

**ANIMAL DRUNKARDS**

**NOT ALL CONFINED TO THE BIPED SPECIES.**

**Dogs, Horses and Rabbits That Indulge Too Freely—How the Habit Clings to Them Where Once Contracted.**

A favorite means of persuasion with the old temperance orators, invented possibly by the famous Gough, was the elevation of the brute animal the superior of the human animal who used alcohol in any of its forms. "Who ever heard of a dog swilling beer?" they would ask. "Cold water is good enough for him. Will a cat lap whisky? If a spring were flowing with wine could a horse be persuaded to quench his thirst at it?"

Whether it is that in the development of the times the brute has deteriorated and has discovered a tendency to self-indulgence which his ancestors repressed and controlled, or that the temperance orators were not so well informed as to the habits and tastes of the animals they chose for superior illustration as they supposed, the fact remains that alcohol has a very decided attraction for many animals.

There is a noble looking St. Bernard in this city who is utterly shameless and reckless in his expenditures for beer. A nickel being given to him he immediately trots off to his favorite point, places his forepaws quite humanely on the bar, deposits his five-cent piece on top, gives a loud bark, which is immediately interpreted as a demand for beer, is forthwith served with it in a diminutive wooden tub, and he laps it up to the last drop and goes back to his stable, where nickel distributors are more frequent than elsewhere.

**Demands the Price.**

Nor does this canine degenerate let the satisfaction of his thirst wait on the accident of contribution. When he thinks the time between drinks has been as long as it should be he begins an incessant begging for the nickel, nor will he be denied. By loud barking, deep growls, leaping upon the person he has selected to solicit, accompanied by an occasional butting with his massive head that nearly carries one off his feet, he makes his wants known. Less than a nickel will not satisfy. He has learned to distinguish between a cent piece and a nickel—to know that a cent will not buy a "schooner." He has not learned that a 10-cent piece will buy two schooners, nor that a larger sum will buy a rapid drunk. A cent, a ten-cent piece, a quarter or a half he will lay at the feet of the giver and renew his insistence for a nickel, which, being given him, he at once desist and trots off to his "boozing ken." It would be pretty, as Peppy says, to record that this canine panhandler takes cents and hoards them until the requisite number is secured. But the record cannot be made. Rover knows nothing of accumulation. He has his clients from whom he can obtain the exact piece he requires, and they are not few, for he begs contributions from nearly all the customers of the stable his master owns.

**Horses That Tipple.**

In a commuter's town in the suburbs of New York a contractor has a stable wherein he keeps a number of horses. Adjoining is a drinking place, a roadway separating the two buildings. On this roadway looks out a window which is immediately in the rear of the bar. A horse that had been temporarily lamed and therefore for the time out of a job was allowed to roam about the stable yard at his own will. One day wandering into the roadway and the bar window open, impelled by curiosity doubtless, Dobbin thrust his head through and surveyed the interior. The barkeeper had in his hands at the moment a vessel containing the drippings from the keg which he was about to throw away. Playfully he thrust it under Dobbin's nose. The horse snuffing it for a moment, eagerly drained the vessel. From that moment the habit was formed. Three times a day the horse presented himself at the window and receives his portion, his master settling the bill once a week. Dobbin differs from Rover. The dog elted will drink when and as often as he can, while the horse is a regular drinker, indulging only at stated times—a moderate drinker limiting his indulgence.

**Bunny Took to Drink.**

A family otherwise respectable maintained as a pet in the house a gray and white rabbit. The matron of the house having fallen into weakness, was advised by her family physician to drink a bottle of beer before retiring. The rabbit one night leaped on the lap of the matron while she was taking her tonic, and, discovering a curiosity as to the contents of the glass on the table before her, was fed with a drop or two of the beer and showed an unquestionable liking for it. More was given and in a brief time bunny was skipping about the floor, elevating his cotton tail in the air in a most eccentric and ludicrous manner clearly and hilariously intoxicated. Ever after of a night bunny was given her portion, because she insisted

on having her shameless little drunk. Now, the moral ought to be that bunny wasted and died. She didn't; she thrived and fattened, raised innumerable descendants, and only gave over the habit of dissipation when the matron, having recovered her normal tone, suspended the nightly practice, and then, only, as was clearly apparent, most reluctantly.

A family of Bohemian proclivities, always closing the day by worshipping at the shrine of Gambrius, as regularly as the night came, poured a portion into a saucer, which was lapped up by a pet dog and cat together. And they always looked for it as regularly as the humans.—Chicago Chronicle.

**TO GET RID OF DAMAGES.**

**Northern Pacific Has a Plan to Escape Paying Tramps.**

Railroad accidents are necessarily bad for any railroad company, but to make matters worse people who are injured in them usually commence a suit against the company to recover damages. Tramps and everybody consider railroad companies their lawful prey when they think there is a chance to get a large sum of money. Many companies have even been forced to pay large sums of money to tramps who have been more or less injured by being forced off a train by the trainmen. It is a part of the business of trainmen to see that no person rides unless he has a recognized right to do so, and they are only obeying orders when they expel people who are not entitled to ride.

