

SHEEP ON RESERVE.

Regulations Under Which Grazing Is Permitted—No Oregon Stock in Washington.

The total number of sheep to be allowed on the Mount Ranier forest reserve during the coming season, under the recent order of Secretary Hitchcock, will be 250,000. This number is practically the same as in previous years. Last year 260,000 were allowed on the reserve.

Cattle and horses are, also, to be allowed on the reserve. The number of cattle being limited to 5,500 and of horses to 1,000. These figures are based upon the number of cattle and horses that have been estimated as going on the reserve heretofore.

Each man desiring the privilege of the range must make an application which, when approved by the department, will entitle him to a certain part of the reserve.

Each permit to graze will contain a qualifying clause, which provides that those accepting the permit will pay such charges, per head, for their animals as the secretary of the interior may hereinafter decide. According to previous suggestions and recommendations, the secretary is expected to favor a charge of 2 to 4 cents per head for sheep and 10 to 12½ cents per head for cattle and horses.

The permits which are to be issued will prohibit Oregon sheep or cattle grazing on the reserves in Washington. There has been much complaint regarding the invasion of Oregon sheep and cattle in Washington, and it is now the purpose of the department to prevent such invasion in the future and to reserve the grazing lands of Washington for the sheep and cattle men of that state.

Superintendent Sheller recommended that approximately 250,000 sheep be allowed to graze on the reserve this year. His actual figures were a little less than the number allowed by the secretary of the interior.

Famous Helena Mine.
The famous Helena mine, Bohemia district, Lane county, Or., which for a long time was restrained from operation through litigation, is now in full operation. The mill was started April 1. The first 30 hours' run produced \$7,000. It was generally known that the Helena mine was a valuable property, but this remarkable showing goes beyond the anticipations of everybody except its owners. Mr. Jennings states that from the present developments they have one in sight for two years' work, and its value runs very high.

Prairie City District.

Several rich strikes are reported from Prairie City, the new mining town at the head of the John Day. Lon Cleaver, who is heavily interested in mining property in that section, telephoned his brother, E. E. Cleaver, of Portland, that half a dozen rich strikes have been made three miles from Prairie City. Another rich strike was made on Dixie Butte mountain, six miles from Prairie City, of free gold, which was said to be very rich. The bare particulars of the strikes only were telephoned and no details were given.

Northwest Notes.
Heppner, Or., is building a two mile bicycle path.

Spokane is working to secure the Trans-Mississippi congress for 1901.

A public park is the next improvement that is spoken for by Baker City.

A Coon bay mill has a million feet of lumber on its wharf, awaiting shipment.

Fruit in Yakima county is reported not to have suffered from the recent frosts.

At Lostine, Or., a mill man advertises "common rough lumber at \$8.50 per M."

D. B. Hinton ("Uncle Ben") an Oregon pioneer, died in Crook county the 4th inst., at the age of 60.

Spokane expects to take in \$20,000 this month and next from saloons. The license is \$500 per year.

Waterville, Wash., has granted a telephone company the right to erect poles within the town limits.

The United States government has let a contract for clearing the timber and brush from land back of Fort Flagler, as a protection to the fortifications at Marrowstone point against fire.

D. H. DeCann, member of the executive committee of the State Shingle Association, of Washington, states that the committee has decided to try to organize a close-down for two weeks, beginning April 30. The market for "clears" is strong, but "stars" are weak, and unless the output is curtailed a break in the market is feared.

N. N. Garvick, a German carpenter, who had \$25 in money and a \$200 draft in his pockets, started with three tramps to "beat" the railroad from Pendleton to Spokane. They took refuge in a box car, and when not far from Walla Walla Garvick was attacked by his companions, who took his watch money and draft, exchanged his clothes and shoes for poor ones, and then pitched him from the car. He had a long difficult time reaching Spokane, and says he has had enough tramping.

The receipts for the town of Sumpter, Or., for the past two years have been \$10,634 and the disbursements \$10,800. The town now claims a population of more than 4,000.

