WILD ANIMALS COSTLY

CAUSE OVER $2,000,000 DAMAGE IN OREGON YEARLY.

Sheep Killed, Colts Eaten and Pigs and Chickens Choked by Coyotes, Wolves and Others—Cutting Down of Range Will Aid.

Portland, Ore.—"Coyotes, wolves, bears and lions cost this state over $2,000,000 a year," says a large ranch owner. "One million of that alone is in the sheep killed. The other million is a low estimate of the loss in calves, chickens, colts and pigs eaten, or rather killed, by the wild animals. Coyotes and wolves are much thicker to-day than they ever were when Oregon was practically a wilderness. With so much to eat that can be killed so easily the wolves, and especially the coyotes, breed fast and live long. When Oregon had a two-dollar bounty on coyotes it cost the state $100,000 a year; that is, about 100,000 scalps were brought in during the two years the bounty was offered.

"The effect was at once seen on the range. Our losses dropped off to a mere fraction of what they had been or are to-day. But Portland and Multnomah county objected to paying bounty, so it was taken off and the wolves turned loose on the flocks again because the city and county had votes, and did not see the immediate effect of the bounty. The result is that while Oregon saves $100,000 a year on bounties it loses $1,000,000 on sheep alone. And of this loss Portland and Multnomah county pay the bulk, for we sheepmen have to raise the price of mutton to cover the loss or quit business.

"The loss by wild animals to-day in sheep alone is ten per cent of the invested capital every year. I figured up what the wild animals have cost me in the past 35 years, and it adds up, without counting interest, to over $1,000,000. If I add interest at the usual rates the total amount is over $1,600,000. That is a fine meat bill for one sheepman to have to pay just to feed coyotes, is it not?

"Of course, the cutting down of the open range is changing the condition of sheepmen in this state greatly. In five years practically no open range flocks will be run. They will all be fed from cut feed, as is done in older states east of here. This is bound to come. It cannot be helped, and in the end will result in good to all concerned, not only to the sheepmen, but to every person in the state. It means that the land now wild will be cultivated, crops now sold just off the field will then go to the market in the form of wool, leather and meat, and that where one man is now employed from five to ten will have work tending the sheep. It also means a much higher grade of sheep, but less of them, at least for some time to come.

"It is the same old story of cattle in Texas all over again here in sheep. I run 30,000 sheep on 22,000 acres of land; three sheep, roughly, to two acres of land. In time one acre will support far more sheep than that, just how many depends on the skill of the raiser and the farmer."

DID NOT WED; LOSES FORTUNE.

Father Gave Property to Boy on Condition He Would Beget Heirs.

Atlanta, Ga.—Because his son refused to marry and have heirs, Jasper Smith, an eccentric capitalist of Atlanta, has sued and recovered valuable property deeded to his son four years ago. At the trial of the case it was shown that the capitalist had given the property to his son on the express condition that the latter should marry and have heirs.

"I gave my son," said the father, four years in which to marry, and he has not done so. I was anxious for Thurmond to marry, as I wanted grandchildren; but he refuses to do so, and so I want my property back."

The jury without leaving the box, gave the property to the father.

Smith a year ago declined to pay for a portrait of himself on the ground that the artist, without permission, had painted him wearing a necktie, something which during his life he had never done. The artist sued but Smith proved that he had never worn a necktie and won.

New Engine Called Wonder.

London.—The British admiralty has under consideration a new form of marine engine and propeller, which the inventor claims will revolutionize not only warfare but the navigation of the whole world.

The inventor is F. Maltman of Redburn street, Chelsea. Up to now the new system has been tried only on models upon the Serpentine and the Thames.

The speeds attained in the largest of these lead Mr. Maltman to believe that on a vessel with the size and steam power of the present day torpedo boat it would give a velocity of 100 miles an hour.

Bird's Nest Fires a House.

Pottsville, Pa.—A spark flying from the smokestack of a locomotive dropped into a bird's empty nest beneath the eaves of the frame dwelling of Miss Margaret Bush here. The incident was noticed by several pedestrians, and a moment after the spark fell the nest was ignited and the roof was set on fire.

