

THESE FOUGHT WITH CROOK

Recollections of the Big Horn Expedition Against the Sioux in 1876.

INDIAN FIGHTERS AGAIN SERVE TOGETHER

Instances of General Hubb's Bravery at Fetterman Ferry—Lieutenant Sibley and His Famous Scouting Trip.

Lieutenant General J. W. Hubb, who has been ordered to St. Paul to assume command of the Department of Dakota, and Major Frederick W. Sibley, the commanding officer of the Third squadron of the Second cavalry, now stationed at Fort Keogh, were sent together against the Indians during the campaign of 1874 against the Sioux. Both were at that time young lieutenants. General Hubb had been promoted from the ranks during his service in the civil war, while Major Sibley was then a young officer just out of West Point. They served together on General Crook's Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, and General Miles' campaign through Montana—General Hubb with the Fourth infantry and Major Sibley, then, as now, with the Second cavalry.

One little incident of Lieutenant Hubb's bravery is related by the famous war correspondent, afterward Congressman John F. Finerty, in his book, "Warpath to Bismarck, or the Conquest of the Sioux." The incident occurred in Wyoming in May, 1874. It is thus described by Mr. Finerty: "Some officers informed us that the ferry between the camp and Fort Fetterman had broken down, and that we could not get out until we sent dispatches to the river at that point in so rapid and so full of whirlpools that few men care to swim it and most horses refuse to do so. A wagon driver, together with a sergeant and two private soldiers of the Second cavalry, tried the experiment of swimming their horses over a few days before and all were drowned. It was absolutely necessary for us to cross the river.

"When we reached the ferry we found that it had been patched up in a temporary manner, and concluded to go across. When near the Fetterman bank the rope broke and we should have been swept down the stream at the imminent risk of drowning but for the heroism of Lieutenant and Commissary Hubb, who plunged into the river on horseback, caught a cable which somebody threw toward him and towed us in safety to the shore amid the plaudits of the spectators.

The Sibley Scout. General Hubb was engaged in nearly all of the celebrated engagements of that war. The "Sibley Scout" is famous among Indian fighters as the narrowest escape from savages now on record. It was in 1875, at the time of the Custer massacre, when Lieutenant Sibley was ordered out with twenty-five mounted men to look about the country and see what was going on. Frank Grouard, a half breed and chief of the United States scouts, accompanied Sibley. The young officer was fresh from West Point and rather inexperienced in frontier warfare, so cautious General Crook bade him heed the scout's advice should emergency arise, and off the trooper started almost at the same time when Custer, his troops and wife, was being cut to pieces by the cut-throats of Sitting Bull.

Mr. Finerty was also on this expedition. He tells first in his book of his meeting with Lieutenant Sibley and later has a page portrait of Lieutenant Sibley and divided a chapter to "The Sibley Scout—A Close Call." In describing his introduction to Lieutenant Sibley, he says: "Captain Sutro introduced me to two officers of the Second cavalry, Captain Wells and Lieutenant Sibley. Lieutenant Sibley, with whose career I was destined to be linked together for the remainder of my life, subsequently attracted the attention of the continent, and which will long live in the tales and traditions of our regular army, was a young West Pointer, who had distinguished himself under General Reynolds in the attack upon and capture of Crazy Horse on March 17, of the preceding year. Joe De Parthe, his "Life and Adventure of Frank Grouard, Chief of Scouts," also had a full page portrait of Lieutenant Sibley and a chapter called, "A Miraculous Escape," describing the incident of which Major Sibley was the hero.

Recalled Hostile Territory. The incident followed: The scouting party traveled two days without incident. As it neared the mountains Grouard, who always traveled ahead of the soldiers, suddenly signaled to halt. Signs of Indians were seen. From an eminence commanding a vast area of rolling country little specks were seen, which were the specks of the Indians' camp. The glass proved that each speck was a squad of several Sioux in war costume. The specks began to concentrate. They moved toward the trail made by the troops, but without discovering it for a long time. They were entirely ignorant of the presence of the soldiers, and were riding toward the telltale trail. He found it and returned to the other braves, waving his blanket and gesticulating. It then seemed to the young cavalry officer as though Indians fairly sprang from the earth in all directions to see what had been discovered. There were about twenty, but happily they were miles away. Then began the race for life.

