

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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PAGES 1 TO 4.

NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

SKETCH OF THE LOVELY WHITE HOUSE BRIDE OF THE DAYS OF GENERAL GRANT.

She Met Algernon Sartoris, Her Future Husband, on Shipboard on Return European Trip—Is Mother of Three Children.

No American girl, not even President Roosevelt's daughter, ever had a more brilliant wedding than Nellie Grant, the beloved child of the great Civil War hero; yet of late years the public, which has always taken a kindly interest in Gen. Grant's family, has heard comparatively little of his only daughter.

When Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of the President, was living, her daughter spent much time with her mother at the latter's home in the city of Washington, but since the death of her mother Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris can scarcely be said to have had a fixed residence in any American city. However, she has always been very fond of St. Louis, and she made her home in the Missouri metropolis during most of the time the recent World's Fair was in progress there.

Possibly the liking of Mrs. Sartoris for St. Louis is to be attributed to the fact that her birth, in August, 1855, occurred at her Grandfather Dent's country home near St. Louis, the birthplace of her mother. When General Grant was elected President, and indeed during the first three years that he and his wife lived at the White House, the daughter was at school toward the close of President Grant's first term, however, Miss Nellie made her social debut at the Presidential mansion, and her cadet brother, home from West Point, was her escort and companion.

MET PRINCE CHARMING.

General Grant's daughter made a tour of Europe soon after she formally entered society, and everywhere received the most distinguished attentions from the royal families of Great Britain and the Continent. On the way home on the steamer Russia she met Mr. Sartoris, the Prince Charming who was later to win her heart and hand. From the moment that the engagement of Miss Grant was announced the whole American people manifested an interest in the bride-to-be which never found a parallel save in the enthusiasm for Alice Roosevelt.

The fact that the lucky man was an Englishman and not a citizen of the republic, while it was a matter of deep regret to many persons, including President Grant himself, was not allowed to cast a damper upon the joyous occasion. Mr. Algernon Sartoris was but twenty-three years of age and Miss Grant was only nineteen when, on Thursday, May 21, 1874, they were

Mrs. Grant accompanied the young couple to New York, whence they sailed for England.

BLESSED WITH CHILDREN.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris had three children, two daughters and a son. The son, who bears his father's name, Algernon, was for a time an officer in the United States army and saw some service in the Philippines, but his health compelled the abandonment of a military career. During the past few years he has traveled extensively, and some months ago was married to a very beautiful young woman in Paris. The eldest daughter, Vivian, was married a year or two since, but the younger daughter, Rosemary, the beauty of the family, is still unmarried. Some months since much discussion was precipitated when it was rumored that she was engaged to the son of one of the Confederate generals who fought against General Grant in the campaigns of the Civil War.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is a woman who has always been held in high esteem by a large circle of feminine friends. From her school days she has seemed to inspire the regard of members of her own sex, and some idea of her popularity may be formed from the fact that on the occasion of her wedding she was attended by eighteen bridesmaids, all gowned alike. Mrs. Sartoris is several years younger than her famous brother, Gen. Fred D. Grant, of the United States Army, but her birthday was three years earlier than that of Jesse Grant, the youngest member of this famous family.

A LUXURIOUS AUTO.

Capt. Lars Anderson's Wonderful Machine of French Manufacture.

Of all the automobiles ever turned out by French or other manufacturers, the one lately made for Capt. Lars Anderson, of Boston, seems to be entitled to the prize for originality. It is a huge machine fitted up for long journeys and in point of speed equals any of the present-day touring cars. The Anderson car is fitted out with reversible furniture. There is a combination bed and bureau that is certainly a work of art, and then there is a cook stove and dining table arrangement that can be hauled out at a moment's notice. The whole machine, in fact, is a kind of miniature hotel on wheels with accommodations for eating, sleeping, working or idling, according to the fancy of the owner or his guests.

A Family Affair.

"Once upon a time there lived a good man of New York, who was soliciting contributions for the erection of an orphan asylum," said the story teller. "He had been to many rich people and received liberal contri-

BEET-SUGAR GROWING.

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS HEALTHY GROWTH IN NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Colorado Leads—Industry Everywhere Proving a Powerful Aid to Agricultural, Industrial and Social Development.

In spite of apparent efforts to cripple or kill it off, the beet-sugar industry of the United States is making steady progress.

