

# SHOUTED FOR TEDDY

**SETH BULLOCK, OF DEADWOOD, THE PRESIDENT'S FRIEND.**

## A STRENUOUS WESTERNER

Typical of a Class That Roosevelt Likes—The New Western Cabinet Officers — Strenuousness Seems to Be the Thing.

Washington.—While the funny men of the newspapers may go to extremes in caricaturing the strenuousness of President Roosevelt, there can be no doubt of his "strenuousness." He is not of the kind that can be waited upon effectively.

It is this desire to move that caused him to like the west, where his strenuousness found full sway.

It is the same characteristic that caused him to make of western men his closest friends, and for the westerners to take to him.

No incident of the Chicago convention was more greatly enjoyed by the president than one in which one of these western friends played a prominent part. The friend in question was Seth Bullock. He was a delegate to the convention from the northwest, and his tall, spare frame loomed up on the horizon and emitted shouts for "Teddy" at every opportunity. But even his western ardor did not seem to dispel the frost in the atmosphere, and Bullock determined to demand eastern assistance. His style called for cheers, bands of music and action, and he could not understand why New York state which claimed "Teddy" as its own, did not awake to the necessity of the occasion. The first day passed without a demonstration such as suited Bullock, and at its close he was disgusted, but determined that another should not pass in the same way. Taking with him that unmistakable air of the west, he walked over to the headquarters of the New York delegation and announced:

"I'm Seth Bullock from Deadwood. I'm for Teddy. I'm from the west. You fellows from New York are frosty—you're good only for iced tea. We've got mosquitoes in the Black Hills that have more blood in them than you fellows. Now you whoop her up tomorrow or I'll make trouble. Get action."

New York woke up the next day. It takes electoral votes to elect, and the eastern states have the votes, but Roosevelt would rather have the friendship of men like Bullock than of the magnates of Wall street.

### The Story of Bullock.

Seth Bullock is well known among the politicians from the northwest who come to Washington. They know that he can get closer to Roosevelt than the majority of men who wear senatorial togas. Henry Barrett Chamberlain, the editor of the *Voter*, tells his story as follows:

Bullock was the first sheriff of Helena in the pioneer days and the first sheriff of Deadwood, when the Black Hills contained as picturesque a set of cut-throats as ever existed. Bullock is now the government's forest reserve representative of South Dakota, a man of means and calm.

He has the voice of a woman, the garb of a minister, the silence of a confidential clerk of Morgan or Rockefeller. Yet in the best of his days, when he represented the first law and order introduced to the mining camps of the Hills (where by the way most of the fortune of Mr. Hearst has come from) Bullock as a sheriff put, as I am told, some 25 men out of existence. He kept no noches on his gun nor do I know that he has ever talked of his past duties as a sheriff—but he got action.

I have been told by old residents of Deadwood who remember the days of '76 and '77 that when the citizens' committee called for Bullock to come to Deadwood that he arrived in the garb of a circuit riding minister—no pistols in sight, no display of leather breeches or bespangled sombrero. Wild Bill was at that time in his prime and it is said that Bullock asked him:

"I'd like you to be my chief deputy. To which Wild Bill replied: 'I can't do it, Seth, because I have friends on both sides. I'm neither for nor against you.'"

That afternoon Sheriff Bullock walked down the narrow way of the old gulch of Deadwood and had his seat and his boots spat upon by indignant stage robbers, gamblers and murderers, who resented his appearance. Still he remained calm. But when he started on his return trip through the gulch where now is a prosperous and law-abiding city they saw he slipped his hands back of his clerical coat and began shooting, and when the calm of evening came upon the town there were five desperadoes out of existence. He deliberately hunted them up, told them what the law of Deadwood was to be, asked for their objections, and when these objections came enforced by a six-shooter he began shooting.

The next day, having information of the proposed hold-up of the Deadwood stage at Lone Tree by bandits, he visited the spot and put two or three ambitious freebooters out of existence. After that he was recognized as the sheriff of Deadwood. In a year's time he made the gulch a respector of the law. He killed only when it was necessary to uphold the law, and in all that time they tell me his voice never rose above the tone level of a woman's.

