

BRILLIANT SCENE AT CAPITOL IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

ALICE ROOSEVELT BECOMES NICHOLAS LONGWORTH'S BRIDE

Ceremony of the Protestant Episcopal Church Performed by Bishop Satterlee—Young Couple Depart in Automobile for McLean Country Home.

Washington.—With a plain circle of virgin gold, in the historic east room of the White House, at 12:15 o'clock Saturday, Alice Lee Roosevelt, daughter of the president of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in congress from the First district of Ohio, were united in marriage.

The ceremony, one of the most impressive ever performed in the executive mansion, was according to the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of which the bride is a member. It was solemnized by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, and was attended by all the solemn state of a grand official function and by the devotional beauty of a cathedral service.

No ceremony of a similar kind ever was witnessed by a more distinguished assemblage. There were present as guests not only the most eminent representatives of the American government, but the personal missionaries of the kings and potentates of the powers of the civilized world, constituting an assemblage not only one of the largest, but the most distinguished that ever gathered at one time in the White House.

In a halo of a hundred years of romantic White House history hung over the bridal couple. Miss Roosevelt was the twelfth bride, according to accepted authorities, to plight her troth within its walls, and the identical spot where she joined hands with the husband of her choice "for better or for worse" is hallowed in the memory of another White House bride, Nellie Grant, who thirty-two years ago on the same spot became the wife of an Englishman, Algernon C. F. Sartoris. Tender indeed must have been the recollections of Mrs. Sartoris of that day, now long ago, for she was one of the witnesses of Miss Roosevelt's wedding.

One Thousand Persons Invited.

While the bride herself and the president and Mrs. Roosevelt had desired that the ceremony of the marriage should be as quiet and simple as possible, it was found impossible to limit the function, as was intended at first, to the immediate relatives of the bride and the bridegroom. It became necessary to include among the guests invited certain official classes and personal friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth and, in all, the people bidden to the ceremony numbered a thousand.

The ceremony took place in the east room, made famous by a century of brilliant social functions, but no event in its history ever was so brilliant and beautiful as that of Saturday. The classic splendor of the great apartment was enhanced by exquisite and artistic decorations and the brilliant sunlight of a gorgeous day lent added beauty to the setting of the wedding.

It had been intended to light the magnificent room with the hundreds of softly shaded electric lamps of the great crystal chandeliers, but, while artificial lights were utilized throughout the rest of the White House, it was determined to flood the marriage scene with sunlight. It was a beautiful conceit, founded on the pretty proverb, "Happy is the bride the sun shines on." No lovelier day in winter ever dawned. The air was as balmy, almost, as in spring. No more auspicious day for a wedding could have been imagined.

As the procession went through the main corridor and into the east room, the marine band orchestra rendered effectively the grand march from Wagner's "Tannhauser."

Miss Roosevelt never appeared to better advantage. Perfectly self-possessed and thoroughly appreciative of the situation, she graciously recognized and bowed to personal friends who lined the way to the altar.

Ceremony is Begun.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt relieved the bride of her bouquet and held it throughout the ceremony. As Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth faced Bishop Satterlee a hush fell over the assemblage. Every one of the thousand present wished to catch every syllable of the ceremony which was to follow. In distinct, resonant voice the bishop began the beautiful marriage service of the Episcopal Church. The responses of both the bride and the bridegroom were audible distinctly throughout the great apartment. Particularly clear were those of the bride, whose voice was as natural and distinct as in ordinary conversation. While her face was a shade paler than usual her self-possession was perfect and she went through the ceremony without a symptom of nervousness.

At the conclusion of the service, which occupied less than ten minutes, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth held an informal reception of the guests attendant on the ceremony. President Roosevelt was the first to greet and to offer his best wishes to the bride and groom. He was followed by Mrs. Roosevelt and then by the bride's brother and sisters in the order of their ages. Mrs. Longworth and the sisters of the bridegroom then extended their congratulations. They were followed by the distinguished persons present, the Austrian ambassador and Madame Hengelmuller, leading the diplomatic contingent as the acting dean of the corps.

Wedding Breakfast Served.

Immediately after extending their greetings to the bride and bridegroom, the president and Mrs. Roosevelt passed through the main corridor

into blue room. There they received the guests at the wedding after they had offered their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Passing from the blue room the guests entered through the red room and main corridor to the state dining room, where an elaborate buffet wedding breakfast was served. No attempt was made to seat any of the guests, but attentive waiters saw to it that no guest was left unattended. The reception and the serving of the breakfast continued until shortly after 2 o'clock. By that time the greater number of the guests had left the White House and the bride had retired to the upper apartment to prepare for her going away.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Longworth left the White House by the south entrance, thereby avoiding a large and curious throng which had assembled in front of the mansion. Alone they entered a large automobile and were driven rapidly away. They went, it is understood, but not disclosed authoritatively, to the country home of John R. McLean, "Friendship," a few miles from the heart of Washington on the Tenally Town road. As the bridal couple entered the automobile they were showered with dainty slippers of rice, thrown by the brothers and sisters of the Roosevelt family connections who were present.

