

IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

AN INDIANAPOLIS TOURIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE PLACE.

Natural Scenery of a Variety and Character Not Elsewhere to Be Found in This Country.

Every American traveler should visit the Great Yellowstone Park. Unique in its physical features, no other equal area of earth presents to the scientist, the ordinary tourist, and the person of general interest such an unusual panorama of fascinating and surprising objects in nature. Here the geologist can read earth's history in its rocks, tossed in chaotic confusion by great convulsions; the botanist revel in the diversified hues of its abounding flora; and the zoologist find enough to interest him in the kingdom of beasts to last for a lifetime. Here are found, in an area larger than four Indiana counties, so many curiosities, such sublime and bewildering scenery, that one hardly knows where to begin to name them. Here, for untold ages, fire and water, the two great elements, have had a battle royal for supremacy. This conflict has torn down as well as built up. On every side, the evidences of this mighty struggle appear. In this museum of nature, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, are found petrified forests, rushing rivers, dashing cascades, roaring falls, steaming mountains, snow-capped peaks, electric summits, boiling springs, mud pots, and placid hot and cold water lakes. An attempt fully to describe this aggregation of nature's attractions would be futile; but enough may be suggested to induce lovers of the beautiful, profound and sublime to go and see for themselves.

Some fifteen hundred miles north and west of Indianapolis, the present center of population and civilization, high up in the Rocky mountains, accessible by the ordinary means of travel from the North and West only, lies this wonderland. It comprises the "Continental Divide," where a battle royal for supremacy has been fought for thousands of years, on a vertebra of the Rockies, looking east or west, a short distance intervening, is seen gushing from the rocks the sources of the noble Columbia and the mighty Mississippi. It is no unimportant experience to see these sparkling, snow-fed rivulets, the one starting in its flow a thousand miles to the Pacific, and the other on its way more than twice that distance to the Atlantic. What fancies for the imagination in contemplating these great water arteries, as they gather strength in their sweep to the sea!

After a trip by way of Chicago, across the Mississippi, through St. Paul and Minneapolis, and eight hundred miles beyond, we reach Livingston, Mont. The journey has taken us, for the greater part of the way, over a smooth and most fertile country, varied only by the "Bad Lands" of Dakota, which are worthy of a separate study. For fully a hundred miles, as far as the eye can reach, in all directions, rising out of the plains, to varying heights of a hundred feet to several hundred, are seen pyramids, square, oblong and conical. They vary in area at their base from a small garden to a goodly farm, and are fairly classed among the great wonders of nature. In the higher altitudes, approaching the foot hills of the Rockies, they stand out bold and bare; while in the lower elevations, where rains are more prevalent, they are covered to their tops with a grassy coating that subdues their harshness to quiet beauty.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. At Livingston, five thousand feet above sea level, the air is perceptibly pure and light. Here the tourist enters Paradise Valley, and after a ride, by rail, of fifty-one miles up the Gardiner river, reaches Cinnabar. This is within three miles of the northern boundary line of the park. After changing the mode of travel to Rockaway coaches or spring wagons, the traveler is soon within Uncle Sam's exclusive domain, where, by plainly printed and numerously posted rules and regulations, it is learned that things there, animate and inanimate, are to be seen and enjoyed, but not defaced, frightened, killed or carried away. It brings a sense of relief to know that there is an occasional spot in wide creation, where all can come and go, and where the vandal of modern Americanism cannot paint and plaster on rock or tree, the highly exaggerated virtues of his many nostrums. Paternalism and executive control, as here seen, meet a most responsive approval. The only purloining Uncle Sam allows, with unstinted generosity, and in which nature joins with a lavish hand, is the taking and carrying away the shadow of things real by the disciples of the kodak, whose numbers are legion.

The entrance to the park, to the traveler whose mind is filled with too great anticipation, may be disappointing; so much the better, as it prepares him for the feast ahead. At Gardiner, lonesome little valley town, one steps from its only sidewalk into the park. Here the valley is narrow, the surroundings sterile, bleak and dead, save the Gardiner river, which adds some life to the scene. Rising on both sides from four to eight thousand feet, the mountains stand sullen and frowning. Nearly on the right is pointed out Sepulchre mountain. At its top, by bringing into play a lively imagination, can be seen the outlines of a prehistoric giant's tomb. To the right, again, but some miles to the south and west, rising ten thousand feet, is seen Electric Peak. Around its summit, owing to the peculiar commingling of mineral deposits, the lightning flash and play with a splendor and vividness rarely seen elsewhere. It is stated that the engineers have been unable to make a satisfactory survey of this immediate region by reason of the erratic deflections of the compass, caused by the magnetic influences of this mountain.

