PART TWO

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A MODERN FIGHTER

The Missouri Launched at Newport News.

CHRISTENED BY MISS COCKRELL

Large Gathering of Distinguished Men—Secretary Long Spoke at the Banquet on the Need of a Great Navy.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 28.—The battle-ship Missouri, a sister ship of the Ohio and the Maine, was launched at the shipyard here today at 11:12 o'clock. Fully 15,000 people, estimated, saw the big defender go overboard. The launching passed off without a hitch, and none prettier or more successful was ever accomplished here. Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, was sponsor for the ship, and she performed the duty assigned to her with the traditional bottle of champagne, using a bottle of Missouri product for the purpose.

The number of distinguished guests gathered around the sponsor on the christening platform was larger than ever seen here. Among them were Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Rear-Admiral Melville, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear-Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance; Judge-Advocate Lemly; Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Lee, of Missouri, acting for Governor Dockery; Governor Tyler, of Virginia; Corwin H. Spencer, of St. Louis, representing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company; Congressman Rixey, representing the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Senator Cockrell, and a number of Army and Navy officers.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, came up from Old Point on the dispatch boat Dolphin with her guests, and viewed the launching from the steamer's deck.

After inspecting the various departments of the plant, the guests repaired to the shipyard wharf, where they boarded the steamer Washington, going to Old Point.

Five hundred guests sat down to the banquet. President C. B. Orcutt, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, acted as toastmaster. Occupying seats of honor on either side of Mr. Orcutt were Secretaries Long and Hitchcock, Senator Cockrell, Governor Tyler, of Virginia; Lieutenant-Governor Lee, of Missouri; Rear-Admirals Melville, Cotton, O'Neil, Captain S. C. Lemly and H. C. Spencer. A toast to the President was drunk standing. It was responded to by Secretary Hitchcock, who bore to the gathering the greetings of President Roosevelt and his regrets at not being present.

Applause greeted Senator Francis M. Cockrell, as he arose to respond to the toast, "Missouri." The Senator said Missouri's rank in the Union entitled the state to have a battle-ship named after her. She had taken a prominent part in every controversy, civil and foreign, that has taken place since her admission into the Union. The Senator aroused enthusiasm when he said that the state had sent 60,000 men into the Union Army and nearly as many into the Confederate Army. In the late war with Spain, Missouri furnished her full quota and would have furnished many more had they been accepted.

Secretary Long's Speech.

After Governor Tyler, of Virginia, had spoken, Secretary Long responded to the toast, "The Navy." He said in part:

"I have been interested in the circular signed by many citizens, my beloved friend E. E. Hale at the head, in which they regret the estimate of $100,000,000 for the increase of the Navy. The size of the Navy, if there is to be a Navy at all, is a question like the tariff—of adjustment rather than of principle. Of course, it is rather a taking thing to say as a matter of theory, as this circular says, that $100,000,000 for the Navy means a tax of $6 on every family in the United States. And yet, on the other hand, as a matter of fact, if that sum is spent, there is probably not a family in the United States whose future income could be shown to be $6 less, and there are a good many families whose income would be $6 more; and still more families whose income would be many times $6 less if it were not spent. It is also rather a taking thing to say that $100,000,000 could be better spent for education or charity. And yet, on the other hand, $100,000,000 spent in the employment of labor is the very best use to which it could be put.

"The great question of the day as to wealth is its distribution. While few could say that the whole community should be taxed for the purpose of distribution of the proceeds of taxation, yet it is some comfort to know of a tax, which, when it is laid on the community, returns again into it. One hundred million dollars shall be appropriated for the Navy by the present Congress; a small part will go for the purchase of raw material and something for salaries, but the great bulk of it for labor in every part of the Union.

