

INDIANS WHALE HUNTING. METHODS OF THE MAKAHS OFF CAPE FLATTERY.

Their Novel Equipments for the Chase—Ordeal Which the Natives Must Undergo Told by Member of the Tribe—Singing the Sacred Whale Song.

Being literally born, bred and brought up on the waters of the Pacific, ocean and river, contests are the pride and boast of the Makah Indians. They can spin their craft against the strongest current in ocean and river with the greatest daring and bravery. They can course along the coastland where no ordinary vessel could travel, and withal it is known that a Makah Indian finds a Makah Indian can assume or bear the name of a whale hunter, writes Henry T. Marki-Shtum, a member of the tribe, in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, he must undergo many ordeals. He must bathe his body in cold water two or three times each day for three or four months. He must rub his body with the favorite grease for generations at a time. This is done by the family his bath and he must be sure that the head of his body brush is pointing to the region where the sun rises, and he must never throw it away, as that indicates great misfortunes as well as short life. He must pray to the Spirit on high, "Ho-ta-arte-suthi Cha-hot," who watches over him and the universe, and ask his guidance toward many achievements.

He is often seen wandering around graveyards and secluded places where it is quiet and along some banks of a river. He will gather from ten to fifteen skulls and trail them behind him at night. He will take a newly buried body, dig it up and use it as a means of achieving his success, bending up and down to imitate the up and down course of the whale in the water, while he is bathing. If he is bathing in the salt water, he will imitate the motions and movements of a whale diving and spouting for hours at a time. The hunter always undertakes at night, so that no one may observe his style. These are not the only requisites, but strength and agility as well are necessary. The hunter must be a man of action and have the confidence of his followers.

Now, suppose you come and join a whaling venture to the halibut banks off Cape Flattery. Our whaling canoe has been built down to the water level, the parmahulua used in the attack, and our hunter has purchased five days ration at the post trader's store for his crew. Each one has provided himself with other delicacies as well as an outfit that he will be clad in and a couple of blankets. Darkness is shrouding the village—an oraque night, breathless and black beneath a cloudy sky. The rolling clouds are intensified by an orange glow from the moon, and nearer at hand, the village lights illuminate the water front.

The men are barefoot, their breeches rolled up, and their feet are pushed out from the shore. They sit up stiff and shrug their shoulders in an effort to sit comfortably, but it is dark, quite dark and quite chilly. The hunter says that he has heard nothing beyond a mottled dip of the paddle in the water till we got out of the bay.

In the Strait of Juan de Fuca there is a breath of air stirring and we make a direct course to the west of the Tatoosh light-house. We reach Tatoosh and tie to kelp that fastens in the water. The hunter says and wait for the morning's first break. Our men all huddle themselves in the vacant recesses of the canoe and try to sleep.

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DO FLYING FISH REALLY FLY? Two Widely Diverse Views Upon the Subject.

From the London Field. Two papers on the eternal flying fish problem have appeared almost simultaneously, and express widely diverse views.

In the one published in the Jahrbuch of the Austrian Geographical Survey, Dr. Abel, after describing the various kinds of fish flying fish, concludes that neither the typical flying fish or the flying anarrhids ever use their pectoral fins as active organs of flight.

In the second paper, published in the January number of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, the author, Lieut.-Col. D. Durnford, takes precisely the opposite view, maintaining, on mechanical grounds, that the theory, as the above may be called, is an absolute physical impossibility, owing to the fact that the wing surface is far too small in proportion to the size and weight of the body to sustain the fish during the long flight.

This being admitted, the only alternative is to suppose that the "wings" are moved with an exceedingly rapid vibratory motion throughout the whole flight, and are thus, after the first initial impetus, the propelling power. The author further maintains that the wing movements which many observers have noticed when a flying fish touches a wave are not movements de novo, but merely such a series of vibrations as the above vibrations as to render them visible to the eye. If Col. Durnford's mechanical data are trustworthy—as they seem to be—his case appears to be proved.

The next point, however, to ascertain is whether the muscles which work the pectoral fins of flying fish are really capable of imparting to them the power of maintaining these rapid and continuous vibrations, which are the essential part of the new theory.

Engineer Known by Sound of Engine's Whistles. From the Washington Star. "There is not an engineer on this road that can't recognize by the sound of the whistle a regular train," remarked a locomotive fireman. "Each man has a distinctive blast which is as plain as spoken language to his fellow employees and is frequently familiar to the members of his family."

Of the house people of the engineers are as skilled in detecting particular whistle sounds as are the railroad men themselves. It is a frequent occurrence to see an engineer's wife, with perhaps two or three little children by her side, leaning out of a window in the old-fashioned waiting in pleasant expectancy to wave a greeting to the man in the cab, having been made acquainted with the fact of his approach by notes only of the sound of the whistle.

Nearly every engineer who is accustomed to handle any amount of business, takes more or less special care to the whistle. In many instances the men personally own these sound making devices and keep them throughout services covering several years and involving numerous transfers from one engine to another. A man is disposed to become attached to his whistle, regarding it as a sort of personal adjunct of his own, and it is not until he comes to play on it, sounding the varying range of his feelings in the cadences of the blast, in this way, the whistle assumes the dignity of a grade index to character and disposition.

