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MISS ALICE TO WED.

CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO, THE MOST FORTUNATE OF MEN.

A Grand White House Wedding in Mid-February—Culmination of Romance Believed to Have Occurred on Ocean Voyage.

There is to be another wedding in the White House, and society at the capital is already looking forward to what undoubtedly will be the most brilliant event in the history of the mansion.

It is just about two years since Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, began to lay siege to the heart of the charming daughter of the President, and his attack has been unremitting. Now he has captured the heart of Miss Alice, and will lead her to the altar in mid-February.

Several times during the last year Mr. Longworth's engagement to Miss Roosevelt was rumored, but it was never confirmed, and the social world began to conclude that a warm friendship was about all that existed between them.

Chance of a Lifetime.

It was when Miss Roosevelt determined to accompany Secretary Taft's party to the Orient that Mr. Longworth apparently saw his crowning opportunity, and he forthwith became one of the party. Throughout the jaunt his attentions to the daughter of the President were more marked than ever before, for in his wooing he had the advantage of being the only courtier in the field.

Though his friends now say that they had observed the glint of a glorious victory in his eyes when he returned from the long voyage, he never confided his triumph to a soul, and the first information of the engagement did not reach society until Mrs. Roosevelt told it to a few personal friends in the White House. Then, of course, society soon heard of it.

Will Tour Europe.

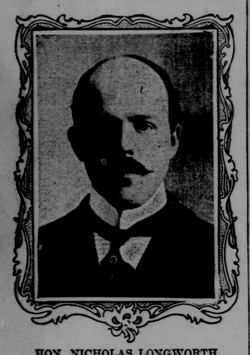
It is expected that after their marriage the distinguished couple will take a leisurely trip throughout Europe. They will, of course, be certain of a splendid reception everywhere, especially in all the capitals of the Old World.

Miss Roosevelt has never been in Europe, although she has had several opportunities and invitations, notably when she was invited by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid when Mr. Reid went to England as special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward.

In Paris, too, the Longworths are certain of lavish entertainment, as Mr. Longworth's sister, the Viscountess de Chambrun, lives there.

Miss Roosevelt, who is the only child of the President's first marriage, will be twenty-two years old in February, and is named for her mother, Alice Lee, of Boston, to whom the President became engaged in his college days at Harvard, and whom he married in 1883.

On the death of her mother, one year after the latter's marriage, Miss Roosevelt became the charge of her aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, who was then Miss Anna Roosevelt, and to the present day is as much the child of Mrs. Cowles' affection as though she were her daughter instead of her niece.



HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Her Debut in Washington.

Miss Roosevelt made her debut at a ball given in the great East Room early in January, 1902, since which date she has enjoyed a succession of attentions never before offered any American girl.

At the World's Fair in St. Louis, when she was the guest of Miss Catlin, Miss Roosevelt was admired by thousands who saw her, and was voted a true type of the American girl. Thousands followed her wherever she went, but her demeanor did not indicate that she was any more than a plain Amer-[illegible]. Her sweet smile completely cap-[illegible] the throng, and in St. Louis or [illegible] the President's daughter will [illegible] welcome.

[illegible]ngworth is the only son of the [illegible]olas Longworth, one of the [illegible]lionaires of the West. His [illegible]herited all of the estate of his [illegible]

[illegible]Mesome Sort of a Man.

[illegible]re son-in-law of the Prest-[illegible]nthusiastic lover of outdoor [illegible] his splendid physical devel-[illegible]dinly indicates. He is an ex-[illegible]ne golf links, a cross-country [illegible] good marksman with shotgun [illegible] and a veteran fisherman. At [illegible] of the [illegible] three [illegible] class crew. He also was a member of the freshman class of the football team, and actively participated in the promotion of college athletics.

Upon the completion of his course at Harvard, Mr. Longworth studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He served as a member of the school board of his home city until elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1899, by the incredibly small majority of 4, being the only Republican elected that year. Subsequently he served in the State Senate until elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and was re-

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MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

turned to the Fifty-ninth Congress by an overwhelming majority. There is a great light in "Nick" Longworth's eyes these days.

What Became of the Change.

Gen. Chaffee was once asked by a soldier to lend him a quarter.

"Didn't you receive your month's pay yesterday?" asked the General.

"Yes," said the veteran.

"Where's your money now?"