"Somehow it just now seems that, with larger revenues than we have had before in time of peace, and, therefore, with more direct and indirect taxation, there is more prosperity and more money in the pocket of the citizen than ever before. Students may speculate over the economic causes, but this is the 'demnition total.' Undoubtedly Uncle Sam ought to reduce taxation wherever he can. On the other hand, it is shrewd and wise in him to run things so as to keep business good, and if, as a result, his income is large, he confers much more benefit by spending it than he would by hiding it. Whenever the interests of the country require, he should reduce his receipts, but, as they are now excessive, the great question seems to be how he shall get the proceeds back among the people. Another year he may not have so much money to spend. But if, this year, having a surplus, he spends $100,000,000 for the Navy, let us remember that while it is spent under that name, it is really spent, as I said before, in the employment of the people's labor and in the purchase of the material they have to sell and the people get rather more out of it than the Navy does, for they get it all back again.

"Nor is it true, as suggested in the circular, that a great Navy necessarily inflames the fighting spirit and leads to war. The recent increase in our Navy did not induce the war with Spain. On the other hand, it is more than likely that if, in the beginning of 1898, we had even as large a Navy as we have now, certainly as large a one as now proposed, there would have been no war with Spain and that country would have come to terms, as she was very near coming, without a battle. At that time, however, it was the general impression of foreign powers, and probably in Spain, that her navy would blow us out of the water.

"As on land, so on ocean, as you extend your commerce, so you must expand your police force. If there is to be a Navy at all it should be commensurate with all our extended relations and demands. We are the richest Nation of the world, with a larger income than any other. If, then, the size of our Navy should correspond to our National and internal size, and we have the cash on hand, it would seem the simplest good business sense, the simplest good business care of our own interests, to increase the Navy; and whether this shall cost $20,000,000 or $75,000,000 or $100,000,000, it is not an extravagance to cut our garment according to our cloth.

"A United States naval vessel carrying our flag into the ports and harbors of the world is something more than a fighting machine. It means relations with those ports; it means an awakening and lively respect there for our country; it means recognition of the outreach of our civilization, commerce and influence."

WOMEN IN CONFERENCES.

Long Struggle in the Methodist Church Ended in Victory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The long struggle for official recognition in the conferences by women of the Methodist Church is probably ended at last, and it is claimed that the women have won, says the Tribune. A statement to this effect has just been made by Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who says that the returns from the conferences are so far in that it is certain the new constitution is adopted.

The new constitution was submitted at the General Conference of the church held in Chicago in 1900, approved by it, and referred for decision to the conferences throughout the world. The principal changes are that it gives women the right to sit as delegates in the General Conference; it gives laymen electoral meetings authority to vote on constitutional questions, and it changes the vote necessary in the General Conference to amend the constitution from three-fourths to two-thirds.

Dr. Baldwin said in an interview:

"The subject of admitting women as delegates was first agitated at the General Conference held in New York in 1888. At the General Conference in 1896 six women were elected, but two withdrew. Another long discussion took place, and it was decided that the women might take their seats 'with title in dispute.' The four declined to accept this condition and withdrew. The question was submitted again to the church, but although a large majority of the ministers voted in favor of admitting women on equal terms, it was defeated, because the required three-fourths vote in favor was not obtained. Last year the General Conference accepted the new constitution, which contained the desired clause. The various sectional conferences have all been heard from except a few in foreign fields, and more than the required three-quarters vote is assured."

DANISH WARSHIP NOT COMING

Expected Visit to New York Is Postponed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Instead of sailing for the United States the day after Christmas, as planned, the Danish man-of-war Valkyrien remains at anchor in the harbor of St. Thomas, D. W. I., under orders from the government at Copenhagen.

The visit of the Valkyrien now, as planned several months ago, and the announcement that it had been postponed is conveyed in cablegrams just received. The cablegrams give no information beyond saying that the postponement is for an indefinite time. The Valkyrien was to have touched at Norfolk and visited the ports of New York and Perth Amboy, N. J. Preparations were under way at Perth Amboy and in New York to entertain officers and crew, and the people of Danish birth and parentage at these places are disappointed by the cancellation of the orders under which the cruiser was to proceed.

It is believed here that the decision not to allow the ship to come to America at present is wholly due to the feelings engendered in the Danish Islands by the negotiation for their sale to the United States Government.