WEDDING BELLS RING.

Chimes at Oyster Bay and Boston Peal Forth for Happy Occasion.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—In honor of the wedding of Miss Roosevelt, the church bells in this village were rung at noon Saturday.

Sexton Charles Seeley of Christ Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a communicant, and Miss Roosevelt a member, began ringing the bell in that church tower. Simultaneously, the bells of the Presbyterian Church and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church joined in the joyful sounds and continued ringing five minutes.

Meantime, citizens meeting on the street, exchanged best wishes for the bride.

Boston Bells Peal.

Boston.—The bells of Boston pealed at noon in observance of the wedding of Miss Roosevelt. This was by direction of Mayor Fitzgerald, who arranged that for five minutes the bells should be sounded on the public buildings and on many of the churches.

DOWAGER QUEEN COMING.

Italian Dowager Margaret Makes Final Preparations to Visit the United States in May.

New York.—The report before published at different times that Dowager Queen Margaret of Italy will visit this country is again revived in a dispatch from Rome to the World, which says that it has been definitely arranged that she shall start from Italy in May for an automobile tour in the United States. All the necessary arrangements have been made, a special machine seating six persons having been ordered at one of the most prominent Italian factories.

The dowager queen will be accompanied on her trip by Marquis Guisio, her gentleman in waiting, and by the Countess of Villamarina and her daughter. Besides she will have a maid and a special chauffeur, who are just now busy studying the English language and the road maps of the United States.

The queen will come incognito under the name of Countess Stupinski and has expressed her desire to go as far west as is possible. Her tour of the country will last several months.

BIG SALE OF CATTLE MADE.

Largest Deal Ever Made in State of Nevada—Western Pacific Road Help to be Supplied.

Reno, Nev.—Gov. John Sparks, who is associated with the Sparks-Humphrey Meat Company, has completed the largest cattle purchase ever made in Nevada.

Over 10,000 acres of fine ranch and range land in Elko county, 5000 head of cattle, besides sheep and hogs which will be used to supply the army of workmen which will go through this State from the East to the West laying the rails of the Western Pacific road and digging its tunnel, are involved in the deal.

The big ranch is known as the Hardesty Ranch and the purchase price is said to be \$90,000. The total involved in the deal is said to aggregate \$225,000.

Southern Peach Crop is Ruined by Frosts.

Memphis, Tenn.—Two-thirds of the peach crop of the South has been killed by the late cold snap and the remainder is commercially worthless. Reports from the largest growers, from Arkansas to Georgia, predict a peach famine this year. The most conservative place the losses at 50 per cent., but the majority estimate the damage as stated, adding that Elbertas are all killed.

Appeal Pleases Japan.

Tokio.—The sincerest gratitude, is expressed here on all sides at President Roosevelt's appeal to the American nation for assistance for the sufferers from famine in Japan. His action is appreciated as the timeliest mark of America's unvarying friendship.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

Charm of Country Life—The Farm Garden—To Aid Fruit Growing—Plant Berries—Poor Wire—Scratchings From the Yards.

Charm of Country Life.

There is no place in the world which appeals so irresistibly to people of all kinds, at this season of the year especially, as a pretty well-kept country home. It need no longer be handicapped by the old time drawbacks. The rural free delivery brings the mail daily to the door, and there are so many other conveniences that the farmer of ten years ago did not have, that farm life is no longer the drudgery it used to be, but more of a pleasure.—F. in Cal. Cultivator.

The Farm Garden.

The farm garden probably pays better than any other land on the place. No figures have ever been collected to show of what value its products are, but in the census of 1890 full statistics for market gardens were obtained and from these the conclusion just stated may be argued. The average value of garden stuff to the acre was found to be \$147.17, while for wheat the average was only \$11.65. Later reports show that the average for wheat, oats, and hay is \$7.75 per acre. It seems clear, therefore, that market gardening is more profitable than farming. But the home garden must pay even better than the market garden, for it is not subject to the heavy losses incident to marketing perishable crops. Its products are used directly on the home table and there need be very little waste. It follows that the garden pays better than the field. A good garden will supply half the family's living and when field crops show a balance on the wrong side it becomes a very important means of support.

