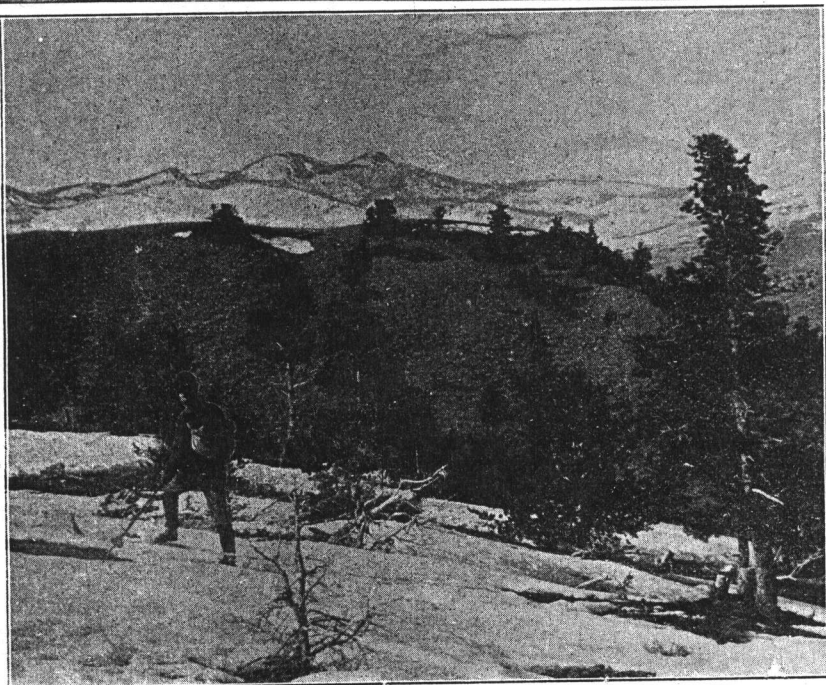
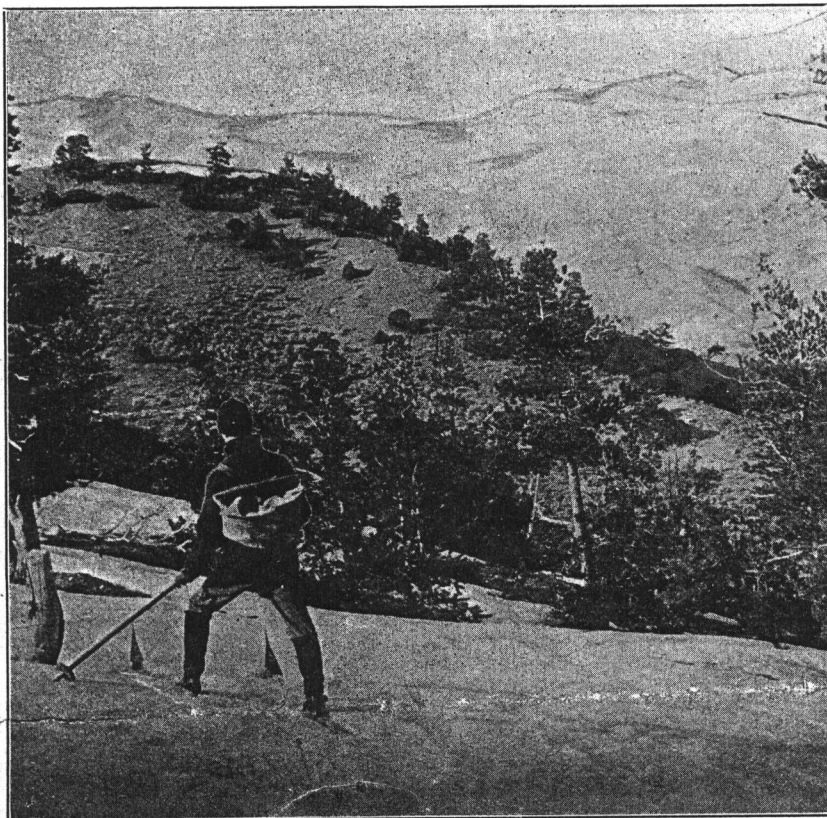


Ski Patrollers of



UPHILL WORK.