Trying to Break a Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Moore & Cantwell, the attorneys who secured Dr. Kennedy's acquittal on his trial for the murder of Dolly Reynolds, are trying to break the will of a wealthy Pittsburg man in the interest of Kennedy's mother, who claims the estate on the ground that she is next of kin. Said Mr. Moore:

"Mrs. Kennedy's maiden name was Margaret Charles, and her home was in Londonderry, Ireland. The dead man was John Charles, who settled in Pittsburg many years ago, and accumulated a fortune of about $100,000. He died recently, leaving a will dividing his estate between a second cousin and his lawyer. We claim that Mrs. Kennedy's mother and Charles' father were sister and brother, and that therefore she is nearest of kin. A commission is now in Ireland taking testimony."

FIANCEE GETS $3000

Clarinda S. Taylor, Who Was Beneficiary in Policy.

DECISION BY JUDGE BELLINGER

She Obtained Divorce to Marry James T. Hair One Day Before He Died—His Brothers and Sisters Fought Case.

A decision in favor of Clarinda I. Taylor in her suit to recover $3000 insurance on the life of James T. Hair, deceased, was rendered yesterday by Judge Bellinger. The certificate was issued by the Woodmen of the World, and she was named as the fiancee of Hair, and the beneficiary. The brothers and sisters of the deceased—Laura E., Samuel D., John H., E. P., L. A., James W., Guy, Thomas R. and George Hair—were the contestants. They reside in the East. The society paid the money into court, subject to its order. If this had not been done, according to the opinion rendered by the court, the order itself would have been allowed to pass upon the merits of the controversy, and would probably have been $3000 ahead. By surrendering the money the order waived its right to dispose of the matter.

The beneficiary certificate in favor of Clarinda I. Taylor was applied for by Hair on July 10, 1900, and was delivered on July 16. He committed suicide by shooting himself on October 12 following.

R. C. Wright, attorney for the brothers and sisters, contended Clarinda I. Taylor was not qualified to become a beneficiary under the fiancee clause, as she was the wife of one Byrne when the insurance was issued, and had promised to marry Hair after she obtained a divorce from her husband. It was further shown that Hair was divorced from his wife on January 22, 1900, and under the laws of Oregon could not enter into another marriage contract until six months had elapsed, which time would "not expire until July 23.

There was also an allegation that Clarinda I. Taylor secured a divorce from her husband October 11, 1900, in Lane County. This was just one day before the death of Hair. Mr. Wright disputed the legality of this divorce on the ground that the defendant was served with summons only by publication, and the court had no jurisdiction.

Judge Bellinger, in his decision, referred to section 119 of the constitution of the order, which provides, among other things, that a fiancee may be a beneficiary. He also quoted the following section of the Woodmen of the World constitution:

"When the application does not show any special-named beneficiary, he can direct the benefit to be made payable to the beneficiaries designated in the constitution of the order, and the benefit certificate may so provide. In such cases death benefits, when due, shall be payable to his widow or widow and children, parents, etc.," according to who may survive him. A certain order of succession is named.

After discussing the case generally at some length, the court said:

"In the case on trial the brothers of the deceased member are within the class of 'beneficiaries designated in the constitution of the order,' but payment is only authorized to be made to these beneficiaries in two cases—first, where the applicant so directs, which he could only do where there is not any specifically named beneficiary, and, second, where the beneficiary named does not survive the holder of the certificate. There is no provision by which persons in this class can take, when the beneficiary named is not eligible.

"While the order is under no obligation to pay a benefit to a beneficiary named who does not sustain to the holder of certificate such a relationship as mentioned in section 119, the law imposes no limitation upon it in this respect. The order decides for itself who may become beneficiaries in the membership certificates which it issues, and it decides for itself whether in the particular case it will take advantage of a misrepresentation in an application of the relation which the beneficiary sustains to the applicant and refuse to pay insurance. The injury arising out of the misrepresentation is to the order, and it confers no right upon strangers to the transaction. The defendants are not dependent relatives of the deceased Hair. They have no interest in the benefit certificate, and cannot be heard to question the obligation of the order, or its right to pay the benefit to the plaintiff, or the right of plaintiff to receive such payment. There is no question of public morals or policy involved. The order of Woodmen may, if it sees fit, in fixing its own policy, provide by its constitution for benefit certificates in favor of any person designated by the applicant for such certificate.

