SKETCHES from THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BUSY LIFE.

Theodore Roosevelt's Father.

Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest American citizen who has ever been called to the head of our nation. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, his father, after whom he was named, being a prominent merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, and a moving spirit in the Civil War. The elder Theodore Roosevelt went to Washington after the first Battle of Bull Run, and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "organizer of victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved the families of eighty thousand soldiers of New York State more than five million dollars of their pay, and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment. Through his influence the New York newsboys' lodging house system and many other institutions of public benefit and helpful charity were established. There were four children in the Roosevelt family, of whom Theodore was the second. There were two boys and two girls. A younger brother was killed in a railroad accident, and the hopes of the father were centered on Theodore. At the age of five or six Theodore gave little promise of maintaining the prestige of the Roosevelt family line.

The President's Early Boyhood.

He was a puny, sickly, delicate boy. Some one who knew him in those days of the Civil War described him as a "weak-eyed, pig-chested boy, who was too frail to take part in the sports of lads of his age." When he arrived at the age of six he was sent to the famous old McMullen School, where he [illegible]

Becomes an Athlete.

[illegible]

Begins Study of Law.

On his return to America he studied law, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first District of New York, generally known as Jacob Hess's district.

By re-election he continued in the body during the session of 1883 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Mayor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which bore his name. In 1884 he went to the Bad Lands in Dakota, near the "Pretty Buttes," where he built a log-cabin, and for several years mingled the life of a ranchman with that of a literary worker. [illegible]

Police Commissioner in New York.

[illegible]

His Advice to Organized Labor.

[illegible] meeting-place, Clarendon Hall.

[illegible] Mr. Roosevelt broke them off short.

"Gentlemen," he said, with that snap of the jaws that always made people listen—"I asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we go farther, that the worst injury anyone of you can do to the cause of labor is to counsel violence. It will also be worse for himself. Understand distinctly that order will be kept. The police will keep it. Now we can proceed."

I was never so proud and pleased as when they applauded him to the echo. He [illegible]

[illegible] he saw that [illegible] out on top.

Attacked by "Yellow" Newspapers.

It was of this incident that a handle was first made to Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in and out of the police board—and he had many—to attack him. [illegible]

Assistant Secretary of Navy.

Early in 1897 he was called by President McKinley to give up his New York office to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His energy and quick mastery of detail had much to do with the speedy equipment of the navy for the service it had in the war with Spain. It was he who secured Admiral Dewey for command of the Asiatic station.

[illegible] a lion heart. He is the man for the place." No one now doubts the wisdom of his selection, and naval officers agree that the remarkable skill in marksmanship displayed by the American gunners was due to his foresight. He saw the necessity of practice and he thought it the best kind of economy to burn up ammunition in acquiring skill.

A characteristic story is told regarding Roosevelt's insistence on practice in the navy.

Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of $800,000 for ammunition, powder, and shot for the navy. The appropriation was made, and a few months later he asked for another appropriation, this time of $500,000. When asked by the proper authorities what had become of the first appropriation, he replied: "Every cent of it was spent for powder and shot, and every bit of powder and shot has been fired." When he was asked what he was going to do with the $500,000, he replied: "Use every ounce of that, too, within the next thirty days in practice shooting."

His Cuban War Record.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, however, his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his government office for service in the field. As a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers he recruited the First Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The men were gathered largely from the cowboys of the west and southwest, but also numbered many college-bred men of the east. In the beginning he was second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Leonard Wood being colonel. But at the close of the war the latter was a brigadier-general and Roosevelt was colonel in command. Since no horses were transported to Cuba, this regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry, was obliged to serve on foot. The regiment distinguished itself in the Santiago campaign and Colonel Roosevelt became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer, and won the love and admiration of his men. His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous round-robin which he wrote protesting against keeping the army longer in Cuba.

As Governor of New York.

