

NAB ENGLISH THIEF

HOW THE POLICE RECOGNIZED OLD CROOK.

Waits When His Picture Is Taken From the Roque's Gallery—Has Committed Many Thefts.

New York—"Demme, sir, I'm the right man," said William H. Jarvis when confronted in police headquarters with a picture of himself taken by the Scotland Yard authorities.

Jarvis is the distinguished looking Englishman arrested at the Gilsey house, charged with unlawfully entering a room.

"You will pardon me, Mr. Jarvis, for submitting you to this ordeal, but it is a rule of the department," said Inspector McCafferty apologetically, as he paraded the prisoner before the masked detectives.

"Say, boss, don't apologize to that old guy," interrupted Lieut. William Brown. "His picture is in the gallery and he has served several bits."

Jarvis's indignations gave forth a Vesuvian blast. He was an English gentleman, he declared. He would have the embassy down on the police. His protest was so severe even Inspector McCafferty was inclined to go slow.

"Here's his very mug," said Brown, producing Jarvis's picture.

At police headquarters, when they know they are right, they make prisoners stand out and deliver. Inspector McCafferty says the picture made Jarvis wilt.

"Well, demme, sir, I'm the right man," he finally said, twirling his fine mustache.

Inspector McCafferty became jubilant, for in Jarvis they had captured the most versatile and picturesque thief of two continents.

Jarvis's real name is Walter, and not William. In 1899 he won international fame through his arrest in the Hotel Cecil, London. He was caught in the room of a Brooklyn man. When taken to the police station Jarvis said, "I want to go to the hotel to visit a lady, Mrs. Badler Jackson."

The police found Mrs. Badler Jackson at the hotel. She admitted that Jarvis had visited her there frequently, although she was a married woman.

The scandal aroused all England. The country divided itself—some defending Mrs. Jackson for sacrificing herself to save Jarvis, and the many condemning Jarvis for implicating a woman. There was a sensation when it was disclosed that Mrs. Jackson was Jarvis's sister.

Twelve years before that Jarvis had been arrested and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Cork, Ireland. His father disowned and disinherited him, and upon his death left \$50,000 to Mrs. Badler on condition that she resume the family name of Jackson.

Jarvis was given a three months' sentence for the Hotel Cecil act. Then he disappeared. It is said he served in the Boer war.

A year ago Jarvis appeared in New York. He went to live at 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, in the home of Ivers Bachelor. He was introduced to the latter as a rich Englishman.

Miss Laura Pegley, who lives at the Hotel Gilsey, heard some one enter the room of O. L. Sherer next to hers, and, knowing Mr. Sherer was not home, opened the door and confronted Jarvis and another man.

Jarvis and the young man hurried down the corridor and disappeared. Miss Pegley gave the alarm, and Jarvis was caught downstairs but his companion escaped.

Dog Saves Tots From Bear.
Altoona, Pa.—Defending its master's three young children against an infuriated bear, whose cubs the children had found in the woods, a small pet dog was torn into ribbons near the home of S. B. Walte, who lives on the mountains near Tyrone. The three children, the eldest only nine years old, while on their way along a mountain trail to visit an aunt, stumbled upon the cubs in the brush and picked one up to play with it. A moment later the mother bear came crashing through the brush. Seeing the danger to his young charges, the little dog gave battle, while the children ran home in fright. Mr. Walte and his neighbors at once went to the spot, hoping to find the dog still alive, but found his body ripped to pieces by the bear's claws. The faithful animal was buried, his grave surrounded by a marker reading: "He was only a dog, but he died for his little friends."

Everybody Sees Snakes.
Greenville, Pa.—Although a local opinion town many of the residents of Conestoga have been seeing snakes for a week past. The shipment by mistake of a big box of reptiles from Texas is responsible for the exhibition. As the box is unclaimed the express company is trying to sell the snakes for the charges, but there has been no rush to the bargain counter.

Tragedy in Bird Life.
Dublin, Ind.—That birds as well as members of the human family, have tragedy in their lives, is shown by a discovery made in the gardens surrounding the home of the Demaree sisters at Milton and Maple streets. Hanging suspended from the limb of a tree were found two swifs, one with the end of a stout linen thread tightly wound around its neck and the other with the other end of the thread tied to its slender leg. How these feathered friends ever became entangled in such a predicament is left to conjecture.