The horses were urged up the mountain. On came the Indians. They were seen occasionally along the canyons in the rear. The band had divided and was trying to head off the soldiers, but they were too suddenly, as the soldiers ascended the side of a gulch and gained a small plateau, a party of redskins sprang at them, firing their rifles and yelling. The men scattered like sheep. Lieutenant Sibley ordered the men to fire even if they did not aim at the enemy. For a rifle made a noise like a cannon amid these hills. Finerty the men got together and Lieutenant Sibley ordered a retreat up a slope to a bit of wooded ground, which protected them from the fire of the Indians. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Sibley describes the situation as follows: "The Indians began to gather about us more rapidly. The situation was growing more serious every minute. My men were doing good work with their rifles. It pleased me to see one man shoot a noted Sioux chief right through the heart. The old sinner never twitched a muscle after the lead hit him, nor knew how many were killed, because when an Indian is shot his comrades keep him out of sight. Well, we held them off for four hours, and they were four hours of hot work. I can tell you. My scout then told me that the Indians were on three sides of us. We had one chance left to retreat, and this chance was fast, because fresh Indians were coming."

The Escape. Both Finerty and De Parthe relate the story with much more elaboration and both say that Lieutenant Sibley at first hesitated at taking to flight even under those circumstances, but Grouard convinced him that it meant a terrible death to all and his good could possibly come of it if they stayed. "I did not like to abandon our horses," relates Major Sibley, "but it was that or die. So the retreat was ordered. I in-

spected each man personally to see that his equipment was right, but owing to my inexperience and the excitement of the moment I forgot the rations. Only one man in the command took his rations. It was an hour or so before the Indians discovered that he had fled. By that time we were upon the mountain in places so steep that one man had to help the other up. The horses could not follow us. So for the time being the Sioux would not strike us. Grouard took a mountain trail which we followed on foot for fifty hours without a mouthful to eat. Such terrifically vigorous exercise without food nearly killed us.

"Toward the end of the perilous march we all became so weakened that we marched for ten minutes and then would lie down and rest. Several of the most robust men became insane, and one or two never regained their wits. When we reached Crook's camp I slept for twenty-four hours without waking, and during that time the camp was sharply attacked by the Indians. Even the roar of musketry did not disturb my sleep in the least. Not a single man was lost on the trip."

Remarkable on his experiences of plains life, Major Sibley said that it seemed wonderful to him what remarkable instincts the half breed scout possessed. A scout had led him across a trackless waste on a dark night when the snow was falling and the wind blowing. The horses were continually drifting to windward to get their faces away from the cutting blast. There was not a landmark to guide the scout. Yet in the face of all these difficulties the scout would lead the troopers, after marching all night, to the exact spot for which they started—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

NEW LIGHT ON WILLIAM PENN

Surprising Stories About the Great Quaker and His Dealings with Indians. Simon Ford has been giving to the Philadelphians the results of his studies into the character and habits of the late William Penn. At a dinner of the Pennsylvania Bankers' association he said: "From his portraits I have been made aware of a collection of china, resembling in appearance the approach to the national capitol, all of which he worked overtime in joshing the untutored savage."

"As an all-around josh he was in a class by himself. If he were alive today he could almost sell life insurance. His eloquence was such that the untutored savages fell all over themselves in their efforts to underwrite an agreement whereby they undertook to exchange their broad acres for glass beads preferred and fancies run common. And they wouldn't stand for any water in their common, either!

"The noble elm under which this treaty was made stood until quite recently. A tree which would stand for that treaty must necessarily be hard to down. It was a slippery elm tree under the shade of which that shady transaction was consummated. I am the proud possessor of a rosewood cane made from its wood. "As I have said, Penn was a Quaker in religion if a fakir in the real estate business. He was a man of peace, and always got the biggest one."