Upon Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens' Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republican. The Democrats tried to frustrate his nomination by attempting to prove that he had lost his legal residence in that state. That plan failed and he was nominated in the convention [illegible]

Nomination at Philadelphia.

[illegible]

After his nomination, Roosevelt said:

[illegible] The unanimity and enthusiasm of the convention for my nomination never will be forgotten by me.

During the political campaign which followed, he traveled 16,100 miles, flashed through 23 states, delivered 459 speeches, containing 860,000 words, and made his appeal directly to 1,600,000 persons.

President Roosevelt has been a student of political economy since boyhood. He has been an omniverous reader, and has pursued his studies with the same zeal and energy that have characterized all his acts in civil and military life.—San Francisco Argonaut.

26th PRESIDENT of the U.S.

Roosevelt's Life at College.

More than ever, since the presidency has come to him, have all things relating to Theodore Roosevelt taken on public interest. His past record is being examined into so thoroughly that the people will know his life as thoroughly as though it were an open book. Some interest is taken in his college record. There, as elsewhere, in whatever he did he showed unusual energy, and the same aggressive earnestness which carried him so far in later life. He exhibited a maturity of character, if not of intellectual development, greater than that of most of his classmates, and was looked upon as one of the notable members of the class—as one who possessed certain qualities of leadership and of popularity which might carry him far in later life, if not counterbalanced by impulsiveness in action or obstinacy in adhering to his own ideas. He was certainly regarded as a man of good fighting qualities, of determination, pluck and tenacity. If his classmates had been asked in their senior year to pick out the one member of the class who would be best adapted for such service as that which he rendered with the Rough Riders in Cuba, almost with one voice they would have designated Roosevelt.

In his studies young Roosevelt was looked upon—so one of his classmates expresses it—"as peculiarly earnest and mature in the way in which he took hold of things." Both his fellows and his teachers say he was much above the average as a student. When he entered college he had already developed the taste for hunting and for natural history which has since led him so often and so far through field and forest. His rifle and his hunting kit, the skins and trophies of the chase, were the most conspicuous things in his rooms. His birds he mounted himself. Live turtles and insects were always to be found in his study, and one who lived in the house with him at the time recalls well the excitement caused by a particularly large turtle, sent by a friend from the southern seas, which got out of its box one night, and started toward the bathroom in search of water.—Utica Globe.

ROOSEVELT AT THE AGE OF 23.

Ancestry of the Presidents.

The Buffalo Commercial notes the fact that all the presidents of the United States have come from British ancestry, except two, both of whom were Dutch. Martin Van Buren was the first president of Dutch ancestry, and Roosevelt is the second. Washington, Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Garfield, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were of English ancestry; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur and McKinley were Scotch-Irish; Monroe, Grant and Hayes were Scotch; Jefferson was Welsh. Tabulated, the record stands: English, 14; Scotch-Irish, 5; Scotch, 3; Dutch, 2; Welsh, 1.

Higgins—What are those children running after that golfer for? Wiggins—They think he is a bagpipe player and they want to hear him play.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Broad Tape Worm of Sheep.