A burning question in Albany, Or., is whether an ex-poundmaster is keeping his two dogs with one license. The present poundmaster says his distinguished predecessor is running a "thimble game" on him, by claiming that his license receipt is for the dog that gets into the pound.

An Ellensburg man has gone to Walla Walla and secured a contract for furnishing groceries to the penitentiary for the next six months.

Lawrence Olds captured a black bear weighing 400 pounds in a steel trap on the bank of the Tillamook river a few nights ago.

Miss Nellie Brown, daughter of Salmon Brown, of Salem, and granddaughter of John Brown, of Oswatomie, has joined the Salvation Army, and will devote her talent as violinist to that organization. She is 22 years old.

IRON AND STEEL LOWER.

Metal Markets Disturb Serenity of the Trade Situation.

Bradstreet's says: More rather than less irregularity in the trade and price situation is to be noted this week, partly in the result of weather conditions, but partly in the case of the iron and steel trade because of the continuance of those efforts in the friction of lower prices which have been such a feature of the iron and steel trade of late. That the basis conditions of trade remain on the whole more favorable is, however, evidenced by a number of features. Railroad earnings continue heavy, and the decrease noted in bank clearings is chargeable largely to religious and other holiday observances, and to restricted stock speculation.

It has been a weather market for the cereals and most agricultural products, these advancing early this week, but weakening toward the close.

Wool is weak, but there is rather more inquiry, and now, as one year ago, relatively highest prices rule at points of production.

Backward weather conditions have affected the lumber trade demand but in this as in a number of other lines, the advanced prices demanded are credited with checking business.

The pressure of heavy supplies is responsible for the slight weakening shown in the price of raw sugar this week, while the refined market remains unchanged.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 8,898,945 bushels, against 2,896,653 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 161 against 152 last week.

Failures in Canada for the week number 19, as compared with 85 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, \$5 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, 40@45c doz.
Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18.
Beets, per sack, 75@85c.
Turnips, per sack, 40@60c.
Carrots, per sack, 50@75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, California 85@90c.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.
Eggs—15@16c.
Cheese—14@15c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$5.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$5.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millet—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@55c; Valley, 54c; Bluestem, 57c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 25@26c; choice gray, 24c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14@14.50; brewing, \$17.00@17.50 per ton.
Millet—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$18; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$8@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25@22½c.
Eggs—12c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$3.50@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.
Potatoes—20@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, 75c; onions, \$2.50@3.00; carrots, 50c.
Hops—3@8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 16@18c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, \$2.50 each.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.
Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 3½@4c per pound.

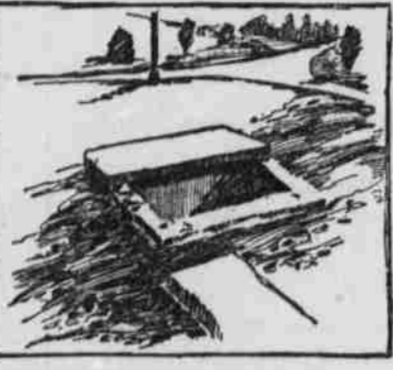
San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 13@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@23c; Northern, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 17c; do seconds, 16@16½c; fancy dairy, 16c; do seconds, 13@15c per pound.
Eggs—do, 14c; fancy ranch, 13½c.
Millet—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.
Hay—Wheat \$6.50@9.50; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.00; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.50 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@75c; Oregon Burbanks, 60c@1.00; river Burbanks, 40@70c; Salinas Burbanks, 80c@1.10 per sack.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@1.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 @2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6½c per pound.

NO REST FOR LINCOLN.

Remains of the Martyred President in a New Abode.