"The Indians, it is said, extinguished the Indian title by the simple expedient of extinguishing the Indians, but the pious Penn, instead of shooting them, got them half shot and accomplished the same result. Hence the saying, 'The Penn is mightier than the sword.' (I have seen the wooden model of this fine old colonial joke in the patent office.) "To show how smooth Penn was, I will relate an anecdote which is doubtless familiar to all of you. "The Indians agreed, for a consideration so small that a microscope went with it, to grant to Penn as many miles of territory as he could traverse in a day. The Indians, poor, simple souls, thought Penn would pick out a man with a spear, or the spring halt, or the heaves."

"But not so! Penn had a ringer in training on the quiet, who covered about 100 miles, and came in under a strong pull. Penn remarked: 'Children of the Great White Father, have I not always agreed to give you a run for your money. You must excuse haste and a bad Penn.' "When Penn's ship arrived in Philadelphia he anchored off the bar and proceeded at once to a tavern called the Blue Anchor Inn. He blew right in and anchored off the bar. This tavern was kept by a man named Guest, who was always sure of at least one patron. It was a modest caravansary, being but 12x23—hardly room for suspicion—and Penn's party completely filled it, and reacquainted."

DANCES GIVEN BY TEACHER

How an Enterprising Montana Girl Stirred Society and Increased School Attendance. Margaret Sullivan of Butte, school teacher on Modesty creek, a little box of a school house, has adopted novel methods to increase the attendance of pupils and to interest the parents in the needs of the school. Previous teacher, she found the room dirty and the attendance of more than half a dozen pupils, but now the little school house is filled to overflowing.

When Miss Sullivan reached the school, after having secured the appointment as teacher, she found the room dirty and to interest the parents in the needs of the school, she had a house cleaning bee and set her pupils to work scrubbing the floors and washing the windows. "When they had finished everything was as bright as a new dollar. In looking over the school on her first day, she found the only book of reference was a dictionary in a very dilapidated state. Next day she said to her pupils: "Tell your folks at home that we are going to give a dance at the school house Friday night and ask them to tell everybody else."

The news spread to the farmers and prospectors and when Friday night came the people gathered from far and near. They found the desks in the school room had been moved out of the way. A tent was erected just outside the door, where the wraps and the babies could be left, and inside the room for a time, recruited from local talent, were providing music. The teacher stood at the door and demanded "four bits" from each male attendant, and the money rolled in so fast that there was enough to buy sixty-five books, and so now there is a library started. The dance was such a success that soon another one was held and the school now has a globe and several maps for the walls. In the meantime the attendance increased. Some of the big boys who met the teacher at the dance decided that their education had not been completed and started in to school again. The trustees simply had to raise the teacher's salary, and they did. Butte Miner.

Mrs. Davis Much Better. NEW YORK, May 19.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis was reported as greatly improved today. She is now able to get out of bed, and the most comfortable night since she became seriously ill. The family is now hopeful of a complete recovery.



Iron Beds (exactly like cut)—A new bed, made in fancy scroll design; full bent, posts of seamless tubing and very heavy chill work; have four coats of baked white enamel; can be had in full or 3/4 sizes, special... 3.50

The Peoples Store Special Kitchen Cabinet (exactly like cut)—Has two large bins for flour and other meals, two good sized drawers, a bread board and a meat board; occupies the space of a kitchen table and has the room of a cupboard; special price... 3.90

Go-Carts—Reed bodies, shellac finish, enameled gearing, rubber tired wheels, fold compactly; special... 2.95

NEVER IN OUR HISTORY

Have We Done Such a Tremendous Home Outfitting Business as in the Last Two Weeks, and a Great Part of It Is on Credit, Too.

