

E. H. HARRIMAN IN OREGON

RAILWAY MAGNATE GOES ON TRIP TO YAKIMA RAY.

He Will Arrive in Portland Today and Be Entertained by Chamber of Commerce Trustees.

President Edward H. Harriman, of the Southern Pacific Company, also the controlling power in the Union Pacific system, is in Oregon, having reached Albany in a special train about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. General Manager Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific, was with him, and they were accompanied by the Oregon lines of the company by Manager Koehler and Superintendent Fields. Traffic Director Stubbins is now with Mr. Harriman on this visit to Oregon.

At Albany the Harriman special train was transferred to the tracks of the Corvallis & Eastern, and it ran through to Yakima Bay before it was to leave. There the party spent the night. Today the train will come through to Portland down the East Side, and it is expected to reach Portland about 2 P. M.

This evening at 7:30 Mr. Harriman and his party will be entertained by the trustees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce with a dinner at the Arlington Club. President Melton, of the Northern Pacific, who will also reach Portland today, will also be a guest at this dinner, and there will be 35 or 40 others. It will be an informal affair, designed to express cordial good will rather than formal welcome or hospitality.

Mr. Harriman is expected to be in Portland several days. It is understood that he will take a trip to Astoria and perhaps he will run out over the Columbia Southern to Shastah.

WANT IRRIGATION FIGURES

Census Office May Be Directed to Collect Late Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House committee on census has favorably reported the resolution introduced by Chairman Tamm, committee on census, directing the Census Bureau to make more complete investigations and reports on the subject of irrigation than was at first undertaken by the bureau, so that such data may be compiled and be available for the use of the Interior Department in case the pending irrigation bill becomes a law. Some of the data already collected will be in the form of a bulletin. It is desired, however, through correspondence, to have the Census Office bring down its data on irrigation to the year 1900, two years later than when the original facts were collected, as it is argued that remarkable developments have been made in this line in the past two years. In the report to the House resolution the House committee says:

"As two-fifths of the United States is arid and for the most part vacant land, and as this region is dependent upon irrigation for crop and stock raising, it is of the greatest importance that the census covering the present use of the water supply and the areas reclaimed would be of the greatest value. It is essential that this work should be up to date, as there is now but little accurate information concerning the subject. The President, in his message to Congress, stated that \$200,000,000 are invested in irrigation enterprises in the West. Yet the census of 1890, just closed, discloses the fact that these investments did not exceed \$60,000,000. Incorrect statements regarding the cost and expenditures regarding the irrigated areas are very common. The committee believes they retard the development of the arid country by making it appear that the enterprises are failures, when, as a matter of fact, while some enterprises have not been successful, in the aggregate there has been a large return for all the money expended in the construction of canals and ditches.

Irrigation development has been very rapid in the last two years, continues the report, and the census covering the present use of the water supply and the areas reclaimed would be of the greatest value. It is essential that this work should be up to date, as there is now but little accurate information concerning the subject. The President, in his message to Congress, stated that \$200,000,000 are invested in irrigation enterprises in the West. Yet the census of 1890, just closed, discloses the fact that these investments did not exceed \$60,000,000. Incorrect statements regarding the cost and expenditures regarding the irrigated areas are very common. The committee believes they retard the development of the arid country by making it appear that the enterprises are failures, when, as a matter of fact, while some enterprises have not been successful, in the aggregate there has been a large return for all the money expended in the construction of canals and ditches.

Irrigation development has been very rapid in the last two years, continues the report, and the census covering the present use of the water supply and the areas reclaimed would be of the greatest value. It is essential that this work should be up to date, as there is now but little accurate information concerning the subject. The President, in his message to Congress, stated that \$200,000,000 are invested in irrigation enterprises in the West. Yet the census of 1890, just closed, discloses the fact that these investments did not exceed \$60,000,000. Incorrect statements regarding the cost and expenditures regarding the irrigated areas are very common. The committee believes they retard the development of the arid country by making it appear that the enterprises are failures, when, as a matter of fact, while some enterprises have not been successful, in the aggregate there has been a large return for all the money expended in the construction of canals and ditches.