Coffin From Her Own Tree.
Winchester, Va.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kerns, the oldest woman in this vicinity, died at her home, near Bloomery, aged one hundred and six years. When a child she planted a walnut, from which grew a large tree. Three years ago it was cut down, and at Mrs. Kerns' request it was made into a coffin, in which she will be buried.

The Island of Porto Rico is about 100 miles long, 40 miles wide and has a population of a million.

FEED FOR WINTERING STOCK

Numerous Catch Crops to Supplement Hay When Lattar is Failure—Soy Beans for Silo.

On many farms where the number of animals raised on the farm and kept through the winter is dependent upon the amount of hay harvested, the farmer is unable to winter all of his stock when the hay crop is a failure unless he grows catch crops to supplement his hay crop.

Oats and peas make a very good catch crop and will produce a large amount of palatable and nourishing hay.

Corn fodder makes an excellent catch crop and affords abundance of rough feed, although corn that is allowed to reach a more mature condition will afford the most nourishment.

Millet is another excellent catch crop and will thrive under a wide variety of conditions, but like most other crops will produce better crops when it is raised on land that contains an abundance of plant food.

Barley and peas are very valuable for fall feeding and may be cut late and cured for hay the same as oats and peas. This mixed crop may be used for silage purposes until late in November. Rape is a member of the turnip family and makes an excellent late forage crop for sheep and hogs; any many farmers pasture it with young cattle but it is not adapted for feeding dairy cattle, owing to the danger of its giving the milk a bad odor, similar to that imparted by the turnip when fed in large quantities.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

On farms where there is a silo they will do well when sowed in the corn field and run into the silo with the corn crop. It improves the food value of the ensilage and has no bad results.

Soy beans are recommended highly as an economical source of protein and may be grown in most sections of the country where live stock is fed. Many fall with this crop because they do not wait for the ground to become warm before they sow the crop. Soy beans may be drilled, planted in hills or in rows.

SURELY GOOD CAKE

Baker Proved That Fact By THE RESULTS.

"Old Ribsy's" Production Possibly Bad for the Consumers, but They Could Not Help From Eating It.

Old Norley half a century ago was reputed the only town in the county where a self-respecting housewife might in case of unexpected company take out her supply of cake, pie or cookies by purchase instead of borrowing. Elsewhere one must resort to the neighbors. To buy "baker's trash" was to incur a stigma never forgotten. But Josephus Robinson, the Norley baker—better known ironically because of his round form as "Old Ribsy"—was a master of the oven whom not even the most experienced and able housewife might wisely scorn.

Only once, indeed, was his superlative product fouled. Young Mrs. Tinkley, Lorenzo Tinkley's ambitious bride, had been a notable cook in the town from which he brought her. She boldly averred that Old Ribsy's "rhymed-rule ordination cake"—the richest, choicest and most famous cake on his list—could not compare with the ordination cake she was herself accustomed to compound, by Grandmother Hartingale's recipe, brought from England.

Her boast was repeated to Old Ribsy, who listened unperturbed. Only after many repetitions was he sufficiently moved from his comfortable calm to offer a rejoinder.

"We'll," he drawled at last, "I ain't a doubt Mrs. Tinkley's an extra good cook, an' so most like her was Gran'ma Hartingale before her. Nor I ain't saying that cake o' hers ain't an extra good cake. Give credit where credit's due, says I, an' everybody I've met about that cake says it's good."

"But likewise they tell me they didn't but just take a twenty piece an' a few nibbles, because they 'spicioned their taste 'was too rich to be wholesome. Yes, sir, an' nary one helped twice!

"Now, so's my ordination cake too rich to be wholesome, now's a morsel or so, but when folks have savored their first bite they don't remember I warn 'em fair, but they don't remember; they just eat!"

"When Mrs. Tinkley can pint to as many colles an' dypsesys following a party with her cake as Doctor Pedley'll testify having tended after one with mine, why, mebbe I'll 'list my cap to Gran'ma Hartingale an' retire from business."

"Yes, sir, I always warn 'em 'tain't good for their stomachs—I warn 'em fair when they order; but they just will have it."

Doctor Pedley an' me, we've often confabbed together about the foolishness of folks in stuffing richness. All is, if any fool feeder wants to make himself sick, there ain't any 'ting more wuth while doin' it for than my rhymed-rule ordination cake, if I do say so."—Youth's Companion.

A Convenient Rule.
The editor of a newspaper published in a small town in New Jersey frequently received from one of its citizens letters on municipal affairs that were always pertinent and worthy of publication, but which were punctuated in a way that was most peculiar.