The Peoples Store is a potent factor in home-making and has absolutely removed the burden imposed on salaried men and wage workers by the "must-have-cash houses," or those stores that maintain a strict and stringent collection system. We are doing the business of our lives, and here's why: By our association with the largest furniture buying syndicate of the world we are enabled to obtain special price concessions that cannot be had by any other firm buying singly or in small groups. YOU PROFIT BY THIS SAVING. Our customers have always received AND ALWAYS SHALL RECEIVE benefits from us that they could not possibly get elsewhere. This is a sweeping statement to make, but we are thoroughly in earnest.

Customers "stick" to the Peoples Store, and the public as a whole appreciate their fair and reasonable treatment and are not usually lured away by tempting offers and savory promises, that upon investigation prove to be of light weight.

PLAIN FIGURES -- LOW PRICES -- EASY PAYMENTS



The Peoples Store Special 3-Piece Parlor Suite Consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair and Reception Chair.

Decidedly the best value we have ever offered in parlor suites; finished in mahogany, veneer effect, upholstered in figured velour of a very high grade and handsome pattern; the massive frames are very neatly carved; the entire suite is rubbed and polished to a piano finish; the upholstery is done by experienced workmen over guaranteed springs. A beautiful suite of furniture for any home; special price... 16.50 Terms, \$1.50 Cash; 50c Per Week.

The Peoples Store Tiger Velvet Rug—9x12 size, choice designs and patterns, guaranteed qualities; special price... 21.50 Terms, \$2.00 Cash; \$1.00 Per Week.

Mattings—Good heavy grade, regular 17c value; special this week... 12c Ruffled Muslin Curtains—Regular \$1.00 value; special this week... 69c

Dressers (exactly like cut)—Finished in golden quarter-sawn oak effect, large French beveled plate mirrors, double top drawers, best construction; special sale. Terms, \$1.50 Cash; 50c Per Week. 14.50

THE PEOPLES STORE LEADERS OF LOW PRICES 16th & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA. The Peoples Furniture & Carpet Co. Established 1887.

Your Credit is Good. We Sell Goods Out of Town on Very Easy Payments. Write Us for Particulars. Refrigerators—We are sole agents for the famous Gurney line. This week we offer a special well made refrigerator (exactly like cut) at the extremely low price of... 5.75

HINDU ROYALTY IN GOTHAM

Gadwar of Baroda Proposes to See How We Do Things.

GLIMPSE OF HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI Royalty Party Less Imporing Than Its Title—Princely Incomes of Indian Princess—How They Best Trusts.

Hindu royalty is represented in New York just now. At home the chief of the party is the maharaja, gadwar of Baroda, who has been in the city for some time. He is a man of high rank and is accompanied by his wife, the maharani, and a number of attendants. The maharani is a woman of high rank and is accompanied by her own attendants. The maharani is a woman of high rank and is accompanied by her own attendants. The maharani is a woman of high rank and is accompanied by her own attendants.

How He Looks. He is a little man, not much more than five feet tall, but stockily built. He is 45 years old and has ruled over the state of Baroda under British sovereignty since he was a mere boy. He traces his ancestry back to Shivaji, the founder of the Marhatta power in India, but he owes his occupation of the throne to an indiscretion of his predecessor, Gadwar Mulhar Bazarwa. A little later Colonel Phayre got some chemicals in his food which acted like poison on his system. The gay old Maharaja was tried and deposed, although he wasn't convicted of having poisoned the resident. It was up to the Maharani then, in accordance with the Hindu custom, to appoint a succeeding ruler. Guided by England's helping hand, she chose Gopal Rao, the present Maharaja, then a boy of 12.

He was educated at home by English tutors and began early to make a special study of the needs of his state. He decided that there must be a public school system. Yesterday he said there are schools now in more than half of the state, and in some parts of it compulsory education. He has established a man's college and a woman's college and a technical school in the city of Baroda, and has changed that place from a slovenly, antiquated Hindu town into a modern city, with the public buildings and spacious parks. He declared early against child marriages and announced that none of his children would ever marry before the age of 20. There are only a few of the things he has done. He has taken a most active interest in the government of his state, being allowed considerable latitude by the British government, and has often sat as a judge in the native courts.