Irrigation development has been very rapid in the last two years, continues the report, and the census covering the present use of the water supply and the areas reclaimed would be of the greatest value. It is essential that this work should be up to date, as there is now but little accurate information concerning the subject. The President, in his message to Congress, stated that \$200,000,000 are invested in irrigation enterprises in the West. Yet the census of 1890, just closed, discloses the fact that these investments did not exceed \$60,000,000. Incorrect statements regarding the cost and expenditures regarding the irrigated areas are very common. The committee believes they retard the development of the arid country by making it appear that the enterprises are failures, when, as a matter of fact, while some enterprises have not been successful, in the aggregate there has been a large return for all the money expended in the construction of canals and ditches.

It seems probable that the resolution may be adopted before adjournment.

Prevention of Suicide.

American Medicine.

With the present increase of suicides there comes the important question of the duty of the physician in the prevention. Every person committing suicide, or attempting to do so, is a sick person mentally, morally or physically, usually in all three ways. With him, therefore, the physician has to do. In young patients particularly, unless there are distinct signs of melancholia, it is not the custom to think of the possibility of suicide. Undoubtedly many of the youthful planners of suicide, if once frustrated in their intention, would become converted to the idea of living on. The reasons for which suicide is often committed are such as which it would not require much persuasion to show the irrationality of the procedure. Often there seem to be no warnings of the sad event to come, yet very seldom will it be found that some at least of the signs of melancholia have not been present for some time before the suicide. Young people are liable to rapid and paroxysmal changes of disposition, changes that cause the obstruction of "depressed ideas" in the midst of even boisterous gaiety, or of unending jocularity in the midst of depression. There may be added the paradoxical facial expression, solemn in mirth, joyous at moments of otherwise apparent melancholy. These symptoms may be enough to arouse suspicion and cause inspections that will save life. If a suicidal history exists in the family, there is need of the greatest watchfulness. Familiarity with the idea of suicide thus closely brought home to them readily engenders a contempt for death.

Cholera Still Rages.

MANILA, May 15.—The cholera still

MINERS TO CONVENE

INTERNATIONAL MINING CONGRESS TO MEET IN BUTTE.

City Planning to Entertain Many Delegates in September-Excursion to Yellowstone.

BUTTE, Mont., May 15.—Secretary Irwin Mahon has issued a call to the Governors of states and territories, Mayors of cities and towns, County Commissioners, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and all commercial, industrial and mining organizations for four days after, to convene for the annual session of the International Mining Congress which will convene for its fifth annual session in Butte, commencing Monday, September 1, 1902, and continuing for four days after.

The great success and influential effect of the four preceding assemblies, together with the wonderful expansion of the mining industry during the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, and the importance of the subjects to be discussed and passed upon, will beyond all question bring together a large delegation of earnest, well-informed, thinking men, insuring for the congress the most instructive and successful session.

The object of the congress is to encourage growth and the development of each and every state and territory represented, to work in harmony for such National legislation as is calculated to promote the interests of the people of the Nation; increase reciprocal trade between the states and territories; in developing a common interest and to formulate and decide upon plans which will bring about the desired results in the advancement of the mining industry and kindred interests.

Of the 500,000,000 consumers of the world, \$25,000,000, or more than one-half of the total, 1,500,000,000 are mainly in countries resting upon and directly opposite our Pacific seaboard, and the development of American interests in home and foreign markets it is in the fostering and maintaining of the higher advancement of our Pacific seaboard, and the encouragement of individual enterprise, that will secure the power that will most easily, naturally and permanently build up our home and foreign trade, secure general prosperity and happiness and well-being for our people and lay a firm foundation for the success of present and future generations.

We have a territory of boundless resources, an advantageous geographical position; these are our assets, and our success is an individual quality. The establishment of the Agricultural Department in 1895 was the creation of a beacon light to the farmers of the world, and the products of field, farm and orchard have increased, and new markets opened up at home and abroad. So well is this department understood and appreciated, that it is very questionable whether there is to be found in all this broad land a single individual with sufficient energy to undertake the suggestion of the abolition of the Department of Mines and Mining in its present and future development.

American Mining.

The industry of American mining is now so vast and varied, and each and every year increasing so rapidly, that much depends upon its being held clean and clear from all entangling combinations and alliances, that the immediate establishment of an independent Department of Mines and Mining, with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, is absolutely imperative.

Statistics as they are now gathered on the production of gold and silver in the United States are gathered by the chief of the Division of Statistics of the Geological Survey, excepting gold and silver, and these two metals are reported on by the officials of the mint, which in the nature of things are not, and cannot be, a collection of facts covering the actual production of gold and silver.

