# WILL IT BE MITCHELL

## President of the Mine Workers Slated for Vice President.

## CONFER WITH ROOSEVELT

**A Combination that Hanna has Assisted in Shaping—Quite an Excitement Among Laboring Classes.**

President Roosevelt passed the last day of his summer vacation quietly at Sagamore Hill. He and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by two of their children, attended the morning services at Christ Episcopal church. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt and their children now at home, Ethel, Archie and Quentin, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and members of the executive staff are all in Washington. Tuesday afternoon the president had as a guest at luncheon John Mitchell, president of the united mine workers of America. Several months ago the president invited Mr. Mitchell to take luncheon or dine with him when he next came to Washington. It is announced that the arrangement for the luncheon was made prior to the latest developments in the case of W. H. Miller, the bookbinder foreman in the government printing office, and that no special significance was attached to the fact that the president and Mr. Mitchell meet at this time. In view of statements recently published that the president on his return to Washington would hold a conference on the Miller case with prominent officials representing organized labor, it is announced that the president has no intention of conferring with anybody regarding that case. His position, it is pointed out, was defined clearly in his published letters to Secretary Cortelyou. The principle enunciated in those letters was framed in accordance with the statutes of the United States and on it the president expects to stand. If a hearing on the merits of the Miller case is desired by those who are endeavoring to have the man dismissed from the government service, the president may grant it precisely as he might a hearing to any other body of citizens on a question of public interest and importance, but it is not the president's purpose to enter upon a discussion of the principle already laid down.

John Mitchell, president of the united mine workers of America, is said to be slated for Roosevelt's running mate in 1904.

The report reached Chicago that a deal had been made whereby capital has conceded to labor a place on the national republican ticket and that Mr. Mitchell has been picked as the vice-presidential candidate. It is declared that he has agreed to deliver the executive council in favor of the "open shop" policy of President Roosevelt, which is just at present the major issue in the labor movement.

While the news from Washington regarding the Roosevelt-Mitchell ticket caused considerable excitement in labor circles, men who claim to have an inside knowledge of national labor matters declare that the plan has been under consideration since the settlement of the coal strike. Since that time Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Hanna have been close friends. They have been together on several occasions and Mr. Mitchell has gone to Washington at various times to see the president. Since the "open shop" excitement Mr. Mitchell has been in conference with both Senator Hanna and the president. He is regarded in the labor world as a champion of the "open shop" policy.

The basis of the nomination of Mr. Mitchell for vice-president is said to be a desire on the part of the republican leaders to calm the feelings of organized labor against the administration and the decision of President Roosevelt in favor of the "open shop."

It is figured that there is a division of sentiment on this question in trades union ranks and that the selection of Mr. Mitchell on the national ticket will go a long way toward assuring the trades unionists of the country that the republican party is not attempting to break up the union labor movement.

Samuel Gompers is said to be opposed to President Roosevelt in his stand on the "open shop," but other members of the executive council of the national labor body are known to regard the decision favorably.

## SWAMP LAND LAW UPHELD

**Settlement of Oregon Dispute, Pending Twenty Years.**

Through an opinion prepared by Assistant Attorney General Campbell, the secretary of the interior has rendered a final decision in the case of Morrow and others vs. the state of Oregon and the Warner Live Stock Company, involving a large tract of land claimed under the swamp lands law. The decision directs the issuance of patent. The case has been before the department for twenty years and has attracted much attention. Morrow and his associates attacked the application on the ground that the land involved was not swamp land, but in a decision delivered last March the department held that it was. The present governor of the state then filed a protest against the issuance of patent on the ground that it could not be issued except upon request from him.

Inasmuch as two of his predecessors had made such a request, the department overruled his protest.

**Reject the New Mileage Ticket.**

The roads which decline to adopt the new form of mileage ticket and will continue to use the interchangeable credential ticket are the Rock Island-Frisco system, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Wabash. It is said that if the new ticket is put on it will lead to a serious passenger rate war. The feeling among the roads over the matter is unusually bitter, and open reductions in mileage and regular rates are almost certain to follow.