SOFT GOING IN DEEP SNOW.

(Copyright, 1902, by A. E. Bradley.)



CROWDED on a little plateau of tufa, surrounded by mountains on all sides, is the army post of Fort Yellowstone, in Yellowstone National park. Its altitude is 6,300 feet and that of most of the park is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

The garrison consists of two troops of cavalry, and its duty is to patrol and protect from marauders the park and the adjoining timber reserves, in all a vast area of more than 5,000 square miles, the greatest game preserve in the world.

In this region are found elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, a few buffalo, moose, beaver, mountain lion, wolverine, bear, fox, mink, otter, wolf, etc., and to obtain the valuable furs of some of these animals, to secure the heads of others which as game trophies have become rare and valuable, and to procure the flesh of still others for market purposes, many unprincipled men deliberately violate the law.

During the summer season the work of the soldier can be readily accomplished mounted, patrolling the main roads and trails, but during the winter season the depth of the snow makes travel of the ordinary kind impossible.

It is in the winter that lawlessness can best be conducted, and it is during this time that the greatest vigilance must be exercised by the troops. The localities where game is known to range, and which poachers frequent, must be often inspected. The snowshoe or the ski is the only means by which this can be accomplished from November until May. So when the early snows have deeply covered the ground the summer mount is abandoned to the stable and the hardy trooper takes to the ski as his winter steed.

Picture a toboggan-like arrangement from nine to twelve feet long, four inches wide, with its sides parallel from the up-curved toe, and about an inch in thickness in the center, thinning toward either end, and you have a ski. The toggle to hold the foot consists of straps and rings, which are fastened just a little forward of the center of the ski, and secures the foot by the toe only, permitting the raising of the heel. The park-soldier always carries a pole or staff about six feet long, which he uses as a balancing stick, and as an aid to progress in coasting; when the speed is too great he rides this staff "horse" fashion as a brake to retard speed.

In using the ski a peculiar stride is necessary; one foot is thrust ahead as to acquire a gliding motion, and while the sliding the other foot repeats the movement, then the first again, and so on. The skis are not lifted, but are pushed forward by peculiar movements or thrusts of the thigh, the weight of the body being thrown forward to aid impetus. On level ground good speed can be attained, but to go up is a different proposition. On a not too steep, one can go directly up, tilting the skis slightly, so that the tendency to slip backward, or, if steep, the summit may be reached by zigzagging back and forth, or by sidestepping, known locally as the "corduroy" method. There is also the feather stitch step, which is, however, but little used, so called because the tracks left resemble the seamsiresse's of that name; the skis are turned out at a wide angle and advanced alternately in front of the other directly up the slope.

the Yellowstone

In turning about a beginner makes awkward progress, for he must take short steps, first with one ski, then the other, in the desired direction, but the expert lifts one foot forward high from the ground, so that the heel can be brought to the front, and with a swing and a turn of the foot causes the toe of this ski to point backward, bringing the foot to the ground, the skis parallel, but the toes pointing in opposite direction. The other ski is then simply carried around the first until the toes point the same way, and the about face is completed. It looks easy, but many a hard fall has to be accepted in mastering this feat.

In many parts of this country and more particularly in northern Europe the ski is used for sport—for trials of speed and endurance, but its use in the athletic sense is not known in the park. It is confined to the hard work of duty and patrol. Skiing is most fatiguing and the progress made depends on conditions of snow and weather. In fair weather and on good, hard snow, many miles can be made with less fatigue than can one when the snow is poor, and the members of the party are obliged to take turn about in going first to break trail.

The itinerary in the park is so planned that not more than twenty miles of skiing is contemplated as a day's journey.

Scattered in the park are eight winter stations for the soldiers, each garrisoned usually by one non-commissioned officer and three privates. These stations are comfortable cabins, built of logs and chinked with mud or plaster; the men are furnished the ordinary equipment of the soldier, the rations and such additions to it as the state of the troop fund will per-

mit. All supplies for eight months are put in early in autumn by wagon transportation.

Each station has assigned to it a certain district, which the men must keep patrolled, watching carefully for any evidence of poaching, and in general noting anything of interest as to the game, its condition, etc. The non-commissioned officer in charge makes monthly reports to the park superintendent, who is also the post commander, as to the work done, the trips made, and all matters of interest; if anything unusual transpires, he makes special reports without delay.

