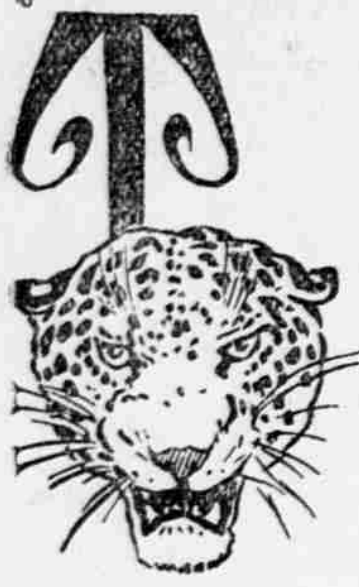
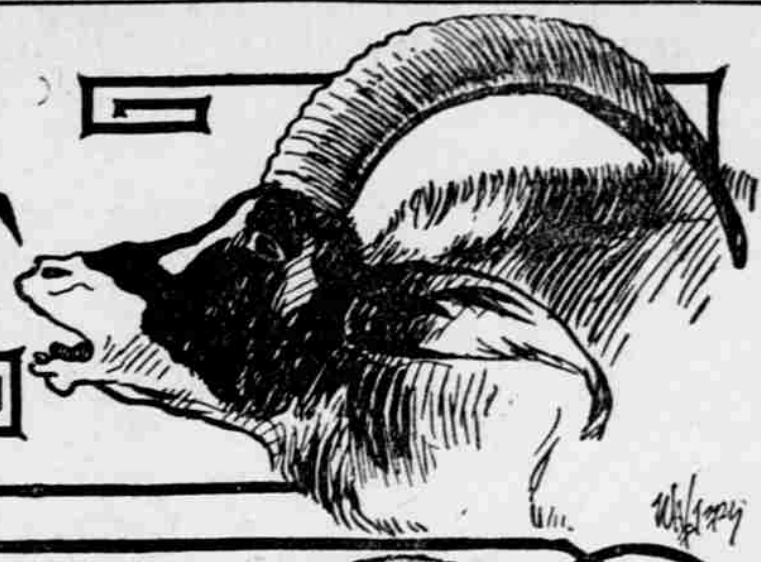