### Strenuous Cabinet Officers.

Roosevelt's preference for the men who do things is well illustrated by his choice of new cabinet officers. Paul Morton, the new secretary of the navy, has been "doing things" effectively all the 47 years of his life. In his chosen field he made a success that might well be envied by any man. Without the assistance of prestige he began his railroad career as a clerk in the land office of the B. & M. railroad of the Burlington system at Burlington in 1872. An ability and desire to hustle soon promoted him above his fellows, and he was transferred from the land office to the freight department, where he soon became assistant general freight agent. From that again to the passenger department as general passenger agent of the Burlington system, and ending his career with the Burlington as general freight agent.

In 18 years from his beginning as an unknown clerk in a railroad office he rose to one of the most important official positions on the road, and to places of prominence in other large corporations as well. It was Morton's strenuousness that accomplished these results, and it was his strenuousness that attracted President Roosevelt to him when he was in need of a cabinet officer.

Victor H. Metcalf is another type of the strenuous westerner. Though of eastern birth he has been a resident of California so long that he has become thoroughly assimilated, and carries with him all the breezy hustle that is characteristic of that section.

### An Interesting Character.

Many quaint and interesting characters are to be found among the specialists of the government departments; men of unusual ability who have buried themselves in a bureau where they have for years followed without molestation the bent for which they were peculiarly adapted.

Adolph Linden-kohl, 71 years of age and a German by birth, though a naturalized citizen of this country since 1854, died recently. He was the senior draughtsman of the coast and geodetic survey, and had been connected with that department for 50 years. He spent much of his leisure time in studying the vast physical problems relating to the earth, devoting himself especially to physical geography, oceanography and deep sea temperatures, densities and currents. Numerous articles upon these subjects were written by him and have been published as appendices to the coast and geodetic survey reports, in Poter-mann's *Mittellungen* and in the *American Journal of Science*. He was always much interested in geographical exploration and spent a good deal of time in compiling maps from original sources, unofficially.

His ability was rewarded in the coast survey by promotion through all the grades of his profession until he became a recognized authority on chart publication. Being endowed with a remarkable memory for facts and dates, his intimate acquaintance with the chart work of the survey during the 50 years of his service was of very great value in all matters concerning the compilation of charts from the older records, and the numerous drawings compiled and made by him during the last half century are said to bear witness to the skill and fidelity which distinguished his career. During the civil war, from 1862 to '64, he was detailed to serve with the union army as topographer.

Mr. Linden-kohl was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington and the National Geographic society.

**Original.**  
Mrs. Smith—Have you named your twin girls, Lucy?  
Lucy—Yessum; we've done name 'em "Flops'm" an' "Jeps'm." Powerful poaty names. Dave, my ol' man, he done got dem names outen de rivah cylum.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

**Not the Real Thing.**  
Husband—You say this is venison? What induced you to buy it?  
Wife—Well, the butcher said it was cheap and—  
Husband—If he had told you it wasn't deer he would have been nearer the truth.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**The Best Policy.**  
"Did that bank cashier come well recommended?"  
"Very. He refunded over half what he embezzled at his last place."—Puck.

# Fashions for Mademoiselle

JULY is, without doubt, one of the prettiest months of the year as far as the fashions for mademoiselle are concerned, since young people never look daintier or more charming than they do in the cool white cotton frocks and the quaint, old-world floral muslins. So many delightful linen fabrics are to be obtained this year, too, in pale delicate colorings, that there is an endless choice of pretty materials suitable for young girls' summer dresses.

The dainty summer coat which is worn by the first figure of the two small girls who are sketched together is made in Irish linen in a very pale shade of lily-leaf green. This color is chosen rather than white, since it

### SUMMER MODES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

does not soil so quickly, while it also washes exceedingly well, and does not fade as soon as the similarly pale shades of blue, pink and heliotrope, so often used for children's coats and frocks, although it must be confessed that they are all of them equally pretty and becoming. The neat little coat which we illustrate is quite simply trimmed with a number of rows of fine white stitching down the front and round the hem, as well as on the cuffs. The coat fastens over on one side, with large buttons of pale green bone, while for smart occasions it is provided with a collar of white Valenciennes lace and insertion, finished in front with a bow of soft white washing silk. The shady summer hat is made of the same green linen as the coat, and finely stitched. It is trimmed with a wide scarf of white soft silk ribbon, spotted with green, and tied in a very large double bow in front.