The blaze was put out in time, but there was considerable damage done and excitement created.

WANT A PUGILIST TEACHER.

Fighting Son of a Preacher Is Licked in Calhoun School.

Marshall, Mich.—"Wanted—A pugilist capable of teaching a rural school of ten unruly farmer boys, who need a good thrashing" is an advertisement that School Commissioner Miller would like to place in the city papers if he dared. The school in Lee township in which the teacher, Clarence Schamehorn, of Battle Creek, son of a Methodist preacher, taught, is in need of just such a teacher. Schamehorn started to clean up the entire bunch the other day, but there were too many of them, and he claims he can't stand for a ten to one shot anyway, and so has resigned.

Schamehorn says he is the fighting son of a preacher, and stood the ill treatment as long as he could, and when he whipped one of the boys too severely he was too angry to realize what he was doing. The school has worn out three teachers in a year and a half. Any pugilist who can secure a certificate to teach and wants a little training, together with plain food of the farm, apply to the commissioner of schools and get a job at most any price.

154 CITIES HAVE OVER 30,000.

Census Bureau Shows Chicago's Cost of Government Small.

Washington.—There are in the United States 154 cities with a population of over 30,000, according to a census bureau report made public recently. Fifteen had over 300,000 inhabitants in 1905, 25 between 100,000 and 300,000, 47 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 67 under 50,000 but over 30,000.

New York city has the largest land area, 209,218 acres; New Orleans comes second with 125,000, and Chicago third, with 117,147.

The per capita indebtedness of these 154 cities, which was $51.11 in 1902, had risen to $59.18 in 1905.

These cities support one saloon or club to every 315 people.

Cities with small relative cost of government were New Orleans, Detroit and Chicago.

BULLFIGHTS GROW IN FAVOR.

Brutal Sport Is Reported Rapidly Spreading in Southern France.

Paris.—The craze for bullfights is rapidly spreading in the south of France. At Bordeaux, Nimes and Bayonne a fight takes place nearly every Sunday. Eight bulls are generally killed at each meeting at Bayonne.

Near Biarritz society assembled in great numbers to attend a meeting where a Spanish amateur bullfighter, Leopold de la Maza, killed a bull. He killed recently three bulls in Spain, in the presence of the royal family. He is a wealthy sportsman.

The task was a hard one, as no toreador helped him, but only another amateur. He performed as skillfully as a professional and killed a bull at the second sword stroke. He was warmly applauded by fashionable spectators.

Electricity Causes Sleep.

Paris, France.—Prof. Stiphane Le Duc of the School of Medicine at Nantes has discovered a method of causing electric sleep. It is claimed for the discovery that it will replace chloroform and other anaesthetics in all surgical operations. The discovery proceeded from study of the effects of intermitten currents and from the knowledge that the skull and brain offer but little resistance to the currents.

For a human being a current of 35 volts is applied intermittently in its full strength for minute fractions of a second. Two electrodes are applied to the skull in a special manner, the patch of application being first carefully shaved.

Prof. Le Duc made scores of experiments on dogs and on himself. All were successful. The application of the current on the head is not dangerous and no ill effects follow, even when the experiment lasts for hours.

Ran Away With Iceman.

Pittsburg, Pa.—There was no fatted calf for Mattie Graham, aged 13, and Walter C. Shaul, aged 25, when they returned from Youngstown, O., to which place they had run away and been married. Walter is the ice man, and he met Mattie when he delivered ice at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Graham, 39 Forty-fourth street. In spite of the jeering things that have been said of the ice man, Mattie fell in love with Walter and they eloped.

The other day they got back and went immediately to the Graham home. Mrs. Graham met them at the door with a frown and a baseball bat. She used them both, and the bride and groom were both so badly injured by the baseball bat that they had to be put to bed. They threaten to have Mrs. Graham arrested when they are able to get out.

Gallows to Hang Himself.

York, Pa.—When arrested at his home at New Cumberland by Detective J. M. Welgle of York, Benjamin F. Davis, an eccentric character of that place, was engaged in erecting what he declared was a scaffold upon which he intended to hang himself. He had first roughly sketched the gruesome structure and had then purchased the required amount of lumber.