Meeting his correspondent on the street one day, he said, "That was an excellent letter received from you this morning, Uncle Hugh, and I'm going to print it in this week's paper. But tell me, what rule do you follow for punctuation?"

"Why," replied Uncle Hugh, "the same rule as I was taught when I was a boy. I put a semicolon every twelve words and two commas between each pair of semicolons."—Youth's Companion.

Wishbones as Playthings.
Wishbones have found a more exalted mission than enabling romantic young persons to tell which one is going to get married first. A ribbon trimmed box containing 25 wishbones was sent from a boarding house to a New York hospital ward the other day.

"The children down there make furniture out of them," said the giver.

"The nurses keep those that are able to sit up in bed busy at something part of the time. They make funny little houses and the furniture for them. In fashioning the furniture they find the wishbones especially adaptable, so anybody who has only the price of a chicken can at least help the hospitals along to the extent of a wishbone."

Here's a New Word.
Former Judge James Lawrence coined a new word in an address to the circuit court the other day. He was trying to show the improbability of the situation or of the circumstances that had been set forth by the opposition. After an elaborate review of the evidence, he said:

"I do not need to point out to your honors the absolute improbability, not to say impossibility, of any such 'situation' obtaining in the case now on hearing."—Cleveland Leader.

His Suggestion.
The Narrator—"And from my left, shot the ball caught the dog, lifted him over a bush and landed him in a pond; and I've never been able to induce the dog to come on to the links with me since."

The Listener—"Perhaps he objects to be seen out with Ananias."

Decalogueing It.
"When a woman marries and then divorces her husband inside of a week, what would you call it?"

"Taking his name in vain?"—Princeton Tiger.

Clipper for Reference.
"I say, old chap," said the first humorist, who occasionally gets some of his work in print, "that's a clever joke of yours in 'Black's' magazine this week. I wish I had written it!"

"Well, don't worry because you didn't," replied the other. "You probably will write it some day."

PASTURING PIGS ON CLOVER

Produces Cheapest Pork, When Used in Conjunction With Some Supplemental Feed.

Even at present prices it is essentially to our interests to produce pork as cheaply as possible. Simply because we cannot allow the cost of production to creep up alongside the increased selling price. It should ever be the aim of the hogman to have the hogs and the methods which will enable him to produce a pound of pork with the smallest outlay consistent with good gains.

It has always been our opinion that the cheapest pork can be produced on clover pasture, when it is used in conjunction with some supplemental feed, writes Clyde A. Waugh, in Michigan Farmer. Clover furnishes cheap protein, allows the hog to exist in what approaches his natural condition, keeps him fairly healthy, manures your field and saves a great deal of labor.

We have found that most of our profitable litters are those that are farrowed about the time the sows can be turned on pasture. It is an easy matter to take a roll of hog fencing, stick in a post every seven or eight rods, and to stretch up your fence. It can be done in half a day. Several litters of pigs can be run in a few acres.

After suckling a few weeks the sows can be reduced to a ration of a few ears of corn a day. Before this a few troughs can be placed so as to admit the pigs and keep out the sows, when the pigs can be given shorts and other feeds.

Handled in such a manner you have far less shorts than when the new corn crop is used to advantage.

However, by the time the corn is ready, the shorts will stand quite a heavy feeding while on the clover. By so doing, the spring pigs can often be turned off after running behind steers on a very short feed which begins early in the fall. Two years ago we turned a bunch of shorts so raised, in a corn field with the older hogs. When the piece was hogged off part of the spring pigs went to market.

KEEPING COWS OUT OF PONDS
Dairymen Make Big Mistake in Allowing Animals to Drink Dirty, Stagnant Water.

Many men who think they are good farmers allow their cows to drink all summer from any old pond that happens to contain enough water.

No matter how filthy it is, or how warm or contaminated by vegetable growth or droppings from the animals themselves, so long as it is water.

A greater error never was made. You cannot get good milk or butter from dirty pond water.

The cow is a wonderful milking machine and she often transforms some pretty poor stuff into milk, but if she is given nothing but dirty, stagnant pond water all her powers of alchemy cannot turn it into a fluid fit for children to drink.

There is one way, however, in which pond water may be used to advantage, but it is not to allow animals to go into it or drink from it direct.

A pond on the Oklahoma station farm holds a million gallons and supplies 100 head each of cattle and hogs. It drains a large area which is on a hill to the barns and feed lots. That is different.

As it runs from the faucet it is as clear as the average well water and it tastes good.