The other little girl wears rather a smarter kind of costume, suitable for Sunday best, or even as a dress for a very youthful bridesmaid or train-bearer at a summer wedding. The frock is carried out entirely in white embroidered muslin, and made up over a slip of pale blue pongee silk. Two flounces of open-work embroidery form the skirt, while the embroidered sleeves are very prettily plaited on the shoulders, and again at the wrists. There is a deep cape collar of the same embroidery, with a wide band of embroidered muslin down the center of the bodice in front. The little chemise is of white muslin, crossed by bands of insertion. The sash, which is tied very low in the waist, is of forget-me-not blue soft silk, while the quaint Dutch bonnet is also of white embroidered muslin, lined with pale blue silk. It is turned off the face in front, and finished on either side with clusters of forget-me-nots. The bonnet strings are of pale blue ribbon.

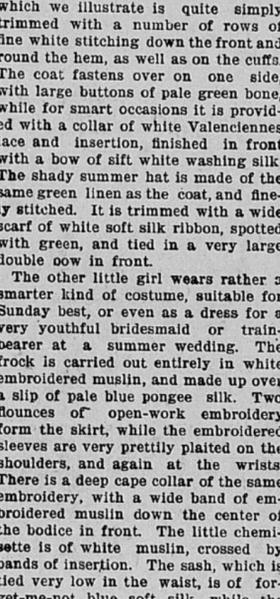
Something very smart indeed for mademoiselle in the way of a picture frock is shown in our other illustration. Although the effect is so delightfully original, the style of the dress is really perfectly simple. The material should be either a soft floral muslin, or a delaine, patterned with tiny pink rosebuds. The skirt is made very full and plaited into the waist, where it is finished with a deep belt of soft leaf-green Louise silk ribbon. Near the hem there is a very pretty trellis-work of the same kind of leaf-green ribbon, but in a narrower width, fastened just where the lines of

trellis-work cross each other, with small pink roses, made in chiffon. Similar little roses are also used upon the fully-draped sleeves to catch up the fullness along the inner side of the arm, while they appear again upon the front of the bodice, where the trellis-work idea is repeated in a slightly different way. In this case, the leaf-green ribbon is folded and drawn round the shoulders *fichu* fashion, before being arranged in trellis form in front. Between the folds of ribbon on the bodice, the muslin is finely tucked, while the bodice is prettily finished with a high neck-band and a little chemise of transparent *ecru* lace. In white or *ecru* spotted muslin, this would be a pretty frock made up over a color, while the same idea might be suitably carried out in figured net or embroidered muslin made up over a colored silk foundation. The hat which is sketched with this dainty muslin frock is of pale tan-colored Leghorn, with a wide band of black velvet ribbon, folded round the high crown, and clusters of full white ostrich plumes, arranged to droop over on to the brim in front.

The craze for picture frocks and picture hats, so characteristic at the moment of the fashions for madame, will naturally find an echo in the modes for mademoiselle, and in the case of young girls this vogue is one which opens up various interesting possibilities. Numbers of old prints and engravings, as well as family portraits and the works by old masters can all be pressed into service, and will be found to offer innumerable suggestions for picture frocks for young people.

Sweet simplicity is the keynote of the summer hats for mademoiselle, and seldom have the fashions been prettier in this respect than they are this year. For quite little girls, nothing is nicer than the demure and sen-

Illustration of two young girls in summer dresses.



A PICTURE FROCK IN FLORAL MUS-LIN.

sibly shady mushroom shapes, made in a good strong straw of sunburnt coloring, and sufficiently substantial to afford a real protection to the head. Two different kinds of trimming are dividing the honors as far as the mushroom hats are concerned. The one consists of a very full ruche of soft silk ribbon frayed out at the edges and arranged quite formally, in double box-plaits all the way round the crown. The other is undoubtedly prettier, but rather more difficult to arrange, as it is composed of three or four choux of ribbon, silk or muslin, made in graduated sizes, and grouped round the front of the hat, while soft folds of the same material are draped round the back of the crown.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

# Fashion Notes from Paris



OF BLUE AND WHITE LACE. Trimmed with Blue Velvet and Lace.

PARIS.—There is rather a fancy for the softer fabrics again, and satin messaline and crepe de chine are running taffetas very close in popularity. One of the prettiest mixtures of the moment is white embroidered *linon de soie*, finest white cambric and Valenciennes lace.

taffeta mousseline can be admirably mixed with cambric and lace. The Henri II. sleeves are a feature of the best picturesque frocks of the moment. Diaphanous fabrics of all kinds must, of course, be used. But though we are in the midst of voluminous masses of drapery, beautiful lace and embroidered muslins, we daily hear rumors from Vienna that the plainest of tailor-made costumes will shortly be in vogue. The leading Americans have already appeared in coats made with small close-fitting sleeves, over the most severe-looking blouses, almost like bodices. The old habit-coat, with a small basque is, I hear, to be revived. It is, of course, only the first-class tailor and the woman possessed of a really good figure who should attempt these plain toilettes.