Davis was wanted for desertion of his wife and upon an assault and battery charge. He was brought here to jail, but his mental condition will be examined into.

"AN INSULT TO NAVY"

YOUNG OFFICER DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM IOWA JUDGE.

Trouble Arises Over Suggestion of Jurist to Boys, Sentenced for Robbery, That They Enlist for Sea Service.

Des Moines, Ia.—Des Moines is aroused over the sensational clash between Judge Brennan of the criminal courts and Lieut. John Downes, who is in charge of the United States naval recruiting station here, and which grew decidedly bitter when Lieut. Downes wrote to Judge Brennan demanding that he apologize for what Lieut. Downes termed "an insult to the navy."

The sharpest of letters have passed back and forth between the two—so intense that inmates of the courthouse have expected to see the navy and judiciary come to personal blows.

It all happened when Judge Brennan suggested that Ross Soward and Fred Allbright, tow boys, who were up for sentence for robbery, enlist with the navy, reform, and thus avoid serving jail sentences. The court sent Deputy Sheriff Wesley Ash over to Lieut. Downes to ask if he could use the boys.

Then the young officer got excited.

"Go to your judge and tell him that the United States navy is composed of gentlemen—not felons," he said, angrily.

The deputy sheriff carried the message back to the court.

The more Lieut. Downes studied the situation the more indignant he became. Finally he sat him down and wrote a scorching letter to Judge Brennan demanding that he apologize.

"You have insulted the United States navy. I demand that you apologize to that navy through me," he wrote.

Then it was Judge Brennan's turn to get hot.

"When I get so that I will apologize to some little whippersnapper of an officer who fancies he can make a grandstand play—well, I refuse to apologize," he said. "Go back to your young lieutenant and tell him to avoid any undue expansion of the head. Tell him not to get chesty," and thus the court sent the navy messenger away.

Then came another letter from the lieutenant in which the officer said he had mistaken the purpose of Judge Brennan in seeking to enlist the men.

"I am glad, on behalf of my associates, to accept your apology," he concluded.

"Apologize nothing; I didn't apologize," roared Judge Brennan, as mad as a hatter. "I did nothing to apologize for. Things have come to a pretty pass when an old—gray-haired judge, who has served his country as long as I have, should be accused of insulting my flag and my navy. I'll just write this lumpy an answer to this."

So Judge Brennan dictated a letter so hot it made the sealing wax on the envelope sizzle.

And thus stages.

Sheriff Loper has his deputies in readiness to quell any disturbance that may arise if either side resorts to violence. He has stationed a deputy on the tower of the courthouse to take observations should any naval reserves come steaming up the river.

Judge Brennan has notified the police that they are to take charge if the worst comes.

QUOTES BIBLE TO DEBTORS.

Physician Takes Odd Measures in Attempt to Collect Bills.

Boyertown, Pa.—Announcement that on his seventieth birthday he will give up the greater part of his medical practice Dr. Thomas J. Rhoades of this borough makes public a statement in which he says:

"Threescore years and ten is the scriptural limit of man's usefulness and I have selected that date for retirement in order to enjoy a reasonable share of comfort during my remaining days here.

"Inasmuch as the sacred scriptures declare the laborer to be worthy of his hire, even should the laborer in the cause of suffering humanity be entitled to his pay, and to this end I invite all my patrons who know themselves to be indebted to me for professional services to call and square up their accounts while I am still living.

"Do not wait to be pushed by my executors, but come forward like good, true-hearted, honest citizens and get a receipt in full for all claims."

Nearly Starved in Freight Car.

New York.—George Walker, 33 years old, of Hackettstown, N. J., wanted to come to New York and get work. He was without funds and climbed into a freight car at Hackettstown while it was being loaded with boxes of tinplate consigned to Boston.

Detective William Kranger of the New Jersey Central railroad, heard moans as he passed a freight car standing on a siding on East Twenty-second street, Bayonne.