Ascending the Gardiner river a few miles farther, and after creeping up some two thousand feet higher, Yellowstone Park is reached, a fort only in name, as it does not now consist of fortified structures, but neatly painted, comfortable buildings, or barracks, where is quartered a company of blue coats, who assist in policing the park. Here the traveler registers his name, and here, also, he begins to drink in the wonders of this enchanted spot. In this narrow valley to the west his attention is attracted to a conical-shaped rock, rearing its head some fifty feet, known as Liberty Cap. This, upon closer inspection, proves to be a landmark of an extinct geyser, as shown by its formation and cavernous crater within, and remains a silent specter of former glory and activity. A short distance to the south the "terraces" are reached, the only one now a thing of life being particularly named the "Jupiter Terrace." These formations, in connection with their hot-water springs, are so fascinating in beauty and structure that the observer is inclined to exhaust his supply of adjectives in admiration, but the guide says "Wait," by which he means that more wonderful objects are ahead. Rising like gigantic steps, one above the other, each step being a considerable plateau, they reach an altitude of many hundreds of feet. The higher and older ones were the active fields of steaming water, bursting from their craters and flowing over their sides in the morning days of earth's building. The peculiar action of

this flowing water was to build up, so that these terraces now stand as the seeming remnants of overgrown lime kila, having left behind them their acres of calcareous substance of gray whiteness, as soft to the touch as the chalk of commerce. In wandering over the plateau a hollow sound is heard beneath the feet, and the feeling of the traveler is that the foundations might give way and drop him into the supposed seething furnaces of the abysmal depths beneath. The whole geyser formation of this region produces the same sensation; it seems to be hanging over an illimitable void below.

A BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE. Jupiter Terrace stands at an elevation of a thousand feet below that of its extinct ancestor. Its plateau and crater may not exceed in elevation a hundred feet above the road at its base. Here the first splendid coloring is seen. Boiling water, in filmy sheets of silvery spray, pour over its billowy sides. The reflection of the sun's light through this sparkling, crystal, lace-like covering upon the substance beneath varies through the shades of bright gold, to a cold Apollonian blue, and is so harmoniously together as to produce a transparent brilliancy. This beautiful blending of colors by nature's artist must be seen in its mountain frame to leave an impression that will linger as long as things beautiful delight the eye. Again, threading the way through the region produces the same sensation; it seems to be hanging over an illimitable void below.

The first night brings the traveler to Willow Park Camp. Here permanent tents are pitched at the foot of the mountain towering above us. Near by is a babbling brook abounding in speckled trout, while still nearer, gushing from the mountain side, is a cold Apollonian spring, the delicious waters of which are charged deep down in earth's laboratory. Add to this the lofty pines, the stars shining through the clear, crisp atmosphere, a congenial company gathered around a dancing, sparkling fire piled high with resinous logs, and a much more ideal spot could not be desired.

At this place the animal life of this great zoological garden assumes interest. The industrious beaver, who fishes for the trout without rod, bait or line, makes his habitation in the stream near by, where his mechanical skill is displayed in curiously constructed, compact dams. Other of the larger animal life abounds in the park, such as black brown and silver-tip bear, deer, elk and some bison or buffalo, while the forest teems with the small animals, such as the graceful chipmunk, gray squirrel and the burrowing woodchuck. These are all so little molested that they are apparently as wild as ever. One of the greatest interest in civilized affairs, is a regular visitor to all the permanent camps and the three summer hotels. In some of the camps he has become so domestic that he can be fed from the hand, and the mother bear often brings her cubs to partake of the garbage. These big, burly fellows can only be killed when through their marauding habits, they become dangerous, and then only by permit of government. Only one of their many funny freaks will be mentioned. At one of the summer hotels a large, black bear had become so sure of his welcome that he invaded the dining room as a guest of honor, which caused great consternation among the paid guests that his bearship soon had possession of the entire feast, which, for his greater convenience, he proceeded to spread on the floor, taking along knives, forks, dishes and table linen. His boldness and sociability cost him his life, as the decreed went forth that he must die through the earlier settler in this, his primeval home.

A PICTURESQUE WAY. Beaver and Twin lakes are soon passed, beautiful sheets of water, the first of which lies almost in the shadow of the Obsidian cliff, a mountain of veritable glass. Legend says that the conflicting tribes of the once noble red man met here on neutral grounds to supply themselves with arrow and spearheads, and also carried away this obsidian for the use of their wives in making utensils for light housekeeping. Leaving this object of interest the tourist is soon in sight of Roaring mountain. From its sloping sides hundreds of columns of steam arise, suggesting the activities of a busy manufacturing center. Next is the Devil's Frying Pan, then Norris basin, a place of hot pools and boiling paint pots, with their variegated mixtures. Following down the canyon of Gibbon river, whose waters plunge over a precipice of a hundred feet to the deep gorge below, comes, after a distance of a few miles, the ascent of the picturesque Fire Hole river, which, with the Gibbon, forms the Madison.