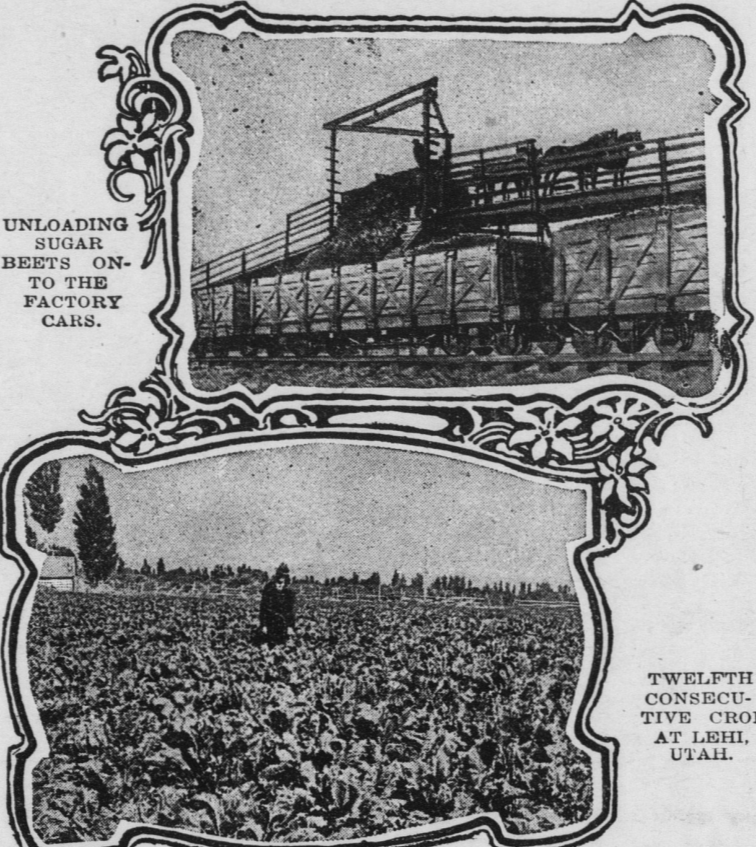
Congress has just received the annual report of Special Agent Charles F. Saylor of the Department of Agriculture on the status of the beet-sugar industry for last year. Fifty-two beet-sugar factories were in operation, 5 were standing idle, and 12 were being constructed for operation this

This showing of the Department of Agriculture, while it makes a comparatively small inroad upon the vast consumption of sugar in the more densely populated region east of the Mississippi, yet indicates that the young beet-sugar industry is making substantial progress, and that considering the uncertainty of legislation and the great cost of beet-sugar factory investments, very satisfactory advances are being made in this new American enterprise.

TEN ACRE FARMS.

Pending Bill Allows Government to Cut up Homesteads into Small Tracts.

The tendency of the times is to encourage better farming and in smaller areas. It is coming to be recognized that the proportion is small of farms which are thoroughly tilled and made



year. The factories last year had a total capacity for slicing 40,050 tons of beets daily.

In the acreage planted and the sugar manufactured from beets Colorado leads, having invested \$5,000,000 and manufactured 91,000 tons of sugar. Michigan came second in acreage with 77,000 acres, but third in sugar with 66,000 tons. California grew 51,000 acres and produced 73,000 tons of sugar. The next states in order were respectively Utah, Idaho, Nebraska and Wisconsin with a total of 71,000 acres and 64,000 tons of sugar. Other states grow 17,000 acres of beets, producing about 17,000 tons of sugar, or a total for the United States of 307,364 acres with a production of 312,920 tons of sugar.

RAPID GROWTH LOOKED FOR.

Indications are favorable, the report states, to the further growth of this pursuit both in irrigation and rainfall districts. "The industry is proving to be a powerful aid to commercial, agricultural and industrial development. It promotes irrigation, immigration, land settlement, the building of railroads and trolley lines, the making of other improvements, and the upbuilding of various industrial enterprises. Such results can only be appreciated by those who have visited the factory districts in Colorado, Utah and Idaho, or in other newly settled and improved areas throughout the West. The beneficial effect of the industry is also shown in the better settled, more highly developed agricultural districts of the East, where, after beets have been given a proper trial in competition with established crops, they are demonstrating their staying qualities and potency in industrial development."

GROWS MORE THAN IT EATS.

One feature of this report is a series of tables accompanied with outline maps designed to show graphically the magnitude of sugar production in that part of the country lying west of the Mississippi River. These indicate that the estimated production of sugar west of the Mississippi in 1906 will exceed by 24,000 tons the amount of sugar consumed in the same area in 1900 (the latest year for which we have reliable census figures). The estimate of production for 1906 is made by assuming that all the beet-sugar factories, including 10 new ones, will run at their full capacity for campaigns of 100 days, and that the cane sugar product for 1906 will be the same as that of last year.