He broke the seals, opened the door and found Walker lying on the floor. He was almost starved to death, and one of his legs was broken, a box having fallen upon him. He was removed to the city hospital and will recover.

Walker would probably have died had he not been discovered, for the car was not due to get to Boston for several days.

YANKEE TRADE BALANCE BIG.

Despite Gain in Imports, August's Exports Lead by $1,464,404.

Washington.—Attention has been attracted recently to the increased value of the imports into the United States from foreign countries and to the narrowing margin of the value of imports and exports. That margin as shown by the official figures is very small yet on the credit side of America's ledger and, in the opinion of the government experts, is likely there to remain.

For the month of August, for instance, the excess of exports over imports aggregated in value $1,464,404, and the excess of exports over imports for the eight months ended August 31 was $104,153,142.

The increase in imports into America is due, in considerable measure, to the increased prices which imported commodities command in the markets of the world. Just how much of a figure the increase in foreign prices cuts in the great international transaction it is impossible now to estimate, but the figures are at hand which indicate that not merely the quantity of the imports, but the value of them in the countries of origin is responsible for the large imports of the last year or two. It is evident, too, from the statistics prepared by the government that the narrowing of the margin between imports and exports is due not to a decrease in the value of the exports but to an increase in the value of the imports.

"It must be expected that with the growth of population and increasing share of population devoting its attention to manufactures," said O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, "we shall have less and less of natural products to spare for exportation and require more and more of foreign products both for use in manufacturing and in supplying that class of food requirements not produced in the United States, and that in periods of prosperity like the present the importation of articles of luxury and high grade manufactures will also continue large; and that the maintenance of the present excess of exports over imports will depend upon the activity of our manufacturers in marketing their products in other parts of the world."

ODD SUMMER RESORT FOR DOGS.

Boarding House Near Paris for Canine Pets Whose Owners Are Away.

Paris.—The latest novelty in a dog summer resort, just outside of Paris. A keeper on the Ile de Boulogne has opened a dog boarding house, where canine pets have a summer residence during the time their owners are traveling.

The promoters say dogs, like individuals, feel the need of change and a fresh garden in which to play. Hence city accustomed dogs, finding all the surroundings strange, are unhappy.

Just now about 50 dogs, pets of wealthy and titled persons, are having holiday, awaiting the return of their owners.

Each dog has his menu. The menu varies according to the day or dog, or health of the animal, but is usually fat au fin or veal.

DEER DIG POTATOES.

Unearth Vegetables from Hills, But Eat Only Larger Ones.

Spearfish, S. D.—Deer that eat potatoes and despoil the patches of prospectors have furnished the latest topic for the nature fakers whom the president has been busily denouncing.

Near Mineral Hill lives John Meehan, who works a number of claims during the winter and cultivates a truck garden in the summer. Meehan declares that deer in the vicinity are becoming so pleased with their nightly visits they have entered his potato patch and gone to work to kill, digging up the vegetables and eating them. He sat up the third night and witnessed the performance. As the deer season is not open, he could not kill them, but drove them away.

The deer, he said, ate only the large potatoes and paid no attention to the smaller ones.

Wins Office By Twin's Aid.

Boston.—The utility of having a twin brother who is an almost indistinguishable double was demonstrated in the recent primary elections by Joseph Leonard, councilman. Leonard put the twin brother forward, appearing and speaking in different places at once, which is more than any of them could do. Leonard won the nomination to the lower house.

It was confusing to the politicians to leave one precinct where Leonard was talking and find him talking at another precinct. Disputes were frequent over Leonard's campaign rounds.

The councilman did not explain how he could be in two places at once until the voting was all over. Then he let it be known that his twin brother, Martin, who looks, talks and dresses almost exactly like him, aided in his campaign.

Letter Slow in Delivery.

Constantinople.—The best laid schemes of the most up-to-date post-offices "gang aft agley," on the record in tardy delivery of a missive belonging to the Turkish office.

The time taken was 71 years, the distance being from Mount Athos to Corfu. In July, 1834, the Archimandrite of a convent wrote to a friend in the island, announcing the departure of a begging mission.

