

BIG ADIRONDACK PRESERVES.

NOTABLE FOREST HOMES NOW OWNED BY RICH MEN.

The Largest That of W. C. Whitney, Who Has 30,000 Acres—The Preserves Marked by Comfortable Camps and Good Roads—Wild Creatures Well Looked After in These Preserves.

SARANAK LAKE, Dec. 21.—The interest of wealthy Americans in the Adirondacks and in the possibilities for pleasure afforded by the mountains and the forest, has greatly increased in the last two years. Several hundred thousand acres of land are now forest tracts reserved by them and these forest tracts are stocked to a greater degree with moose, elk, caribou, beaver and deer, while the private fish hatcheries provide for restocking the streams and lakes in the preserves with game fish.

A great deal of money has been expended in the construction of camps or lodges where the owner of the preserve takes his vacation and entertains his guests. In addition to these main buildings of which there are sometimes twelve, there are scattered through the preserves open camps and lodges where the hunter may rest comfortably.

Highways penetrate the forests and some of the roads are macadamized. The shallow streams have been cleared to permit the passage of the game or the lumber. In addition to these main buildings of which there are sometimes twelve, there are scattered through the preserves open camps and lodges where the hunter may rest comfortably.

A great many other wealthy Americans who are deeply interested in the Adirondacks do not possess extensive estates, being content with a comfortable camp on the shore of some beautiful lake. They come to the Adirondacks to rest perhaps after a season at Newport. Many lovers of the Adirondacks have houses at Newport, and while the Adirondack camps are elaborate affairs, they do not approach the elegance of the Newport cottages.

The hotel cottages keep busy with dances and card parties, golf, tennis, base ball, coaching and sailing. The visitors from the city pass their time in tramping through the forest, fishing, rowing and reading, all without thought of society for the time being. Their attention is occupied by the little themes of camp life.

Life at the clubhouses is simplicity itself. Each member may have his own lodge and eat in the dining room of the clubhouse. In this way the housewives are freed from care. When one catches a fish or shoots a deer he carries it to the clubhouse where it is weighed and measured; the locality where the prize was secured is recorded, together with the name of the lucky hunter and the date. These features of club life provide topics for current conversation.

There is a cluster of well-known Americans in the neighborhood of Raquette Lake. They are J. Pierpont Morgan, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff. Their preserves adjoin each other and contain about 1,500 acres.

Mr. Morgan's camp is called Camp Uncas and faces Mohegan Lake. Just north of Camp Uncas is the preserve of Mr. Vanderbilt, surrounding Sagamore Lake and the lake of the same name. Mr. Morgan's preserve is the largest of the three and contains about 30,000 acres of State land. It is thirty-two miles south through the broken forest to Piseco Lake, eight miles east to Indian Lake and fifteen miles north to Marion River.

These are the nearest human habitations except Camp Pine Knot on Raquette Lake which was the summer home of the late Col. P. Huntington. Camp Pine Knot is twelve miles distant.

These preserves are situated over some of the finest big game in the country. The nearest railway station is Durant on Raquette Lake, which is four miles from the entrance to Mr. Vanderbilt's preserve. A new road was constructed this fall from Durant to the preserve of Mr. Vanderbilt through which it is continuous to the preserves of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Woodruff.

Before the railroad through the west from Clearwater to Raquette Lake, the preserve of Mr. Vanderbilt was reached by a highway along the upper side of the Fulton chain of lakes. The starting point was Old Forge and then ensued a ride of about thirty miles over a picturesque road.

Much of this fine country is in its full splendor and is particularly that stretch from Unas station on the Raquette Lake Railroad to the preserve of Mr. Morgan. This road cannot be excelled in picturesque beauty by any like distance in the country.

The road twists and crooks and turns in beautiful curves around the points of the mountains, across the valleys and over the low ridges along the Fulton chain, leaving only a narrow strip of water, which is revealed through the trees, and finally beyond English Lake it plunges into the virgin forest, save for the opening man has made for the passage of the wagon.