"If the policy which it adopts is for any reason contrary to public morality, the question of intervention is for the state, and the order may make a payment of insurance, if it sees fit, without regard to the right of the beneficiary to compel it. The right to refuse such payment belongs to the order. If it has been deceived by misrepresentation in issuing insurance to a beneficiary not qualified under its constitution to receive it, the remedy, in the absence of some provision in the constitution for the disposition of the benefit, is with the order where the injury is suffered, and it cannot be a matter of gain to outsiders. The payment into court by the order is a waiver to every objection that the order might have made to plaintiffs' demand."

N. H. Bloomfield and M. L. Pipes appeared as plaintiffs' attorneys.

TAX LEVY IN JANUARY.

Port of Portland Commission Fixes Upon One and One-Half Mills.

The County Court will fix the tax levy in January, and the City of Portland, the school districts and state will also levy in January.

The Port of Portland has already notified the County Court that it will require a levy of a mill and a half for the coming year, which, on a total valuation of $40,000,000, will raise $60,000. The County Court is not certain if the Port of Portland Commission can arbitrarily fix its own levy, or if the County Commissioners have any descretion in the matter, and have asked an opinion from District Attorney Chamberlain.

Motion Decided in Keith vs. Parker.

In the suit of David Keith against J. H. Parker, to recover $7500 on notes executed in a mining deal, a motion to strike out parts of the answer was passed upon by Judge Bellinger yesterday. Parker was the owner of a mine and made arrangements with Keith and his partner to develop it. The $7500 was to be paid out of the first $50,000 realized, and the $50,000 never was realized. This agreement was set up as a counter claim, and was partly allowed to stand.

Montavilla Wants a Justice Court.

The residents of Montavilla, having been denied the services of a paid deputy Sheriff to do police duty, it is said, will now be satisfied if the County Commissioners will establish a Justice Court in that precinct. The Justice and Constable would receive fees for their services, and the Constable might afford the protection which the people desire. The County Court will consider the matter.

Court Notes.

Emma Kern has sued John H. Kern, in the State Circuit Court, to recover $1420 on account of 12 shares of stock of the Kern Bros. Packing Company, issued to the defendant.

Jennie Wait Donnell yesterday petitioned the County Court that Dr. William J. McDaniel be appointed guardian of her aunt, Mary F. Wait, who is an inmate of the Patton Home. The petitioner states that Mary F. Wait holds notes again Ellen M. Wait for $1200, and the latter refuses to pay them because there is no legal representative of the payee authorized to receive the money. The matter was set for hearing January 10.

Costly Bank Building.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The First National Bank of Chicago has perfected plans for the erection at Monroe and Dearborn streets of an office building much larger than any heretofore constructed in Chicago, at an expense of $1,000,000. The ground area of the new structure will be 190 by 320 feet, or more than twice the area of Chicago's great Masonic Temple. The frontage on Monroe street will be an entire block to the west of Monroe street, with the exception of 90 feet on the Clark-street corner. Sixteen stories will be the height of the structure, if a satisfactory building permit can be secured. Work on the building will begin next May.

The Montauck building, the first of Chicago's sky-scrapers, and valued in the last assessment at over $500,000, will be one of the buildings torn down to make way for the new structure.

General Otis' Annual Report.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The annual report of Major-General Elwell S. Otis, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, was made public here today. General Otis calls attention to an increase in the number of deserters, and calls attention to the need of additional room for confining Army prisoners. There are at present 135 prisoners at the various posts, the majority of them being charged with desertion. During the year 20,329 persons applied for enlistment, and 5196, or 25.55 per cent, were accepted. For service in the Navy there were 1140 enlistments compared with 325 last year.

M'BRIDE SWORN IN

New Governor of Washington Takes Oath of Office.