The letter has just reached the island and has been delivered to the woman's grandson!

FOOD FOR LONG TRIP

NAVY DEPARTMENT PREPARING FOR VOYAGE TO PACIFIC.

Bids for Supplies for from 12,000 to 15,000 Men Asked for—6,000,000 Pounds of Provisions Required to Feed Sailors.

New York.—Five million pounds of provisions will be required to feed the enlisted men of the Atlantic fleet on the voyage to San Francisco, which is to commence about three months hence. Bids for this amount have been asked for, all of the supplies to be delivered at the New York navy yard, the deliveries to begin November 1.

It is announced that each of the ships, including those in the torpedo boat flotilla and the colliers and supply ships when they leave for the Pacific, will have on board all of the supplies necessary for the entire voyage. But the officers have not been taken into consideration in these figures. They will have to make their own arrangements for board before they sail.

Nearly everything that a person can think of to eat or drink, except intoxicants, is included in the lists of supplies. In making out the lists the navy department officials took into consideration the facts that the ships will be at sea on Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Washington's Birthday, and special dinners for those occasions have already been arranged, as is shown by the large number of turkeys, plum puddings, pumpkin pies, nuts, dried fruits and other delicacies that are named in the lists of foods required.

There will be between 12,000 and 15,000 enlisted men on the battleships, torpedo boats and auxiliary vessels, that are going to the Pacific, and the job of figuring out how much food and of what kind, was needed for them, was one of the toughest mathematical problems ever turned over to the bureau of supplies and accounts to solve. The navy department realizes how long and at times how monotonous the voyage is going to be, and it was determined that so far as the food was concerned the men would not have any excuse to grumble.

Some of the items in the lists sent out to the bidders, besides those mentioned, are 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 1,000,000 pounds of vegetables, to include turnips, cabbage, carrots, onions, asparagus, tomatoes and other vegetables; 1,000,000 pounds of flour, 500,000 pounds of canned and other fruits, including apples, peaches and other fruits; 100,000 pounds of beans, 200,000 pounds of hams, 100,000 pounds of condensed milk, 100,000 pounds of cakes, 15,000 pounds of butter, 5,000 pounds of mustard, 3,000 pounds of pepper and 5,000 pounds of salt.

The handling of the provisions at the navy yard here will probably necessitate the employment of a large number of extra laborers during the two weeks in which the contractors are supplying the stores.

[illegible] up to [illegible] for a great quantity of coaling [illegible] before the fleet starts on its long voyage.

SUES FOR HIS MUSTACHE.

Hochbein Had Worn It 30 Years When Skylarkers Cut It Off.

Pittsburg.—Because they cut off his mustache, which had adorned his face for 30 years, August Hochbein, a wealthy baker of Tarentum, has begun suit against Albert Elastorm, Charles Bisseau and Otto Lippert, his friends, charging them with malicious mischief.

Hochbein states that the men were at his house, when the question of his mustache came up. It was a beauty, he said, long and silky, and he had taught it to point skyward. Wilhelm.

During the discussion some one asked him why he did not cut it off. He said he would wear it as long as he lived. Finally, in a spirit of fun, the three men bound Hochbein, and with a pair of scissors, cut the mustache off close to his lip.

He says that since then his appearance has been so altered that none of his friends recognize him, and those who do make fun of him.

Could Not Escape a Prize.

Burlington, Vt.—William Smith, a farmer living near Sudbow, drove to Londonderry one day recently to attend the grange fair.

Arriving on the fair grounds, Smith could find no suitable place to hitch his horse, so he unharnessed the animal and put him in a vacant stall in one of the sheds.

When he got ready to return home Mr. Smith found that the judges, thinking his horse was on exhibition, had awarded a premium and had fastened a red ribbon in the animal's halter.

Must Pay for a Corpse.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Another kink has been found in the anti-pass legislation.

With death a man ceases to be a railroad employe, and fare must be paid for the transportation of his body.

Application was made to the Texas-Brazos Valley line for transportation for the body of a former employe of the Cotton Belt.