When the rough work of constructing the roadway had been finished and the main bridges over the streams and across the lakes had been erected, some concrete pillars were driven into the water in the route of the train which had been laid out to admit the passage of the locomotive. Another corps of men gathered great boulders of stone and dropped the size and size of the rocks which had been exposed by the removal of the dirt.

The great red rocks, which had been laid for years under the ground, looked new for the artistic appearance of this highway and the stone was applied to the bridge and the road in many places. The forest was left in its natural state and to make the great a distance in the country.

In many places the highway are in such great rocks supporting on their massive sturdy structure of the forest. The stone storage shape appear, such as look from growing from old pile of granite.

The road is a beautiful picture. Fifty miles through the mountains and the forest, the Adirondack preserve of Mr. Morgan, which is the largest of the three, is the most beautiful in the Adirondacks. The road is a beautiful picture. Fifty miles through the mountains and the forest, the Adirondack preserve of Mr. Morgan, which is the largest of the three, is the most beautiful in the Adirondacks.

before Mr. Whitney came into possession of this vast estate in the Adirondacks he hunted and fished at Little Tupper Lake, which is one of the largest and finest of the entire forest, containing five low cottages having a combined frontage of 200 feet. It is constructed of logs stripped of their bark and calked with oakum and deck varnish like a ship's deck.

Over 1,500 trees were used in the buildings and they are remarkably fine examples of rustic work in architecture. There are great stone chimneys hewn from Adirondack granite, which is very beautiful with its pockets of garnet, tourmaline and mica.

The five cottages are connected by broad piazzas in which there are over 5,000 square feet. The stables are half a mile from the residence. Small vegetables hidden in the woods furnish a supply of vegetables and pasturage for the cows.

The forest, which covers the entire preserve and comes to the very door of the camp, contains all the species of Adirondack game—deer, rabbit, grouse, mink, otter and foxes.

WHERE SIBERIA'S PRODUCTS GO. Russia publishes no statistics of the trade of Siberia. The outside world has only a vague idea of the distribution over the country of agriculture, the main industry. Much is heard of the large cereal crops, but where does the cultivation of the small grains predominate and what becomes of these questions by the report just published in the business of the Siberian railroad in 1900.

It is noteworthy that in spite of the troubles in the Far East in the past two years the traffic on this great railroad has been constantly increasing. The business of the last year was 11 per cent. greater than that of 1899, when more than 716,000 tons of freight were carried.

The total freightage of cereals in 1900 was 17,575,023 pounds (a good being 38.11 pounds), nearly two-thirds of the grain being carried out of the country; the balance was distributed through southern Siberia as far east as the stations on the trans-Baikal division of the railroad.

Of the export grain the great mining region of the Urals, which is nearer the Siberian wheat fields than to the other source of supply in south Russia, took 3,588,000 pounds for the bread of the mining population; 3,244,742 pounds went into European Russia, most of it being consumed in the eastern part of the country; 2,128,100 pounds were sent to Baltic ports, exported mainly to Great Britain; 1,430,000 pounds were sent north by river and canal to Archangel, a small amount of it being exported to western Europe. These figures, of course, do not include the large amount of grain shipped eastward by the water routes, but they will serve as an indication of the proportionate distribution of the export grain of Siberia. Of the total grain shipments by rail 6,805,106 pounds were retained in the country for home consumption.

Wheat represented more than half of the total exports of grain, nearly all of which was produced in the southwestern part of the country and was sent to the railroad along the western 325 miles of the line. The famous wheat of the Ichny and Kurgan districts is shipped from Petropavlovsk, the production here is greatly decreasing. A comparatively small quantity of wheat is shipped from the upper Old region much further east. Most of the wheat is grown on the rich soil of the southern Province of Semipalatinsk, being sent down the Irtysh River on steamboats and transferred to the railroad at Omsk.