It is said that this tape worm, known technically as taenia expansa, came to this country from Europe, yet it is now one of the most common parasites of sheep. While it is usually associated with other parasites in the intestines of the sheep, it must be regarded as the cause of considerable injury and even fatality. It is easily recognized on account of its breadth and great length. It may exceed five yards in length and at the broadest part is from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wind. It tapers away to a fine point at the head, and this part of the worm is of strong texture, so that the head and neck feel like a thorn, or in larger worms in other animals like a wire nail. We notice it most in fall and winter, but it is really present in the intestines at all times of the year, constantly maturing segments which pass away in the droppings and spread infection to other sheep. As the conditions in the spring and summer are very favorable for the existence of the embryo outside of the body, sheep may become badly infected at this time and show symptoms of the presence of the tape worms in late summer or fall. Low wet pastures are supposed to be most favorable for producing tape worm diseases, but we should most fear the pasture that has been years in grass and over-pastured by sheep year after year. The only way of determining that sheep are infested with tape worms, apart from post mortem examination, is the appearance of the joints or segments in the manure. Unless a number of the parasites are present no indication of disease will be observed, but when present in considerable numbers in young lambs emaciation is speedy and may prove fatal. Dr. Courtice mentions finding fourteen adult worms in one lamb four months old, and that the number of individuals present may be from 2 or 3 to 100. It is seldom, however, that more than five or six are observed. Symptoms of disease do not appear until the parasites reach considerable size, when they partially block up the intestinal tube and probably cause considerable irritation. The affected lamb ceases to thrive, becomes weak and emaciated and may finally die from exhaustion. In late stages diarrhea is a prominent symptom. The lining membranes are pale, the wool becomes deprived of oil and is easily pulled out, and the appetite at first good, in later stages becomes impaired. Other diseases may supervene and carry off the already debilitated animal. The appetite of affected animals may for some time continue good, more food and drink being taken than when free from parasites. To prevent infection with tape worms new pastures and fresh drinking water should if possible be supplied. Overstocking and the use of low, wet pastures should be avoided. Medicinal treatment is quite effective if the flock is taken in hand early. For the destruction of this parasite several preparations are recommended. Before administering medicine, food and water should be withheld for twelve hours or more, and it is advisable to follow the tape worm medicine in three or four hours with a full dose of castor oil. Areca, not powdered, in one to three drachm doses, male shield fern in two ounce doses, kousso in one and one-half to two drachm doses, and picrate of potash in from 6 to 20 grain doses are the preparations most highly recommended. The picrate of potash is said to be very effective, but if properly administered, no doubt any of the above will give good results. Oil of turpentine is also much used. After using this remedy for the destruction of the stomach worms sheep have been observed to pass large numbers of tape worms. In the treatment of badly affected flocks the animals should receive the best of care, and in addition to being supplied with generous diet, composed of such foods as crushed oats, bran and oil cake, it is well to give a tonic medicine in the feed. For the latter purpose it will be found beneficial to mix for each sheep a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron and ground ginger root in the feed twice daily until they begin to pick up, after which it may be given once daily for some time longer. Keep a good look out for segments of tape worms about this time of the year, and if they are noticed at once commence treatment as suggested above.

Character of Dairy Products from Silage.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station writes to Hoard's Dairyman of the increased use of silage for making milk. He says:

"The prejudice against silage-made milk has not yet entirely died out, though it is rapidly passing. The edict which went forth from one of the milk condenseries about a score of years ago that no milk from silage-fed cows would be received under any circumstances, was taken up by other condensing factories as they sprang into existence. Doubtless the proprietors regarded this as the easiest way of settling what otherwise might make trouble. This unreasonable ruling has done much to prejudice our people against silage for the dairyman. An interesting incident—almost an accident, we might say, occurred some time since, which has proved conclusively the injustice and folly of such a sweeping condemnation of an excellent feeding stuff. A condensing company in Michigan owns factories in Lansing and Howell. The Lansing factory, first built, was not receiving sufficient milk from the farmers for full operation and was therefore eager to secure a larger supply. The milk from a certain farm was found to be large in amount and satisfactory in quality. This farmer's milk had been repeatedly praised by those whose duty it was to watch quantity and quality. Nothing had ever been said about silage-produced milk, for the subject had never been considered, the officers thought, in that community. To the surprise and doubtless the consternation of the officials it was one day learned that the milk from the farmer which has been so much praised for abundance and quality, was from silage-fed cows. Here was a crisis! Should this farmer be turned down? If his milk was accepted, what should be said about other farmers adopting his practice of feeding silage? Choosing the sensible course, the factory accepted the situation, and the outcome was a pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages, treating of the construction of silos, the growing of silage crops, filling the silo and feeding the silage. These pamphlets were placed in the hands of each and every patron of this condensing company. A letter received from an authoritative source a couple of years since stated that about one-third of the milk received at the Lansing condensery was then being produced by silage-fed cows.