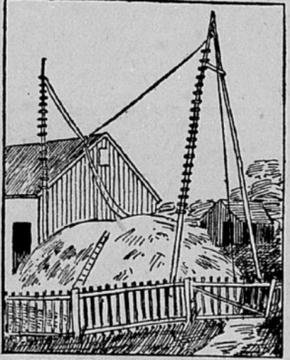
But for the moment the muslins, taffetas, *linons de soie*, and such like ethereal fabrics hold their own, and the picturesque modes will remain with us until we adopt the cloths and serges of the autumn. Everything is bouillonné, gauged and applique. Quaint cross-over *pelerine* effects are arrived at by the soft *fichu* or by piped platings. These are in keeping with the lines of the skirt, and the Henri II. sleeve. Curiously stiff are the old-fashioned killings though the fabrics mostly used are soft, and there is generally a little chemise of lace or embroidered muslin. The same applies to ruches, which are made in every variety. Muslin and Valenciennes can stand any amount of plating and ruching.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## A HAY-STACKING DERRICK.

Contrivance Like the One Here Described Saves Lots of Time and Lessens Labor.

Many farmers, whose barn capacity is somewhat limited, stack the larger portion of their hay crop until after threshing, and then haul it into the barn later for winter feeding. Under such circumstances this method seems advisable, for then, if the weather should happen to be like what we have had the past two seasons, there is not the danger of losing the entire grain crops. Of course during some seasons there is a greater bulk of roughage to be stored than during other seasons, nevertheless, the majority of farmers know just about the producing capacity of their land, and can quite accurately estimate amount of barn room that will be required to store their crops and from year to year be able,



DERRICK FOR STACKING HAY.

as soon as a crop is ready to be harvested, to secure it by storing under shelter. There is but little doubt that if the loss sustained from stacking crops were accurately figured out, there would be enough loss upon the majority of farms in five years to pay the cost of building a barn sufficiently large to store all the crops raised upon the farm.

The past two rainy seasons have, I think, demonstrated that capital in barns is a good investment. There are, however, a great many farmers who are abundantly able to have convenient barns for storing their crops who have not, simply because they do not believe the above statement. Upon my own farm I have plenty of storing room for all the hay and grain. If I had not, I would not hesitate a moment to invest in more barn room.

But where the barn room is limited, and it is necessary to stack hay, a derrick similar to the one illustrated in the cut can be erected that will greatly lessen the labor involved in stacking. The derrick shown in cut requires three poles, two 40 feet long and one 37 feet. The two longest poles should be arranged in the shape of an inverted V by bolting the ends together with a three-quarter-inch bolt. The poles should be set into the ground at least four feet in order to help stay the derrick. The derrick can be raised by the use of a rope and tackle, and thus greatly lessen the heavy lifting. It will be necessary to stay the poles by running a No. 10 wire from the top to the single pole over the top of the other poles, and then down to the ground about 30 feet from the foot of the derrick. It will also be necessary to stay the derrick in other directions. The manner in which the fork is arranged is very clearly shown in the cut. This derrick has now been in use five seasons, and has proved very satisfactory.—Leo C. Reynolds, in *Ohio Farmer*.

## RAISING HOGS ON SHARES.

A Practice Quite Popular in Iowa and One That Yields Big Profits to Investors.

Iowa farmers in many cases are renting lands on which hogs are grown on shares, having stocked the farm on shares to tenants. A telegram from Iowa City says that the problem now is, on what basis shall the increase of brood sows and other animals supplied on shares be divided at the end of the season?

The owner of the animals placed out on shares has usually expected at the time of divisions half of the increase of such animals, or if the animals are not sold, an equitable division of them has usually been made. This plan has been carried out many times in this county with both sides of the bargain well pleased, despite the fact that the first owner of the sows gets all the best of the bargain.

The way in which a careful farmer of the county figured it out this spring, and it is on his figures that the most of the present contracts are based, is to take a herd of ten sows, and placing the usual value upon them, about \$150, credit that to the owner. He credits also ten acres of pasture land, rented for about \$50, to the same side of the book, bringing his investment up to about \$200. He then takes the average production, of about six pigs to the sow, and values them at \$72, or \$720 for the whole herd.