TROPHIES OF THE ROOSEVELT HUNT

By EDWARD B. CLARK
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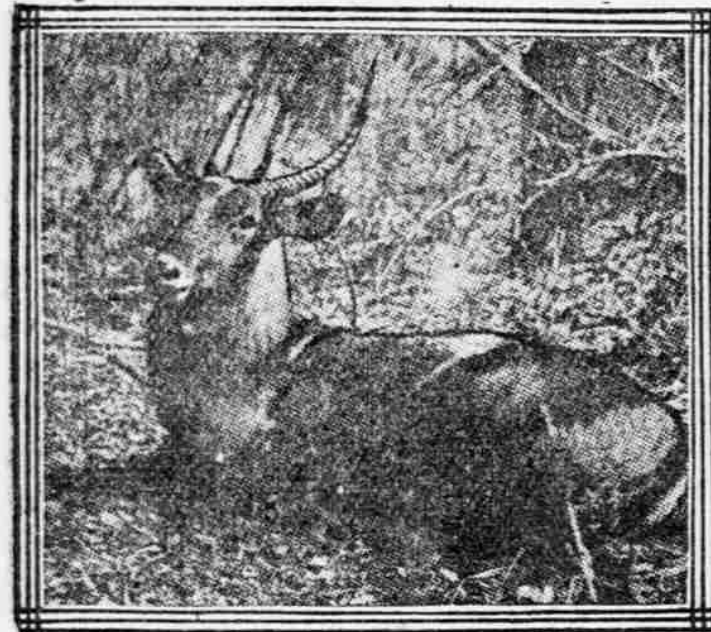
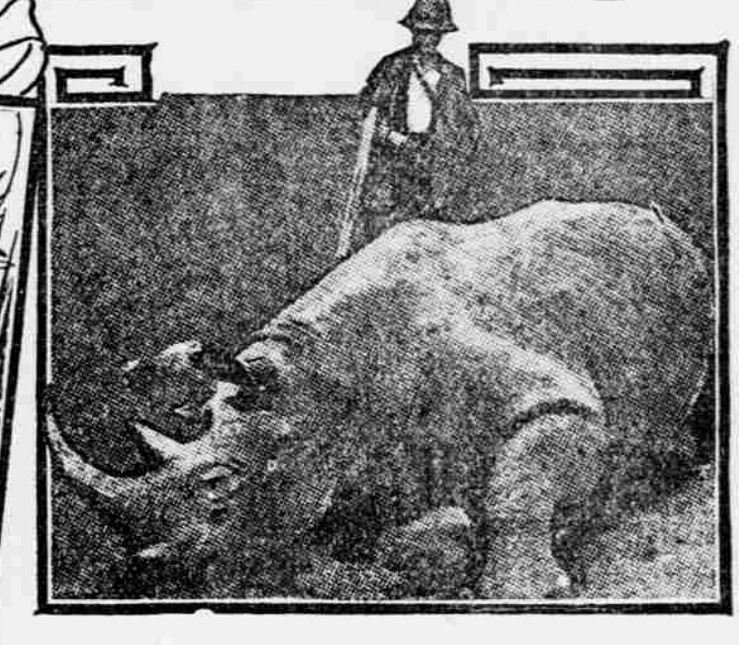
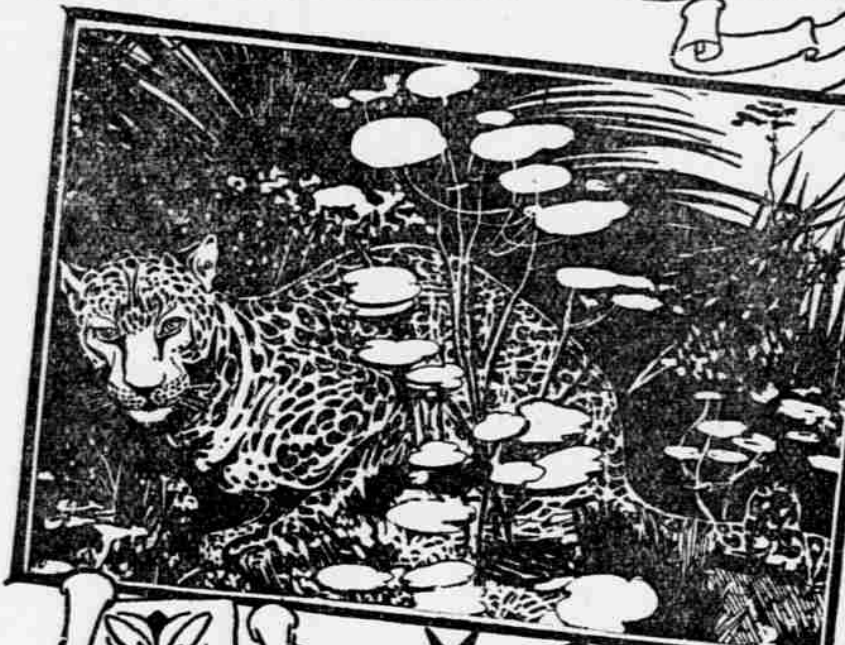
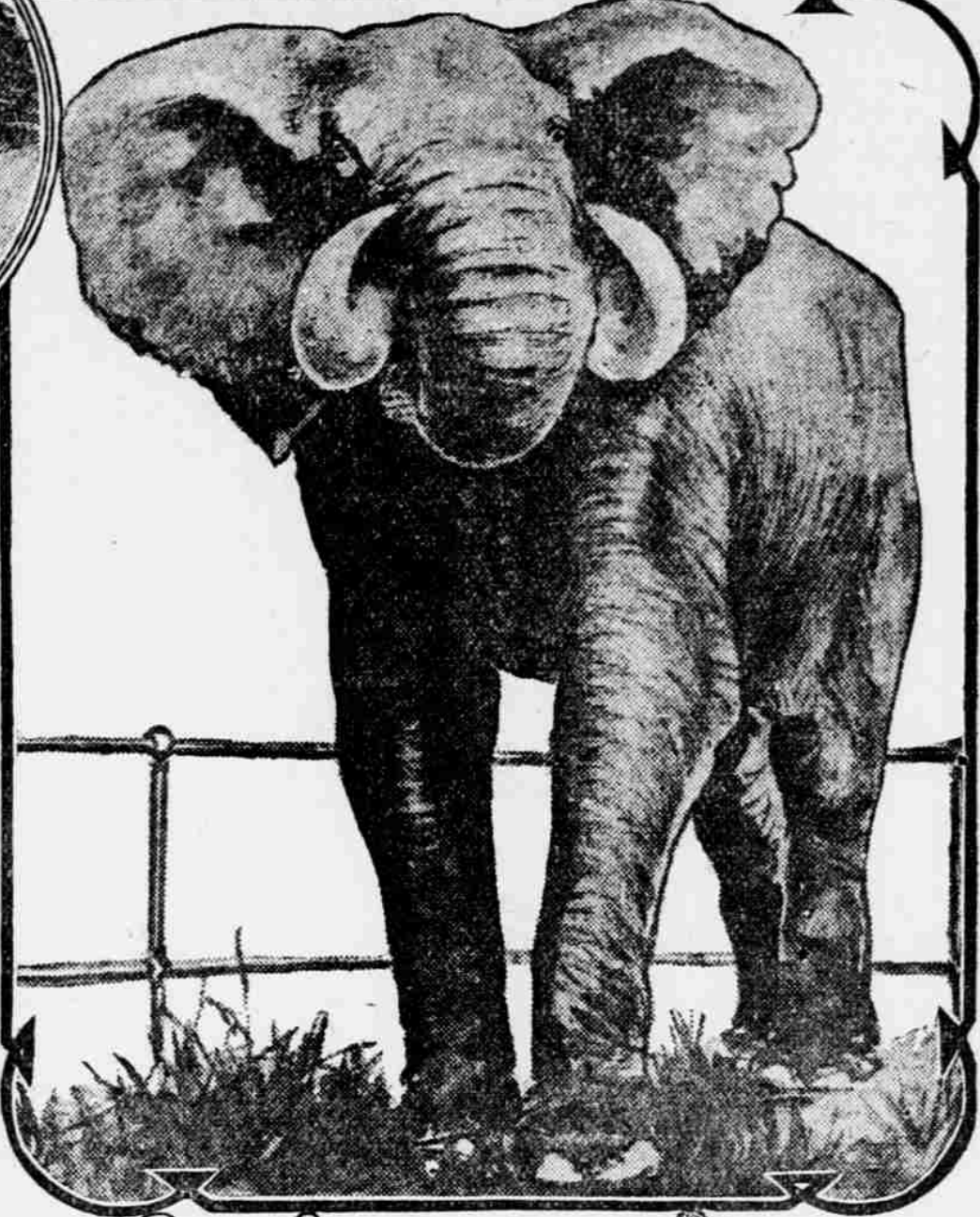
HERE seems to be an impression in the country at large, if one may judge by inquiries which are made of the officials of the National museum, that when visitors come to Washington they will see spread before them in the museum's rooms the trophies of the chase which Theodore Roosevelt conducted in Africa. This is a mistaken impression, and those who contemplate visiting Washington in