"Why I left the post and crossed the ferry with $15.50. I met a friend, and we had dinner. The bill was $8.00. Then I bought $1.00 worth of cigars; then we went to the theatre for $4.00. After theatre we went down to the Bowery and I spent $2.00 there."

"That makes $15.00," said the General. "What became of the other fifty cents?"

The old soldier seemed puzzled, and finally said:

"Why, I must have spent that foolishly."

Easy When You Know How.

A farmer left to his eldest son one-half of his seventeen horses, to his second son one-third and to his third son one-ninth. The executor did not know what to do as seventeen will not divide evenly by neither two, three or nine. In the afternoon a neighbor drove over and learning of the difficulty said, "Take my horse and you will then have eighteen." The executor then gave one-half, or nine, to the eldest son; one-third or six, to the second son; and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest, and the neighbor took his horse home and ever after called him "Problem" in the morning and "Solution" in the afternoon.

Peace Now Reigns.

After warrings for more than a hundred years, in which time thousands of lives have been sacrificed and the greater portion of the Washoe and Piute Indian tribes wiped out, peace has been declared between those tribes. This arrangement was brought about by Capt. Pete, head chief of the Washoe tribe, and Capt. Dave, head chief of the Piute tribe. They met in Reno, Nevada, and through Johnny Kay, Capt. Dave's lieutenant, the two old warriors shook hands and for an hour or more over the pipe of peace discussed the plans that led to the ending of hostilities. Now they are planning a big peace dance. It will take place at Soarks, and for six days both tribes will join in celebrating the big event. The Piutes once constituted one of the largest tribes in the Northwest and the Washoe tribe was a close second.

The forestry station at Dodge City, Kansas, is giving away trees at the rate of 500,000 a year. Since the inauguration of tree planting on an extensive scale there have been remarkable changes in the climatic conditions of Kansas.

SENATOR'S DEATH IGNORED.

ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED AT CAPITOL, WHERE HE HAD SERVED MANY YEARS.

Due to Conviction for Defrauding Government of Lands—Both Oregon Congressmen Also Under Indictment or Conviction.

All precedent was ignored by the United States Senate in the case of the death of the late Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon. Yet there is no body of men on earth which is a greater stickler for ceremony governed by precedent than is the United States Senate. But the Mitchell case presented a unique situation. The official recognition of the death of a Senator is always a solemn and affecting proceeding, but even the usual funeral rites were omitted in this instance. The Oregon Senator had been convicted of a grave crime against the government. Excepting Senator Burton, of Kansas, no other members of the Senate has ever had to face a criminal court trial. The Senate has expelled members and has often exercised its constitutional prerogative of unseating a Senator, but with the two exceptions above stated, it has never been confronted with such a situation as was forced upon the public attention by Senators from Oregon and Kansas.

The Vice-President, who is the President of the Senate, did not appoint the usual committee to attend the funeral held in Portland, Ore. Senator Fulton, the sole representative of Oregon left in Congress, had intended presenting a brief resolution, reciting the death of his colleague, and asking that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect, but even this was not done. Not even was the desk which the late Senator occupied veiled in the heavy mourning drapery as is the custom. In a word, the Senate, in sadness, passed over the death of its former Senator as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. There have been no eulogies. His successor, appointed by Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, comes to Washington from the far Pacific slope and the sovereign State of Oregon will again have its full representation in the Senate.

Seats Vacant in the House.

Oregon's representation in the House will remain vacant until the courts have finally passed upon the indictments and trials of the State's two Representatives, Messrs. Binger Hermann and John Newton Williamson. Mr. Williamson already has been convicted by a Federal Court of offenses similar to those for which Senator Mitchell was made to suffer, and is now awaiting the outcome of the appeal of his case, as was Senator Mitchell when death gratefully relieved him of further humiliation and woe.

Mr. Hermann is yet to be tried. It thus happens that there was no one in the House from Oregon to make formal announcement to that body of the death of Senator Mitchell, so that no official attention was paid the incident.

There is so little that can be said of the strange, tragic, pitiful case of Senator Mitchell that the men of the Senate who knew him best, who liked him best, who had served in that great forum with him longest, and who are most grieved at the sad ending of his career, have been disinclined to speak of him at all.