At intervals little huts have been constructed about one day's journey apart, which have been designated snowshoe cabins; these are stocked in the fall with a small amount of food, some bedding, fuel, cooking utensils, an axe and a shovel. These huts increase the efficient radius of the winter stations, for without them no trip could be made which would consume more than one day out on skis, for it is impracticable for one to carry sufficient bedding and supplies on skis to make camp in the open.

Each of these huts is a welcome haven to a soldier weary and worn after a day's skiing; a roaring fire can soon be built in the rude fireplace, and, supplementing the contents of his haversack with the bacon and hardtack stored in the hut, the tired trooper can pass in comparative comfort a night which would be unendurable in open camp.

For the soldier on skis, special clothing is supplied. On the feet they wear soft woolen socks, then German or Arctic socks and over these a lumberman's rubber shoe; their underwear is good, soft, warm, woolen material; their coats are loose fitting, short, "Mackinaw" garments. They wear the blue army shirt and trousers and Scotch caps with earpieces, though some men prefer the regulation fur cap. Fur is unsuitable for all wear except gloves, for the violent exercise of skiing causes profuse perspiration and fur garments do not permit its evaporation and escape.

Formerly the ordinary uniform was used for this duty, but frequent frost bites and occasional loss of life caused warmer, special clothing to be adopted. The winters are bitterly cold, storms are frequent and the duty hard; every precaution and care must be taken to avoid casualties.

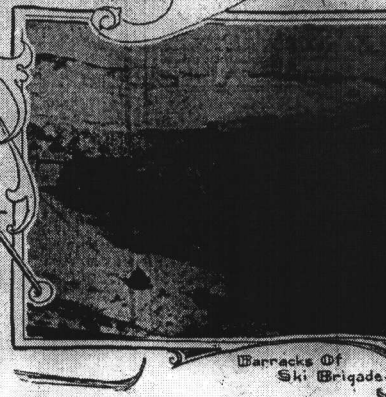
Some years ago a soldier started out for the mail from Riverside station, near the western boundary, to go to Fountain station in Lower Geyser basin. He was alone, but he was a good traveler and no fears were entertained as to his ability to make the journey. A storm arose shortly after he started and it is presumed that he lost his way, for, on making a search after the storm had subsided, he not having reported to either station, he could not be found. Not until two years later were his remains accidentally discovered some distance up the Gibbon river, when his route should have been up the Firehole. He evidently



A HALT BEFORE THE DESCENT.

Picture taken by Chester A. Lindley

The Ski Patrol.



1991

...work. At
he worked
house in
sufficient
guard on

MEXICO.

IAN SUB-
...which
...incent
...shopping
...the com-
...family ad-
...Chas. M.
...led in 19

SKI PATROLLERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Two Troups of United States Cavalry Use Skis Six Months of the Year in Guarding Yellowstone.

'Crowded on a little plateau of tufa, surrounded by mountains on all sides, is the army post of Fort Yellowstone. In Yellowstone National Park its altitude is 6,000 feet, and that of most of the Park is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

The garrison consists of two troops of cavalry and its duty is to patrol and protect from marauders the Park and the adjoining timber reserves. In all a vast area of more than 5,000 square miles, the greatest game preserve in the world.

In this region are found elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, a few bobcats, moose, beaver, mountain lion, badgers, bears, fox, mink, otter, wolf, etc. and to obtain the valuable furs of some of these animals, to secure the heads of others which are game trophies have become rare and valuable, and to procure the flesh of still others for market purposes, many unprincipled men deliberately violate the law.

During the summer season the work of the rider can be readily accomplished mounted, patrolling the main roads and trails, but during the winter season the depth of the snow makes travel of the ordinary kind impossible.

It is in the winter that lawlessness on foot is to be expected, and it is during this time that the greatest vigilance must be exercised by the troops. The localities where game is known to range, and which poachers frequent, must be often inspected. The snow drive or the ski is the only means by which this can be accomplished from November until May. So when the early snows have deeply covered the ground, the summer mount is abandoned to the stable and the hardy trooper takes to the ski as his winter steed.