During a visit to the East some time since the writer found silage used as the main roughage on many of the best dairy farms. Milk that brought from 8 to 12 cents a quart under special brands in New York, Boston and other cities, was from silage sources. On many Eastern dairy farms the business would have to be abandoned were it not for the silo. Where timothy hay sells from $15 to $20 per ton, what could the milk producer do without the silage?

Substitutes for Eggs.

An egg substitute has been manufactured from skim milk. It is said to contain the casein and albumen of the milk mixed with a little flour, and is put up in the form of a paste or powder. Such material is evidently rich in protein, and, according to reports apparently reliable, is used in considerable quantities by bakers and confectioners in place of fresh eggs.

Egg substitutes have been devised which consist of mixtures of animal or vegetable fats, albumen, starch or flour, coloring matter, and some leavening powder in addition to the mineral matters similar to those found in the egg. Such products are designed to resemble eggs in composition.

Other egg substitutes have been marketed which contain little or no albumen, but apparently consist quite largely of starch, colored more or less with some yellow substance. These goods are specially recommended for making custards and puddings similar in appearance to those in which fresh eggs are used. There is no reason to suppose that such products cannot be made so that they will be perfectly wholesome. The fact must not be overlooked that in the diet they cannot replace fresh eggs, since they do not contain much nitrogenous matter or fat. As recently pointed out in one of the medical journals, this may be an important matter if such an egg substitute is used in the diet of invalids, especially if the composition of the egg substitute is not known, and it is employed with the belief that, like eggs, it contains an abundance of protein.

An Excellent Stable Whitewash.

The cow stable should frequently receive a coat of whitewash. The way in which the whitewash is made controls to a very large extent its durability. A whitewash is desired that will not easily and quickly wash away. The United States government has the same problem to face in the whitewashing of its lighthouses. These structures are exposed not only to the rains of heaven but also to the spray of the sea. Experience has evolved the following formula:

Slack about half a bushel unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping covered during process. Strain it, and add one peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste, half pound powdered Spanish whiting and one pound clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together and let mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible. This will answer for either wood, brick or stone, and retain its lustre for a long time. It is a formula recommended by the U. S. Treasury Department to all lighthouse-keepers. It can be colored, if desired, to any shade. A little lampblack makes a slate color; lampblack and Spanish brown, a red stone color; yellow ochre or chrome yellow, a pretty cream shade.

Dried Eggs.

A report of the Department of Agriculture says: "Different methods of evaporating or desiccating eggs have been proposed, and several products which claim to be prepared in this way are now on the market. It is said that the egg is dried in or out of a vacuum, usually by a gentle heat or by currents of air. When placed on the market the dried egg is usually ground. Sometimes salt, sugar, or both, have been used as preservatives. Such material is merely egg from which the bulk of the water has been removed. If the process of manufacture is such that the resulting product is palatable and keeps well, the value of evaporated eggs under many circumstances is evident.

This material is used by bakers to some extent, as being cheaper when fresh eggs are high in price. It is also used in provisioning camps and expeditions, since desiccated foods have the advantage of a higher nutritive value in proportion to their bulk than the same materials when fresh. Fresh eggs contain about 25 per cent of dry matter. If all the water is removed in preparing evaporated eggs, one pound will furnish nutritive material equivalent to about four pounds of fresh eggs. One of the commercial products, recently tested appeared to be dried egg coarsely ground. For use it was thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of water. The mixture could then be fried or made into an omelet, etc., and was found to be very palatable, closely resembling in taste the same dishes made from fresh eggs.

From January 1 to July 4, 1901, there were shipped from Argentina 26,444,000 bushels of wheat and 14,904,000 bushels of corn, against 54,306,000 bushels of wheat and 11,082,000 bushels of corn during the corresponding part of 1900. It thus appears that during the first half of 1901 the exports of corn were over one-third greater than during the first half of 1900, but the exports of wheat were considerably less than half as great.

