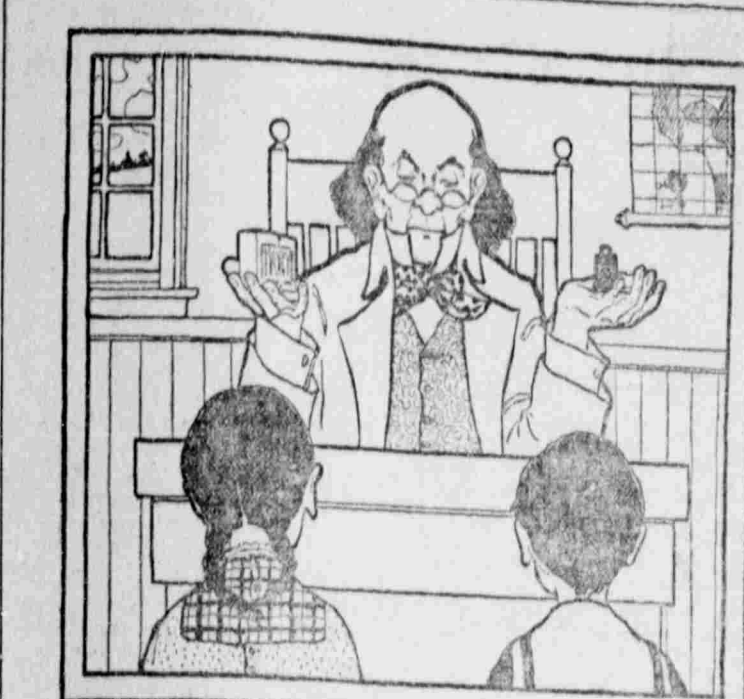
"We hope," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "that he will succeed in placing the economic relations of the United States and Europe upon a secure basis and develop the same."

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks with reference to promoting transportation facilities with South America are widely commented upon. "They deserve the greatest attention," says the National Zeitung "since the commercial interests of the United States in South America are opposed to those of Germany, which has found an important and valuable market there."

The Berliner Tageblatt also points out the importance to Germany of Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation.

The Vossische Zeitung concludes a long editorial as follows: "All in all, President Roosevelt favors an extension of the economic power of the United States in all directions and of their national power on the American continent."

The National Zeitung summarizes the President's character as follows: "He is an interesting and many sided



A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can afford not to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

caught at Point Barrow and none at Point Hope. The failure of the season is attributed to the heavy ice drift, leaving no opening for the whales to pass close to shore. The loss of a boat is reported off Point Barrow and the drowning of its occupants, one white man and five natives, but no names are given.

Petition to Reduce Coal Prices.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Twenty-five puddling works have petitioned the coal syndicate to reduce prices next month, alleging that otherwise the puddlers will suffer irreparable disaster very soon.

WESTERN ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Demands Legislation Defining Liberty of Speech and of Assembly.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The Western Society of the Army of the Potomac at a special meeting adopted resolutions on the death of President McKinley.

After reciting the facts of the assassination the resolutions declare:

"We, the members of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac, by the hardships we endured, by the sacrifices we made, and by the memory of our fallen comrades, demand as citizens that adequate legislation be enacted wherein liberty of speech and right of assembly shall be clearly defined and regulated, the alien doctrine of anarchy suppressed and all supporters of this seditious heresy banished from the United States and its territories forever."

NATAL ELECTIONS.

Question of Favoring Farmers or Importers Will Come up.

Cape Town, Sept. 18.—In the coming elections for the Natal legislative council the candidates are divided on questions which do not arise from the war. All are agreed regarding the desirability of federation, but some of them favor the farmers and others the importers. The result will decide whether Natal shall continue its tariff agreement with Cape Colony.

A considerable proportion of the people of Natal want to promote a customs union with the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, and Rhodesia leaving Cape Colony to accept the terms dictated. The present union with Cape Colony favors the farmers.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Bill for Regulating its Administration is Published.

London, Sept. 18.—The Brussels correspondent of the Times says the bill for regulating the administration of the Congo Free State is so far as it is annexed to Belgium has just been published.

It is an interesting study as an experiment in colonial government, but compares unfavorably with the freer ideas, based on autonomy, adopted by Great Britain. Its leading feature is the almost autocratic power conferred on the king, who is controlled neither by councilors nor parliament. Legislative power is shared by royal decrees, and the king controls the civil and military services, the administration of justice and taxation.

Wants to Meet Chinese Emperor.

London, Sept. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says native newspapers in that city report that Viceroy Chang Chi Tung has petitioned the emperor for permission to meet the court at Kayeng. Sheng the taotai is also reported to be going there. It is further reported that Li Hung Chang and Viceroy Liu Kun Yi have both petitioned for leave to retire into private life. Li's health is given by Earl Li as the reason for his request. He is desirous of living in Shanghai.

Afghans and Jargis Fight.

London, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Simla says fighting has occurred at the Peshwar Kotul pass at the upper end of the Kuram valley, between the ameer's troops and the Jargis, a tribe which has long complained of Afghan oppression. Some hundreds of the tribesmen moved across the British border, camping on the hills. The ameer's troops surprised them, crossing the boundary in pursuit. The local British authorities warned the Afghan officer in command that he must prevent his men from transgressing the frontier.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MANEUVERS.

Capt. Slocum, American Military Attache, Studies Them.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Capt. Slocum, the American military attache here, has returned from a five days' stay with the "Army of the East," whose province was to defend St. Petersburg from attack by a landing force in the recent maneuvers. Capt. Slocum slept under bay flags and in every way shared the lot of the officers in the field. The military attaches were at first invited to participate only in the preliminary maneuvers, which occupied three days. After they had returned to St. Petersburg they received a second invitation for the five days of active campaigning.

The strategic features of the maneuvers for which the corps fought in the Grand Duke Vladimir, give the credit met with general praise. The Russian navy is supposed in the plans to have

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Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Wood

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of age. Children's eyesight may become impaired as well as a person of sixty and oftentimes it is impossible for anyone except an expert optician to detect the trouble. Bring your eyes to us for examination. We do it

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