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warmer, special clothing to be adopted. The winters are bitterly cold, storms are frequent, and the duty hard; every precaution and care must be taken to avoid casualties.

Some years ago a soldier started out to the mail from Riverside station, near the western boundary, to go to Fountain station in Lower Big Horn basin. He was alone, and the weather was so bad that his feet were so frozen that he was unable to make the journey. A storm arose shortly after he started and it is presumed that he lost his way, for on making a search after the storm had subsided, he not having reported to either station, he could not be found. Not until two years later were his remains discovered at the very same distance up the Gibbon River, when his route should have been up the Firehole. He evidently became confused in the storm at their junction and followed up the wrong stream.

In the winter of 1936-37 another soldier lost his life through disobedience of orders. Owing to the hardships of winter travel and the liability to accidents orders were given after the accident above mentioned that no man should under any circumstances travel alone.

Two were sking from the Lake station to the Thumb; the snow was bad, the travel difficult, and a few miles out one man found that he was becoming exhausted and insisted on returning, requesting his comrade to accompany him. Returning was the shorter distance to shelter and the trail was easier, being broken by their coming. The man who was not fatigued refused and pushed ahead; the other returned, reported at the Lake station what had occurred, and a search party was sent out the following morning. The

retreat: the following morning. The night had been severe and only a mile or so beyond the point where the men had separated was found frozen dead. The man who had pushed on. He had sought shelter under a culvert, where he had lain down and gone to sleep. Although he was in a country where dry timber abounds, and he had matches, there was no evidence that he had undertaken to build a fire.

But it is not only in the cold that danger lays for these men. Should

to dyin' room th' weight of them! No more. Niver a shout did I hear from th' rule Irish candidate, Mackey Maguire, and divil th' whisper of devil's yellin' an' groun' for Sir John Somerville. Other th' English gentlemen, that for one day's shayk-hand with ye, an' silver took cross-eyed till he was bawled to one, if ye forgot to touch yer cap him. Not a thing did I see but a couple of black ladies, like-ould women in a wee chap, an' a string of puen, looking as if th' was goin' to take a half-oon of castor oil without sugar after it.

Never since the night th' farlow came
through th' hayhole an' danced a jig
on th' hearthstone, did I look as hard
with me two eyes to see somethin' an'
seen nothin'. Th' farlow was all over th'
dure, an' sat'llin' th' mugs an' put-
ting fingers on th' dresser, but divil th' one
of them I clays me eyes on, th' illec-
tion was gone, an' but divil a hate I
sees but men th' same as if I was
thinkin' it was Sunday. To me mus-
an illection's not an illection at all, it
all pull th' sticks an' hummin' like th'
wax whistlin' in th' woods an' th'
stones is comin' to tink th' air has
'n trouble holdin' them

...dash, man, when I see them, I want
a young fella it's them linctious was
linctious, an' an' funerals. Ye know
th' bobbies, th' last while, with their
toms an' their guine has kept th'
fightin' from gettin' danger an' danger,
an' of late it's moorless seen th' boys
gwan home without a mark on th' backs
of their ruggeds. I said seran to it,
Norra a thing y'e'd see, but a few stick
wulapins between th' mountain boys
an' th' lowland men.

Och, ay, me foine friends, if yr had th' illition I seen in Lickinavool twenty years come now praty-plannin' toime ye'd niver want yer dead an' quiet kind again, an' yer row of Sunday faces stretched out like a string of onions to dry in th' sun. Ye'd want

nothin' but th' bliss affliction that liveth
wore th' name aroun' its neck. As
an th' next fair day, th' bullad singers
split th' air in two halves with y'e
th' powerful work of big Andy from
Flannagan's Cross, an' of th' divin' own
fightin' of wee Poley Cassidy, from th'
other side of th' mountain there be-
yant.

It's meself is a thinkin' ye never silled a Member of Parliament in New York or ye'd be havin' a smell of the night we had in Lickinacool that day. Och, thunder an' turf, it was awfulous!

Th' felias for this man gets together on th' Fair Green, an' th' felias for th' Duckin' Stool, an' th' felias for th' Duckin' Stool, where th' wimen an' th' cudgers lift th' drinkin' wather in tin canisters.