Rockefeller Income. The Maharaja's income has been estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year. The Scindia of Gwalior, with \$2,000,000 a year, is said to be the richest of the Indian princes. The Maharaja has 2,000,000 subjects under his rule. The state contains 8,100 square miles. Besides his enormous annual income the Gadwar of Baroda possesses jewels which have been valued at between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. In ordinary circumstances the wonderful collection lies in the Naazir Baj on exhibition. But on state occasions there is no Indian prince who is more brilliantly arrayed. Persons who have seen the Maharaja on dress parade say that he fairly scintillates from the crown of his head down. There is one mantle or shawl which is said to be the most precious piece of jewelry in the world. It is made of emerald pearls, with a border of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires. It is said to have been made originally as a decoration for Mahomet's tomb. The piece is valued at several million dollars. When he goes out on parade the Maharaja also wears a diamond cap and jeweled gloves. Besides these things, he has one gold and silver cannon, which are drawn on state occasions by bullocks with magnificent trappings. Four of these cannon, two gold ones and two silver ones, came into the present Gadwar's possession when he became the ruler. Within recent years one of each was melted down and the proceeds turned into the state treasury for the purpose of relieving the famine conditions in Baroda. These guns are among the world's most notable curiosities. The gold one, it is said, weighs 40 pounds, but it has a steel casing, which probably counts for a good many pounds. It took a native workman five years to make the gun. The bullocks selected to draw the artillery pieces are the finest Baroda produces. It is estimated that their trappings alone cost \$45,000. The horns of the animals are tipped with gold and they wear gold and silver anklets. The silver gun is said to weigh 320 pounds. Something of a Reformer. The maharaja's immediate predecessor was a notorious individual known as Malaha Rao-Gadwar, who, according to history, was as Oriental as any man wanted to be. He was of the old regime, and if there was anything due him in the way of power or pleasure he saw that he got it or there was trouble in the land. He did not like the British, which he veiled with true Oriental politeness, but one time after a big dinner at his palace the British resident and some of his compatriots became very ill. The coroner diagnosed it as poison, and the result of it was that Malaha Rao-Gadwar lost his job. The British resolved then to go in for a safe and sane administration, which meant a present ruler, who at the time was a young man of good habits. He was taken in hand at once; English professors came out and educated him; everything about him was English-attended, servants and friends. This was varied with frequent trips to England, so that when he did take charge of the government he was modern in every particular. He has never lapsed, and since that time the little state has steadily progressed. The maharaja's first reform was to abolish infant marriages, which was a pleasant little custom, which meant the pliant entry conditions for the future in this country. He abolished the old style of special taxes, like the tax for the sacred cow, and put them all under one head. He chose a cabinet and placed all departments under a separate minister, with a prime minister at the head of it. He removed religious restrictions, and his present prime minister is a Parsee, although it is a Hindu state. He passed modern laws and established schools, colleges, museums and art institutions all over his state. He ordained a compulsory free education law. In all his buildings, however, the maharaja sticks to the ancient Indian-Bharuic architecture, and all the public buildings are in that style. When it comes to the maharaja himself he may be called a very busy man. He

runs his kingdom, seeing to every department. He takes the lead in all work, he dedicates all public buildings, makes the big speech at every gathering, supervises the railroads and adjusts the rate regulations. He has labored hard and earnestly to find anything like a Standard Oil company in his jurisdiction, but his views are so well known that the opposition has not thought best to accept his invitation to start one. The Indian method of curbing anything unpopular is to kill off the heads of it with their families and any other person suspected of being interested.

A MAN FOR TALL TIMBER

Russian Giant Who Towers Nine and a Quarter Feet Coming to America.