Up to this time it has been the custom for the investor to take half of this sum, or \$360, as his share of the increase, and since money has been tight during the past few years, he has had no trouble in getting it. It gives him, however, about 180 per cent. on his invested capital for the risk involved.

## WHY THE FARM BOY WINS.

It Is Because His Early Life Has Made Him Responsive to Every Moral Suggestion.

No boy need ever regret that he was born in the country and reared on a farm. He may lack the keenness and polish of the city cousin. He may be embarrassed by his own awkwardness, and feel that he is at a hopeless disadvantage in the race, but the country boy has a wider range of practical ideas. From the very first his little services are in demand. He becomes at once a part of the force that is making for home comfort and prosperity, and feels the independence of one who is helping to support himself and add to the general store. The farm boy is likely to regard his life as one of drudgery, and such it may be, if he loses interest in his surroundings or is pressed with a continual round of duty. There is something heroic in the country boy's struggle with the elements. Rain, snow and sleet only brace his courage. The garnering of the crops, the housing and feeding of the domestic animals, the gathering and preparation of the winter fuel give a purpose and zeal to his toil. Then there is the long tramp, sometimes of miles, to the district school, lessons learned before and after long hours of labor. Is it any wonder there are keen wits developing all outside of graded systems and in defiance of pedagogical order? It is the intensity of purpose with which the mind acts under the influence of vigorous health and the conscious value of time that accounts for these results. So from the farm is being supplied a stream of active world-workers, men not afraid to do their duty, and bubbling over with energy and ambition. Touch the country-bred boy, now the merchant prince or the successful professional man, and how responsive he becomes to every suggestion of moral life! The same cannot be said of boys reared in the midst of other surroundings. It is the contact with nature that makes the indelible impression upon life. No greater gain can come to the country at large than that which comes from the promotion of the love and appreciation of rural life. Health, happiness, purity and peace are the natural inheritance of those who dwell surrounded by fresh air, beautiful scenes, bright skies and pure social influences.—Agricultural Epitome.

## HANDY CARRIER FOR WOOD.

A Little Farm Convenience Which Saves Lots of Work and Is Appreciated by Boys.

It will be much easier to get the daily supply of wood for the kitchen fire if the children are provided with wood carriers. Make the foundation as wide as the firewood is long, and long enough so it will hold a large armful. This foundation can be solid or not, as desired, but is much lighter if made of slats. At each end is fitted a solid upright piece which is as wide, and almost as high, as the width of the foundation. This serves to keep the wood in place, the sides being left open and the wood placed crosswise in the carrier. An iron rod is bent for a handle, or a piece of band iron can be used, either one being fastened firmly to the foundation at the bottom of the outside of the upright ends.

A more simple one that any boy can make has a foundation like the first, and a bent green branch for a handle. For the upright ends, use the branches, bending them so the ends are fastened to the corners of the foundation and the rounded part comes about a foot above it. The corners must be strongly fastened with screws, and the handle be placed outside the end pieces to hold them firm. These carriers do away with the old woodbox, which is so often an eyesore in an otherwise attractive kitchen.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## Securing Runaway Swarms.

When large apiaries of Italian bees are kept, it is essential that all blacks and hybrids within a radius of a mile be disposed of, if the swarms are to be kept pure. It is often a nuisance to have stray swarms, but an apiarist must do this in order to protect his stock. A. I. Root, a large beekeeper of Ohio, sends a man on a bicycle to hive all stray swarms which are reported to him. The man carries a pair of pruning shears, small smoker, bee-veil, gloves and burlap sack, in which to place the bees. The sack can usually be slipped under the bees and the mouth of it tied before the limb is cut. The bees are then carried off in the sack and placed in a hive.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## What Modern Farming Means.

Slipshod farming has had its day—too long a day, whose twilight still lingers long after its sun has set. If no other cause would compel the change, the increasing price of land would bring it. From this day forth the farmer who is to hold up his head among his fellows, and play his part in the world's affairs, must put into practice the very best system of handling his land, a system that will produce big yields at minimum costs, and conserve and increase the fertility of his soil. Every other sort of farming will only result in failure.—Farm Journal.

## Prevention Cheaper Than Cure.

All diseases are easier to prevent than to cure, and most diseases can be traced to some kind of neglect, whether the animal affected be a horse, cow, sheep or pig.

Plaster of paris scattered over the floor of the chicken house purifies and absorbs foul smells.