Fate seems to have denied rest to the great emancipator even in death. When the body of Abraham Lincoln was taken to a temporary vault in Oak Ridge cemetery, at Springfield, Ill., recently, it marked the eleventh removal of the remains of the martyred President. For thirty-five years the metallic casket has been shifted hither and thither to meet the exigencies of time and change. The following table gives



TEMPORARY VAULT IN OAK RIDGE.

the history of the unquiet remains of Lincoln, from the time of his death thirty-five years ago:

Died in a house near Ford's Theater, Washington, in which he was assassinated, April 14, 1865.

Removed to White House.

Removed to Capitol Building.

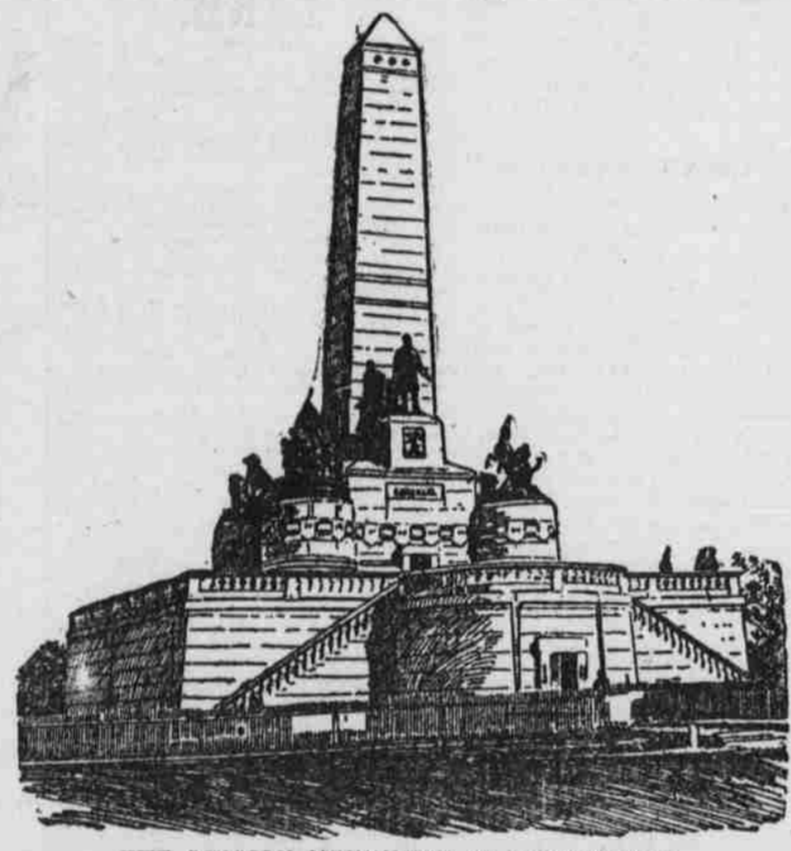
Removed to funeral car.

Removed to Capitol Building, Springfield, Ill.

Removed to receiving vault, Oak Ridge cemetery.

Removed to temporary vault.

Removed to sarcophagus, Lincoln monument.



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

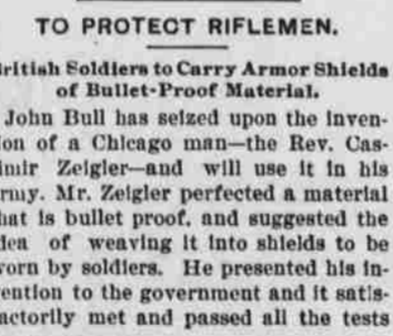
Removed to space between walls. Removed to bed of cement. Removed to temporary vault.

For several years the Lincoln monument at Springfield has steadily fallen into decay. It was completed seventeen years ago, after fifteen years of labor. Soon after it was finished the base of the knoll on which it rested began to shift. Gaping seams appeared in the masonry, and the monument, which was one of the finest in the country, has long been in danger of total collapse. Recently enough money was appropriated by the State Legislature to raze the old structure and rebuild it on a foundation which goes down thirty-five feet to bed rock. This last removal of Lincoln's remains was made necessary on account of the rebuilding of the monument. The metallic casket now rests in a crude wooden box in a temporary vault in Oak Ridge cemetery.