## THE ROCKEFELLER BUILDING

**The Standard Oil King's Gift to State University Will Hold.**

Members of the committee, selected to raise money to complete the Rockefeller contribution for a social building at the state university, Lincoln, has held its first meeting and are much encouraged at the outlook. According to the terms imposed by Mr. Rockefeller, the sum of $33,000 must be raised in Nebraska. Fully $10,000 has already been pledged. The committee issued the following statement: The members of the committee were a little surprised and very much pleased to learn that fully $10,000 has been pledged, or nearly one-third of the entire sum which it is necessary to raise to secure this beautiful new building for the social and religious work of the university. These pledges have reached the committee with very little formal solicitation, many of them being wholly voluntary and coming from all parts of the state. For as yet because of the vacation season and the scattering of the university community during the summer practically no thorough canvass has been made, not even of the faculty and students of the university, and the interest which is everywhere expressed in the temple fund seems already to promise success. The little adverse criticism which found its way into the press when the gift was first announced seems to have already disappeared. University people are naturally most enthusiastic over the temple fund, not only the faculty and the present student body, but the great body of alumni, now nearly three thousand strong, most of whom are actively at work all over the state and from many of whom the warmest expressions of interest have been heard. The committee at its meeting laid plans for prosecuting its work vigorously during the remaining months of the year for by January 1 subscriptions must be in had for the total amount of $33,000, and an active campaign will be begun at once to secure the balance of the sum.

## KIDNAPPER'S BOLDATTEMPT

**Ex-Convict Has Designs on Daughter of Governor Mickey**

Through the heroism of herself and little playmates, Miss Elizabeth Mickey, the 8-year-old daughter of Governor Mickey and Mrs. Mickey, frustrated a plan conceived by desperate men to kidnap and carry away one of the governor's children. The plot to abduct has been traced to the penitentiary, and the supposed motive is revenge for the death of William Klein, alias Rhea, who was hanged for murder. If an attempt was made at all, and every indication points to it, it was concocted by convicts and the effort was made to execute it through convicts who were recently released at the expiration of their terms. The children were playing about the executive mansion when a stranger came up and seized Elizabeth. He carried her probably half a block, but as she is large for her age, weighing about 80 pounds, she was able to make considerable resistance. The other children gave an alarm and the man dropped the struggling child and ran away.

Warden Beemer several weeks ago informed the governor of a report brought to him by a colored convict that something was likely to happen to the governor's children. The warden did not think much about the matter until a similar story came to him the second time. Then he reported it to the governor. Not caring to alarm his wife, the governor hesitated about telling her. He did not regard it seriously, as such reports frequently come from criminals. However, it was necessary for him to take Mrs. Mickey into his confidence in order to protect the children. She requested them and warned them about going far from the house. Nothing more was thought of the affair until the day when the children ran into the house and told of the attempt to carry off the daughter Elizabeth. The children could not give a good description of the man.

## WILLIAM J. PORTER AGAIN

**Judge Frost Reinstates the Case Upon the Docket.**

The case of the state against William F. Porter, ex-secretary of state, in which he is charged with retaining fees collected for the recording of marks and brands while in office is again on the docket of the district court. Attorney General Prout appeared before Judge Frost and secured its reinstatement. Mr. Porter was given ten days in which to make an answer. When the case was first tried in district court Porter's bondsmen were also defendants and a demurrer filed by the defendants' attorneys claiming that Porter did not receive the fees in his official capacity as secretary of state, but as a member of the marks and brands committee and that therefore his bondsmen were not liable was sustained. The attorney general then took the case to the supreme court and the decision of the district court was sustained there as to the bondsmen. The supreme court, however, decided that Porter was liable for the amount he had collected less what he had paid out for clerk hire and remanded the case to the district court for further proceedings. This released the bondsmen. The sum which the state is trying to recover from Porter is $1,518.85.