Th' shouts of them was niver heard afore or afther! Th' Fair Green felias starts down th' hill, an' th' Duckin' Stool felias starts up th' hill an' th' meets. That's where it was, ye see, Martin, an' I runs at him like th' very devil an' he runs an' me like a mule.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF ENGINEERING.

**An Age of Steam, Steel, Compressed Air and Electricity Has
Made Possible Marvelous Structures.**

About the newest of all great engineering structures is, to most people, the communist, the modern railroad bridge, and it is hard to realize that nothing at all like it, even for highway purposes, existed fifty years ago. Now almost every one of those which were earliest built has been found inadequate by the enormous increase of traffic and the weight of locomotives, and has been replaced by steel. Each span is made according to draw-

plugs, with hundreds of beams, girders, rods, ends and columns, riveted and forged and bored in distant shops, but never fitted together until they arrive by dozens of carloads at the site, and are quickly assembled to make a slender self-supporting framework with the rigid pieces which weigh thousands of pounds. The mechanics quickly in place like the mechanism of a watch, are strong enough to do across a storm sweep bay, over an almost limitless river, while there is a three current or high tide, or where, like the Niagara gorge, the heights are so steep that the support can be built up from the bottom of the canyon and support itself during construction; but all these difficulties are small to the bridge builder, compared to the requirements of the pier. That an old legend of perhaps many ages ago, the temple of Salomon, in exactly the same place, of the same dimensions and supported on the very same piers, without interrupting appreciably the almost constant traffic which has passed over it, and every hour in the twenty-four for long freight trains or running express.

Auch was the case with the Florence bridge across the Tennessee river in Alabama. There were twelve spans of about 100 feet each, which carried a single-track railroad on top-and-a highway between the trusses. The old wooden spans could not even support the new steel ones during construction, although the masonry piers had ample room for wider spans. So they were built on the top edges of the old bridge, outside the towers above two adjacent piers. Above these towers, nearly 25 feet over the track, a complete new temporary span of wood and iron as long as the longest span of the old bridge was built. A new, permanent span was also built. A new, permanent span was also built together, suspended from the side

boxes, which made it sufficiently concave to retain the clay, like a trough. They were driven at a speed of about seven feet per second, and occasionally varied to eight or ten feet. The bridge was on a slight slope, on top of the bridge a small scraper was set across it and pushed over it to a variable point, where a diagonal scraper was set across it and pushed the load off to fall through the bridge into a small dip on the ground beneath. The bridge was then completely cut across the canal, which perhaps required two days to lay tracks, the bells and the bridge were all moved ten feet and the greenies was kept up constantly. The bridge was not very high, it was as large as a man's head, and it was amusing to watch them ride quietly along until they commenced the ascent of the steep bank, and then down to roll and start over and over with the determination not to go up any slope under any circumstances. They would hurry and scramble as fast as possible, but it was not steep enough for them to fall quite as fast as they would like to, and they were making them again and again, was a fine thing to them, a little faster before they would

being in starting down, until at last they were landed on the level ball of top.

Excavating a tunnel through the solid rock is usually considered an easy and comparatively safe task, excavating the solid clay with a good depth of the same material considered is sometimes still more so. The question of the cost of the work at the expense of sufficient time and money, but when it is necessary to tunnel through soft mud and silt very near the river bottom in deep water the task is one of the most difficult, and dangerous, and costly that the civil engineer attempted. Such a tunnel with an inside diameter of ten feet was recently built in a very novel manner. A huge concrete tube, 22 feet long, lined inside and covered outside with a layer of heavy iron plates, was of regular machine ways. The ends being closed, the 1,000-ton mass was launched like a ship, towed thirty miles to place, sunk between rows of guide piles driven into the mud, and the tunnel was then pierced by divers to the shore tunnel properly built to join it. The most remarkable feature of the work was that the tunnel arose and threatened to injure the floating tunnel before it was actually opened, and it was allowed to fill and sink to the bottom.

the dozen are no longer hoarded up against baby's arrival, and the old estimate for a complete layette is cut down by half while of that half the major portion is made on improved pattern. The new babies have been greatly reduced in bulk, so that the baby evidently appreciates most in that they are arranged to slip off and on with the least possible trouble. Nearly all the financial used in the modern infant's clothes is of the new variety that is guaranteed against shrinkage by a judicious interweaving of cotton, silk and wool. The baby's body is merely plunked at the edges instead of being broadly hemmed, and by day a gertrude and by night a pinning blanket take the place of the clumsy flannel petticoats.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAYETTES.