The mining industry has always been added as a fifth wheel to some over-crowded bureau, or else combined with a department whose interests were not, are not, and never will be allied to those of the mining industry, the nature of the thing being that but little attention has been, or will be, paid to mining matters.

The National Government has squandered millions of money and untold energy through the separation of its scientific bureau, and the consequent duplication of results. Similarly each state and territory is in a similar predicament, and the salvation or disruption in the matter of mine administration, almost wholly without reference to what has already been accomplished in other states grappling with the same problem, is a matter of general questions, and many of them, which absolutely must be worked out by combined efforts, which only can be attained in justice and equity to all under the direction of a central authority, such as is desired by establishing a Federal Department of Mines and Mining.

The geological exploration of mountains, vast bodies of mineral will be brought to light which otherwise will long remain unknown. Careful geological investigation will direct the path of the untiring prospector, and the amount of money and labor now devoted to useless ends only leading to heartaches and disappointments, and increase the extent of the mineral discoveries and development to a marked degree.

Few, if any, of our state surveys are complete in any sense of the word. The amount of necessary reconnaissance has been large, with the exception of a few geological work have often been quite meager; hence the first problem which the geological surveys have had to solve has been to make the best use of the money that has been expended; naturally, therefore, the geological survey had the precedence, while mining and metallurgy have suffered and received only the meager appropriation of a few thousands of dollars, and the geological survey, though intimately related, the geological and mining work of mind are distinctive endowments, and while they may be combined, such a combination is a compromise, and the result is a halfhearted attempt to combine the two under a single head has often proved destructive. A geological survey is to a mining department as a prospector to a miner.

In the mad rush of these commercial days it is well to think kindly of the miner, and to remember the miner as an inspiration to give the best of their lives for our country, and if we have it, it will never be said of our country that the winds woven for its winding sheet, the forest for its coffin, or the mountains reared for its monument.

During the session of the congress there will be a most attractive and educational display of the commercial and scientific minerals of the State of Montana, in which adjoining states and territories are urged to participate. There will be no charge for space, and every facility will be afforded and every courtesy extended to such states and territories as are present with exhibits to display and advertise their mineral resources, as they may desire.

The Montana State School of Mines is taking a most active interest in the mining display and in connection therewith will have on exhibition, under the charge of Professor N. R. Leonard, president of the School of Mines, some rare models covering the workings of some of the most celebrated mines of the country, which will prove interesting to all visitors, especially the scientific man.

In No Sense Partisan.

The congress will be in no sense partisan, the originators recognizing the same high standard in all Americans, believing all to be imbued with an equal loyalty to their country and its best interests.

It is therefore urged that all scientists, metallurgists, practical mining men, man-

MINERS TO CONVENE

INTERNATIONAL MINING CONGRESS TO MEET IN BUTTE.

City Planning to Entertain Many Delegates in September-Excursion to Yellowstone.

BUTTE, Mont., May 15.—Secretary Irwin Mahon has issued a call to the Governors of states and territories, Mayors of cities and towns, County Commissioners, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and all commercial, industrial and mining organizations for four days after, to convene for the annual session of the International Mining Congress which will convene for its fifth annual session in Butte, commencing Monday, September 1, 1902, and continuing for four days after.

The great success and influential effect of the four preceding assemblies, together with the wonderful expansion of the mining industry during the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, and the importance of the subjects to be discussed and passed upon, will beyond all question bring together a large delegation of earnest, well-informed, thinking men, insuring for the congress the most instructive and successful session.

The object of the congress is to encourage growth and the development of each and every state and territory represented, to work in harmony for such National legislation as is calculated to promote the interests of the people of the Nation; increase reciprocal trade between the states and territories; in developing a common interest and to formulate and decide upon plans which will bring about the desired results in the advancement of the mining industry and kindred interests.

Of the 500,000,000 consumers of the world, \$25,000,000, or more than one-half of the total, 1,500,000,000 are mainly in countries resting upon and directly opposite our Pacific seaboard, and the development of American interests in home and foreign markets it is in the fostering and maintaining of the higher advancement of our Pacific seaboard, and the encouragement of individual enterprise, that will secure the power that will most easily, naturally and permanently build up our home and foreign trade, secure general prosperity and happiness and well-being for our people and lay a firm foundation for the success of present and future generations.