**Embezzles Woodmen Money**

Walter Crandall pleaded guilty to four indictments for embezzlement of $12,000 from the order of Modern Woodmen at Bloomington, Ill., while serving as clerk in the head office of the order at Rock Island. He was given an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary. His peculations consisted in the drawing of orders for payment of dummy claims. The mortuary department of the order declined to prosecute Crandall when bondsmen made good the shortage and the state's attorney took it in hand.

# A Handful of Servant Girl Suggestions

BY R K MUNKITTRICK

The domestic servant never blossomed more brightly and conspicuously in every possible point of view than she does at the present time. That she challenges criticism and actually disarms it is a fact that is quite as well known as that one and one make two.

That she is anxiously awaiting an opportunity for mental and intellectual development cannot be denied by the most skeptical people in the land, be they employers or not, if they will but take sufficient interest in the matter to give it but a superficial glance in passing. It must be admitted by the most prejudiced person that the serving damosel reveals ordinary ambition when she avails herself of every opportunity to practice upon her mistress' piano or mandolin.

Therefore, she should be encouraged to develop her musical talents, in the hope that she may ripen into a fireside genius capable of rendering Spohr and Schumann in such a manner as to cause her to frown on the policeman and the butcher's acolyte, and at the same time teach her to put a finer quality of energy into the centrifugal stroke under which the buckwheat cake leaps into ineffable beauty and the pork and beans sparkle until, to the astronomical mind, they are the very Castor and Pollux of the kitchen. It should be the duty of every member of every woman's club from one end of the country to the other to provide a clavier for her cook to practice upon, and to impress the importance of this move upon all her friends, to the end that the intellectual side of the pot and kettle Joan of Arc's romantic nature may have an opportunity to develop along intellectual lines.

This departure should be followed by a course each in Browning and Emerson.

When she can read and appreciate like a Bostonian the Sage of Concord's "My Garden" she will slice the cucumbers with a rarer uniformity and skin the potatoes with a finer sense of economy as regards the thickness of the peelings. She will realize that string beans do not grow upon strings, and that bean poles haven't roots; also that breakfast food is not, as a rule, predigested on the vine.

When she has learned to find pleasure in Emerson and Browning, give her a course in Omar Khayyam, until her haughty spirit reeks with Persian pomp and philosophy and she wakes to the fact that the policeman is a mere myrmidon, that the afternoon off is a delusion and a snare, and that an attempt to borrow her mistress' hat, even when successful, is a triumph, so called, that proves upon analysis to be hollower than the hollowest mockery.

Teach her to play moonlight sonatas on the mandolin if you would have your coffee made aright, and, furthermore, teach her to appreciate the luminous beauty that will live forever in the rippling gold of Andrea del Sarto, if you would have your liver and bacon dance hand in hand in your fancy to the Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders.

But in refining her with music and literature, that she may become a culinary thing of beauty and a joy until her last month is up, and not continue to be the mere romantic beast of burden she is to-day, look to it that you do not let an accordion or a copy of any cook book fall into her incarnadined and freckled hands.—New York Times.

# Czar Guided by Eagle

On a glorious spring morning toward the close of May 200 years ago a momentous historic event took place in a very quiet way, with not even a chronicler to describe the details. Woodland, water and a cloudless sky formed the framework of the picture, the foreground of which was occupied with a number of boats sailing on the surface of a broad river and manned with warriors, fierce-looking, oddly dressed and wrangling among themselves in loud tones. They were the famous "Bombardier" regiment which had achieved feats of prowess a few weeks before during the battle with the Swedes, and their "captain" was the most imposing figure of them all, sitting in the prow of a stout vessel ahead of the rest. The weather was bright and bracing, and the breeze caused the face of the blue, broad Neva to wrinkle, as it lost itself in the Finnish gulf. The "captain" stood with his back to the sea, gazing at the smiling islands in front, which were literally covered with dense forests; indeed, had it not been for the noisy-tongued men on the boats he might have fancied himself in a country theretofore unvisited by man. The whole district, Swedish down to a couple of weeks before, had recently been taken by the Russian troops. The "captain" now landed on the most pleasantly situated and attractive of the islands, and, with a few of his officers, was making his way to the center when a curious sound in the air above arrested his attention.