"He is dead," said one Senator, "and that ends all. If he were the man I always thought he was until the exposure of his wrongdoing was made, then he must have welcomed death as a happy issue out of all his trouble. He was an old man. He had sounded the depths and shallows of life. He had run the gamut of human emotions. He had felt the glorious thrills of triumph and the pangs of disappointed ambition. He had associated, the world around, with the men who give impetus and tongue to the uplifting thoughts of mankind that are hurrying us on to a civilization that will eventually realize the poet's dream of Utopia.

"What he must have suffered in his last days—what devils peopled his brain, what repinings of what might have been must have depressed his soul—who can imagine these, let alone tell about them? Napoleon fretting out his proud life on St. Helena never was as unhappy as John H. Mitchell must have been while suffering the stings of humiliation after exposure and conviction came with a suddenness that carried him to the depths of despair. He told more than one Senator who had seen him since his trouble that he would never go to jail."

Had there been attempt to consider resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator Mitchell it is likely that there would have been objection. There is a precedent for such action, for when Senator Broderick, of California, was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, of that State, resolutions of respect were offered in the Senate. They were opposed by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and the resolutions were referred to a committee and never were heard from afterward.

GHOST POINTS WAY TO GOLD.

Miner's Story of Discovery of Rich Mineral Deposit in Unexplored Canyon.

Bringing a large bottle filled with almost pure gold, taken from a lode long hidden in mountain fastnesses, not a great distance from Seattle, W. E. Bartlett and M. C. Black, both well known local business men, are reported back after a perilous trip to the Cascades.

Theirs, however, was labor richly rewarded, though the story is so interwoven with spiritualism and romance that it is well-nigh incredible. Bartlett is the grandson of D. E. Ingels, a miner of the early '50s in those parts, who was murdered in the hills by his partner. The Bartlett family are spiritualists, and Bartlett declares that his dead and murdered grandfather, through a Portland medium, appeared to him and described how he could find the lost mine and that he would be independent for life.

Bartlett asserts positively that he received specific directions from the spirit of his grandfather how to proceed to the lost mine. Moreover, he was told to select M. C. Black to accompany him. The men will not tell of the location of their find, but say it cannot be reached save by making an extremely dangerous trip and one filled with hardship, especially at this time of the year, when the mountains are firm in winter's icy grasp. In the spring they will return and develop their find.

In a rough and mountainous section, they say, they found a gray quartz ledge, literally filled with precious metal. Small pieces were broken off, pounded up in a frying pan which they had with them and the gold picked out. Should the ledge prove as rich as the samples, or even a quarter as rich, a man could pan out in a week's time enough of the gold to make him wealthy.

As an evidence of their find they have the bottle of gold dust, which has already been viewed by dozens of people, and assays have been made which prove that the mineral is the real thing.

Hops were introduced into England in 1524 by a native of Artois—the home of the Artesian well. Physicians denounced their use as dangerous and Henry VIII forbade brewers in his kingdom to use hopes in making ale.

For nearly half a century the sewing machine has been in use, and yet for the shirt we wear the poor workwoman receives but sixty to eighty cents a dozen.

FOILS THE LAND THIEVES.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF LAND GRABBING THIEVES.

Was Earliest and Strongest Advocate of Government Irrigation—Irrigation Work of His Department Highly Successful.

By Richard H. Byrd.

It is rumored that among probable Cabinet changes Secretary Hitchcock is to shortly retire from the Interior Department of which he has been the head since the second McKinley administration. It will be recalled that more or less definite statements as to Mr. Hitchcock's retirement and his probable successors have been of very frequent and regular occurrence, but the reason therefore is probably not hard to find. Mr. Hitchcock has made a very great Secretary of the Interior. He has torn to pieces a vast fabric constructed to steal, not acres, but square miles of the public lands, to grab from the government great tracts worth millions of dollars. The land grabbers have been men in high positions; they have employed perjury, bribery and forgery, to say nothing of more forceful crimes to defraud their country. Their ring was backed by wealthy and influential men and included members of the legislatures, United States Commissioners, special land agents, notaries, etc. The trail even led to the head of the General Land Office, into the national House of Representatives and into the United States Senate. The loose land laws of the country made their task possible if not easy.

