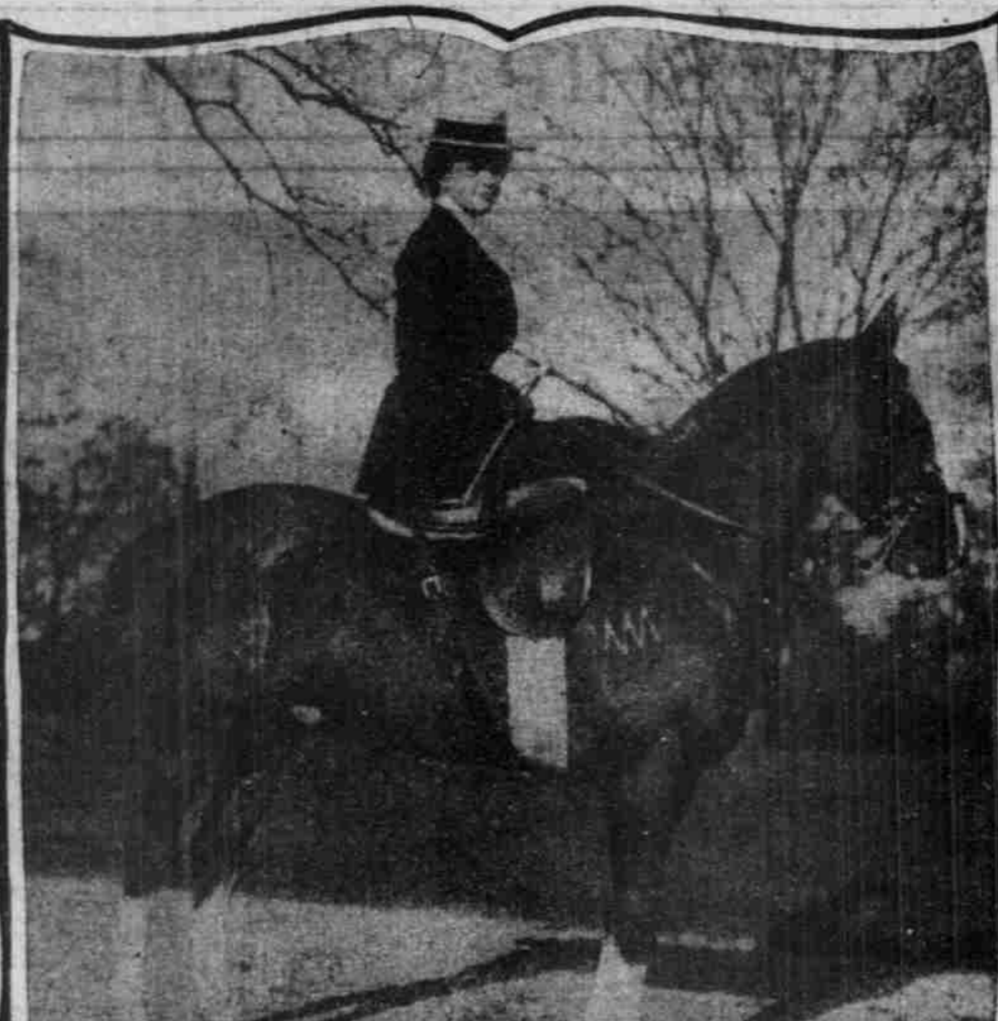


SOME FINE HORSES AND THEIR FAIR RIDERS

BRILLIANT EXAMPLES OF PERFECT SADDLE ANIMALS IN POSE AND ACTION



Mrs. BURT's Kentucky thoroughbred showing one of his high school tricks.



Miss MAY HOLLINS mounted her high bred branded horse.



"Splendid carriage in the saddle" is a model of Equestrian form.



LITTLE MISS MEYER on her pony.



MISS ADELAIDE DOREMUS on her wonderful horse, CHESTER.



MRS. MARTINEZ making her horse kneel.

THE fair horsewoman today is quite as fond of the sport as the man, and much more imperious. Her horse is a noble creature, worthy of the utmost consideration and nothing short of a calamity will keep her from a time spent in his company. Guiding his feet over the noiseless road, her head up and eye alert, her whole body conforming with the rhythmic movement of the animal beneath her—there is no moment at which a woman appears at so great advantage. If she be a true horsewoman, she is apt to have a good mount, and this combination of horse and woman was ever mutually becoming.