Looking up he beheld a great eagle flapping its wings noisily, soaring up to a dizzy height and then swiftly descending to a spot not far from where he stood. He did not then know that it was a bird tamed by the men who were wont to load the boats with timber, but looked upon its appearance as a good omen for his undertaking. Seizing a bayonet therefore, he cut out two sods of the turf, placed them one on the other like the beams of a cross, then made a wooden cross from two boughs and, pressing it into the sods, exclaimed: "In the name of Jesus Christ, let there be a church on this spot, and let its name be those of the chief apostles, Peter and Paul!" And it was all he had said. The church, with its golden spire, now surmounts the terrible fortress in which many political prisoners have perished miserably, and the city around it is St. Petersburg, for the "Captain of the Bombardiers" was Peter the Great.

Such is the legendary tale of the foundation of the northern Palmyra, which is said to have been jotted down by an officer of the corps at the time, and to have been laid in a gold casket, which still lies among the foundations of the fortress.

# Monarchs of the Sea

When the America won the first international yacht race at Cowes, England, fifty-two years ago, the world little knew at the time that on a farm at Point Pleasant, Bristol, R. I., two children were playing who would give yachting and rapid navigation generally, an all-round, far-reaching impetus such as, in all the wide world, they had never felt before. The elder, John B. Herreshoff, a sandy-haired, blue-eyed, earnest-looking boy of ten, although foredoomed to a life of blindness, could then see, and had already begun to whittle out pretty toy boats. Only three or four years later he built his first boat for actual use, which was considered a marvel of beauty and speed. At fifteen, his eyesight failed him forever, but he would not let anything discourage him, so he continued to study boats, and to build them, too. The younger, "Nat," a rather reddish-haired, ruddy-faced, roguish toddler of three, at the time of the Cowes contest, was noted chiefly for an irrepressible inclination to run away to the shore near by, at every favorable opportunity, and lie down on his back in the sand and kick his heels exultantly in the water. He was found often asleep in this position by his anxious mother, one chubby hand clasping a wisp of seaweed, the other full of wet sand, with the rising tide washing his bare feet. Whenever he was missing he was first sought for on the shore, where, if he was awake and saw that his movements were noted, he would generally spend his time in watching passing ships or sailing chips or toy boats.

When older grown he attended the primary, intermediate and grammar schools, and, later, the high school, under the principalship of Thomas W. Bicknell, now living in Providence, who says he was always well-behaved and studious, only an ordinary pupil in grammar, reading, spelling or history, but bright in physical geography, algebra, geometry, and chemistry, and remarkably keen in natural philosophy. At this time he was tall for his age, thin, rather slender, somewhat loosely built, and had a noticeable forward inclination of the head which became more and more pronounced from a habit he had of closely watching rivals in his many boat races, craning his neck in order to see them from under his boom.

Mr. Bicknell says that the mother of the young Herreshoffs, although a very busy woman, managed to visit the high school two or three times a week on an average, and encouraged her children, some of whom were blind, in all ways possible. "My mother," said John B. Herreshoff to the writer, in 1899, "is eighty-eight, and still enjoys good health. If I have one thing more than another to be thankful for, it is for her care in childhood and her sympathy through life. She is one of the best of mothers, and I feel that I owe her a debt I can never repay." She has since died.—Success.

**Women Wage Earners.**

The percentage of wage earners who are females is, in the United States, 14; in Germany, 25; in England, 25; in Italy, 40, and in Austria, 47.

**German Bank Capital.**

The aggregate capital of 122 German banking institutions is, according to the German Economist, £354,250,000. More than half of this capital is located in Berlin.