Next comes the region known as the Lower and Upper basins, where, to many, the greatest marvels of this wonderland are found. At the Lower basin is Excelsior geyser, the largest eruptive body of water in the park. Here also are seen Rainbow and Prismatic hot water lakes, appropriately named for their great beauty and their reflection of the prismatic colors. A few miles further and the Upper basin is reached. It is the amphitheater of more geysers, large and small, regular and irregular, than can be seen elsewhere in the world of unending marvels. Within an area of two miles square are found to exceed 400 of these hot water fountains. They issue from receptacles of various forms, curious, grotesque and beautiful. Some are in settings of seemingly delicate tinted coral, and others are surrounded with golden honeycombed structures. A few of them, but enough to excite the interest of the reader, may be mentioned: "Economic," "Grotto," "Riverside," "Lion," "Daisy," "Bee Hive," and, always, "Old Faithful." These all appropriately take their names either from their location, course of formation, explosive sounds or constancy of action.

Economic serves on a small scale as an illustration of many of those named, and others. With each eruption, the water stops for a time and watch this rather diminutive geyser, its crater hardly exceeds a foot in diameter, and is surrounded by a symmetrically hollowed-out basin, not unlike and old-fashioned soap boiler. A slight gurgling, some hissing, and without further warning, a column of steam-bursting water shoots to the height of thirty feet, plays for one minute, and as suddenly subsides to quietness in its own crater, not flowing over the sides. Again, in six minutes it repeats the eruption, and so on with an exactness almost to the second. This meagerly describes the action of all these wonderful fountains, the only difference being the intervals between their eruptions and the volume of water ejected. Grotto, to use the common expression, plays every two hours; Daisy, every five hours; Riverside, every seven and one-half hours. Old Faithful, not the largest, but admired for its constancy, is majestic. Regular as the sun, it shoots to the height of fifty feet, a column of water rising full one hundred and sixty-five feet, bursts from its wide-mouthed crater, pours in torrents over

sides of its elevated cone, for full seven minutes, subsides, to repeat again and again this grand spectacle. Others of these intermittent fountains present individual peculiarities, all of which are noted in the little froak, is an automatic laundry. This is a small boiling cauldron, where a handkerchief dropped in disappears, when it is said to go down to "China Town." Within two or three minutes it is thrown to the surface, hot and clean, expenses prepaid.

WHERE THE SCIENTIST REVEALS. In this field, of all the spots in the park, the scientist reveals in his speculations. He explains the surrounding phenomena, making, as he thinks, all clear but a little; that little, to the plain thinker, is the most puzzling. He says that deep down in the bowels of the earth is intense heat, not specifically named, but the heat of the sun, that keeps the fires alive; the water from subterranean reservoirs, comes in contact with heated surfaces, thus generating steam, which is held in cavities to a degree of explosion—then an eruption or geyser, varying in time and volume. The filling and evacuation of these underground boilers cause a regularity of the eruptions, but the process goes on with regularity. But, as some of these geysers play at widely irregular periods, the explanation does not fully explain.

A day or two is usually spent by the traveler in this field of rare occurrence. Again on his way, sometimes up steep acclivities, then across lovely valleys, through narrow defiles, amidst magnificent pines, he reaches the Continental Divide, with its elevation of more than 8,000 feet—the great water shed of the continent. Although numerous peaks, full 2,000 feet higher, rise at varying distances, still, at this point, looking to the south some dozen miles away, can be seen the beautiful Shoshone lake resting in its mountain dell, nearly a thousand feet below, and shimmering like polished silver in the glories of the morning sun. Forty miles beyond rise the three Teton in their sublime effort to pierce the sky. A few miles further to the east Yellowstone lake appears in all its beauty. This body of water covers an area of many square miles. Its western shore is reached at the "Thumb," one of its arms, as this lake, in its outlines, represents the human hand. Here transferring to a substantial little steamer, probably floating at a higher altitude than any other like craft, the tourist travels for full two hours at rapid speed over level, crystal water, from 100 to 200 fathoms deep. Reaching the northern side of the lake, near its outlet, where rises the Yellowstone river, he comes to the end of another delightful day. Here he goes into camp amid the ever-companionable pines. A fine stretch of velvety glade, some half-mile in width, slopes down to the sparkling waters of the lake in front.