Nine feet three inches of giant, with head, hands and feet to match, will make his appearance on a New York roof garden this summer, if at the last minute, he does not get a spasm of fright and refuse to sail from Cherbourg. This Goliath is Machnow, known in Europe as the tallest man in the world. He is a Russian peasant, and all told there are 500 pounds of him—not so very many considering his great height. His hands, from the wrist to the tip of the middle finger, measure twenty-four inches and his feet are constructed in proportion. His head is big enough for two ordinary men and his fingers require gloves of great size. Machnow once had an offer to come to this country and exhibit himself and he agreed. But just as the boat was about to sail his timidity overcame him and nothing could induce him to board the steamer. This time he secured a contract with Oscar Hammerstein, who believes he will come at the appointed time.

The giant is married to a woman of ordinary size, and is very happy with his wife, who has to stand on a chair to kiss him. He is in fine health and has a hearty appetite. He has a habit of devouring two quart bottles of milk or tea, sixteen boiled eggs, six or eight loaves of bread and half a pound of butter. For lunch he has two and a half pounds of meat. Dinner is more elaborate, this being his menu on most days: A basin of soup, five pounds of beef, a pound of potatoes, two pounds of bread and a quart of beer. His 10 o'clock "snack" consists of ten eggs, several loaves of bread and a quart of tea.—New York World.

DOG LOSES ITS APPENDIX

Canine Swallows Tost of Human Hair and Gets Fashionable Disease.

A fine bull terrier belonging to a resident of Brooklyn was operated on last week for appendicitis, and is doing all right. In the operation was found a small roll of human hair, which proved to be a collection of the combed-out strands of his mistress's locks. Human hair is practically indigestible except in the ostrich. A mouse of it in a dog's alimentary canal is quite sufficient to inflame the appendix. Most women have their comings in the kitchen stove for luck. Appendicitis is a horror. I met a young man yesterday, healthy in look upon, who told me he had appendicitis and would have an operation performed as soon as he could get the money and three months leave of absence. There is nothing pleasant in the prospect. Formerly appendicitis was wrapped in much obscurity and its effects were attributed to "gastric seizure," "inflammation of the bowels," "bilious phlegmon," "perityphilitis," "paratyphilitis," and conditions under many other names. The earliest and full account of the disease was not given until 1886. Thus we are just twenty years in the grasp of the death

dealer. Inflammation of the appendix itself does not constitute, though it starts, the disease, and to long as only the appendix is affected, though there may be discomfort, there is no real pain, the occurrence of pain giving the signal that the peritonium, the smooth membrane covering all the bowels and lining the abdominal cavity, has become inflamed in that portion which forms the outer covering of the appendix. Appendicitis has increased amazingly in the last ten or twenty years, due to the widespread change of social habits and diets. The caecum is filled with undigested food, such as tough meats, lobster, clams, nuts, pineapples, frozen or refrigerated meats, poultry, etc. The drinking has much to do with the onset of the disease, the beverage being too stringent for health. Appendicitis is peculiar to youth, more than 80 per cent of all the cases occurring under the age of thirty. Furthermore, 80 per cent of the cases are males.—New York Press.

CRAZED FOR WANT OF BOOZE

Startling Effect of the Order Closing All Saloons in San Francisco.

One peculiar and entirely unlooked for result has attended the proclamation of Mayor Schmitz closing up all saloons and forbidding the sale of liquor in San Francisco. Many habitual drinkers, suddenly deprived of their accustomed stimulant, have been driven to the point of insanity. It was stated at the Park Emergency hospital that up to last Sunday night and for several days previous the average of insanity cases examined per day had been forty. The crash of business was so great that the examining doctors had themselves to consult the patients either being impossible to put the matter through the routine channels. According to Dr. Lawlor of the emergency service the period of acute mania for cases induced by total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is forty-eight hours. At the end of that time the patient either becomes normal again or is hopelessly insane. As the lunacy cases have been shipped out of the city to the asylums as fast as possible no results are at hand yet as to the number that will be classed as incurable or the number that will be returned as normal. Among the number of the insane are included many "hop fiends" or "dope fiends," whose weakened systems also collapsed when the stimulus of their daily drug was taken away. Among the insanity cases are also many cases induced through nervous shock and strain brought on by the disaster and the attendant circumstances.—San Francisco Chronicle.