the near future must make up their minds that while they may get glimpses of the Roosevelt collection it will be a long time before the quarry will be mounted and presented to public view so as to show it to the best advantage.

Of course it must be understood that by far the greater number of specimens of animal life which Theodore Roosevelt and his fellow hunters obtained are those of small species of the natural history kingdom. For every elephant obtained, for instance, there are at least fifty mice, and for every lion there are at least fifty specimens of the dwellers of the field like the rabbits, the squirrels, the foxes and other animals which have their interest to the scientists, but which do not make so brave a showing when on museum view as that of the greater wild beasts.

It is the intention of the National museum authorities eventually to mount and to put on exhibition in family groups the great mammals which the East African expedition secured and sent to Washington. Now the mounting of an elephant, a lion, a leopard, an antelope or a rhinoceros or any of the other big creatures of the wild, is an entirely different thing from the work of years ago. No man nowadays properly speaks of "stuffed" animals. They are no longer stuffed. The old, unsightly specimens are being cast out of the museums of the country. Taxidermy has been left from the plane of the trades and put on the plane of the arts.

In the old days it used to be the custom to take a deer and to wire it and fill it with various kinds of "stuffing," to put in glass eyes and to treat it with arsenic and then to stand it on its four legs in a glass case. All this sort of thing has been done away with as being unworthy. The advanced taxidermist of today approaches his work just as the sculptor or the painter approaches his. The animal family that is to be mounted today is studied carefully in



THE FUKU



BULL, HILAND

red deer of America at all four seasons and the environment of each season is reproduced perfectly. One group of deer was secured in summer, another in fall, another in winter and another in spring, and it is possible in walking about the groups to see three of the animals, the buck, the doe and the young, as they appear at the four seasons. Of course the fawn is seen in a variation of sizes until it becomes a lusty yearling.

This illustration of a deer group from the Field Museum of Natural History is given in order to show what may be expected in the National museum at Washington when the larger mammals of the Roosevelt collection are placed on exhibition. Of course instead of the American red deer the visitor will see elephants, lions, leopards and several of the many families of antelopes which inhabit the African country. There will be similar groups of the smaller animals, while for the purposes of the student of animal life there will be in drawers and in cases throughout the museum the skins and the skulls of the smaller mammals which are invaluable for purposes of comparison.