AT YELLOWSTONE FALLS. There is regret at leaving this enchanting spot, but the next morning descent is made along several miles of the highly picturesque Yellowstone river. This is no diminutive stream. At its source, where it breaks from the lake, it is fully a half a mile deep, a hundred yards wide, with an initial flow of not less than six miles an hour. After a few miles along its course the traveler diverges to the west, crossing the undulating Hayden valley to reach Sulphur mountain, a towering mass of that mineral, in almost absolute purity. A little further on at Mammoth, a black, retching belching monster, impressing one who holds orthodox ideas that this region is not far from the home of the presiding genius of darkness.

Once again the traveler is skirting the Yellowstone, which in its dozen miles of impetuous rush has gathered strength for its mightiest efforts. After innumerable struggles with rocks and boulders, forming a succession of foaming, tumbling cascades, it falls over a precipice of a hundred feet, and on again for a mile in uncontrollable fury it dashes over a precipitous wall for more than three hundred feet to the bottom of a canyon of the Yellowstone, whose glorious walls tower fully 1,500 feet above.

This spot has been the one great object of the journey and is the sight of all sights for which the traveler has been told to "wait." Other canyons are deeper, wider, longer and more gigantic, but none so impressively beautiful and sublime as this. The first sensation is one of profound bewilderment. Many weep here in silence. Standing upon the dizzy heights above one gazes into this mighty chasm, where far down the misty, roaring, reverberating river struggles towards its destination. As the eye becomes more accustomed to the yawning abyss, its infinite beauty unfolds. A thousand fancies take possession of the imagination. Here among its crags and peaks in bold relief are graceful spires, mosques with their minarets, castles and fortresses buttressed strong. No living thing makes its abode in this rocky, hot and boiling paint pots, with their variegated mixtures. Balanced upon the pinnacle of a towering crag midway down and abysmally suspended his aerial.

THE AUTOGRAPH FIEND.

One of His Victims at Last Rises to Protest.

Julian Ralph, in New York Mail and Express. A Mr. Stein, of this city, was the first stranger to welcome me back to New York in a letter in which he took occasion to ask for my autograph. Almost every mail brings similar requests, and for every such demand that I receive a hearty "No" is sent. Mr. Stein belongs to that numerous class of collectors who do not stop at a desire for a mere signature, but ask for "a sentiment" or a thought. In this case I opened my desk and got out my paper and thought for ten minutes before I could worry out a "sentiment" which was sufficiently interesting to be signed. Then I wrote it and appended to it, remarking with Dogberry, "Thank God, you are rid of a villain." Villain is a trifle too strong a word to meet the case, but no other quotable expression of supreme relief occurred to me. Now that it is over, I wonder why I should put myself out to oblige Mr. Stein or "Miss Gussie." I have done so in the past, and I have done so in the future. I remember being in a contrary mood one day, when I was asked to write a "sentiment" to a certain lady. I was a traveler, I said, and I wrote back that it was "about as fair as to ask a writer to write for common use." I was told that I was to ask the travelers to travel for the writers.

STUDYING MENTAL ACTION

VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS TRIED IN A PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Effort to Throw Light on the Workings of the Mind—Interesting Data from Turtles and Frogs.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Psychology is an old science, but only of late years has it turned from being merely a "metaphysical speculation" among the philosophers, to a study as one of its leading exponents has phrased it, to what may be called an exact science. As recently as 1873 Professor Wilhelm Wundt established at the University of Leipzig the first laboratory of experimental psychology. There is naturally a great contrast between the methods of the philosopher and the experimenter, and his home-made apparatus and a modern psychological laboratory like that now established at Harvard, equipped with a hundred appliances for the assistance of the student in his investigations; and the contrast seems all the greater when, as here, when one learns that Professor Hugo Muensterberg, the present head of the Harvard laboratory was one of the first of Wundt's pupils. In 1882 he was called to America to organize and superintend the equipment of this new branch of the university activity, and the Harvard laboratory which has since been started by Professor William James, though retaining its full connection with the division of philosophy—in which psychology is one of the most important branches—was established as a distinct department, ranking with the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, the Chemical Laboratory, the Gray Herbarium, or the Museum of Comparative Zoology. To-day it is the center of the interests of a large number of students, graduate and undergraduate, the former representing perhaps a score of different colleges and universities.