Many of the differences among whistles are obvious to people in general. The chime whistle, for instance, is familiar to many. It is a favorite among engineers. This type is specially used for variety.

Denmark's Westminister Abbey. From the London Daily Mail. Roskilde, where King Christian will be buried, is about twenty miles from Copenhagen.

The Danes were still sailing up our English rivers, pillaging our land, a wooden church was built here by King Harald and this in the thirteenth century was replaced by the old brick building of today. The exterior is plain, but rugged and impressive in the interior the nave is simple, and the choir rises high and boldly beyond. This is the Westminister Abbey of Denmark, the burial place of the Danish monarchs. It is the early Viking kings, contemporary with the founder of the nation, King Harthacnut, King Canute, King Magnus, King Valdemar, King Eric, King Christian, King Margret, who in the thirteenth century ruled over Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The first of these kings, some say, was Queen on the black marble sarcophagus. In the northern chapel are the coffins of the early Danish monarchs. Some are decorated with crucifixes and crowns on their heads, others are covered with silver work. How in the thirteenth century a mighty builder, who built this chapel, placed the spire on the church and the master of the spire, in the smaller Roseburg castle at Copenhagen, were by the side of his wife, Christian IX, will find his resting place.

TOO NATURAL FURNISHES. How Teacups Are Used in the Furnishing of Fine Closets.

From St. Nicholas. Growing by the wayside you will often see that stately, spiny-looking plant, the teasel, but I wonder how many know that it has helped to furnish many a piece of cloth.

We are apt to think of a tool as something of man's make, yet here is one of nature's own, and nothing has ever been manufactured to do exactly the same thing. The teasel has been used for filling cloth, that is, raising the "nap," and the manufacturers refer to "nap goods" thus treated as "teased."

When the dried spike heads are gathered together in bundles and shipped in all directions to factories. The variety mostly used have the extreme end of spikes hooked or curved backward. This is called "teasing" and is done for a set of teasels. They are attached to a wheel or cylinder which revolves against the surface of the cloth, and these curved spikes catch part of the threads and pull them up, making a fuzzy nap. Behind the teasel are leaves of the "velvety" finish to the cloth.

The spikes have strength enough and elasticity, but when they come in contact with a rough place in the cloth they break, and so avoid tearing it. Some are of copper, but the most common is iron. The teasel, as we see it growing wild looks, at first, like a small, somewhat shrubby plant. It really has a dignity and character all its own.

The heads in flower are covered with a fluffy down, lavender or white, and as the blossoms drop they are scattered by the wind. The teasel is a very hardy plant. The leaves, pointed and spiked, shooting out each side of the stem, meet at base and form a little basin in which is usually water. So we see it in the garden, and many have the name of the plant from the Great Teasel, because of the water they collect in their little basins, and many have found ones, such as Venus's Cup, Venus's Bath Wood or Church Broom, Gipsy Combs, Clothiers' Brush, etc.

Dreaded Wolf Killed. Maintaining correspondence, St. Paul Dispatch. The wolf hunt in the Cleveland District Iron Company's big game, preserved on Grand Island, Lake Superior, has finally proved successful. The end came yesterday, despite the fact that many as thirty men were engaged in the round-ups occurring with almost daily frequency, had killed thirteen deer and one caribou during the thirty days it had been busy with its depredations against the deer.

Nearly every old hunter in Marquette and Aler counties whose service could be enlisted participated in the Grand Island hunt. A number of methods of putting a summary end to the wolf with no success, the considerable expanse of territory, a matter of upwards of 13,000 acres, giving the wolf opportunity to easily elude the hunters. The plan which finally proved successful was that of using a cow bell on the hands of one of the men, whose sole duty was to make a wide detour of the country, the bell causing all the animals on the island, including the wolf, to flee before the sound.

The wolf was captured at different points on the deer and elk runways, and when the animals passed in review the wolf was singled out and other hunters took the trail. This method proved effective, and the method was used several times during the past week. Finally, one of the hunters wounded the wolf by putting a rifle ball through its mouth, and the trail of blood left in its wake thereafter made it possible to track the animal, and when darkness ensued the men were closing in on the wolf, which was evidently weakened from the loss of blood and indulged in frequent stops for rest.

By the use of spot lights, the hunters were able to follow their quarry into the swamp near the center of the island, and at 3 o'clock in the morning a well-directed bullet ended the career of the marauder. The wolf was the largest ever seen in this part of north Michigan.

Way of Royalty in Burma. From the Pall Mall Gazette. It is well known that King George had learned to speak English in Tangoon, and had been in a mission school in that town, which happened in the following manner: His father inspected the school and expressed his satisfaction. To him the mission said: "Your Majesty would really encourage us, if you would send one of your sons to our school."

"Certainly," rejoined the affable monarch. "About us, your Majesty?" "Turning to his Prime Minister, the King said: 'I have a son named George who has been in the school.' 'Oh, yes; my Prince Majesty,' was the rejoinder. And so a lord of white elephants learned English.