The trophies which former President Roosevelt has presented to the National museum are not the only gifts of value which he has made to the institution. Some years ago when the colonel was hunting in Oklahoma, he secured a specimen of what at first was thought to be a coyote. The colonel had remembered that Woodhouse, a hunter-naturalist of sixty years previous, had obtained an animal in about the same part of the country which it was held was neither a wolf nor a coyote, but a sort of a connecting link between the two, larger than the true coyote and smaller than the true wolf.

Colonel Roosevelt knew that there was some dispute as to the validity of the account of this species. He obtained an animal which was not full grown, but he concluded that it was different from either the coyote or the wolf and he thought it might be of the species or variety that Woodhouse had obtained. He sent the animal to the scientists in Washington and they became convinced after a study of the Woodhouse and the Roosevelt specimens that there no longer could be any doubt of the existence of a family intermediate between the coyotes and the wolves.

The result was that an expedition was dispatched to the scene of the Roosevelt hunting, and success crowned its efforts. The knowledge which the former president had of the Woodhouse specimen and the study which he gave the specimen of his own taking led to the establishment of a scientific fact of considerable value. There is now a fine series of the intermediate wolves in the possession of the national authorities.

Nearly one hundred years ago an Englishman claimed that the bear of the Gulf states Louisiana and Mississippi, was a different species from the ordinary black bear. The matter was in dispute for years among the scientists. Finally Theodore Roosevelt secured some specimens of the Louisiana bear and sent them to Dr. C. Hart Merriam, then the chief of the biological survey in Washington. Dr. Merriam recently has been given charge of the natural history foundation made possible by the generosity of Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

New York Museum of Natural History, but for the purpose of studying elephants in their wild surroundings. Carl E. Akely is a taxidermist and is considered one of the finest if not the finest in the world. Moreover, he is a scientist and his work has won recognition in all the countries of the civilized world.

What Mr. Akely has been doing in the last few months gives an illustration of what the modern taxidermist does in order to perfect himself in his art. When the taxidermist returns to America with the elephants which he has killed he will mount them in a great group in what is to be known as the elephant room of the great New York institution. He not only will prepare the elephants for exhibition in a group, but he will reproduce their African surroundings. It may be the work of years, but when it is finished it will be worthy. The museum officials of the country today believe that time is as nothing when they desire to obtain the best natural results.

A curious thing happened while Carl E. Akely was with Theodore Roosevelt in Africa. In one of the articles which he wrote the colonel told of an experience which Mr. Akely had with a wounded leopard. The encounter which the taxidermist had with the leopard occurred about fourteen years ago and Colonel Roosevelt told the story as it had been told him, of course putting it in the past tense. The story was read wrong by some one and the American papers had an account of the desperate encounter of Taxidermist Akely with a leopard while hunting with the Roosevelt party, and there was a good deal of comment to the effect that it perhaps was a good thing for Mr. Roosevelt that he was not the one who had had this fierce fight with the African beast.

About fourteen years ago Mr. Akely, who was then connected with the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, went to Africa with Dr. Daniel G. Elliot, who was curator of zoology of the institution of which Marshall Field was the benefactor. One night in the heart of Africa Mr. Akely was attempting to secure a leopard which was prowling around the camp trying to capture one of the goats with which the expedition was supplied. Mr. Akely shot the leopard and thought he had killed it. He went toward it but the beast sprang on him and bore him to earth. He had a terrific fight for his life. He was terribly lacerated, but he finally succeeded actually in choking the leopard to death, a feat which, as may well be understood, is somewhat difficult of performance.

In the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago there is on exhibition a group of American deer. Perhaps it would be better to say four groups. They show the family life of the

life. No high-class museum will employ a taxidermist who has not lived among the wild animals and who does not know their every pose, their stride, their appearance when lying down, when standing up, when asleep and when on the "broad jump" to get away from the enemy.

It requires years of this kind of study before the taxidermist of today is considered worthy of his hire. When he takes a dead animal in hand to prepare it for exhibition he takes notice of the state of its coat, whether it is a spring coat, a summer coat, an autumn coat or a winter coat. If he is to form a group of animals of the same kind he would never think for an instant of putting one with a summer coat in the same group with one wearing a winter coat.