It is possible, of course, that unnecessary violence has been exercised by some train hands in the performance of their duty, but in a good many cases it is said to be absolutely necessary that harsh measures be employed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has adopted a system by which if it succeeds it will be held entirely blameless for any accidents that happen to tramps while riding on its trains without permission. It is a statement that is to be signed by the knight of the road in case he is injured, and is as follows:

"Station, date, name, occupation, residence, says: On —, 19—, I was riding on a car (or draft horse, or on breakbeam) of a Northern Pacific railway freight train between — and —. That while so riding I fell and was injured (describe injuries). That in so riding I was not a passenger rightfully entitled to ride thereon having no ticket permitting me to ride and having paid no money to the conductor or any employee of said Northern Pacific Railway company that would entitle me to travel on said train. As a matter of fact I was a trespasser on said train when I received the injuries recited above. That the injuries so received and recited above were received through my own neglect and not through neglect or interference of any employee of the said Northern Pacific Railway company at, near or on the train mentioned and on the date of said accident, and no trainman or employee pushed me or touched me, nor did they or any of them tell me to get off, and I hold the said Northern Pacific Railway company free from all blame for said injuries or the result of said injuries.

"The above and foregoing has been read by me (if unable to read erase 'by' and make to read 'to me'), and that I understand the same. That the same is signed by me in the presence of witnesses, whose names are hereto attached, freely and voluntarily."—Exchange.

**DENUING RANGES.**

**Charges Against the Great Sheep Industry.**

With each successive arrival of travelers overland from the north and west come fresh complaints of the ravages of sheep. Scarcity of feed along the route leading in this direction from the lower country has caused a cessation of travel by pack train and wagon by persons desirous of entering the mining belt with their earthly possessions without having to pay heavy freights.

Arrivals last week from the east, coming by the way of the Cascades and John Day country reported having met a scarcity of fodder upon the many slopes and of being compelled to buy hay and grain for their horses and pack animals, sheep having bared the hills, valleys, knolls and plains. In this manner considerable expense is attached to traveling and allows no opportunity to forage for feed by poorer persons but necessitates immigrants having money and not enter a country and grow with it.

Expressions, more or less against the sheepmen, heard from newcomers is regarded but small inking into the real condition and hatred felt toward heavy holders of mutton upon foot. Recent insight into affairs at the National capital are less favorable to small holders than those controlling larger ranges for sheep and one does not necessarily have to enter the country to hear of conditions about Baker City and of the grumblings of those to be affected should sheep be given full swing.

"It has become so of late a man can not go fishing or hunting within a day's travel of the city and find sufficient feed for a horse," remarked a sportsman a few days ago in speaking of lands being sheeped. This has been found true in most neighboring localities. What the outcome of the silent war in these parts will be is a matter of conjecture.—Baker City Herald.

**A Missouri Editor.**

Not long since a Missouri Editor announced that for just one issue he would tell the truth, naked and unvarnished. Here is one item from the issue: "Married, Miss Sylvia Rhodes to James Carham, last Sat-

**\$142,500.00**

**WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN JAN. 1903**

TO SMOKERS OF THE

**BEST AND LARGEST SELLING BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE WORLD!**



**HOW MANY CIGARS** will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902?

(Cigars bearing \$3.00 per thousand tax.)

**\$142,500.00** will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which \$3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

Distribution will be made as follows:

To the.....(1) person estimating the closest.....	\$5,000.00	in cash
To the.....2 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....5 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....10 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....20 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	2,500.00	"
To the.....25 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	2,500.00	"
To the.....50 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	2,500.00	"
To the.....100 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	2,500.00	"
To the.....2,000 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	20,000.00	"
To the.....3,000 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	15,000.00	"
To the 30,000 persons whose estimates are next closest we will send to each one box of 50 "Cremo" Cigars (value \$2.50 per box).....	75,000.00	
35,213		
35,213 persons.....	\$142,500.00	

**Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.**

(One "Florodora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates—the number of Cigars now bearing \$3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

In December, 1900, 467,092,208 Cigars.	In March, 1902, 516,599,027 Cigars.
" December, 1901, 479,312,170 "	" April, 1902, 516,835,163 "
" January, 1902, 496,983,717 "	" May, 1902, 523,025,907 "
" February, 1902, 445,495,483 "	

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December. Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T.," "Master Workman," "Piper Heidsieck," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application. Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

urday evening, at the Baptist parsonage. The bride is a very ordinary town girl, who doesn't know any more than a rabbit about cooking and never helped her poor old mother three days of her life. She is not a beauty by any means, and has a gait like a fat duck. The groom is well known as an up-to-date loafer, has been living off the old folks all his life and don't amount to shucks no-how. They will have a hard life while they live together, and the Lord tends absolutely no congratulations for we don't believe any good come from such a union.