We have a territory of boundless resources, an advantageous geographical position; these are our assets, and our success is an individual quality. The establishment of the Agricultural Department in 1895 was the creation of a beacon light to the farmers of the world, and the products of field, farm and orchard have increased, and new markets opened up at home and abroad. So well is this department understood and appreciated, that it is very questionable whether there is to be found in all this broad land a single individual with sufficient energy to undertake the suggestion of the abolition of the Department of Mines and Mining in its present and future development.

American Mining.

The industry of American mining is now so vast and varied, and each and every year increasing so rapidly, that much depends upon its being held clean and clear from all entangling combinations and alliances, that the immediate establishment of an independent Department of Mines and Mining, with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, is absolutely imperative.

Statistics as they are now gathered on the production of gold and silver in the United States are gathered by the chief of the Division of Statistics of the Geological Survey, excepting gold and silver, and these two metals are reported on by the officials of the mint, which in the nature of things are not, and cannot be, a collection of facts covering the actual production of gold and silver.

The mining industry has always been added as a fifth wheel to some over-crowded bureau, or else combined with a department whose interests were not, are not, and never will be allied to those of the mining industry, the nature of the thing being that but little attention has been, or will be, paid to mining matters.

The National Government has squandered millions of money and untold energy through the separation of its scientific bureau, and the consequent duplication of results. Similarly each state and territory is in a similar predicament, and the salvation or disruption in the matter of mine administration, almost wholly without reference to what has already been accomplished in other states grappling with the same problem, is a matter of general questions, and many of them, which absolutely must be worked out by combined efforts, which only can be attained in justice and equity to all under the direction of a central authority, such as is desired by establishing a Federal Department of Mines and Mining.

The geological exploration of mountains, vast bodies of mineral will be brought to light which otherwise will long remain unknown. Careful geological investigation will direct the path of the untiring prospector, and the amount of money and labor now devoted to useless ends only leading to heartaches and disappointments, and increase the extent of the mineral discoveries and development to a marked degree.

Few, if any, of our state surveys are complete in any sense of the word. The amount of necessary reconnaissance has been large, with the exception of a few geological work have often been quite meager; hence the first problem which the geological surveys have had to solve has been to make the best use of the money that has been expended; naturally, therefore, the geological survey had the precedence, while mining and metallurgy have suffered and received only the meager appropriation of a few thousands of dollars, and the geological survey, though intimately related, the geological and mining work of mind are distinctive endowments, and while they may be combined, such a combination is a compromise, and the result is a halfhearted attempt to combine the two under a single head has often proved destructive. A geological survey is to a mining department as a prospector to a miner.

In the mad rush of these commercial days it is well to think kindly of the miner, and to remember the miner as an inspiration to give the best of their lives for our country, and if we have it, it will never be said of our country that the winds woven for its winding sheet, the forest for its coffin, or the mountains reared for its monument.

During the session of the congress there will be a most attractive and educational display of the commercial and scientific minerals of the State of Montana, in which adjoining states and territories are urged to participate. There will be no charge for space, and every facility will be afforded and every courtesy extended to such states and territories as are present with exhibits to display and advertise their mineral resources, as they may desire.

The Montana State School of Mines is taking a most active interest in the mining display and in connection therewith will have on exhibition, under the charge of Professor N. R. Leonard, president of the School of Mines, some rare models covering the workings of some of the most celebrated mines of the country, which will prove interesting to all visitors, especially the scientific man.

In No Sense Partisan.

The congress will be in no sense partisan, the originators recognizing the same high standard in all Americans, believing all to be imbued with an equal loyalty to their country and its best interests.

It is therefore urged that all scientists, metallurgists, practical mining men, man-

MINERS TO CONVENE

INTERNATIONAL MINING CONGRESS TO MEET IN BUTTE.

City Planning to Entertain Many Delegates in September-Excursion to Yellowstone.

BUTTE, Mont., May 15.—Secretary Irwin Mahon has issued a call to the Governors of states and territories, Mayors of cities and towns, County Commissioners, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and all commercial, industrial and mining organizations for four days after, to convene for the annual session of the International Mining Congress which will convene for its fifth annual session in Butte, commencing Monday, September 1, 1902, and continuing for four days after.

The great success and influential effect of the four preceding assemblies, together with the wonderful expansion of the mining industry during the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, and the importance of the subjects to be discussed and passed upon, will beyond all question bring together a large delegation of earnest, well-informed, thinking men, insuring for the congress the most instructive and successful session.