TO PROTECT RIFLEMEN.

British Soldiers to Carry Armor Shields of Bullet-Proof Material.

John Bull has set upon the invention of a Chicago man—the Rev. Casimir Zeigler—and will use it in his army. Mr. Zeigler perfected a material that is bullet proof, and suggested the idea of weaving it into shields to be worn by soldiers. He presented his invention to the government and it satisfactorily met and passed all the tests.



PORTABLE ARMOR SHIELD TO PROTECT RIFLEMEN.

It was regarded unpractical, however, because of its weight. It was said that rapid movements in the field were impossible to soldiers weighed down by the shields.

The material used in the manufacture of this shield was a composition, the formula for which was, of course, a secret. It was believed, however, that marble dust entered very largely into its manufacture. The new English shield is said to be similarly constructed except that it has solved the problem of weight. In aiming at lightness, impenetrability was sacrificed at first, but gradually the two requisites were secured.

The new shield is the product of a Scotchman, who, taking Zeigler's material as a foundation, has evolved a device which is said to be impervious to Mauser or Lee-Metford bullets at 600 yards, and to light machine-guns at 700 yards. It weighs thirteen pounds and cannot be overturned by the impact of any number of bullets. It is divided into two parts, hinged together, each weighing six and a half pounds, which can be made interchangeable. It is intended for the use of marksmen—not more than from 50 to 100 per cent. of the infantry. It is proposed to equip the expert riflemen of

the British army in South Africa with these shields, which will be used in the manner shown in the illustration.

WEDDING AMONG TAR HEELERS.

Shrewd Magistrate Who Did Business on a Strictly Cash Basis.

When Capt. Shaw was a justice of the peace in a country place not far from Raleigh, N. C., while riding home late one afternoon he met a young woman and a young man who wished to be married at once. Now, the captain had never witnessed a marriage. He remembered having seen a book about the house years before with a form of marriage in it, but where it was he could not remember. A less assured man would have been sorely perplexed, but not he. He lost no time in removing his hat, and, ascending the split-bottomed seat of justice, remarked: "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered, he said: "I'll swear you in fast. Hold up yer right hands."

"Me, too?" asked the friend of the groom.

"Of course," said the wise captain. "All witnesses must be sworn. You and each of you solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this case shall be the truth, the full truth, and nothing but the truth. You, John Marvin, do solemnly swear that to the best of yer knowledge an' belief you take this yer woman ter have and ter hold for yourself, yer heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for your an' their use an' behoof forever?"

"I do," answered the groom.

"You, Allee Ever, take this yer man for your husband, ter hev an' ter hold forever, and you do further swear that you are lawfully seized in fee-simple, are free from all incumbrance and ley good right to sell, bargain and convey

assessment of shares of stock in a national bank without any deduction for debts or for investments in non-assessable government bonds is held, in *McHenry vs. Downer* (Cal.), 45 L. R. A. 737, to be unlawful when State banks are not taxed on shares of stock, and are allowed a deduction of debts.

Constitutional provision against laws respecting the establishment of religion is held, in *Bradfield vs. Roberts*, *Advance Sheets U. S.*, p. 121, insufficient to condemn an appropriation by Congress of money to a hospital owned by a corporation composed of the members of a particular church or a monastic order or sisterhood therein, but subject to no visitation, supervision or control by any ecclesiastical authority whatever.

A statute compelling a county to pay three-fourths of the value of property destroyed by mob or riot, irrespective of ability or exercise of diligence to protect the property, is upheld in *Chicago vs. Manhattan Cement Company* (Ill.), 45 L. R. A. 848, on the ground that it is a police regulation for the better government of the State, and does not violate constitutional provisions against statutes imposing taxes upon municipal corporations for corporate purposes.

"Glencoe Modder."