To illustrate the work done in such a place one may point perhaps to the one or the other special line. The experimental psychologist studies for instance the time of mental processes. For that purpose he uses clocks, kymographs and chronoscopes, which give the thousandth part of a second, and record the time it takes to "sense" a color or think a thought. The mechanism of the chronoscope is so delicate that only electric currents are used to start and stop them. Various instruments are employed in connection with them in order that a sound or a light or a light or a light or a light or a color or a letter or word exposed, and at the same instant an electric current be made to start the clock. Meanwhile some one has been waiting for the sound or the light, with his hand upon a telegraph key. The moment he hears the sound or sees the light, he strikes the key, and an electric current stops the clock. The time that the clock runs is the time that it has taken him to see the light or hear the sound and to move his hand. The time is about 125 thousandths of a second in the case of sound, and about 10 thousandths for light. From the simplest case, as when a black word for the color more quickly than the color itself. It takes about the same time to read a word of five or six letters as it does to read a single letter. People, it appears, read by jumping at groups of words in a time, not by picking out a sentence word for word, as they have already been shown in teaching children to read.

WHAT EXPERIMENTS SHOW.

It has been found that women can see a light or hear a sound and then move the hand more rapidly than men; that women and children see and name colors more quickly than men; that women are better at the location of names, while men name the words for the color more quickly than the color itself. It takes about the same time to read a word of five or six letters as it does to read a single letter. People, it appears, read by jumping at groups of words in a time, not by picking out a sentence word for word, as they have already been shown in teaching children to read. The chronoscope appears in one remembers one's own name more quickly than the name of one's friend, no matter how intimate, although one may seem, in recording words in the laboratory, to remember both names instinctively. It shows, in thousands of a second, how much better one knows in what State one's own city is than in what State some other city is to be found, or in what country Paris or Berlin may be. Even the most confirmed Anglomaniac does not know the location of London, or the exact distance from that of his native town in America. The chronoscope, used as Dr. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, has suggested, would be better than any possible examination paper that could be devised to test the familiarity of a body of students in the rudiments of a language or sciences.

"Everyone that has studied Latin," he says, "and many that have not, knows the meaning of the verb 'amo,' and could even conjugate perfectly the present indicative active. In an ordinary examination to conjugate 'amo' and give its meaning would hardly be a test of scholarship, but, as with the chronoscope, the best Latin scholars will give the English words for 'amo' a few thousandths of a second before the others. The best mathematician can add two and two, or multiply two by three, a few thousandths of a second more quickly than the others. You may be familiar with two languages, and may think that you know equally well the Latin word for 'good' and the Greek word, but the chronoscope would show you that you were mistaken. You will always read most fluently the language that you began earliest in your life, although you may think you know and read both equally well. There is a difference, and the chronoscope would detect it and record it in thousandths of a second."

SOME MENTAL TESTS.

The study and measurement of mental acts, of the precipitations of time and space, of association of ideas, of attention, as recorded with the chronoscope, the best instrument for such tests, is the most interesting and important of the mental tests. The emotions—both pleasant and painful—of the feelings, of will, of voluntary and involuntary movements, or of the degree of interest or appreciation one has for aesthetics, also receive the attention of the experimental psychologists, involving the use of special and highly complicated conditions and apparatus. Three rooms at the laboratory in Cambridge are painted black and the windows and doors can be light-sealed, so that absolute darkness may be obtained. These conditions are necessary for tests of the activity of visual perceptions, their intensity, and the time it takes for them to be registered upon the mind. One interesting instrument beats sound in the intervals and in the rhythm, variable at pleasure, of the different forms of verse, from the hexameters of Homer to the intricate and involved fantasies of the latest Parisian school, while an automatic apparatus registers on a scroll the unconscious sensations of familiarity with the music, or what is known just what is really going on in the brain, irrespective of what the subject

Some Furniture Facts

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A new lot of Bookcases just in; they come in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Weathered Oak, Flemish Oak—and the styles and prices are right. If you need something odd in size to fit a certain place, to conform with a certain style, we will make it to order in our own factory.

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may consciously think under the influence, perhaps, of his memory.

The study of human beings to which Harvard laboratory has devoted so large a part of its energies is perhaps no more interesting than the newer phase of this work in experimental psychology, now only in its third year. The study of human beings has been conducted by experiments on turtles, newts, frogs, fishes and pigeons. Man, as he exists to-day, is a creature of evolution, and to understand his physical construction it has proved necessary to trace back bones, muscles and nerves to their earliest appearance in simple form in the lowest animals. So it is with the mental functions, which are so much more complicated than the functions of any other part of the body. Most persons, however, will be glad to know that none of these experiments at Harvard is such as to require the practice of vivisection. All refer only to the lower animals, and the symptoms of the mental functions, which are so much more complicated than the functions of any other part of the body. 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