Investigation shows that under the interstate act the pass privilege is limited strictly to employes.

WEATHER MOVES IN CYCLES.

Period of 35 Years Figured Out by Some Scientists.

In 1913 the weather will be as it was in 1878 or thereabouts. Prof. E. A. Gregory, of Queen's college, London, notes that the cycle of 35 years shown by solar phenomena corresponds exactly with a cycle of wealth and changes on this earth of ours.

Prof. E. Brueckner discovered some few years ago that there is a periodic variation in climate over the whole earth, the average length being about 35 years. No matter what weather observations are examined, in the tropics or in polar regions, a variation in a cycle of 35 years can be detected in them.

Rainfall, pressure and temperature, the movement of glaciers, frequency of severe winters, or the height of rivers, lakes or inland seas, all vary year by year. But neglecting individual years, it is found that the conditions for about 17 years are below the average, while for the next 17 years they are above the average. Taking several years together, it is believed that the rainfall will be more than usual until about the year 1913, just as it was 35 years ago—in the seventies of the last century. On the average we may expect that during the next ten years the pressure will be below the normal and the rainfall will be above the normal.

Herschel took a clew to a well-mark cycle of changes in terrestrial and solar meteorology. It is a cycle of about 35 years, that is, about three of the 11 year periods of sunspot frequency.

In a period of a little more than 11 years spots upon the sun wax and wane in number and extent. This 11-year period is of definite character. The magnetic conditions of the earth vary in precisely the same cycle. At the present time the sun is in a condition of maximum activity.

TO RIDE OR NOT TO RIDE.

London Undecided Whether It Is Good Form to Use Motor Cab.

It has not been decided whether it is good form or bad to use the motor cab. Such a decision does not matter one atom, but the verdict will have to come.

The penny 'bus and the twopenny tube are, of course, quite smart, but that must be because the Highers have taken to using them. Disraeli, it has been said, made the fortune of the hansom when he called it the gondola of London.

Yet the duchess of Cleveland never thought the late Lord Salisbury quite respectable, because he drove about town not in a coach and six, but as she mentioned in tones of horror, in a hansom. Herbert Spencer did not agree, except that, owing a little to efforts, he jobbed himself and driver.

All these equipages have some time or other to run the gauntlet of the mentors of society. The victory of the penny 'bus was the greatest democratic triumph ever won by the bench of bishops. For it was banned by bell, book and candle not so long ago.

Lord Venables, when he was learning to tread the straight and narrow ways of London society, was crushed by a lady riding on the top of a 'bus.

"Sir," she said, when he came humbly down, "take care not to be seen there again, otherwise you can no longer appear as a gentleman in society."—London Sketch.

Window Glass Her Test.

"Some people study the architecture of the houses under construction, or comment on the building material employed," said the woman. "That is very well, and I try to appreciate these things, too, but somehow, I can't get my mind off one detail concerning new buildings. I always look at the kind of glass put in.

"The windows in a house seem to me to indicate whether the building is cheaply put up or the reverse. If the glass is of good quality—it needn't be plate, though that, of course, is the supreme mark—I know that pretty much everything regarding the structure is intended to be first class. Poor glass, on the other hand, inspires me with suspicion. I feel that with such an advertisement everything within and without are apt to be shoddy, at least, I have my doubts until convinced otherwise.

An Odd Legend.

Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Jefferson family of actors, was remembered curiously in the will of Weston, who was himself an esteemed member of Garrick's company. Weston's will contained this item:

"I have played under the management of Mr. Jefferson, at Richmond, and received from him every politeness. I, therefore, leave him all my stock of prudence, if being the only good quality I think he stands in need of."

His Mistake.

"He hasn't succeeded in his political ambitions."

"No; the trouble with him is that he apes the swell people——"

"That's not the trouble. He might ape the swell people all he pleased—if he didn't afterward monkey with the plain people!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

It Pays.

"How do you find things out this way?" asked a stranger.

"By advertising for 'em," was the prompt reply of the native.—Detroit Free Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

[illegible] en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud et publicité offre [illegible] des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement un an: Edition quotidienne $12.

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