STATE POLICE IN REGALIA

Pennsylvania Rural Police Well Equipped, Mounted and Armed for Business.

Like the caps and helmets, the constabulary uniform is dark gray, made of serviceable whip cord. The blouse is cut very much like that of the field service uniform of the regular army and the riding breeches built to a better than usually seen in the government service. Buttons are of nickel and the leggings black leather puttees. For protection from inclement weather in summer the constabulary wears a light rubber cavalry cap; in winter a heavy dark gray storm coat serves the purpose. This great coat is not built on tentatively over lines like that of the army, but is a roomy garment with enough cloth so that when the wearer is mounted the skirt may cover the pommel and cantle of the saddle as well as the legs of the rider. The whole uniform is substantial in material as well as effect. It is serviceable and impressive and clothes the wearer with the respect due a representative of the state's executive. But the constabulary is not dependent on

the uniform alone to carry the majesty of the law against the turbulent classes.—Such trooper carries a Colt's 28 strapped on his hip and a twenty-inch lucet stick is slung from the pommel of his saddle. In addition to these "persuaders" he carries the Springfield carbine of the army for riot duty, but the latter arm hangs in its rack at the barracks most of the time, for the idea of the force is to produce a moral effect rather than physical and the instruction to each trooper is to carry his point without resorting to "gun-play." Under the act by which Pennsylvania's constabulary was created the members may make arrests without warrants for all violations of the law and serve and execute warrants issued by the proper authorities. Besides these duties the force is expected to act as fish, game and fire wardens, but since the shutting down of the mines the constabulary has been held in readiness to answer emergency calls, patrol duty has been confined to a few lines, the time has been found to devote to their own police duties.—Harper's Weekly.

KING'S MILLION DOLLAR CLOAK

Most Costly Garment in the United States, Relic of Hawaiian Royalty.

What is probably the most costly garment in the United States is stored away in a corner of the United States National museum at Washington. It is not a feminine gown, nor is its fashion of any civilized country. It is a product of savage art, being a Hawaiian ceremonial cloak made of the feathers of birds peculiar to the islands. The label beneath it states that it was a present from King Kamehameha III to Commodore J. H. Aulick, U. S. N., and that it was the mantle of the former's father, Tamehameha. It is further stated that the yellow feathers of which the cloak is largely composed were valued at \$150 for five.

Not only are these feathers very small, but the bird to which they belonged was very difficult to catch. It is estimated that, including the price of the feathers, not less than \$1,000,000 worth of labor was expended on this cloak. The feather work of the Hawaiians is now a lost art. This is to be lamented for the feather cloaks of the Hawaiians are both curious and interesting. The cloaks—"mamos" in the native language—which were worn only by the kings and highest chiefs, are of great beauty. All the earlier travelers to the Hawaiian group mention them. Captain Cook, who, in 1778, was the first to visit the islands, was received by the natives with all the ceremony and adoration which they thought due to him as a god, and their chiefs presented him with several feather covered cloaks and helmets, which they regarded as their finest treasures. In a historical sketch, well known among the Hawaiians, published in 1824, four of the natives are represented wearing cloaks, and very little else, and two wear helmets—all drawn, doubtless, from the samples brought home by Cook's expedition and similar to the specimens in the National museum. So highly were the cloaks valued in Hawaii the very seldom was one allowed to leave the islands as a result of purchase. Though once fairly abundant in Hawaii, specimens of this feather work are now very scarce and more highly prized than ever, the art of making them having been lost with the extinction of the bird whose feathers were most highly prized in their manufacture.—New York Sun.

Working Team Holds Meeting

The working team, which will put on the stage part of the Ak-Sar-Ben military rites, met Friday evening at J. P. O'Brien's at an informal session. The team was organized for the military ceremony. The different parts were assigned and a meeting for rehearsal was called for Monday night at the Dan. It is the intention to have a number of thorough rehearsals before putting on the degree work.