To Aid Fruit Growing.

A bill has been introduced into Congress of special interest to all fruit growers. It provides for an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the Department of Agriculture to extend means of instruction right into the fruit orchards, where horticulturists will be told just how to cope with the insect enemies of fruit, especially apples and pears.

This bill will enable the department to send its scientists into an orchard plagued by insects and thus teach the owners how to destroy them.

It is regarded here as a very important subject of legislation owing to the enormous value of the annual fruit product of the United States, which it is intended to conserve. It is understood that the department is in favor of the bill, and will aid its passage through the committees of the House and Senate by explaining to the members what such a law would enable the department to do.

Plant Berries.

Perhaps no one can believe that there are hundreds of families on farms that never had berries on the table to give them a relish for their food and vigorous health for their work, and yet one need not visit many farms to find that there is not a strawberry plant on the place nor a blackberry or raspberry patch in any nook or corner anywhere. It is because the plants and vines do not thrive with ordinary care as well here as in any other part of the country. Certainly not. Then it must be that these families do not like berries and would not eat them if they had acres of them. No, that is not true. They like them as well as city people, who always make it a point to have them in their season, and would not think of doing without them. If inquiry is made on such farms as to why they have no berries, the answer is invariably that they intend to plant some as soon as they get around to it.—L. A. Times.

Poor Wire.

For some years past users of wire fence have complained that the later makes of the articles were not equal in wearing qualities to the old-fashioned wire fence. The complaint became so general that an expert of the Department of Agriculture has been looking up the matter and he finds there is a good basis for the prevailing opinion. The trouble does not appear to be so much owing to the deliberate neglect of the manufacturer or the cheapening of the process, but rather to the change in the method of manufacturing the raw material. Old-fashioned wire fences were made of handworked iron which by reason of the process of working was much less likely to rust than modern bessemer or open-hearth steel. It is concluded that experiments should be made toward the production of a grade of iron which will resist rusting and which can be made at moderate cost. Manufacturers are said to be working at this problem at the present time. It is thought also that the presence of manganese in the steel causes a part of the trouble.—American Cultivator.

IMPERIAL VALLEY SEEMS THRIVING.

Farmers Who Have Made the Desert Bear Fruit Will Get Their Reward.

The agreement reached last week between the Southern Pacific and other interests in the Imperial Valley, which does away with much of the threatened litigation over the affairs of the California Development Company and brings to the company, with money already advanced, a total of \$600,000 for the completion of the irrigation system, puts the section in a position to resume the order of development which was interrupted a year or so ago.

In four years Imperial Valley had developed from absolute barrenness to a population of 8000 persons, having 100,000 acres under cultivation, with about 30,000 head of cattle and 100,000 head of hogs.

The farmers in the valley have never seen anything to discourage them, and have gone ahead in improving their farms, but the outside public, not knowing the situation, has become frightened by many stories, and few persons have gone there in the last year to secure land.

It is now understood that the irrigation system will be made one of the most substantial in the country and water will be supplied, not only for the 217,000 acres under the canals, but for adjacent land as well.

Scratching from the Yards.

The San Diego Poultry Association has opened a co-operative store where members can buy their feed and supplies at reduced rates. After a trial of two months the management reports good results and the members feel encouraged.

The State Poultry Experiment Station at Petaluma has just received a consignment of Aylesbury ducks direct from England, among which are some of the winners at the late Crystal Palace show in London.

The late Los Angeles show netted something like \$700 clear profit, which will constitute a splendid nucleus for the show to come off in 1907.

The interest in poultry is a growing factor in the Hawaiian Islands. The first show to be held in Honolulu was successfully pulled off during last month. The Barred Rocks constituted the largest entry.

The mongrel has no place in the scheme of successful poultry culture. Eggs from scrub hens are "off" in color of shell and uneven in size and shape. Uniformity counts with hen fruit much the same as with orchard products.

Feather pulling, too much fat, egg-eating and a falling off in egg-production can all be traced to too close confinement and idleness.

Parch corn on the cob until it turns black and feed it to your poultry. It is a good substitute for charcoal in aiding digestion.—L. A. Times.

Texan Onion Test.

In the yield test of irrigated and unirrigated onions in Texas it was found that the actual cost of four irrigations given during the season was \$11.50 per acre, and that the increased yield amounted to 18,820 lbs., over that of the unirrigated field. The yield of the irrigated plot was at the rate of 38,569 (or 676 bu.) per acre. In a test of nineteen varieties of onions, the Red Bermuda proved the most satisfactory and productive.

Tomato Pack in 1905.