A fine saddle horse, like his mistress, is kind. This is a first requisite. A vicious horse, even a sullen horse, never makes a good saddle, for he must be always watched. Such a horse instead of joining his mistress in enjoyment of the outing and in pleasant contemplation of the ride, is keeping an eye and an ear open for mischief. He is carrying a chip on his shoulder and woe be to the rider who knocks it off at an unguarded moment. But it is not so with the well-bred horse; enjoyment is one of his chief characteristics, and he would no more think of

marring the pleasure of the occasion by unseemly conduct than would his mistress.

This trait is remarkably developed in the wonderful horse Chester, which is shown in the picture with its owner, Miss Doremus. This noble animal shows intelligence in every line of the body. An air of good breeding he wears as easily and as gracefully as his mistress does her habit. The posture of the head, the prickle of the ears, the sensitive lines of the mouth, the intelligent gleam of the eye, all betoken understanding and enjoyment as plainly as if expressed by human agency. Chester is a beautiful horse, and almost a thoroughbred. His record is an enviable one, he having been entered in over 100 contests and having taken over 100 prizes. The money value of the horse is enormous.

It may be stated here for the uninitiated that saddle horses are seldom thoroughbreds. They do not readily lend themselves to saddle habits, and are rarely used. Occasionally some thorough sportsman, a man who understands horses perfectly, succeeds in making a satisfactory saddle horse of a thoroughbred. But the ideal saddle horse is a Kentucky of mixed strain, and next to him comes the Virginia saddle horse.

The intelligence of one's mounts is

sometimes prettily employed in the mastering of some graceful tricks, performed at the will of the fair mistress. It is not strange that women, who have more patience than men, are the most successful at this work, and it is not only in the circus that the equestrienne and her horse go through pretty capers. In the pictures shown is one of Mrs. Martinez with her horse kneeling; the graceful posture of the animal is quite different from the awkward attitude struck by the circus horse in doing the same piece of business. Notice the unity of action between rider and horse, and how Mrs. Martinez braces herself in the saddle.

The horse with its foot up in the air is going through what the horsemen term "high school tricks." It was in the act of "high-stepping" when the photograph caught it. The horse is a Kentucky thor-

oughbred, and is ridden and owned by one of the most thorough horsewomen in the country, Mrs. Burt, who is also the owner of a great number of finely bred horses. To many people, to whom the Texas pony is a distinctive type, the horse with a brand as it is always an inferior animal. In fact, they tell you every time that a branded horse is a Western pony. Such people judge only by a superficial mark, and many persons will be surprised to know that many fine animals are branded. Such a one is Miss May Hollins' mount, with four white feet, shown in the photo. The brand on this horse is plainly visible high up on the shoulder, near the neck.

This is a blooded animal, well bred, and a very expensive one, too. Miss Hollins, who is the daughter of Mr. Frank C. Hollins, the banker, and who may have the pick of many other fine saddle horses if she chooses, is well satisfied with

her branded mount and does not care to change it for a less strenuously catalogued piece of horseflesh. In the Northwest, where all animals are branded, fine saddle horses are raised, and these mounts are much in demand among Eastern riders, branded though they be.

Sometimes the love of horseflesh runs from father to son, or from mother to daughter, as the thing might be, and this is the case in the Meyer family. The photograph of Little Miss Meyer, taken at Durlands, suggests itself as a miniature of that of her mother, taken in the famous riding academy. In more than one family the attendants at this institution have watched the development of the "horsewomen in two generations, and they will attest to their belief in heredity in horsewomanship. It is interesting to note in these pictures of a mother and her daughter and their mounts that the

little one carries as well as does her elder, that in breeding and behavior the pony seems quite to match its larger sister, and that the same air of perfect ease and thorough at-homeness surrounds the two figures. This congeniality of horse and rider belongs only to the true lover of the saddle.

Gray Saddle Horses Are Tahoeed.

It is curious how important a part color plays in the selection of a saddle horse. Perhaps it is because of some old saying, perhaps because of some fancied unsuitableness, perhaps because of no reason—but the gray saddle horse is tabooed. Gray is an unpopular color in horseflesh, and many is the fine horse which, because of its qualities, should have brought a fancy price, that has been forced down to a low figure on account of its plebeian color. Seal brown is the fashionable color at

present, and the chestnuts, both dark and light, are always popular. A good bay is always in demand, and a bay of that peculiar dark color known as blood bay is a great favorite. These colors may be somewhat confusing to the beginner, at first, but they are easily distinguishable to the practiced eye. The fashionable gait for a saddle horse nowadays is the trot. An expensive horse must have a fine trot, canter and walk. It matters little whether or not he is a pacer, and hardly at all whether he can execute the "single-foot." The day of the single-footer has passed away, and these horses and pacers are used only by old men and the few others who desire a slow, easy gait. The canter and the trot—the strenuous trot—they are the things!