The object of the congress is to encourage growth and the development of each and every state and territory represented, to work in harmony for such National legislation as is calculated to promote the interests of the people of the Nation; increase reciprocal trade between the states and territories; in developing a common interest and to formulate and decide upon plans which will bring about the desired results in the advancement of the mining industry and kindred interests.

Of the 500,000,000 consumers of the world, \$25,000,000, or more than one-half of the total, 1,500,000,000 are mainly in countries resting upon and directly opposite our Pacific seaboard, and the development of American interests in home and foreign markets it is in the fostering and maintaining of the higher advancement of our Pacific seaboard, and the encouragement of individual enterprise, that will secure the power that will most easily, naturally and permanently build up our home and foreign trade, secure general prosperity and happiness and well-being for our people and lay a firm foundation for the success of present and future generations.

We have a territory of boundless resources, an advantageous geographical position; these are our assets, and our success is an individual quality. The establishment of the Agricultural Department in 1895 was the creation of a beacon light to the farmers of the world, and the products of field, farm and orchard have increased, and new markets opened up at home and abroad. So well is this department understood and appreciated, that it is very questionable whether there is to be found in all this broad land a single individual with sufficient energy to undertake the suggestion of the abolition of the Department of Mines and Mining in its present and future development.

American Mining.

The industry of American mining is now so vast and varied, and each and every year increasing so rapidly, that much depends upon its being held clean and clear from all entangling combinations and alliances, that the immediate establishment of an independent Department of Mines and Mining, with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, is absolutely imperative.

Statistics as they are now gathered on the production of gold and silver in the United States are gathered by the chief of the Division of Statistics of the Geological Survey, excepting gold and silver, and these two metals are reported on by the officials of the mint, which in the nature of things are not, and cannot be, a collection of facts covering the actual production of gold and silver.

The mining industry has always been added as a fifth wheel to some over-crowded bureau, or else combined with a department whose interests were not, are not, and never will be allied to those of the mining industry, the nature of the thing being that but little attention has been, or will be, paid to mining matters.

The National Government has squandered millions of money and untold energy through the separation of its scientific bureau, and the consequent duplication of results. Similarly each state and territory is in a similar predicament, and the salvation or disruption in the matter of mine administration, almost wholly without reference to what has already been accomplished in other states grappling with the same problem, is a matter of general questions, and many of them, which absolutely must be worked out by combined efforts, which only can be attained in justice and equity to all under the direction of a central authority, such as is desired by establishing a Federal Department of Mines and Mining.

The geological exploration of mountains, vast bodies of mineral will be brought to light which otherwise will long remain unknown. Careful geological investigation will direct the path of the untiring prospector, and the amount of money and labor now devoted to useless ends only leading to heartaches and disappointments, and increase the extent of the mineral discoveries and development to a marked degree.

Few, if any, of our state surveys are complete in any sense of the word. The amount of necessary reconnaissance has been large, with the exception of a few geological work have often been quite meager; hence the first problem which the geological surveys have had to solve has been to make the best use of the money that has been expended; naturally, therefore, the geological survey had the precedence, while mining and metallurgy have suffered and received only the meager appropriation of a few thousands of dollars, and the geological survey, though intimately related, the geological and mining work of mind are distinctive endowments, and while they may be combined, such a combination is a compromise, and the result is a halfhearted attempt to combine the two under a single head has often proved destructive. A geological survey is to a mining department as a prospector to a miner.

In the mad rush of these commercial days it is well to think kindly of the miner, and to remember the miner as an inspiration to give the best of their lives for our country, and if we have it, it will never be said of our country that the winds woven for its winding sheet, the forest for its coffin, or the mountains reared for its monument.

During the session of the congress there will be a most attractive and educational display of the commercial and scientific minerals of the State of Montana, in which adjoining states and territories are urged to participate. There will be no charge for space, and every facility will be afforded and every courtesy extended to such states and territories as are present with exhibits to display and advertise their mineral resources, as they may desire.

The Montana State School of Mines is taking a most active interest in the mining display and in connection therewith will have on exhibition, under the charge of Professor N. R. Leonard, president of the School of Mines, some rare models covering the workings of some of the most celebrated mines of the country, which will prove interesting to all visitors, especially the scientific man.

In No Sense Partisan.

The congress will be in no sense partisan, the originators recognizing the same high standard in all Americans, believing all to be imbued with an equal loyalty to their country and its best interests.

It is therefore urged that all scientists, metallurgists, practical mining men, man-

EDWARD VIII ON THE TURF

HE HAS WON HIS FIRST VICTORY AS KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Account, in Anticipation, of His Horses, Jockeys and Their Performances.