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

	Pounds.
Estimated cane sugar, 1906.	698,880,000
Estimated beet sugar, 1906.	783,200,000
Estimated total sugar produced, 1906.	1,482,080,000
Total sugar consumed, 1906.	1,433,929,505
Excess of production over consumption.	48,150,495

The amount of beet-sugar which will be produced in factories east of the Mississippi during this year, if run at their full capacity, will also equal about 17 per cent. of the consumption of sugar in the trans-Mississippi area.

to produce the maximum yield of which the land is capable. A few years ago the man who would have said that 10 acres of farm land was a sufficient area for a man to make a good living from would have been looked upon as a crank. Now there are thousands of little 10-acre and even 5-acre farms from which men are making more money than many others are from attempting to till 20 times that amount. That 10 acres, under favorable conditions, will produce a living is recognized in a bill which has just been passed by the House of Representatives and which will likely be passed by the Senate at this session. It is an amendment to the National Irrigation Law. Under that law the homestead entry upon public land irrigated by the government ranges from 40 to 160 acres, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, according to the conditions of the reclamation. It was recognized, at the time of the passage of the law in '02, that in some sections of the country 40 acres was an ample area for a farm. It is now seen, and admitted in the bill above mentioned, that 10 acres is not too small a subdivision under favorable conditions. Another amendment was recently made to the irrigation law allowing the government to establish town-sites and divide the land thereunder up into various sized tracts ranging from town-lots to 10 acre allotments. When this bill which is now before the Senate becomes a law it will therefore be possible for the government, in any of its irrigation projects to divide and sub-divide its land into town and farm units ranging all the way from lots up to 100 acre farms.

MODEL RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

This plan will doubtless develop some of the finest examples of prosperous rural communities to be found anywhere in the world. Many of the best developed sections of some of the western states include great numbers of little farms and fruit ranches of 5, 10 and 20 acres each, where the appearance is almost like the outskirts of a village. With such a dense rural population there is an ideal combination of practically all the advantages to be found in city life and the splendid results of country work and living. Houses, in such a community, are almost within a stone-throw of each other, the population is sufficiently large to support splendid roads, good school and churches, water and lighting improvements, good sewerage, etc. Thus the lonesomeness, the isolation and the many unattractive features of the big farm disappear while yet the joys and the wholesomeness of country life are all present.

The report accompanying this bill states that since the passage of the irrigation act, it has developed that on some of the lands to be irrigated, particularly those in fruit and truck farming districts, less than 40 acres is needed for the support of the family, and in fact experience has demonstrated that the average farmer is more prosperous on a small than on a large irrigated farm. In view of this condition of affairs it has been deemed wise to reduce to 10 acres the minimum entry which may be allowed.



CHAPTER I.

The great bell of Beaulieu was ringing. Far away through the forest might be heard its musical clangor and swell. Boat cutters on Blackdown and fishers upon the Exe heard the distant throbbing and falling upon the sultry summer air. It was a common sound in those parts—as common as the chatter of the jays and the booming of the bittern. Yet the fishers and the peasants raised their heads and looked questions at each other, for the Angelus had already gone and Vespers were still far off. Why should the great bell of Beaulieu toll when the shadows were neither, nor long?

All round the Abbey the monks were trooping in. Under the long, green-paved avenues of gnarled oaks and of lichened beeches the white-robed brothers gathered to the sound. It had been no sudden call. A swift messenger had the night before sped round to the outlying dependencies of the Abbey, and had left the summons for every monk to be back in the cloisters by the third hour after noon-tide. So urgent a message had not been issued within the memory of old Lay-Brother Athanasius, who had cleaned the knocker since the year after the Battle of Bannockburn.

Meanwhile, in the broad, airy lofty chamber set apart for occasions of import, the Abbot himself was pacing impatiently backward and forward, with his long, white, nervous hands clasped in front of him. His thin, thoughtful features and sunken, hazel cheeks bespoke one who had indeed beaten down that inner foe whom every man must face, but had none the less suffered sorely in the contest. In crushing his passions he had well-nigh crushed himself. Yet, frail as was his person, there gleamed out ever and anon from under his drooping brows a flash of fierce energy which recalled to men's minds that he came of a fighting stock, and that even now his twin brother, Sir Bartholomew Berghersh, was one of the most famous of those stern warriors who had planted the Cross of St George before the gates of Paris. With lips compressed and clouded brow, he strode up and down the oaken floor, the very impersonation of asceticism, while the great bell still thundered and clanged above his head. At last the uproar died away in three last measured throbs, and ere their echo had ceased the Abbot struck a small gong which summoned a lay-brother to his presence.

"Where is the master of the novices?"

"He is without, most holy father."

"Send him hither."

The sandalled feet clattered over the wooden floor, and the iron-bound door creaked upon its hinges. In a few moments it opened again to admit a short, square monk with a heavy, composed face and authoritative manner.