Three decades ago the tomato was an ornamental plant, or at best as a vegetable unknown as a food of importance. Now the tomato is one of the great staples. In 1904 there were 256,315,416 tins of tomatoes canned in the United States, or over three cans for every human being in the country. Last season the shortage was over 100 million cans, as compared with the pack of 1904. In fact the output of last year was the smallest in seven years except that of 1901. Judging from the experience of the tomato growers of California this shortage may have been caused by the bacterial diseases that have attacked this great vegetable of late years. There are no figures obtainable as to the consumption of fresh tomatoes, but one can easily see that former curiosity of the vegetable kingdom has been turned into an article of food of immense importance. The Department of Agriculture should be asked to look into a disease that may have depleted the tomato canning business over 30 per cent. in one year. The canned corn of 1905 was the greatest ever made—12,418,000 cases.

May Ship American Wheat to Norway.

American wheat in Norway is indicated as a promising possibility. Grains and their products are the most important Norwegian imports, amounting to 20 per cent. of the total, and are valued at \$13,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. Rye and barley lead, though there is a considerable importation of maize, wheat and oats. Wheat flour leads the list of flours and meals. Most of the grains imported come from the ports of Southern Russia, the flours and meals seem to come mostly from Germany. A large quantity down to the credit of Germany comes from the United States and other countries, and is transhipped from German points. Wheat flour is the only article in the list that shows or promises well for Uncle Sam's land. The present prospect of a large crop indicates an opportunity which is pointed out as something that might be made much of were American millers and cereal merchants carefully to go over the ground. The proximity of the two countries, their mutual respect for each other, the number of Norwegianians in the United States, the improved transportation facilities point to a particularly large possibility of a large Norway-United States cereal trade.

CONDITIONS BRIGHTER IN CHINA

MISSIONARIES SEND REASSURING CABLES TO THEIR BOARDS

Situation Is Precarious But Men On Ground Know How To Discern Danger And Give Warning.

New York, Feb. 18.—In view of the many disturbing reports appearing in the public press concerning the conditions in China and the possibility of further outbreaks such as those at Lienchow and Shanghai, and the consequent anxiety of relatives and friends of missionaries in China, the secretary of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent cablegrams of inquiry to Bishop Bashford at Shanghai and also to representatives of the several missions of that church at Tien Tsin, North China; Nanking, Central China; Chung King, West China, and Foo Chow, for the Foo Chow and Hinghua missions.

These cablegrams were sent on Thursday, February 15 and 16. That to Bishop Bashford covered all the Methodist missions in China. He recently returned from an official visit to the West China mission, coming down the river through the Central mission, whose chief stations are on the Yang Tse. In the late fall he spent some weeks in the Foo Chow and Hinghua missions in the south, where there has been the most agitation among the Chinese people.

Reassuring Cables.

The bishop's cablegram, dated February 16, is reassuring. It is as follows: "All are safe in China. No danger apparent."

"BASHFORD."

The responses from the mission treasurers in North, Central, Western and Southern China, dated February 17, are of like tenor to that from the bishop.

Tien Tsin—"No disturbances. Safe."

Nanking—"No trouble anywhere."

Foo Chow—"Foo Chow and Hinghua quiet."

Chung King—"All quiet."

Not a letter received recently at the missionary office from any Methodist missionary in China speaks of any trouble or excitement among the Chinese people or expresses an apprehension of an outbreak.

The secretary of the missionary society added to the foregoing statement the following:

In Tranquil State.

"As China is in a tranquil state and the heaven of western ideas is working the mass, some of the ferment is to be expected, but any general uprising, such as the Boxer uprising, is not very probable.

"The veteran missionary, Dr. Arthur Smith, author of 'China in Convulsion,' expects some trouble and sporadic outbreaks, but does not believe that the awful tragedy of 1900 can be repeated.

"The vengeance of the foreign nations would fall with terrific force not only upon the dynasty, but upon the empire itself if the terrible scenes of 1900 were re-enacted.

"The situation is delicate and calls for prudence on the part of the missionaries and precautionary measures by the societies. The missionaries are on the ground, many of them are men and women of large experience and know how to discern signs of coming danger. It is safe to rely on their judgment.

"Bishop Bashford is in Shanghai, keeping careful watch over the safety of our missionaries. He will be quick to see signs of danger and give warning."

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA INCREASING.

American Occupation of the Panama Canal Zone Has a Beneficial Effect.

Chicago.—The occupation of Panama by the United States government, and especially its control of the Panama Railroad, has had a marked effect upon the Pacific Coast countries of South and Central America, according to Paul Gonzenbach, United States Consular Agent at Manta, Ecuador.