The quantity of the rye exported has decreased considerably. The cultivation of this cereal and also of oats having very much declined. Only 9,705 head of cattle were exported. They are derived chiefly from the regions around Kurgan and Petropavlovsk in the southwestern districts, most of them being sent to St. Petersburg and Krasnoe-Selo, the military station southwest of the capital. A large quantity of butter from the same districts was sent either to central Russia or to the Russian ports for export.

Tea is the next most important article of freight. It comes from China by camel caravans to Kiachta, the border town south of Lake Baikal between Mongolia and Siberia, and passes through Irkutsk. The total amount of tea carried on the railroad was 1,394,248 pounds. A considerable amount of tea, however, is still transported by sledges during the winter months and also by water during the summer. It was thought that tea would be the first product to abandon water routes for rail transportation, but such is not the case. A portion of the tea passing through Siberia uses the railroad only to a river port, whence it is forwarded by the water routes. It should be borne in mind that the interior navigation of Siberia is splendidly developed, considering the newness of the country. The Old and Irtysh are navigable almost to their sources, over a hundred steamers and hundreds of barges plying on the Obi alone, while the Yenisei and many affluents are important highways. Canalized rivers and a canal connect the Obi and Yenisei north of Tomsk so that grain and other products in large quantities are carried by water to the Russian frontier. Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Petropavlovsk and Atchinsk are among the river ports at which tea is transferred from the trains to boats that carry it on to Russia. The early winter, however, interrupts the traffic by water and then much of the tea that has been taken from the railroad but has not yet been shipped by water is again loaded on the train and is exported by rail to Moscow and St. Petersburg for the use of troops. Many articles are imported from European Russia, such as steel rails sent by water to the Obi and thence taken eastward by rail. It is interesting to observe that the great artery of trade that has been extended through the country has by no means seriously disturbed the existing river transportation. The water routes are still more extensively employed than the railroad. In 1899 only one-fifth of the iron and steel imported was transported by the railroad, one-fourth of the refined sugar and one-third of the manufactures.

The complete statistics show much light upon the predominant economic facts of Siberia. They show the predominance of agriculture over other industries, a condition that is likely to continue for a long time to come. They illustrate the pronounced development of agriculture in the western and southwestern districts of Siberia. But they also emphasize and confirm the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

and is one of the largest and finest of the entire forest, containing five low cottages having a combined frontage of 200 feet. It is constructed of logs stripped of their bark and calked with oakum and deck varnish like a ship's deck.

Over 1,500 trees were used in the buildings and they are remarkably fine examples of rustic work in architecture. There are great stone chimneys hewn from Adirondack granite, which is very beautiful with its pockets of garnet, tourmaline and mica.

The five cottages are connected by broad piazzas in which there are over 5,000 square feet. The stables are half a mile from the residence. Small vegetables hidden in the woods furnish a supply of vegetables and pasturage for the cows.

The forest, which covers the entire preserve and comes to the very door of the camp, contains all the species of Adirondack game—deer, rabbit, grouse, mink, otter and foxes.

WHERE SIBERIA'S PRODUCTS GO. Russia publishes no statistics of the trade of Siberia. The outside world has only a vague idea of the distribution over the country of agriculture, the main industry. Much is heard of the large cereal crops, but where does the cultivation of the small grains predominate and what becomes of these questions by the report just published in the business of the Siberian railroad in 1900.

It is noteworthy that in spite of the troubles in the Far East in the past two years the traffic on this great railroad has been constantly increasing. The business of the last year was 11 per cent. greater than that of 1899, when more than 716,000 tons of freight were carried.

The total freightage of cereals in 1900 was 17,575,023 pounds (a good being 38.11 pounds), nearly two-thirds of the grain being carried out of the country; the balance was distributed through southern Siberia as far east as the stations on the trans-Baikal division of the railroad.