The cost of building the pond and of piping the water about one-third of a mile was about \$400. Barring usual accidents it should cost nothing for repairs and it does not cost a cent to operate it.

There are many localities where the ground is more or less hilly where this system of supplying water could very easily be adopted without great cost.

Home-Raised Seed Potatoes.
A good many people think they must get their seed potatoes from a different locality every three or four years, or they will run out. This is a mistake; a wrong idea. We have sold seed potatoes to these same men, yet we never changed seed, of the same variety, in our life.

A few years ago a dealer in potatoes here brought in a carload of seed potatoes from Arcostook, Me., and sold them at a very high price. Some of our neighbors bought this seed and planted, but were much disappointed at digging time, for their own seed gave the best crop.

If farmers will take as much pains in selecting their potatoes as they do their corn for seed they will not run out.

But the only thing the careless farmer, that has taken no pains to improve his potatoes, can do this spring is to plant the best he has, and next fall begin to improve and increase his potato crop by a careful selection of seed.

Concrete Fence Posts.
The United States department of agriculture, office of public roads at Washington, D. C., has issued an elaborate bulletin on the subject of concrete fence posts. This bulletin goes into details, gives full and minute instructions enabling the farmer to build their own fences with the farm labor. By applying to the office of public roads, United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 403 will be sent without charge.

Fertilizer Distributors.
Wheelbarrow fertilizer distributors with side delivery are very useful for fertilizing plants which are benefited by top applications after the plants are started. These machines are expensive and are especially useful in applying nitrate of soda.

Corn Ensilage for Sheep.
Corn ensilage can be fed to sheep, but be very careful if it is at all sour. Nothing gives a better result than clover or alfalfa hay and turnips, with a small quantity of a mixture of wheat bran, oats and oil meal.

CLINCHED THE CASE

SAILOR PROVED POSSESSION OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Disconcerted Opposing Lawyer at the Very Moment He Thought He Was Assured of Complete Victory.

"The master of a vessel in a port in the Gulf of Mexico being in need of money borrowed it and to secure its repayment executed what is called a bottomry bond," writes a correspondent of the National Magistrate. "By this bond it was agreed that if the money was not paid within so many days after the vessel arrived at New York proceedings might be taken to have the vessel sold and the debt paid out of the proceeds."

"The money was not paid and it was retained to enforce the bond and began a suit. Someone interested in the vessel appeared in the suit and denied that the bond had been executed by the master, as had been alleged."

"It became necessary to take the testimony on this point of a sailor whose name was subscribed to the bond as having witnessed its execution. In answer to my questions the sailor said that the captain called him into the vessel's cabin and asked him to be a witness to the bond, and he signed his name to it as a witness, and he spoke of the paper as the bottomry bond."

"The opposing counsel in a sharp cross-examination asked him how he knew it was a bottomry bond, and the witness answered that he read enough of it to know what it was. Some other skillful questions brought out the fact that when the sailor came into the cabin the captain was sitting on the other side of a table with the paper before him and the sailor sat down at the side of the table facing the captain, so that the paper was between them; that the paper was not read to him, that the captain turned over the first leaf of the paper and signed his name at the end of it and told the sailor where to sign his name which he did, and then left the cabin."

"My heart sank, for I saw that it was open to the other side to say that the document lay on the table upside down to the sailor, and that his statement that he read enough of the document to know it was a bottomry bond was false, because, of course, he could not read writing which was upside down, and, therefore, his whole evidence should be disbelieved."

"The lawyer opposed to me saw the point also, but instead of leaving the matter where it was he concluded to clinch it, and, taking the document, he laid it down on the table before the witness upside down and said to him, 'Let us see you read the paper now.'"

"To my great surprise and relief the witness read the writing, upside down as it was, with nearly as much fluency as if it had been right side up."

"That ended the contest over the execution of the bond. This sailor's ability to read writing when it was upside down was a curious instance of the many curious things which sailors do to occupy their time during idle watches on long voyages."

To Nervous Women.
Avoid haste and hurry; these are the things that confuse the brain and make clear judgment impossible. The besetting temptation of the nervous woman is to hurry from one duty to another in breathless haste, attempting many tasks, yet achieving none of them with dignity or freedom.

When such a temptation arises, call a halt. Remain quiet for a few minutes; summon back your self-possession and refuse to do in one hour work that should be spread over two.

