

FINDING OF PIKE'S PEAK.

Centennial of Captain Zebulon M. Pike's Discovery.

"Pike's Peak or bust!" exclaimed the wrinkled and bronzed emigrant in the middle of the last century as he cracked his whip over his meek-eyed oxen and urged forward his prairie schooner across the plains toward this mighty landmark of the Rocky Mountains. Beginning today and continuing throughout the week, the centennial of the visit of Captain Zebulon Montgomery Pike to this famous mountain and emblem of the spirit of the Western pioneers, which bears his name, will be celebrated in Colorado.

The centennial of Captain Pike's expedition up the Arkansas Valley, also, will be celebrated from Wednesday until Saturday this week at Pawnee Village, Kan. Captain Pike first unfurled the American flag in Kansas. It was on September 29, 1806, at Pawnee Village, that he caused the Spanish flag to be drawn down by the Indians living there, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place.

There are several anomalies connected with the mountain and the celebration of this anniversary. Captain Pike was not the first white man to see the towering mountain, as some uninformed persons still think. The Spaniards had often been in the neighborhood, and, in



THE PIKE MONUMENT IN KANSAS.

Erected by the State of Kansas, 1901, to mark the site of the Pawnee Republic, where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the flag of the United States to be raised, September 29, 1806.

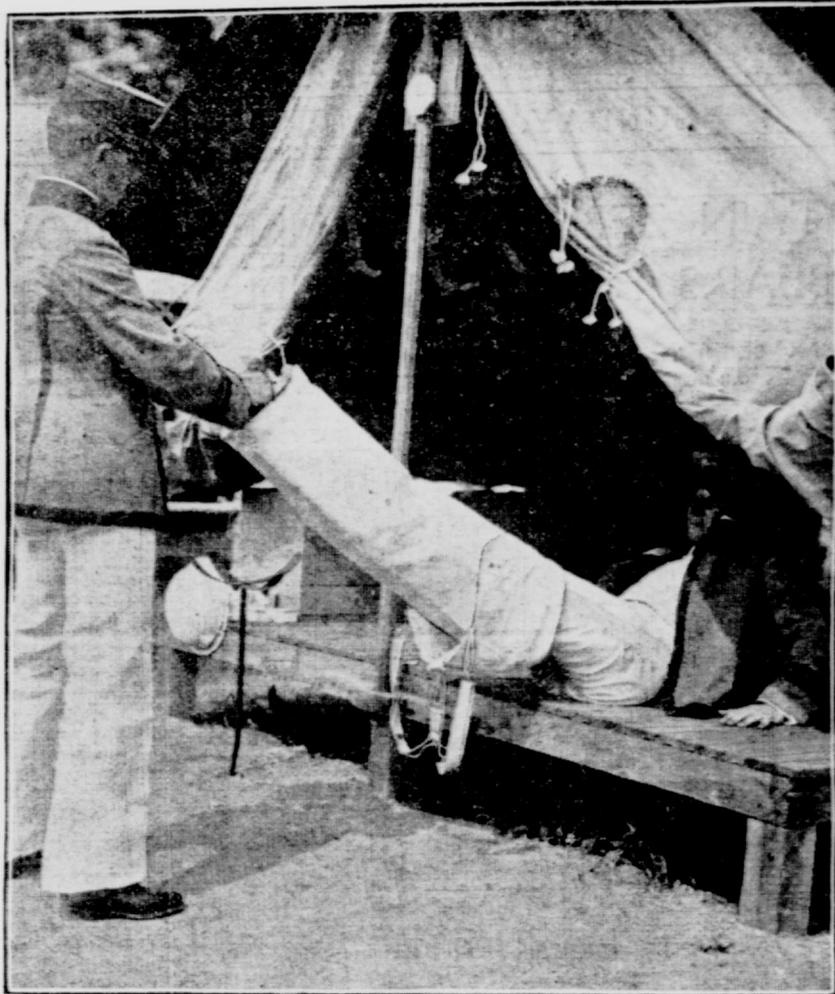
fact, Captain Pike was following a Spanish party when he saw the mountain.