One of the effects of the war in South Africa is to be found in the registers of births in the several districts of England, some very peculiar names, arising out of the Transvaal campaign, having been bestowed by patriotic but inconsiderate parents on their children. In a populous town in Lancashire, for instance, there is a little boy rejoicing in the uncommon name of "Mafeking," given him in honor of his uncle, who formed one of the garrison of that town under Colonel Baden-Powell, while in one or two instances the name "Volunteer" has been given to children as evidence of the intense interest which has been taken in the departure of the "citizen soldiers" to the front.

The names of several of the leading engagements which have up to the present been fought figure prominently in these registers, such as "Glencoe," a very popular name for a boy just now; "Dundee," "Eland" (the full name "Elandsлагте" having apparently proved too much of a mouthful), and "Belmont," the last a favorite name for girls, while one boy living near London will have cause in a few years' time to bemoan the hard fate which saddled him with the name of "Glencoe Modder." With what must be looked upon as a daring anticipation of events, a girl in North London has just been registered as "Roberts Pretoria." Speaking of Pretoria reminds one that several children already bear that name, though so far no one has had the courage to name his offspring "Bloemfontein," "Kimberley," however, has been utilized several times.

Lord and Lady Roberts have always been a singularly attached couple, and during their long residence in India the great affection which obviously existed between them was often a matter of comment in Anglo-Indian society. They were constantly together, and Lady Roberts sometimes even brought her into her husband's office, and sat with him there if no important business was being transacted. A tall, fine woman, with an agreeable countenance, she shrank from personal interviews, and has refused over and over again to be interviewed. Of Lord and Lady Roberts' six children only two remain.

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The Prisoner Was Mixed.
"The case was closed. You have found guilty of stealing a pig be- long to Col. Childers. Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"

"I has, sah," answered the prisoner, as he rose up. "It was all a mistake, judge—all a mistake. I didn't dun reckon to steal no pig from Kurnel Childers. What I was arter was a hawk dem two animals got mixed up and do constable found de meat in my cabin an gwine to bodder me 'till I come out o' jail an' lick de ole woman fur not keepin' better watch at de doah!"—Washington Post.

Sticks to an Ancient Custom.
The Queen (Victoria) at home is simply attired in a black dress, not at all ways of silk, and wears a widow's cap with small lappets at the back, her silver hair plainly brushed on either side her temples. Upon her fingers are plain memorial rings, and she invariably wears a bracelet having the portrait of her latest grandchild or great-grandchild placed in it as a memento. The Queen always has a handkerchief, bordered with lace, resting in her hands as she lie folded in her lap, the survival of an ancient fashion.

Wags in New South Wales.
In New South Wales the government has fixed the minimum wages of railway laborers at 7 shillings, or about \$1.75 a day.

Usually the harder a man works the more he earns for others.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

The fact that a person mortally wounded cut his own throat and hastened his death is held, in *People vs. Lewis* (Cal.), 45 L. R. A. 783, insufficient to relieve the person who inflicted the fatal wound of his liability.

Notes and mortgages owned by a person who is domiciled in another State, but kept within the State by an agent, are held, in *New Orleans vs. Stempie*, *Advance Sheets U. S.*, p. 110, to be subject to taxation by the laws of the State in which they are held.

Guaranty of the prompt payment of a note is held, in *Helm vs. Jamieson* (Ill.), 45 L. R. A. 846, to be not annulled by a judgment declaring the note void for want of authority in the owner who executed it, as against one who took the note in reliance on the guaranty.

A statute retroactively vacating attachments is held, in *King vs. Cross*, *Advance Sheets U. S.*, p. 31, inapplicable to attachments levied in other States at a time when by the operation of the insolvent law the insolvent had not been deprived of dominion and control over his credits.

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THE LARGEST DUCK FARM.