Of the export grain the great mining region of the Urals, which is nearer the Siberian wheat fields than to the other source of supply in south Russia, took 3,588,000 pounds for the bread of the mining population; 3,244,742 pounds went into European Russia, most of it being consumed in the eastern part of the country; 2,128,100 pounds were sent to Baltic ports, exported mainly to Great Britain; 1,430,000 pounds were sent north by river and canal to Archangel, a small amount of it being exported to western Europe. These figures, of course, do not include the large amount of grain shipped eastward by the water routes, but they will serve as an indication of the proportionate distribution of the export grain of Siberia. Of the total grain shipments by rail 6,805,106 pounds were retained in the country for home consumption.

Wheat represented more than half of the total exports of grain, nearly all of which was produced in the southwestern part of the country and was sent to the railroad along the western 325 miles of the line. The famous wheat of the Ichny and Kurgan districts is shipped from Petropavlovsk, the production here is greatly decreasing. A comparatively small quantity of wheat is shipped from the upper Old region much further east. Most of the wheat is grown on the rich soil of the southern Province of Semipalatinsk, being sent down the Irtysh River on steamboats and transferred to the railroad at Omsk.

The quantity of the rye exported has decreased considerably. The cultivation of this cereal and also of oats having very much declined. Only 9,705 head of cattle were exported. They are derived chiefly from the regions around Kurgan and Petropavlovsk in the southwestern districts, most of them being sent to St. Petersburg and Krasnoe-Selo, the military station southwest of the capital. A large quantity of butter from the same districts was sent either to central Russia or to the Russian ports for export.

Tea is the next most important article of freight. It comes from China by camel caravans to Kiachta, the border town south of Lake Baikal between Mongolia and Siberia, and passes through Irkutsk. The total amount of tea carried on the railroad was 1,394,248 pounds. A considerable amount of tea, however, is still transported by sledges during the winter months and also by water during the summer. It was thought that tea would be the first product to abandon water routes for rail transportation, but such is not the case. A portion of the tea passing through Siberia uses the railroad only to a river port, whence it is forwarded by the water routes. It should be borne in mind that the interior navigation of Siberia is splendidly developed, considering the newness of the country. The Old and Irtysh are navigable almost to their sources, over a hundred steamers and hundreds of barges plying on the Obi alone, while the Yenisei and many affluents are important highways. Canalized rivers and a canal connect the Obi and Yenisei north of Tomsk so that grain and other products in large quantities are carried by water to the Russian frontier. Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Petropavlovsk and Atchinsk are among the river ports at which tea is transferred from the trains to boats that carry it on to Russia. The early winter, however, interrupts the traffic by water and then much of the tea that has been taken from the railroad but has not yet been shipped by water is again loaded on the train and is exported by rail to Moscow and St. Petersburg for the use of troops. Many articles are imported from European Russia, such as steel rails sent by water to the Obi and thence taken eastward by rail. It is interesting to observe that the great artery of trade that has been extended through the country has by no means seriously disturbed the existing river transportation. The water routes are still more extensively employed than the railroad. In 1899 only one-fifth of the iron and steel imported was transported by the railroad, one-fourth of the refined sugar and one-third of the manufactures.

The complete statistics show much light upon the predominant economic facts of Siberia. They show the predominance of agriculture over other industries, a condition that is likely to continue for a long time to come. They illustrate the pronounced development of agriculture in the western and southwestern districts of Siberia. But they also emphasize and confirm the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

The shipping lines in the country and the fact that the water routes are still of great importance to the country and that the railroad, the important artery of trade, is not yet a complete substitute for the water routes.

SOUTHERN DARKIES AT PLAY.

A NIGHT OF SPORT 'WAY BACK IN ARKANSAS.