Nor was he the first white man to reach its summit. As he himself declared, he never came nearer to it than fifteen miles. The mountain was not surmounted until nearly fifteen years afterward, when Dr. Edwin James, with three other members of the Rocky Mountain expedition under Major S. H. Long, attained this distinction. The naming of the mountain itself is involved in mystery, as no one knows who applied to it the present name. It was originally named James's Peak, but the title would not stick. Students of the subject declare that, like Topsy, the alliterative name of Pike's Peak "just grew." It was so called by the pioneers several years before it got into print. It is probable also that there are many persons who cannot tell the names of other mountains in Colorado which are approximately of the same height as Pike's Peak, and which the ordinary person would think were entitled to some of the fame that has gathered about the well known landmark.

Captain Pike's expedition was one of the first to be sent by the American government into the Louisiana territory. It started from St. Louis on July 15, 1806, a short time before the return of the Lewis and Clark expedition, it being second only to that in point of time.

The expedition, consisting of sixteen men, on November 15 came in sight of a mountain which, according to Captain Pike's journal, "appeared like a small blue cloud." With one accord they gave three cheers for the "Mexican Mountains." They were, however, a hundred miles away from the tallest peak any of them had ever seen. Two days later the party set out for the "blue cloud." Captain Pike found, after travelling twenty-three and one-half miles, that it had one of the characteristics of the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow—it seemed to recede as fast as he moved forward. Eight days elapsed before he reached the base of what he thought was the "Grand Peak." He had many adventures on the

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"GIVING A DRAG" TO A WEST POINT CADET.



"GIVING THE HYDRANT" TO A WEST POINT CADET.



TWO CHINESE CADETS AT THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT CLOTH

Cadets Have Trouble Taking Off Stiff Duck Trousers.

In changing apparel and "dressing up," the West Point cadet far outshines many a fashionable girl at a summer hotel. Many times a day stern military fashion compels him to appear in certain prescribed uniforms at the various exercises. Among his most particular articles of dress are the snow white duck trousers. Not a break must be seen in the long crease from top to bottom. These cost \$4 a pair. Each cadet has from twelve to fifteen pairs. Demerits are imposed for a bad wrinkle or a break in the crease during dress parade. A short walk along "firtation path" and a few sittings for spooning with a fair camp visitor play havoc with a fresh pair of duck trousers, and they must be discarded for official wear until relandered. Probably Uncle Sam's young wards at West Point are the only soldiers that cannot pull off their own trousers. One of the amusing scenes caught by a Tribune photographer recently was one cadet giving another a "drag." This is, however, only an ordinary courtesy between cadets. At an angle of 75 degrees one reclines on the floor or bed, while his partner, with hands grasping the inneredges of the boardlike trousers, by a swift pull and



A FOUR STORY BIRD NEST.

This unusual nest of a yellow warbler was recently acquired by the Field Museum, in Chicago. It illustrates the efforts of a warbler to avoid hatching the eggs of a cuckoo. The lowest story is lined with wool, and contains three warbler eggs and one cuckoo egg. Unwilling to accept the strange egg, the warbler roofed over the first nest with twigs, but before it could line this second nest another cuckoo egg was laid in it. Again the warbler made a roof of twigs, and again the cuckoo intruded. Four times in all the move and countermove were made, and at last the warbler seems to have abandoned the fight and the nest also.

twist slips them off without ruffling the precious things.

"Hello, Jones, come give me a 'drag.'" is one of the most familiar and often heard calls just after parade or other formal ceremony.

While in camp last month the cadets had the opportunity to carry out numerous class customs and jokes of a mild nature, the oldtime hazing having been entirely done away with. One of the most exciting and spectacular of these diversions is that of "giving a cadet the hydrant." When a man qualifies in swimming or gets a "make"—that is, if he is made a cadet company officer at the first opportunity—he is suddenly seized by a half dozen or more of his fellows, who carry him bodily to the nearest hydrant, and notwithstanding vigorous kicking and struggling a great volume of water is poured over the helpless victim. A pair of white trousers is reduced to a raglike condition by this operation in short order.

Two of the most interesting foreigners at West Point are the young Chinese cadets, Chen and Wen, now in the third class. These two Asiatics are both bright and popular and have made a good record so far as students. Their expenses at the academy are paid by the Chinese government, and they are being educated as a special act of courtesy by Uncle Sam to that nation. They hail from different provinces and come from high aristocratic families. Both expect to become generals some day in the Chinese army, where they will put into practice their West Point training.

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