According to Gonzenbach, the control by the United States of the Panama Railroad and the consequent abolition of the monopoly of that company over trade across the isthmus will increase greatly the exports of Central and South American countries to the United States. This will result in cheapening many necessary articles of commerce in the United States, which hitherto have been exported to Hamburg, Germany, and thence across the Atlantic to the United States.

California Items of Interest.

The season for shooting valley quail, ducks, curlew, plover and rail, closed February 15.

Redlands has shipped 950 carloads of oranges this season, as against 1440 carloads shipped up to this time last year.

A cattle growers' association, with a membership of about twenty, was formed at Badger, in Tulare county.

It is stated on good authority that a weekly stock train will shortly be put in service between the Imperial valley and Los Angeles.

The apple specialist having compiled figures for the past four years shows a shortage in the apple crop in every state in the Union.

At the meeting of the State Farm Commission, Professor Wickson of the State University recommended the purchase of the Burgess site tract near Walnut Creek, in Contra Costa county, twelve miles from Berkeley. One of the fruits of the great irrigation movement in the vicinity of Winters is the plan of sixty-five of the farmers in that section to establish a co-operative creamery in that town.

Says the Imperial Press: "The party to take up the work of making a geological survey of the Salton basin arrived in Imperial last Thursday. They will be joined by other parties and expect to complete the work in three months.

It is supposed that this work is done just at this time to furnish accurate data to the United States Government concerning the damage done by flood waters both in Imperial and by the overflow now flooding the Salton basin."

Vegetables, when well cooked, will be found substantial aids to health. With our nuts, fruits and vegetables we do not need strong meats, and the physicians are awakening none too soon to the necessity of advising rheumatic people to abolish the meat course and adopt that which is more congenial to our mild, and of itself, revitalizing climate, the fruit, nut and vegetable diet.

MAY EFFECT CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

The Re-Filling of the Salton Sea May Work Wonders in Course of Time.

Searchlight, Nev.—A local subscriber sends The Searchlight the suggestion that the present copious rainfall is due to evaporation from the Salton Sea. Without comment, the same is published, together with the following, which is from the Mining and Scientific Press:

While Salton Sea is a serious menace to the permanent way of the Southern Pacific Railway, it is an interesting subject to geologists. The waters are but returning to their own after many days, geologically speaking, for it is a fact that the Colorado River formerly flowed through this depressed area, forming a fresh-water lake which must have gladdened the heart of the desert. As the region became increasingly arid, this lake dried up, dwindling to a salt marsh, the bottom of which was 300 feet below sea-level. In the effort to drain this marsh, a ditch was dug to the Colorado River. But Nature has claimed her own, the river rose in flood and has broken through the barrier so as to cover not only the marsh but a tract 40 to 50 miles wide. Officers of the Geological Survey will shortly prepare a careful map of the region, so that it may be determined exactly what is best to be done. In the meanwhile, we may conjecture what will be the effect of introducing a large body of water in to the midst of this arid region if the river retreats, the existing lake will dry up and become again a small body of salt water; if, however, the Colorado can hold its own, this part of the United States may undergo climatic conditions of a character favorable alike to human habitation and cultivation.

AROUSING BY FRAUD CASE

President Takes Personal Interest in Indian Territory Affair—Will Push Investigations.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has taken personal interest in the charges of fraud and corruption which are said to have occurred in connection with the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. But for his interference indictments against several parties alleged to have been engaged in illegal practices would have been quashed. Now, however, under his orders, the interior department is pushing its investigations with increased vigor.

It is reliably stated that in the near future a number of new indictments will be reported against not only several men already indicted, but they will also include a number of persons whose names have not heretofore been brought into the case, including a high government official in Washington.

EMPEROR ATTENDS FUNERAL.

Burial of King Christian Witnessed by Large Number of Ministers and Diplomats.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—The city presented a scene of animation throughout the day, the presence of Emperor William and the curiosity manifested over his movements adding in no little way to the excitement and serving in a measure to divert men's minds from the solemn ceremony at Roskilde, the burial of King Christian.

Toward 1 o'clock the royal mourners were respectfully greeted by a bare-headed crowd when they arrived at the station for Roskilde. King Edward and Emperor William drove to the station in one carriage. The royal train started at 1 o'clock, an earlier train having taken the ministers, diplomats and others to the number of 1800.

In the afternoon requiem services were held in all the churches in Copenhagen and throughout the country.

At 6:30 o'clock this evening the Prussian sailed for Kiel, the great crowd which had gathered on the pier loudly cheering Emperor William, who stood on the deck smilingly acknowledging the ovation.