Champion Eaters of the District Turn Out for a Cracker Match at the Plantation Store—A Marvellous Performance and a Generous Little Victory.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 17.—The Robinson place, which is the unpretentious name of one of the finest cotton plantations on the Arkansas River, is doubly isolated. Lying fifteen miles below Little Rock, it was at one time skirted by the great river. In those days the noise and traffic of steamboats were part of the plantation life. It was in direct if remote contact with the great world when the Halle, the Lotus Flower and other craft of a bygone century were necessary factors in commerce. In the days before steambusting was an obsolete term.

But many years ago the river, during a season of floods and disaster, cut its way across a low-lying neck of land, leaving miles of channel, lying in the form of a horseshoe, deserted. The abandoned channel is now full of water, deep and clear, but not a ripple stirs on its surface. With the flight of years its terminal points have been closed with drift and earth, and the great sheet of water has become practically a lake. It is, full of fish—perch, croppie and other varieties—and one rising with the dawn will find the wary wild duck on its boom. But Old River, as it is called, is all that is left to the Robinson of the former mighty waterway.

The whistle of packets, the droning sound of roustabouts, the perfect teeth which were used in the winter season, when the fields are lying fallow, and their bare brown stocks rattle in the wind, there is a breathing spell in the plantation life. Wild fowl fly overhead in the dusk of evening—straight lines against the leaden sky; and during the brief days, when the golden sunlight floods the fields, the nature of the yellow grass, the silent line of the Puritan garb, and is never heard through the silence calling to his mate. Now the feathered folk are silent, shy, alert. They know the hunter is abroad in the land.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

listened to him with sparkling eyes and nods of approval when he chose to speak. They probably appreciated what he said just as they appreciated the music of his voice. But an ancient philosopher now remarked, "Scipio thinks he gains reach de promiss' an' but he gwine be turned down, when he gets out o' season," same so. "The promised land?" the stranger inquired.

"Yes, sah. He wants to commingle wid' de white folks. He wants to do what?" "He aspires to identify himself wid' de quality."

"Wants to get up in the world, does he?" "Yes, sah. And a man what's bo'n humble can't commingle wid' elevation. He'll give himself away, same so de devil did. Devil put on fine clothes and went to a party, but hees tail draped down and showed unda hees contail. Same way wid' de white folks. De tail gwine show."

When Scipio went down to de Rock he put up at a big hotel. De po'te' give him a paper to read. Scipio was ashamed to be seen wid' de paper, so he hid it in his pocket. People came along and looked in de window and see'd a big nigge' wid' his feet cocked up, holdin' de paper. Hee's name was Cosey dey all said, 'Dat's de tail showin'."

At the hour appointed for the cracker match the next day eight boys were assembled at the store, and many spectators were present. Crackers were counted out, eight pieces of ten each, and a pound of candy was placed on the counter in plain sight. The boys were lined up, and each was given a cracker, with much use of technical terms, that it would be impossible to eat the first of the year, which the boys for the match went to just the same.

Predictions were to the effect that the race would be between Sidney's boy, Willie, and Sam Pat's boy, Sam Pat. The average man would have been inclined to lean toward the latter. He had a much better chance, for the work in hand, was absolutely equal. It opened very much flexibility and scope for a thing of beauty, but its commodiousness was remarkable. There were two rows of perfect teeth which were used in the winter season, when the fields are lying fallow, and their bare brown stocks rattle in the wind, there is a breathing spell in the plantation life.

Wild fowl fly overhead in the dusk of evening—straight lines against the leaden sky; and during the brief days, when the golden sunlight floods the fields, the nature of the yellow grass, the silent line of the Puritan garb, and is never heard through the silence calling to his mate. Now the feathered folk are silent, shy, alert. They know the hunter is abroad in the land.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

The plantation store is a prominent and necessary feature in the work of conducting the great farm. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation. It is a building of brick and stone, with a porch, and is the center of the plantation.

\$1.00 FOR EVERY CHILD—\$1.00.