His Majesty's re-entry to the turf after his accession took place at Kempton Park, where for the first time since the reign of William IV the colors of an English monarch will be borne in a race. Great triumphs for His Majesty as a rider followed after a somewhat uneventful reign of small beginnings. His Majesty's first race of any description was a modest effort at securing the regimenteral trophy of the Tenth (Prince of Wales) Own Royal Hussars, a challenge cup run at their steppe-chase meeting near Hayes, in the Windsor district, on March 31, 1871.

In the aforementioned Challenge cup, which His Majesty thus displayed his colors they were won by Captain Bulkeley on a hunter called Champion. Seductive name this, ringing true and confident, but alas! the nag's performance did not assuage his feelings, which was an ignominious thing for a champion to do. Strive as he might after being remounted, too, and the regimenteral trophy was made good, and efforts to repair his fault, he had ultimately to put up with second place, Lord Valentia's Wellington being the winner and Captain Wood his pilot. Six weeks elapsed before the royal colors were again on view.

It was at Newmarket at the occasion of a sporting match between a Syrian horse and a horse of the English thoroughbred called Arwel, and owned by the Duke of Devonshire, which might witness this equine struggle between the East and West the present Queen paid her first visit to Newmarket. Her Majesty's first race, which was won by Lord Valentia's Wellington, was a triumph for the English thoroughbred, and the Duke of Devonshire's horse was a champion to do. Strive as he might after being remounted, too, and the regimenteral trophy was made good, and efforts to repair his fault, he had ultimately to put up with second place, Lord Valentia's Wellington being the winner and Captain Wood his pilot. Six weeks elapsed before the royal colors were again on view.

Of course everybody is familiar with the careers of the two brothers; what a grand horse Persimmon was, and what a fine rider Edward VIII was, and his savage fits and his inheritance of certain jockeys, but not many know anything about Leonidas II. He had a checked history, from all accounts, and his career was not a happy one. He was a "wop in misty" but it is known that some little while before passing into royal ownership he was being alternately schooled to carry a stone to hounds and to be a champion in arms that gave Captain "Went" Johnston the amount on Leonidas II. He was a fine horse, and his career was not a happy one. He was a "wop in misty" but it is known that some little while before passing into royal ownership he was being alternately schooled to carry a stone to hounds and to be a champion in arms that gave Captain "Went" Johnston the amount on Leonidas II.

It was the misfortune of a comrade in arms that gave Captain "Went" Johnston the amount on Leonidas II. He was a fine horse, and his career was not a happy one. He was a "wop in misty" but it is known that some little while before passing into royal ownership he was being alternately schooled to carry a stone to hounds and to be a champion in arms that gave Captain "Went" Johnston the amount on Leonidas II. He was a fine horse, and his career was not a happy one. He was a "wop in misty" but it is known that some little while before passing into royal ownership he was being alternately schooled to carry a stone to hounds and to be a champion in arms that gave Captain "Went" Johnston the amount on Leonidas II.

There was a tag appended to this mention of the Kingsley's trainer, which must have ranked at the time, though in after years it could not fail to give him infinite amusement. "Why," Sir George asks, "does not Porter buy his Royal Highness some better horses?" "At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of this shortcoming, that Porter, a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II, and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter grasped the idea of the great of equine matronage, made this do. Except for it there would have been on Florist II, no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as we have seen, the "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of this shortcoming, that Porter, a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II, and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter grasped the idea of the great of equine matronage, made this do. Except for it there would have been on Florist II, no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as we have seen, the "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of this shortcoming, that Porter, a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II, and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter grasped the idea of the great of equine matronage, made this do. Except for it there would have been on Florist II, no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as we have seen, the "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of this shortcoming, that Porter, a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II, and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter grasped the idea of the great of equine matronage, made this do. Except for it there would have been on Florist II, no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as we have seen, the "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of this shortcoming, that Porter, a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II, and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter grasped the idea of the great of equine matronage, made this do. Except for it there would have been on Florist II, no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as we have seen, the "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of this shortcoming, that Porter, a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II, and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter grasped the idea of the great of equine matronage, made this do. Except for it there would have been on Florist II, no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as we have seen, the "wop in misty" full of years and honors. Of the trinity of the celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as the mare of the greatest of equine matronage, the palm goes to excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon.

A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races, and that he was a "wop in misty