# LIVE STOCK

**Mixed Rations for Farm Horses.**

Many horse feeders regard oats as almost necessary, and it is doubtless true that in large regions of the United States the most common ration for horses consists of oats and hay, with an occasional bran mash. In the South and West corn seems to be the most common feed, especially in rural districts. Many experiments have been reported which support the theory that horses may be satisfactorily fed and reasonable combination of wholesome materials which supplies the required nutrients in due proportion. In other words, protein and energy are required by the animal body rather than any special feed. Believing that more horses should be raised and that an economic system of feeding would be an incentive to horse breeders, C. W. Burkett of the New Hampshire Station, recently studied the comparative value of a number of mixed rations with the station farm horses during a period of two years. The rations were so planned that an abundance of nutritive material was supplied by grain mixtures which were cheaper than oats. Throughout the greater part of the experimental period hay was fed with the grain. During a part of the time corn fodder was used. The comparative merits of the following five rations were studied in the first test: Hay 10 pounds, bran 2 pounds, corn 6 pounds, and gluten feed 6 pounds; hay 10, bran 2, corn 6, oats 8; hay 10, corn 8, and bran 7; hay 10, corn 8, linseed oil meal 4; and hay 10, cottonseed meal 1, bran 2 and corn 8. Each of the five horses included in the investigation received one of the rations for one month, the rations being rotated, so that during the five months of the test each horse was fed all the rations. The following were some of the conclusions arrived at:

Any food stuff or combination of food stuffs furnishing the desirabe nutrient at least cost should be considered in preparing rations for horses. A mixture of bran and corn, half and half, is a good substitute for corn and oats for feeding work horses. Corn stover is a good substitute for timothy hay for winter feeding of horses because of its feeding value, the yield per acre and commercial value. A change from a grain mixture, consisting partially of linseed oil meal, slowly or abruptly, does not cause a decrease of weight in horses if a proper substitute ration is fed. The average total cost per year for actual food supply per horse was $74.32. The average cost for food per hour's work done during two years was 3.4 cents.

**Care of Sheep.**

A Canadian shepherd says: The lamb crop, like any other, to be successful, must be prepared for beforehand; therefore, as the breeding season approaches the ewes ought to be getting in good condition, and it cannot be done easier than by giving them the run of the stubble-fields after the grain is stacked. Before the breeding season is over the winter will have set in, and the flock will be in their winter quarters. No elaborate building is necessary. A hay rack running round the inside, with a small door in the center, just large enough for one sheep to go in and out when the big door is shut. It must be dry and entirely free from drafts for the sheep to do well; 30x60 feet will be ample accommodation for a hundred good-sized ewes, until lambing time. The winter feed should be wild hay, oat straw or oat sheaves. They may be allowed to run at the oat stack, if care is taken to remove the overhanging portions as they eat it away from under, to prevent the chaff from getting into their wool. The hay is fed in the rack inside, and only what they will eat up clean. Always clean out the racks before the next feeding. I have often heard it said that sheep won't drink water, but that is a mistake; they will drink large quantities of water at the right time and place. They won't drink out of a water hole on a cold day, but watered in their pens and in troughs, a hundred head will drink almost two barrels a day. I think good water is most important. Keep salt where they can get it at all times, summer and winter.

**Raise More Pigs.**

When pigs are handled in a proper way they prove profitable to the farmer. There are ways of handling and feeding that will make them unprofitable and there are ways of handling that will make them profitable. The variety to be kept will often determine the results. When there is little pasture for them the number kept should be small, as pigs fed a ration of grain only cannot generally yield a profit. It is possible to have so many pigs that they will be unprofitable; but the trouble is generally the other way. Not enough pigs are being raised on American farms. The farmers are all too generally depending on one crop of pigs a year to give them a profit. The high cost of winter feed has stimulated this movement; but the process should be reversed. We must have more fall pigs and use our wits in getting cheap feed for them.

The permanence of effect is one of the most valuable characteristics of farmyard manure, as, if once applied in a rotation, it benefits all the crops in the rotation.

No man can hope to be happily married unless he is a good listener.