In some of the groups in the museums of the country today, so-called family groups, the male deer will be shown in its winter coat while its mate standing by wears the garb of summer. To the eye of the naturalist or to the eye of the observing hunter such a condition is ludicrous and even the layman who is not familiar with animals in their wild haunts becomes conscious that there is something wrong with the animal family at which he is looking.

Nowadays not only is it the aim to mount the animal naturally, but every vein and every muscle must be made to appear as in life. All of this requires the utmost skill and a great amount of time.

It is the intention of the National museum authorities to mount many of the larger Roosevelt specimens in family groups. This means that in a great many instances these groups will be shown in their native habitats. In other words, not only must the animals be mounted properly but they must be given the environment which they have in the field. This means in some cases the actual construction of trees, with leaf, trunk and branch perfect, and it means a reproduction of rocks and ground and it may be even water. The whole thing requires months of time, the greatest skill and patience, and when the work is complete the sightseer has before him a group of African animals appearing just as they do in their native wilds.

From what has been said in the foregoing it readily can be understood why it is that it will take a long time to put the larger animals secured by the Roosevelt expedition in condition to be viewed by the multitudes of visitors who come to Washington.

Carl E. Akely of Chicago engaged in the African hunt for a short time as a member of the Roosevelt party. Mr. Akely joined the colonel in Africa in accordance with an arrangement made before the former president left America. Mr. Akely went to Africa not only for the purpose of getting some elephant specimens for the

JAP STEAMER SINKS

FORTY SURVIVORS SUCCEED IN LANDING IN LIFEBOATS AT CHINDO.

206 PASSENGERS MISSING

Warships Sent to Scene in Hope of Picking Them Up—Ship Struck in a Fog and Shortly Afterward Went to the Bottom.

Tokio.—The Tetsurei Maru, plying between Kobe and Dairen, sunk Sunday night off Chindo, Corea. The steamer had 246 passengers aboard, of whom forty were saved. The others are missing. Warships have been sent to the rescue.

Direct reports from Chindo state that two of the Tetsurei's lifeboats landed 40 passengers, who tell of harrowing scenes when the befogged vessel struck. Six lifeboats were launched and filled with passengers. There was no panic, and everything was carried off in the most orderly manner.

The captain and a majority of the crew were unable to leave the steamer. Six first class passengers were saved, including W. Cunningham, the British consul at Osaka, as well as 13 second class passengers.

One hundred and five third class passengers and 59 soldiers were taken off in boats, and there is reason to believe that these boats either reached land or were picked up by the warships.

EIGHTH BIG INTERSTATE FAIR

Sioux City's Annual Autumn Show, Fortunate in Location—The Heart of Corn Country.

The eighth annual fair of the Interstate Live Stock Fair association will be held at Sioux City, Iowa, September 19 to 24, inclusive. This fair is the largest independent fair in the United States. The success of this fair undoubtedly is due to the great advantage of its location—being in the corner of the four great states of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota.

Within the circle described by this area lies a country rich in the fertility of its soil, cultivated by the best class of farmers, and which annually produces more corn, cattle and hogs, than any area of similar size in the world. Naturally, the center of such an agricultural empire is the ideal spot for a live stock fair.

It is because the farmers and stock raisers flock to this fair that official recognition of its superiority is given by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association, the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association, the Red-Polled Cattle club and the Percheron Society of America.

Every year special cash premiums for carloads of fat cattle are offered by the Sioux City Live Stock exchange, the Sioux City Stock Yards company, Armour & Co. and the Cudahy Packing company.

A fine speed program has been arranged for the week and the free vaudeville attractions will be on a par with the best in the west this year.

Riot in Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Pa.—During a riot at Carbondale between strike breakers and sections hands of the Delaware and Hudson railroad one man was shot and will probably die. The men at work were attacked by the strikers, a majority of whom are Italians, and fully 200 shots were exchanged, one of them striking James Ciccone at the base of the brain. State police are accused by the strikers of having fired the probably fatal shot, and two of them were placed under arrest.

List of Dead Sixty.

Milan.—The list of dead in the cyclone which swept over the district northwest of Milan has increased to 60 and the injured number several hundred. The material losses are estimated at many millions.

Dual Denver Tragedy.

Denver, Colo.—Pressing a revolver against the temple of her husband Frank V. Ferris, as he lay asleep, Mrs. Lulu Ferris sent a bullet crashing through his brains and a few minutes later blew out her brains.

Nevada Town on Fire.