It Is Maintained by A. R. Loomis on His Place Near Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The largest flock of ducks in the world is at the Loomis duck farm near Fort Dodge, Iowa. There are 13,000 of them. A. R. Loomis, whose extensive operations have earned for him the sobriquet of "the poultry king," has recently made a successful experiment that promises to revolutionize one branch of the poultry business. Large dealers whose energies are devoted to supplying the big cities with live poultry have experienced great difficulty in preserving the plumpness of fowls when removed into new surroundings. The refusal of the birds to eat results not only in shrinkage, effecting an immediate money loss, but makes them less marketable. After twenty years' experience in feeding fowls in large numbers for market Mr. Loomis has discovered that the ducks are the only ones that can be fed in large numbers with success.

"I have tried fattening every kind of poultry," said Mr. Loomis, "and I have never had any success with anything but ducks. Before the holidays I tried to fatten 5,000 chickens. They were bought from farmers in all parts of the country. We put them into a large in-

closure and tempted them with feed by the barrel. It did not require long to see that they were shrinking every day. I soon found that they would not eat food that was greedily devoured while on the farm. Most of their time was spent on the roosts. The hens would not come down and the roosters were engaged in constant fight. The result was I lost a nice bunch of money on them. Then I tried turkeys. One big gobble that weighed thirty-six pounds when placed in the yards fell away to thirty-two pounds after being fed three days. With several thousand pounds of live turkeys at 7 cents per pound and shrinking one pound each day it does not require much figuring to show the financial futility of feeding them in large numbers for the market. All my experiments with ducks have proved different. They don't roost and seem to adjust themselves to new conditions very readily. We started with a flock of 5,000, which, proving a success, was gradually increased to its present dimensions of 13,000, that are now nearly ready for the market."

As Mr. Loomis does not breed fowls, only feeding them for market, he does not require very extensive quarters for his duck farm. A two-acre tract of ground surrounded by sheds and houses in the form of a hollow square constitutes the field of his operations. In this inclosure 13,000 ducks quack, eat corn and grow fat for dinner tables in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Troughs of shelled corn and water are placed at frequent intervals in the yard and two men are kept busy constantly engaged supplying the wants of the noisy fowls. One hundred bushels of shelled corn are required each day for their feeding. The large flock proves a good weather profit and on any evening previous to a change in the temperature the quack of the ducks is deafening and can be heard a mile away. When the ducks have accumulated sufficient fat to make them marketable sixty men are employed in slaughtering and dressing them for market. Some of the men become very expert in this work, one man holding a record of 182 fowls in ten hours, or one every four minutes.

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Threading a Fine Needle While Going at a Fast Gallop.

"The greatest feat of horsemanship I ever saw performed was by a Rifflin Irregular cavalryman," said Capt. J. E. Irthbone, of Los Angeles, Cal. This was in reply to a story related by an ex-Confederate, who had served with Gen. J. E. Stuart in the valley of Virginia. The latter told how, on more than one occasion, Turner Ashby had ridden up to an opposing cavalryman, seized him around the waist, lifted him out of the saddle as if he had been a child, and taken him back on his own horse into the Confederate lines. It was agreed that this was more of a feat of strength and display of courage than any other feat of the war.

"I have seen Cossacks at full gallop snatch a baby from its mother's arms, toss it into the air, catch it, and repeat the performance," said Capt. Rathbone. "I once saw an Indian rider in the far West spring from his pony's bare back while the animal was moving at full gallop, pick up an arrow, and remount instantly in a standing posture. I have seen other performances all over the world, but for a neat, clever, clean-cut feat this Rifflin exceeded them all, I think."

"Several of us had been at Gibraltar and found ourselves at the town of Millia on the Rifflin coast. We were entertained by the Spanish commander, who did the honors finely. One morning we rode outside the town and reached a level stretch of sand, where there were a number of Rifflin horsemen. They were fine-looking fellows, and attired in snow white burnouses. They were mounted on small animals, slight, but quick and wiry, of the thoroughbred Arab barb type.

"We were amused some time by their charges and evolutions. They would throw their swords and matchlocks in the air, catching them by the hilts and stocks infallibly. Finally it was announced that something of unusual interest would be accomplished. One of the men produced a needle and a piece of thread, possibly two or three feet in