The proper saddle horse should be finely gaited, very intelligent, quick and nervous, suited in weight to his rider, elastic and easy. His conformation must be perfect; the head small and fine formed, the arched neck cut out and set on the shoulders, the back short and without curve, the rump well rounded, and the tail carefully docked or cut short, the legs and thighs shapely but stout and strong—for the saddle horse must be well broad for any shock. The breast must be broad and the ear—that delicate index of the finely bred horse—must be thin, pointed and sensitive. These features in the saddle horse are the evidences of good breeding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LETTERS asking for general information will be answered in these columns. Letters should be written on one side of the paper, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, however. All letters without the name of the writer go to the waste-basket.

The Oldest Subscriber.

1. What is the age of your oldest subscriber?
2. How long has any one been taking The Oregonian?
3. When was The Oregonian first published?
4. Has any one taken the paper all the time?
E. N.

1. We do not know, but would be glad to learn.
2. Nearly 33 years and 6 months.
3. The Weekly Oregonian began publication December 4, 1850; the Daily, February 4, 1861.
4. C. S. Silver and William L. Higgins, of Portland, have taken The Oregonian ever since the first issue. Probably A. Bush, of Salem, has also taken it from the start, and no doubt there are a few others. We would like to hear from any one who has taken The Oregonian "all the time."

About 200 inches.

I live at Ivanhoe, on the Woodstock car line. Assuming me to be on a level with the top of The Oregonian tower, leveling from Ivanhoe, to level from the top of the tower, how much lower would Ivanhoe appear to be, the distance being,

say five miles. At first thought a person might think both the same altitude, but they would not be, of course, owing to the spherical form of the earth. W. H. D.

Converting Land Into Personal Property.

I want to deed a man 100 acres of land in such a way that his wife will have no share of it, nor claim on it. If he wants to sell it then it to be his privilege to do so. Can that be done, and in what way?
LEX.

No. Such a deed is impossible. Perhaps the easiest plan would be for the buyer to incorporate a real estate company and own all the shares except two—these two shares to be held by the other directors whom he would select. Then "Lex" could sell the land to the company. A corporation can buy or sell real estate through its legal officers and make a good deed. Shares in the corporation are personal property, and these also may be sold without the wife's knowledge or consent. That of incorporation in Oregon is light and the process is very simple. Consult any good lawyer who is familiar with incorporation laws and practice.

Election Judges.

An election board, consisting of three judges and two clerks. Does not each party have to be represented on the Board? Is it not unlawful for three judges of one political party to serve?
F. P.

The law provides that all the judges shall not be of one political party. If tickets were nominated by four or five political parties, it would be impossible

for each party to be represented in the judges.

Trespass by Bands of Sheep.

1. Is a settler compelled to fence his claim to keep a band of herded sheep off his land, or is a furrow plowed around the same sufficient?
2. Does the owner or herder of the sheep have to be notified to keep off the grass more than once?
H. Z.

1. No. Not even a furrow is necessary after you notify the sheepmen where the lines of your claim are.
2. Once is sufficient, and then the owner is liable for trespass damages.

Payment for Papers Not Ordered.

1. Are the laws regarding payment for periodicals not ordered the same in the State of Washington as in Oregon?
M. Underwood, Wash.

1. Practically, yes. The Washington law provides that when publications are sent without being ordered, they are to be considered gifts.

Color of War Vessels.

What color is the U. S. steamship Oregon?
L. H. M.

In time of peace, white; in time of war, dull gray or lead.

Husband Inherits Wife's Property.

Where an unmarried lady homesteads land and afterwards marries and the husband then homesteads land and both of the homesteads have been patented and they afterward buy another property deed-

ed to the wife, if, at her demise, she, without issues, dies intestate, to whom will the whole of the property belong as heir, whether mortgaged or free from debt, either personal or real, if husband survives wife? Both homesteads were proved up on after marriage.
J. B.