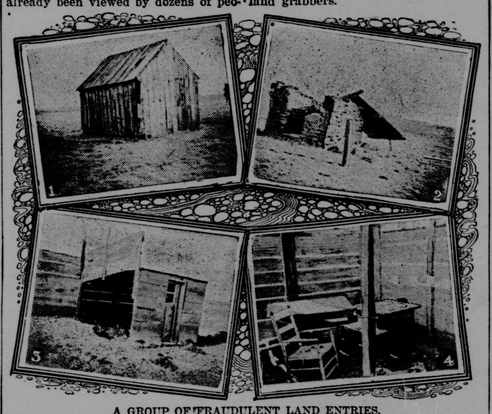
Crime in High Places.

Secretary Hitchcock, shortly after he became a member of the Cabinet, had his attention called to evident frauds in the acquirement of government land. He set to work a quiet investigation. It finally culminated in the indictment of great numbers of people and in the recent conviction of a United States Senator and a Member of Congress. Perhaps, though the culmination is not yet. No man knows where the trail may lead next or how much evidence Mr. Hitchcock has and is working up.

It is stated to have been a good deal of a surprise to the wiseacres at Washington, and in fact throughout the country, to see the way in which the Secretary of the Interior has "made good" in his land fraud prosecutions. It was never supposed last winter that the government could ever secure a convicion of any Congressman or Senator in Oregon. It was announced that the Secretary had been illy advised and had gotten himself into a deep hole, the outcome of which would be disastrous to himself.

Tried to Have Him Removed.

The Secretary remarked on several occasions that the land frauds were astounding in their magnitude but that he proposed to stop them. He was laughed at but just the same some of the land grabbers began to get a little nervous and the newspaper rumors began, to the effect that Secretary Hitchcock would probably resign—in the course of two or three months, after he had finished with certain investigations being made at that time. But the investigations have never been finished. Before one batch of frauds has been disposed of, another sensation has been sprung in some other state so that there has never been a time when a change in the Interior Department would not have been hailed as a victory for the land grabbers.



A GROUP OF FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

Attempts to Hold Government Land Claims Under the Government's North Platte Irrigation Project—Wyoming—Nebraska. Photographed by Government Inspectors.

The Secretary's rugged honesty and unswervable determination to weed out the despoilers and the grafters who are looting the agricultural and timber lands of the west have called forth many high enconiums from thoughtful people who have followed his course. No public official has taken more literally to heart the strong expressions against public land grabbing of the President in his annual message to Congress.

Believes Irrigation Great Question.

Closely connected with the land question in the west is the irrigation question, and since he first came into office Secretary Hitchcock has been an ardent friend of national irrigation. His annual reports, even under President McKinley's administration, were as strong recommendations of this policy as have ever been written. He called attention to the fact that a vast fortune was allowed annually to waste itself throughout the West; that a water supply was uselessly running to the sea which would irrigate 70 million acres of the most fertile desert land in the world, and he called attention to the fact that an irrigated west was capable of supporting the entire present population of the United States. It was not in keeping with the spirit of the times that this great opportunity for home building should be neglected by the nation.

Then when Colonel Roosevelt became President, the irrigation bill was passed and the administration of the law was entrusted to the Interior Department. Mr. Hitchcock was ready. The Geological Survey, a bureau of his departement, had been making extensive surveys and in reality, getting ready for such a law, so that work was immediately commenced and instead of eight or ten years of preparation and reconnaissances and surveys, such as has been the history in the great irrigation works of every other country, there are to-day in course of construction, a dozen huge projects, and last June, just three years after the law was passed, the first project was completed.

HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

Of Vast Import to Nation.

Secretary Hitchcock's vigorous work in saving the public domain for homeseekers, and in bringing into practical operation a policy for the absolute creation out of a desert nothing, of thousands and eventually millions of prosperous American homes is, in reality the greatest work of the generation. The actual benefit of this great internal development and improvement of the nation's property far surpasses the work of any other department of the government.

(The following is the last portion of the report of the President's Public Lands Commission, two of whose members are employed under Secretary Hitchcock, and whose views on land frauds accord with their chief's.)

Grazing Lands.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are, it is estimated, more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one-fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded or timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests involved so great as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed.

At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens; but as a mater of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is to be let alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productiveness, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised.

It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productiveness upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly extirpated, and it is impracticable even to reseed them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your commission were based:

First. Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public-land States on the part of each member of your commission.

Second. Upon the results of careful ex-