SENATOR PRESTON AT CAPITOL

Executive Issues a Proclamation Anent Death of Governor Rogers—Republicans May Ask for Retention of Labor Commissioner.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—At 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, Lieutenant-Governor Henry G. McBride became Governor of the State of Washington. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Reavis, of the Supreme Court. The inauguration, if such it might be called, took place in the Supreme Court room, and was witnessed by a number of state officials and friends of the new Governor. Beyond the administering of the simple oath of office to support the constitution, and perform the duties of the office of Governor to the best of his ability, the ceremony was brief. At its conclusion the members of the Supreme bench and state officials and friends of the Governor pressed forward, and wished him success, each shaking him by the hand. Governor McBride was visibly affected, being unable to respond to a single one of those who shook his hand, while it was noticed by all that there were tears in his eyes.

Immediately following the taking of the oath, Governor McBride went to the executive office and assumed the position of Governor. Considerable mail and a number of telegrams awaited him, and it took him some time to consider these. To an Oregonian reporter, who shortly afterward saw him, and who questioned him on certain matters relative to his administration, Governor McBride said:

"I am not prepared at this time to make any statement relative to what my policy will be. I have not had an opportunity to consider the subject and will not be able to give the matter any consideration whatsoever until after the funeral of Governor Rogers."

Governor McBride arrived in this city at noon today, accompanied by his close personal and political friend, State Senator Harold Preston, of King County, and also Senator Warburton, of Pierce County. Governor McBride at once accompanied Private Secretary Pelletier to the home of the late Governor, where a conference relative to the funeral arrangements was had with Mrs. Rogers and family. It was later determined that the new Governor should be sworn in at 1:30, but it was some time later when the ceremony was held. By the time Lieutenant-Governor McBride arrived at the courtroom it was pretty well filled, but as taking the oath did not take long, the crowd soon dispersed.

Speculation as to just whom the new Governor is to name for the most important offices would be useless, as it is doubtful if he has given the matter much consideration. Only one office appears to have been considered by any one about the Capitol building, and that is the position of State Labor Commissioner, held by William Blackman, the son-in-law of Governor Rogers. The appointment of Mr. Blackman has always been considered a personal one, as when he was named for the position it was well known that he would later become a member of the family of the Governor. For that reason it is probable that an effort will be made by a number of Republicans to have Governor McBride retain Mr. Blackman. Mr. Blackman, it should be said, is in entire ignorance of the plans late this evening.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

Proclamation Issued by Governor McBride on Assuming Office.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—The first official act of Governor McBride was the issuance of a proclamation anent the death of Governor Rogers. It follows:

"It is with a full sense of the great loss to the people and the public service that this official announcement is made of the sudden death of Hon. John R. Rogers, Governor of the State of Washington, which occurred at his home in this city, on Thursday, the 26th day of December, 1901. After useful service in the Legislature of this state, he was twice elected Governor. In the estimation of his fellow citizens he performed all official duties zealously, honestly and with unfailing regard for the interests of the people. His sudden taking away is a source of personal grief to all the people of the state. Now, therefore, as a token of respect for his memory, I, Henry McBride, succeeding to the office of Governor, by virtue of the state constitution, do hereby direct that all state offices remain closed from now until after Wednesday next; that the flags be kept at half-mast upon all public buildings for the full period of 30 days from this day, and I request that religious services of a memorial character be held throughout the state at the hour of the final interment of his body, which will take place at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the first day of January, A. D. 1902.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be hereunto affixed. Done at Olympia, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1901.

"HENRY G. McBRIDE.

"By the Governor.

"SAMUEL H. NICHOLS.

"Secretary of State."

FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR ROGERS.

It Will Be of a Military Character, and Will Occur Wednesday.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Governor Rogers, which will be of a military character, were completed this evening, and are as follows:

The funeral proper will be held on Wednesday afternoon next, at Puyallup, the home of the late Governor. On Tuesday afternoon, between 2 and 2:30 o'clock, the body will lie in state at the residence in this city for the benefit of citizens of Olympia. On the following morning, at 9:30 o'clock, services will be held at the residence for the family. At 10 o'clock sharp, a train tendered the family by the Northern Pacific Railway will leave this city for Tacoma, with the remains, accompanied by relatives, friends and state officials, arriving at Tacoma at 11:30. From 12 to 1 o'clock, the remains will lie in state in the County Courthouse at Tacoma. Then the funeral party will again take the train and proceed to Puyallup, where the funeral will finally take place from the residence of Governor Rogers' son, Edwin, that being the wish of the Governor. Five companies of the National Guard will assist in the exercises.