Under the Oregon law the property would belong to the husband, subject, of course, to mortgage, if any existed.

Concerning Inheritance.

1. A husband and wife in the State of Washington have had children, but all their children died. Now, if the husband should die without a will who would be his heir, his wife or his parents and relatives?
2. If a man makes a will in the State of Washington with only one witness besides the one who writes it will it be legal? If he wills it all to one heir except one dollar each to all other legal heirs will it be legal?
A. J.

1. In a case like this, one-half of the real estate would go to wife and one-half to the father and mother, or one-half equally to the brothers and sisters, if the parents are dead. Personal property would all go to the wife after the debts were paid.
2. Yes. Yes.

Three Clerks Required.

What is the duty of the third clerk of election, that has newly been appointed in Yamhill County precinct?
A. H.

Section 2 of the Australian ballot law provides that three judges and three clerks shall be appointed in each precinct.

In the case you mention it is probable that there was a vacancy, and the third clerk was recently appointed for that reason. Original appointments are made in January.

Court May Order a Verdict.

Has a Judge of any court in this country the right and power, by authority of law, to order a jury, trying a case before him, to find a verdict? If the answer is "Yes," please state whether or not he has the right and power to say the verdict must be for the plaintiff or for the defendant, as he may see fit, and please, also, quote the law or the authority for such an order.
M.

Yes. The court has authority to direct a verdict for the plaintiff or the defendant when, as a matter of law, the plaintiff or defendant is entitled to such verdict. The authorities are too numerous to cite.

Legal Life of a Note.

1. When does a note outlaw in this state?
2. Does it renew if part payment is made?
3. Does it renew if interest is paid?
W. M.

1. Six years from the time it is due.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.

The Isthmian Canals.

2. What is the length of each of the two proposed Isthmian canal routes (the Panama and Nicaragua), and the estimated cost of construction?
N. M. M.

1. Panama, 47 miles; Nicaragua, 150

Estimated cost of completing Panama Canal is \$21,500,000. Estimated cost of constructing Nicaragua Canal is \$14,800,000.

Representatives in Congress.

Will you please give the number of Representatives in Congress by states as compared with the Representatives from 1850 to 1900.
S. B. P.

The membership of the present Congress is 385; membership from 1850 to 1900 was 357.

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Alabama	9	9	9	9	9
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2
California	7	8	8	8	8
Colorado	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	11	11	11	11	11
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	12	12	12	12	12
Indiana	12	12	12	12	12
Iowa	11	11	11	11	11
Kansas	3	3	3	3	3
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	6	6	6	6	6
Maine	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland	4	4	4	4	4
Massachusetts	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan	12	12	12	12	12
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	8	8	8	8	8
New York	37	37	37	37	37
North Carolina	10	10	10	10	10
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	11	11	11	11	11
Oregon	2	2	2	2	2
Pennsylvania	10	10	10	10	10
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	7	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	11	11	11	11	11
Texas	10	10	10	10	10
Utah	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	2	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	10	10	10	10
Washington	2	2	2	2	2
West Virginia	4	4	4	4	4
Wisconsin	11	11	11	11	11
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1

Quartered Oak.

Will you please explain the meaning of the phrase "quartered oak"?
G. W. M.

Ordinarily lumber is sawed with the grain parallel with the grain. In "quartered" oak the saw cuts the grain diagonally.

To Various Correspondents.

B. W., Weston—No store in Portland keeps the article you desire.
M. E. B.—Also to several others. There is no premium on the "a" dime of 1853. The "a" dime of 1854 is the scarce and valuable coin.
Inquirer, Hood River—Write to Secretary Horticultural Association, 246 Washington street, Portland, for a copy of annual report, which tells you all about fruit pests.
S. C. H. and at least 25 others—We do not know how many immigrants will land at New York in a given time. Make your own guesses.
L. R. S.—The Oregonian does not decide bets. This department is for the purpose of giving general information.

Oatmeal Wafers.

Mix together a cup of fine oatmeal; one of rolled oats; two of flour; two table-spoonsful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Melt a tablespoonful each of butter and lard in half a cup of hot water and dissolve in it an eighth of a teaspoonful of baking soda; with this stir up the dough. Roll water thin and cut in strips or with a cutter. Bake slowly on buttered paper. These cakes have a delicious nutty flavor all their own, and may be eaten by people with the most delicate digestions.

scabbard during his recent visit to America?
C. O. B.