"You have sent for me, holy father?"

"Yes, Brother Jerome, I wish that this matter be disposed of with as little scandal as may be; and yet it is needful that the example should be a public one."

"It would perchance be best that the novices be not admitted," suggested the master. "This mention of a woman may turn their minds from their pious meditations to worldly and evil thoughts."

"Woman! woman!" groaned the Abbot. "Well has the holy Chrys-

ostom termed them radix malorum. From Eve downward, what good hath come from any of them? Who brings the plaint?"

"It is Brother Ambrose."

"A holy and devout young man."

"A light and a pattern to every novice."

"Let the matter be brought to an issue, then, according to our old-time monastic habit. Bid the chancellor and the sub-chancellor lead in the brothers according to age, together with Brother John the accused and Brother Ambrose the accuser."

"And the novices?"

"Let them bide in the north alley of the cloister. Stay! Bid the sub-chancellor send out to them Thomas the lector to read unto them from the 'Gesta beati Benedicti.' It may save them from foolish and pernicious babbling."

The Abbot was left to himself once more, and bent his thin gray face over his illuminated breviary. So he remained while the senior monks filed slowly and sedately into the chamber, seating themselves upon the long oaken benches which lined the wall on either side. At the further end, in two high chairs as large as that of the Abbot, though hardly so elaborately carved, sat the master of the novices and the chancellor, the latter a broad and portly priest, with dark, mirthful eyes and a thick outgrowth of crisp black hair all round his tumbled head. Between them stood a lean, white-faced brother who appeared to be ill at ease, shifting his feet from side to side and tapping his chin with the long parchment roll which he held in his hand. The Abbot, from his point of vantage, looked down on the two long lines of faces, placid and sun-browned for the most part, with the large bovine eyes and unlined features

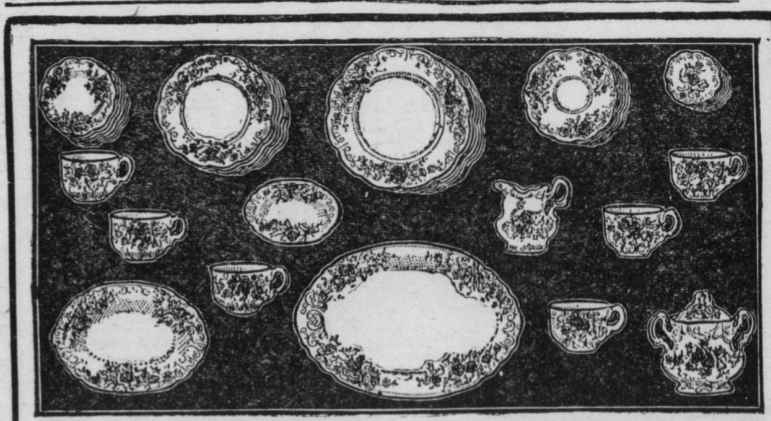


HORDLE JOHN.

which told of their easy, unchanging existence. Then he turned his eager gaze upon the pale-faced monk who faced him.

"This plaint is thine, as I learn, Brother Ambrose," said he. "Bring in Brother John, and let him hear the plaints urged against him."

At this order a lay-brother swung open the door, and two other lay-brothers entered, leading between them a young novice of the order. He was a man of huge stature, dark-eyed and red-headed, with a peculiar half-humorous, half-defiant expression upon his bold, well-marked features. His cowl was thrown back upon his shoulders, and his gown, unfastened



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MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

joined in wedlock in the East Room of the White House in the presence of more than two hundred distinguished persons, including the representatives of the foreign governments, officers of the army and navy, etc.

Mr. Sartoris had been educated in England and Germany and was the son of Mr. Edward Sartoris, of Hampshire, England, and his wife, Adelaide Kemble, daughter of Charles and sister of Fanny Kemble, well known to the stage. Prior to the marriage of the groom assured General Grant of his entire willingness to reside with his bride in the United States, but soon after the wedding his brother-in-law had died most unexpectedly and he was virtually obliged to return to his native land to assume the management of the family estates. President and

ambitions, which were entered in a book he had for that purpose. Among these many names there appeared, "Mrs. Russell Sage, \$25." The good man went to Mr. Sage's office, and showing him the contribution entered in the book by Mrs. Sage, asked if he could not give a like sum. And what do you suppose he did?"

"Well, I suppose he at least doubled it," remarked a listener.

"Doubled it! Not Russell!" exclaimed the teller of the story. "Why, he simply took his pen and wrote 'Mr. and before his wife's name, and handed the book back to the good man.'"—Harpers Weekly.

The railway ton mileage of the South in 1882 was one-eighth of the whole and in 1905 was one-seventh.