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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE THE BIG STORE THE CITY IN ITSELF SIEGEL & CO. SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK. 16-18-20 STS.

A Superb Climax to the Furniture Sale.

These special furniture offers end Wednesday night, the 25th. We have not only beaten our best previous record completely out of sight, but we have beaten the town on values. However, both achievements were only to be expected.

We desire once more to call attention to the fact that our sales are genuine sale events. When we tell you that we are cutting prices for the month of February, you can expect to find lower prices than at other usual times. The other usual times begin again in March. There will be bargains then, of course, but there will not be a whole floor of stock to choose from at lowered prices as there is now and will be until next Thursday.

Parlor Suites. 5-Piece Parlor Suites, as illustrated, highly polished mahogany finished frames, graceful and covered with cream tapestry or verona velvet; regular price, \$75.00, special... \$50.00

Parlor Suites. 3-Piece Parlor Suites... 14.00, 4-Piece Parlor Suites... 21.00, 5-Piece Parlor Suites... 28.00, 6-Piece Parlor Suites... 35.00, 7-Piece Parlor Suites... 42.00, 8-Piece Parlor Suites... 49.00, 9-Piece Parlor Suites... 56.00, 10-Piece Parlor Suites... 63.00

Oak China Closets. 35.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 31.00, 40.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 37.00, 45.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 43.00, 50.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 49.00, 55.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 55.00, 60.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 61.00, 65.00 Oak Crystal Closets... 67.00, 70.00 Oak China Closets... 14.75, 75.00 Oak China Closets... 21.00, 80.00 Oak China Closets... 27.25, 85.00 Oak China Closets... 33.50, 90.00 Oak China Closets... 39.75, 95.00 Oak China Closets... 46.00

Oak Sideboards. 10.00 Oak Sideboards... 14.00, 15.00 Oak Sideboards... 19.00, 20.00 Oak Sideboards... 24.00, 25.00 Oak Sideboards... 29.00, 30.00 Oak Sideboards... 34.00, 35.00 Oak Sideboards... 39.00, 40.00 Oak Sideboards... 44.00, 45.00 Oak Sideboards... 49.00, 50.00 Oak Sideboards... 54.00, 55.00 Oak Sideboards... 59.00

Round Dining Tables. 20.00 Oak Dining Tables... 17.00, 25.00 Oak Dining Tables... 22.00, 30.00 Oak Dining Tables... 27.00, 35.00 Oak Dining Tables... 32.00, 40.00 Oak Dining Tables... 37.00, 45.00 Oak Dining Tables... 42.00, 50.00 Oak Dining Tables... 47.00, 60.00 Oak Dining Tables... 60.00

3-Piece Library Suites. 3-Piece Library Suites, as illustrated—very handsome and practical design, for parlor or library; highly polished mahogany-finished frames, massive arms and claw feet, richly carved; finest quality of upholstery work, and covered with Verona velvet. Regular price \$115.00, special... \$85.00

100-Piece, Perfect, Initialed Dinner Sets, \$7.75, And Some Other Astonishing China Bargains.

What the family crest is to the nobility of the Old World the family initials is to the American. It was a pretty and pleasing thought that the certain china-makers to produce dinner sets every piece of which was marked with the owner's initials.

Such sets have been, heretofore, rather expensive, except when certain foreign makers have disposed of "seconds" and imperfect pieces in a miscellaneous lot.

We offer on Monday full, 100-piece sets beautifully decorated and with your initials on every piece, at a lower price than has ever been asked even for the broken-up lots of "factory reject" china. And THESE sets are perfect.

The price is \$7.75. As the set must be made practically to your own order it will take about thirty days to make delivery. But, to take advantage of this price, orders must be given on Monday or Tuesday.

Other Special Offers for Monday & Tuesday. \$12.00 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, white and gold decorated, for... \$6.75, \$21.00 Fine English Decorated Dinner Sets for... \$12.00, \$29.00 Fine Thin Austrian China Dinner Sets... \$18.50, \$85.00 Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets... \$37.50, 15c. to 25c. Decorated China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Salad and Dessert Plates for... \$10c, \$2.50 Chocolate Sets, gold decorations, for... \$1.25, And a dozen others. The prices mentioned first are either our own regular figures or the prices for which similar goods are actually selling in other stores.

Sterling Silver Staple Linens, Tableware Unusual Prices. Here are 500 pieces of Bleached Table Damask. It is a pure linen, of course, about equally divided between the snow-white Irish bleached and the silver-white German bleached. This linen sells everywhere at prices never less than 50c. and oftener at 75c. You can have as much as you like, as long as it lasts, at a yard... \$4.9c, Pattern Table Cloths; only a few less than 200, and there are no napkins to match; so we have a double reason for cutting the price. Price was \$1.75 each. We'll sell on Monday for 98c, Glass Towelling; 100 pieces of imported Irish Glass Towelling in red and blue checks, regular \$5.00 a yard, now... 5c, Roller Towels; all linen, bleached, 2 1/2 yards long, and made to retail for 30c. each. Take em Monday at... 19c, We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.