Habituate yourself to the control of the emotions. Nothing makes such havoc of the nervous system, nothing disorganizes the inner life like anger, fear, worry. These forces must be quelled if the soul is to maintain its supremacy and nervous peace is to be enjoyed; and this is done, not indeed, by a fiat of the will, but by substituting for these destructive emotions such constructive ones as love, aspiration after some ideal, faith in God, and reverence for the divine order of life.

—Dr. S. R. McComb, in Harper's Bazar.

Sky-Scrapers While You Wait.
"Every time two stories of steel as completed the derrick must be raised," writes William Allen Johnston, in Harper's Weekly. "Only a year ago it meant a day's work. Now they do it in from 30 minutes to two hours. In the old way they rigged a stiff-legged derrick above, which grappled down and lifted up the boom-derrick. In other words, they raised a derrick with a derrick. Now they make the derrick raise itself. A young iron foreman solved the problem one day when his company gave him just 12 days to put up the frame of a 15-story building."

"It was easy enough," said he. "You just fold up the derricks and lash the boom and mast together. Then detach the main 'fall' or hoisting cable, from the boom and give it a clutch around the mast about one-third of the length from the top. Now start your winding drums down there in the basement, and what's going to happen? Why, the cable pulls the whole derrick up and holds it till we make new moorings."

Fills Up Panama Excavation.
Excavation of the Panama canal through the Culebra range of hills has set in motion a mass of 2,000,000 cubic yards of material, which is sliding into the excavation apparently on an inclined substratum of clay. The fact is said to illustrate one of the many advantages of the present high-level canal over one at sea level. The sea-level cut would have been carried 80 feet deeper and the slides would have been, in all probability, enormously greater. The material will have to be removed; but outside of the additional expense no ill effects are apprehended.

After the Race.
The Hare—"But of course you'll give me another chance?"
The Tortoise—"Oh, I suppose I must! But understanding right now my end of the purse'll be 75 per cent. win or lose.—Puck

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

JOHN MITCHELL'S WORK

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, continues to work for the improvement, advancement and safety of the man who toils with his hands.

For a couple of years now, Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the National Civic Federation, an organization backed by Andrew Carnegie and other millionaires. His office has to do with the welfare of the workingman and results of his work have shown that no better choice could have been made.

John Mitchell is a self made man. He knows what it is to toil in a coal mine. He has gone down in the pits not knowing whether he would come out alive. He has had some narrow escapes, and he has seen his companions and friends die at their work. He is noted for his kind-heartedness. In the fall of 1895 he was vice-president and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. There was a strike at the Virden coal company's mine in Virden, Ill. For days the striking miners camped around the stockade the company had erected for the protection of its property. Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by several newspaper men, visited the camp of grift toilers one night, and the sights he witnessed touched his heart. Then came the day when the company attempted to land a train-load of negroes from Alabama to take the places of the white men. Governor Tanner had refused to order out the militia to protect negroes from other states. There was a riot. Nineteen or twenty men in the ranks of the strikers fell dead under the shower of bullets from rifles used by hired detectives from an agency in St. Louis. Negroes were killed, and one or two guards slain. The engineer of the train was shot through the arm.

Then came John Mitchell again. He was what might be called the angel of mercy to the stricken families of the miners. He wasn't violent; he counseled peace. There was an element in the ranks of the union men, who thought Mr. Mitchell too peaceful, but in the long run his policy was found to be the winner. No man ever did as much for the miners as he.

The other day he went out to St. Louis from New York and talked on the subject closest to his heart—that of placing safeguards around the working man. He said their were more persons killed in the United States each year in the peaceful industrial pursuits than would be killed if this country and England were continually at war and three times more than in any other nation. He urged the need of an automatic compensation for victims of industrial accidents in lieu of the employers' liability protection.

"We want to take this class of damage suits out of the courts altogether," he said. "The fact that an employee has to sue his employer in case of injury engenders ill-feeling between the employer and the employee, and makes the employee lose the only man, perhaps, from whom he can get a job. We also want to abolish the delay in compensation for accidents."

GORE SHOCKED SENATORS

Thomas Pryor Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, caused his fellow members of the United States senate to sit up and take notice a day or so before the adjournment of congress. It takes a great deal to cause the staid old senate to show anything like a panic, but when Senator Gore intimated that an effort had been made to bribe him to the extent of \$25,000 to \$30,000 in connection with legislation affecting \$2,000,000 in attorney's fees for services rendered to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in land and township sites, the senator gave immediate attention.

Then when the senator involved two former members of the senate in the alleged plot to offer a branch of congress strained