The above amount will be paid to any Boy or Girl under 16 years of age for a four-line verse extolling the merits of



When your verse is accepted we will mail you our check for one dollar and notify you in what paper it will appear as an advertisement. No verses will be returned. None will be paid for unless used. The merits of the sauce will be found in the taste. Ask your grocer for HOLBROOK'S.

Address: Horace De Lister, Agent U. S. and Canada, 60 West Broadway, New York.

INDIAN TURKEY FEASTS.

Great Birds Which at the Chique Table Are Long Drawn Out.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 18.—If all the wild turkeys in the Mogolian Mountains from Turkey Creek to the Mexico line could be killed or trapped there would be enough to feed the families of the nation. They are big birds, too.

When the turkey season opened in the middle of October Ed Bush, a Chinaman, and Carlos a gobbler which weighed thirty-four pounds. Three weeks later, when the turkeys had fattened on the brush nuts of the forest and the grain fields of the mountain ranches, a party of officers from the fort on a three days' hunt up White Mountain Creek killed eighty-one turkeys, averaging nineteen pounds each.

Even then the turkeys were not in their prime. They will be at their best during the first of the year, when the Chique method of cooking turkeys would be a revelation in economy. The Chique is probably the wildest and most unexplored fastnesses of the great mountains of the Mogolian and White ranges he has held aloof from many a century longer than any other American Indian.

Not until two years ago when John Dacey, the chief of the tribe, was killed in a quarrel with the whites, did the Chiques permit a white man to go on their hunts or to attend their feasts. Since then they have accepted the newcomer as a necessary evil, and last year they invited a number of officers from Fort Apache, together with several civilians, to accompany them.

Nearly seventy bucks, with the seven or eight whites, killed more than one hundred birds in the hunt of two days. In the dense and nearly impenetrable scrub oak of the mountain sides the turkeys were extremely difficult to find.

The white guests soon wearied of the tireless work of crawling and writhing through the brush, and most of them were glad to see the return of the red hunters. Not a bird was touched in camp until the hunters were in, and then the squaws prepared the feast.

The night and all next day the going lasted. The following day it continued, and then back was made of the remains. The largest ever known to be killed, although the Apache guide declared he had shot turkeys weighing fifty pounds.

TYPICAL OF THE HUNT FOR GOLD.

A Camp Cook's Story About a Tree in an Arizona Desert.

From the Los Angeles Times. During the summer of '95 I had been on a prospecting trip through the deserts and mountains of Arizona. I had been in the country for some time, and I had seen many things that were new to me.

One day I was in a desert, and I was looking for a place to set up my camp. I had been walking for some time, and I was getting tired. I was looking for a place to set up my camp.

I was looking for a place to set up my camp. I had been walking for some time, and I was getting tired. I was looking for a place to set up my camp.

I was looking for a place to set up my camp. I had been walking for some time, and I was getting tired. I was looking for a place to set up my camp.

I was looking for a place to set up my camp. I had been walking for some time, and I was getting tired. I was looking for a place to set up my camp.

I was looking for a place to set up my camp. I had been walking for some time, and I was getting tired. I was looking for a place to set up my camp.

AID FOR BRAZILIAN REBELS.

BOLIVIA SEEKING REVENGE FOR AN OLD INJURY.

Because Brazil Interfered in the Acre Insurrection, Filibusters Are Now Permitted to Pass From Bolivia into the Revolted Province of Matto Grosso.

The newspapers of La Paz, Bolivia, are publishing full accounts of the insurrection in the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso. From these accounts it appears that Brazil has all she can do to maintain her authority in the disturbed province.

There are six battalions of Brazilian troops operating in Matto Grosso. They are assisted by three war vessels, whose movements are not so free as desired. Altogether the Brazilian Government is said to be spending about \$1,000,000 a month in the suppression of the revolt, but no results of a satisfactory character have been obtained so far.

Great are the rejoicings of Bolivians over the troubles of the Brazilians. It is generally understood that