STATE OFFICIALS WHO MAY GO.

Finest Plums on the Tree Which Governor McBride Will Shake.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 28.—Following is a list of the most prominent state officials who are appointed by the Governor, and it is believed will be affected by the accession of Lieutenant-Governor McBride to the office of Chief Executive by reason of the death of Governor Rogers:

Private Secretary to the Governor, J. H. Pelletier	$1500
Two members of the Board of Control, Ernest Lister, Henry Drum	2000
State Librarian, I. P. Callison	1500
Assistant Librarian, C. W. Shaffer	800
Coal Mine Inspector, C. F. Owens	1500
Grain Inspector, G. P. Wright	1800
Fish Commissioner, A. C. Little	2000
Two deputies, A. D. Boardman, C. McReavy	1000
Nineteen fish superintendents	900
Labor Commissioner, William Blackman	1800
Horticultural Commissioner, P. Von Holderbeke	1000
Dairy and Food Commissioner, E. A. McDonald	1800
Three chief deputies	1200
Adjutant-General, J. A. Drain	2000
Chief clerk Adjutant-General, Frank Ballaine	1000
Secretary Board of Control, C. W. Grant	900
Secretary Capitol Commission, D. B. Garrison	1000
Two Superintendents of Hospitals, Drs. Goddard and McLean	1700
Two assistant physicians, Drs. Crump and Newcomb	1500
Warden of State penitentiary, J. H. Catron	1800
Deputy Warden, H. S. Young	1200
Superintendent of Soldiers' Home, J. M. Carson	1250
Superintendent of Defective Youth, James Watson	1500
Superintendent of Reform School, T. P. Westendorf	1620
Registrar of State University, W. J. Meredith	1500
Stenographer Fish Commissioner, Mamie McIntyre	720
Storekeeper of State Armory, Calvin Richmond	720
Superintendent of scientific experimental station, Professor Doane	1000

There are many other minor employes of the State Board of Control, whose salaries run from $35 to $80 a month, who have not been set out in the foregoing list. As a matter of fact, the board has directly but five appointments to make; that is, the fire superintendents of the state institutions, but indirectly there are under the supervision of the board about 250 employes.

Cruise of a Royal Yacht.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Concerning the arrival on the Patricia from Hamburg of a number of German officers, the Herald says:

As the guests of Emperor William of Germany, although he will not accompany them, several officers of the German Army just arrived in this country will cruise about the West Indies on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise. The yacht-like steamship sails next Saturday.

CANS FOR CAYUSES

Linnton Pickling Works to Start Up Soon.

RANGE PESTS ARE UTILIZED

Worthless Animals Put Out of the Way for Good Beef Cattle—Cow Ponies Still Sell Well to British.

The horse-pickling works at Linnton will probably resume operations by the middle of next month. This statement, in face of the fact that Oregon cayuse ponies are meeting a better demand now than for many years, seems odd, but it is true, and there is a good reason for it.

While 10,000 or more cow ponies have gone from the ranges of Eastern Oregon this year to supply the needs of the British armies in South Africa, and thousands are yet to go, and the price paid has been very satisfactory to the producer, the fact remains that great numbers of scrub ponies are left on the ranges—ornery, unbroken, intractable, useless little brutes, consuming feed that ought to go to the fattening of meat cattle. The British army will take smaller animals than will find a ready market elsewhere, but they must be sound and well broken to ride. Thousands of the cayuses will not meet these specifications. Not only will they not bring $35 each from the British, but they are not wanted at any price, by the British or by anybody else. They are either not sound of wind and limb, or are untamable, or both. They are a drug on any market. They belong to anybody who cares to put a brand on them. They are wild horses, and nobody wants them. But each of these animals takes as much range as would be required for the sustenance of a steer that will dress 1000 pounds. The stockmen want the range for their cattle, and the railroad companies are glad to assist in taking the useless cayuse ponies out of the country, so there will be more room for stock that will yield money to producers and carriers. Therefore the railroads are willing to make a very low rate for carrying the cayuses to the Linnton abattoir, and the movement thither will soon be resumed.