Reno, Nev.—Wadsworth, a town 25 miles east of Reno, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, was afire and reports indicate that the town will be entirely wiped out.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

Sioux City.—Saturday's quotations on the Sioux City live stock market follow: Best feeders, \$5.35. Top hogs, \$8.65.

Actor Overton Dead.

St. Louis, Mo.—John S. Overton, an old time actor, who played with Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and other famous stars, died here at the age of 69 years.

Explosions Causes a Loss.

Cincinnati.—Two explosions wrecked a manufacturing plant at Central avenue and Findley street, starting a conflagration that destroyed three adjoining plants.

ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Charged With Sister's Murder.
Dixon County—Charged with the murder of his sister, Miss Louis Flage, at their home seven miles north west of Wayne on June 30 last, William Flage was arrested and placed in the county jail at Ponca. Detectives working on the case attribute to Flage the desire to get his sister out of the household, where she had lived with him as housekeeper for years, in order that he might marry Miss Ida Hendricks, a beautiful young woman who lives on a neighboring farm.

The case was most mysterious and baffling. William Eichtencamp, 13 years old, was employed on the farm. It was said that he came in from work in the evening of the day of the murder and found the young woman in the door yard with a bullet in the base of her brain and another in her breast.

Flage was arrested on a confession secured from Eichtencamp, who it is said, asserted that he had been forced to tell the story that he had found the young woman under penalty of death by the brother. W. C. Davenport of Sioux City, a detective, has been working on the case. He said that until the confession by Eichtencamp no suspicion had been pointed at the brother.

The prisoner has been most assiduous in the search for the murderer and put up \$500 of the \$2,500 reward offered by the county and relatives of the murdered woman. He worked with the officers every day.

Hangs Himself.

Merrick County—Victor Briggs, son of S. E. Briggs, Union Pacific agent at Hordville, committed suicide by hanging himself. Mr. Briggs, who is about twenty years of age, has been in delicate health for some years.

Youth Drowns in Pond.

Otoe County—Tommye Doyle the 17-year-old son of Mrs. Doyle, a widow, and her sole support, was drowned in a pond at the Nebraska City driving park, where he was in bathing with other boys. His body was recovered.

Phelps County Valuation.

Phelps County.—The total value of all taxable property in Phelps county is \$23,374,085, according to the abstract of assessment just completed by County Assessor Miller. This represents an increase in valuation of \$356,140 which is considered good since no new real estate valuation has been made.

Horse and Buggy Stolen.

Seward County.—When John Willers Jr., a farmer living five miles southeast of Seward went out to take care of his stock he discovered that his good driving horse, together with the buggy and harness was missing from the barn. A young man, who had been working for him four or five days had also disappeared and taken his personal belongings.

Lieut. Bridges on Furlough.

Johnson County—Lieutenant T. W. Bridges, who recently graduated from the national military academy at West Point, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bridges, in Sterling. He is enjoying a three months' furlough, at the end of which time he expects to be assigned to duty either in the Philippine islands or in Alaska.

Old Skeleton at Lyons.

Burt County—A human skull, with teeth and other bones, etc., has been found on the place north of Lyons known as the old "Jim Hart homestead." A number of the different parts of the skeleton were picked up by Mr. F. G. Ingham, who now owns the place, from a knoll near his home, where they had been thrown out from their resting place by a badger.

Died at 99.

Sarpy County—David Boyer, aged 99 years, died at the residence of his daughter in Papillion, Mrs. Mary Klingman with whom he made his home.

C. C. Dudley Dies at Ruskin.

Nuckolls County—News was received at Nelson of the death of ex-County Treasurer C. C. Dudley at his home at Ruskin of typhoid fever. Mr. Dudley had been cashier of the Ruskin bank since the expiration of his term of office three years ago. He leaves a wife and infant child.

Held Job Thirty Years.

Dodge County—After having charge of Ridge cemetery in the capacity of sexton for a period of thirty years the family of Isaac Goodspeed finally will relinquish it to Emil Voget, who will come from Richmond Hill, N. Y. Isaac Goodspeed was sexton until the time of his death eight years ago, when his son, C. B. Goodspeed, succeeded him. The latter died and Mrs. Goodspeed since then has acted as sexton.

The Disputed Strip.

Garden County—Parties living in the disputed strip along the eastern boundary of Garden county circuit have petitioned the county commissioners of Garden and McPherson counties to call an election to place them in Garden county territory embraced in the disputed strip and the territory in McPherson county to the government forest reserve, making a five-mile strip of townships 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 40 and 41, and township 17, range 40. Over 100 families are in this strip, and practically all signed the petitions.