# FARM MISCELLANY

**Raspberry Cane Blight.**

From The Farmers' Review: Will some reader of the Farmers' Review please tell me what is the matter with my red raspberry bushes? Inside of two days something like a blight came on them, which destroyed all clusters of promised berries. They looked as if they were burned up; but such was not the case, as we had plenty of rain and favorable weather. Would you advise cutting out the old brush as soon as done bearing? At what season shall I cut back the new growth? I break them off just before they get above the fruit bearing branches. (2) At what time should cherry pits be planted? Must they freeze before coming up? Will the Oxheart cherry grow to bear in this country.—F. L. Gage, Fond du Lac County, Wis.

The queries were submitted to Prof. E. P. Sandsten, of the Wisconsin Station, who replies as follows:

(1) It is difficult to tell what the trouble is with your subscriber's raspberry canes. There are several diseases which infest them, but judging from the description I should say that it was raspberry cane blight. It is supposed to be a fungous disease. It generally attacks the bearing canes, causing them to turn black at about a time when the fruit is one-half ripe. The disease appears during all kinds of seasons, and it in many instances causes considerable damage. The young canes are, as a rule, not infested. As soon as blighted canes appear they should be carefully cut off and burned. It will not make any particular difference whether the canes are pruned back or not. Pruning, or pinching, as it is called, has not proven to be of any particular benefit to the fruiting capacity of the canes. Spraying has not proven effective against this disease. It is always advisable to cut out the old canes as soon as they have fruited, giving the younger ones which are to fruit the next season a chance to develop.

(2) Cherry stones or pits should be kept as follows: The whole cherries may be left in a pail or barrel until they become soft and decay so that the pits will separate and wash out easily. They should then be placed in boxes as follows: First a layer of moist sand in the bottom of the box, then a thin layer of pits, another layer of sand and so on until the box is full. The box should then be buried in the ground about four inches below the surface in a place well drained, and left to remain until the following spring. This would give the pits a chance to freeze and thaw during the winter, thus making it possible for young plants to break through the pits after they are planted. The pits are generally planted in rows three feet apart and about one to two inches apart in the rows. They should be given frequent cultivation throughout the season. The Oxheart cherry has not proven a success in Wisconsin.

**Feeding the Brood Sow in Montana.**

A bulletin of the Montana station says: The brood sow can forage the greater part of the year. During the later stages of pregnancy a little grain food should be supplied, the amount depending upon her condition of flesh; this, however, will not be necessary during the time she is gleaning from the grain fields. The forage in general being leguminous any one of the cereal grains may be used as supplementary food. While nursing the litter access should always be given to the forage grounds when possible, and a liberal grain ration fed. Immediately after farrowing a light ration of sloppy feed consisting of skim milk, shorts, bran and oats is most satisfactory; the heavier grain foods can be gradually added. During the period of rest or early pregnancy in the winter months the brood sow can be maintained on sugar beets, carrots or mangolds with a one-third grain ration added. Spring farrowing has hitherto been favored, but the climatic and food conditions are such that fall litters can be handled almost equally well.

**The Guinea Hen and Hawks.**

It is a superstition that a few guinea hens in a flock of fowls will keep away hawks, and some farmers purchase the Guinea fowls for this purpose. But it is doubtful if they have any value at all for this purpose. A poultryman that breeds them says that it is a mistake, and that hawks care nothing for them. This is probably the case. Thus another popular belief is shattered. The Guinea hen is also credited with being a good watch-dog, setting up a great clatter on the approach of midnight marauders. The facts in the case seem to be that the Guinea hen frequently takes it into her head to set up a clatter whether there are marauders or not. This is, however, nothing against Guinea hens, as they are producers of very edible flesh and are very profitable to raise. Doubtless they will receive more attention from breeders in the future than they have received in the past.

London correspondents announce that it is the policy of the British government to hereafter govern the Transvaal as a crown colony in the strictest sense of the term, that is, by officials appointed from England and backed by a large and permanent military garrison.