The average cayuse pony taken to the Linnton abattoir yields only about 60 pounds of merchantable meat, the remainder of the carcass going into fertilizer, glue, leather, etc. This meat is carefully pickled in tierces, and shipped to market in France and Holland, where the prejudice against horse meat is not so strong as it is in this country. These horses bring $2.75 to $3 each, delivered at the railroad. They are mostly owned by Indians, the animals owned by white men seldom being so useless as to find their best market at the shambles.

C. J. Millis, livestock agent of the O. R. & N. Co., estimates that there are now on the 60,000 square miles of Oregon ranges about 300,000 horses, 750,000 cattle, and 4,000,000 sheep, and the annual sales of livestock and wool bring $13,000,000 to the producers. He thinks the industry promises to hold its present prosperity for some time to come. The market is on the Pacific Coast, rather than in the East, though just now arrangements are being made for the shipment of a trainload of Oregon beef cattle to the Chicago market. This is an experiment that is believed to be warranted by the scarcity of good beef in the East.

Until the demand in Alaska and the Philippines opened a large market for meat in the West, Oregon was a great breeding ground for stock that was fattened on the ranges of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. For 20 years or more nobody thought of maturing beef in Oregon, except for the local market. But the mild climate of this state and the good feed made it an excellent breeding ground, and the yearlings and 2-year-olds went to the East to be matured and fattened. This movement was large even before railroads came to this country. Vast droves of cattle went eastward over the plains and mountains. Those were the halcyon days of the Western livestock business, when there was the poetry of romance as well as money in it.

Now Oregon cattle-raisers are maturing and fattening their own stock. Indeed, some men are exclusively in the business of buying rough range cattle and putting them in condition for beef right here at home, thus cutting the Eastern feeding yards out of the profits they have heretofore been enjoying. Mr. Millis says more than 4000 head of beef cattle are being fattened on Butter Creek, in Umatilla County, this Winter, and they will soon be ready for market. The same process is observed on the Silvies River, in Harney County, in the Harney Valley, in the John Day Valley, in the Ontario country, in the Lewiston region of Idaho, in Eastern Washington, in fact, in all places specially suited to Winter feeding.

"It is safe to say," said Mr. Millis, "that we will hereafter, send our livestock to market in a finished state; we are done supplying the raw material for others to finish up and make the larger profit on."

The British authorities are now taking horses at their Ontario and Nampa receiving stations at the rate of 18 to 20 carloads per week. There is no telling how long this will continue, all depending on the progress of events in South Africa.

New York Postoffice Business.