SUGAR FROM CORN.

An Industry Which Promises to Be Successful in America.

A new feature, which bids fair to become prominent, has made its appearance in the sugar question in America. About a year ago experiments were brought to a successful conclusion, and the practical, economical refining of grape sugar, made from maize, was accomplished. The new sugar has been on the American market for some months, and its use is growing at a rapid rate. The methods of manufacture are understood to be fairly simple. The maize is soaked for some time and then put into machines and disintegrated. The germ is used for making a "corn oil," the other by-products go into food for cattle; while the starchy parts are so treated as to result in what is known as "dextrose," or "grape sugar." Thus far the processes are not novel, but up to a year ago no practical way of refining this product and making it suitable for human consumption had been devised.

Under the new American processes about 30 per cent of the product is expressed and thrown out as impurities, leaving 70 per cent in the shape of a beautiful white sugar about 99 per cent pure, but somewhat undersweet. Dietetically this sugar is superior to any cane or beet sugar, for it is practically predigested, having gone through an equivalent of the first act of digestion during the process of manufacture.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW DEBT.

Enormous Figure of National Obligation at High-Water Mark.

At the end of that gigantic war, the last great struggle between England and France, the united debts of Great Britain and Ireland stood at the enormous figure of £902,000,000, involving an annual charge of £32,645,000, writes Harold Cox in the North American Review. That is the high-water mark of the British national debt. From 1815 down to the time when the heavy expenditure upon the South African war began, there was a fairly steady reduction—the only important exceptions being, first, in the years 1836 and 1837, when £20,000,000 was borrowed to compensate the owners of slaves in British colonies, and, secondly, in the years 1855 and 1856, when the debt was increased by £35,000,000 on account of the Crimean war. At the close of the Crimean war the debt stood at £842,000,000, involving an annual charge of £25,942,000 for interest and management. By the year 1900 the capital had been reduced to £[illegible] and the corresponding annual charge to £17,[illegible]. A year later, in consequence of the South African war, the capital had risen to £[illegible].

STILL TALKING ABOUT IT.

Bryant, Mo., Oct. 7th.—The case of Mrs. M. A. Goss, continues to be the chief topic of conversation in this neighborhood. Mrs. Goss was a cripple for a long time with Sciatica; she was so bad she couldn't turn over in bed and for four months she lay on one side.

She had tried everything without getting any relief, till at last she heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is strong and well today, and has not a single ache or pain.

Mrs. Goss says: "I don't know if Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure anything else or not, but I do know they will cure Sciatica, for they cured me, and there couldn't be a worse case than mine."

Avoid Taking Money in Mouth.

It is through the mouth that most malignant germs find their way into the body, and, therefore, one would think that it was hardly necessary to warn people against the risks they are running in using it as a sort of third hand. One would imagine that hardly any one needed cautioning against holding money with the lips, and yet an immense number of otherwise thoroughly cleanly people indulge in this dirty, dangerous practice.—Chicago News.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

While playing with some comrades, young Charles Harshbarger, of Nashville, ran into a barbed wire fence, lacerating his face and injuring one eye.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man never tries to convince you that he is perfectly sober unless he is partially drunk.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9th.—The secret of the remarkable success of the Garfield Headache Powders, manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co., lies in the fact that they are harmless as well as effective, people have confidence in them.

The inventor of pins did more for the world than the builder of the pyramids.

Why experiment with untried remedies for pain? Use Wizard Oil at once and be happy. Your druggist has it.

The only faith to die by is the one you live by.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than any other. Sold by druggists, 10c. per package.

Loose living and fast living are the same.

WHEN YOU BUY BLUEING

Insist on getting Russ Bleaching Blue. Don't take a cheap imitation. All grocers, 10c.

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; nothing so hard but search will find it out.