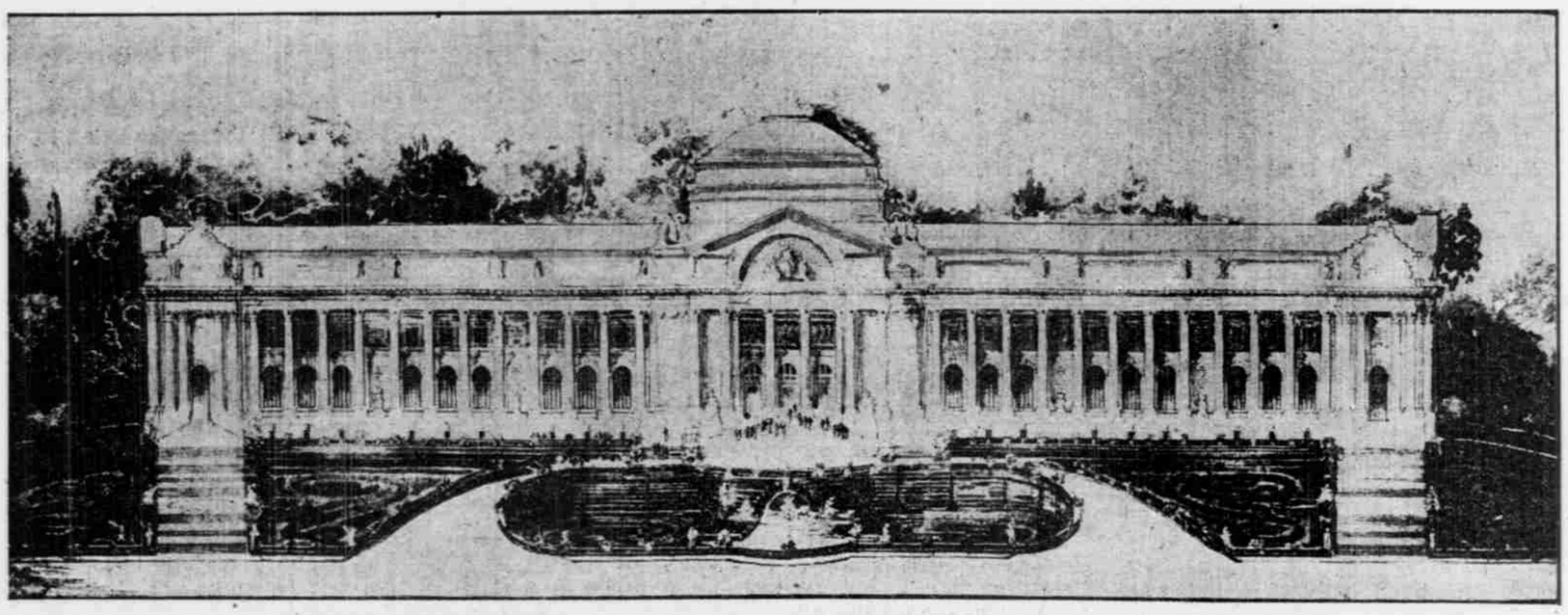
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The receipts from stamps, postal cards and envelopes at the New York Postoffice have more than quadrupled in the last 30 years. For 1901 they will aggregate about $12,000,000. In 1873 they aggregated $3,000,000 in round numbers.

"The business of the New York Postoffice for this year has been phenomenal," said Postmaster Vancott yesterday. "Our receipts for stamps, postal cards and envelopes for this month will exceed $1,200,000. The average monthly receipts will exceed $1,000,000. In 1873, when the postage was 3 cents, the total receipts for the year were about $3,000,000. In 1885, when I first came here, they ranged from $400,000 to $600,000 a month. This year, with 2-cent postage, our receipts have exceeded $1,000,000 a month and for December will approach $1,250,000. These receipts are exclusive of the revenues from the money-order business and the transactions of that department for this year represent $160,000."

Rock Island Train Jumped Track.

ANADARKO, O. T., Dec. 28.—Rock Island freight train No. 135 jumped the track 12 miles south of Anadarko. Frank Robinson, aged 26, a tramp carpenter of Lincoln, Mo., was instantly killed, and three tramps were injured more or less seriously. The wreck caught fire and an immigrant car and five freight cars were consumed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION



ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The United States Government building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will occupy the most easterly site of the several large exhibit buildings. It will be upon an eminence 60 feet above the water level of the Grand Lagoon and will command a view of the main transverse avenue of the exposition "picture." The west frontage of the building will be marked by great colonnades on the Corinthian order. The appropriation for this building is $250,000, but since the sketch has been finished by the architect the Government board has declared that the space afforded by the structure is insufficient, and an effort will be made to make the building larger without materially altering the design. The site affords ample space for the proposed increase of size. The building is from designs by J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury. He has introduced in the design a central feature, which gives a well-balanced and effective facade. The style of architecture conforms happily with that adopted for the other exhibit buildings.

The area to be covered by this building, if present plans are followed, is a little more than two acres, being 400x250 feet. Back of the main structure is to be a large building for the United States Fish Commission exhibit.