A gertrude is a nice little dannaed slip that goes on next after the shorts, wears underneath, and budy band. It is sleeveless and low necked, and fastens on the shoulders with two straps that can be adjusted or removed a hand slipped under the wrapper or night gown unfastens it, and the garment is drawn down and off without the least difficulty. At night the pinning blanket can be removed, and the gertrude can be as easily extracted, should need arise, in the laudable effort to reduce the superfluous weight of clothing. h-m-m, are, if possible, done away with every thing that is not absolutely necessary. The garments are completed by buttonholed collars, and even the sinning blankets, which is split open all the way down the side and folded up and pinned back at night so as to hold the lower part in place. The collar is buttonholed and pinned back, is buttonholed and buttonholed on all its edges.

In that of wool undershirts the well-conditioned baby wears fine spun slivers and pretty arches of the same materials. For children of high degree all the flannel is of wool carefully woven with silk, to render it unshrinkable and even the finest layettes that come from Paris have the petticoats and night dresses made of exceedingly fine cotton. Linen is not the proper fabric to lay against a child's sensitive skin.

CORALS FOR HEALTH.

The first ornament that a baby should wear, say superstitious mothers, is a string of small, very round and varied coral beads. The corals keep the blood pure and soothe the nerves, and it is a great assistance to a delicate baby to wear a string of coral that have been worn by a healthy child. Mothers whose babies sleep like topsies and are strangers to the colic demon, defend the corals of their lucky little ones to less robust infants.

One wealthy New York mother will-
ingly paid an absurd price for a cora-
siring that was ornamenting the neck
of a handsome little Italian peasant
baby, and to the benign influence o

HOCKEY SEASON

**FAST GAME PLAYED
HUNK YESTEI**

The hockey season wrapped with a game between West Utica and Troy. The schedule for the coming week hereafter while the plan of forming a league was to have the champions been abandoned as Schenectady was under the recent flood of the and Troy did not desire the league. The Schenectady team in this city this year, as a game is being played in the city of Troy. The West Utica will Hill team at Lafayette day evening and a fast for.

An unusually fast game was played at the tri-day afternoon between Jundara and the Itatig, winning by the score of ten to five. Neither side was able to first half and Bryan, of scored the only goal in by brilliant carrying of a pretty loft. Wood a the best work for the Patten and Devereux for the players follow:

Hobbs, cover point; Ward, Harnum, forward; Ward, Welch, forward. Rutgers—Kinney, go point; Patten, cover point; Lamb, forward; Iward, McQuade, forward. Referee, Otto Haberer. Messrs. Marion and The Oneidas Juniors claim in or about the 6 years of age. Challenges to Walter Welch, 205 B

to Walter Welch, 200 F.

Fort Schuyler C
The annual meeting of the Schuyler Club was held at the Fort Schuyler Hotel. There was a good attendance of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. DePeyster; Vice President, J. DePeyster; Secretary, J. DePeyster; Treasurer, George L. Bradford; J. DePeyster and Leslie were elected governors for making the board composed of gentlemen and the following: E. Wheeler, D. C. Hunter, E. Burch and John E. The reports of the officers

In many parts of this country and more particularly in Northern Europe the ski is used for sport or trials of speed and endurance, but its use in the athletic sense is not known in the Park. It is confined to the hard work of duty and patrol. Skiing is most fatiguing and the progress made depends on conditions of snow and weather. In fair weather and on good, hard snow, many miles can be made with less fatigue than can one when the

The streams in many portions of the Park are fed by hot water from geysers, boiling springs, and hot pools, and on these the ice never forms. Often in winter trips it becomes necessary to cross streams by means of the temporary bridges one must ford. So oft must come skis, shoes and socks, and with his equipment on his shoulders, the hardy soldier slips from the banks of snow and ice into the water, wades across and makes a shivering toilet on the other side. The tally collected on these expeditions was not small. It was in the mind of a patriot who had made such a crossing. Turning to the officer with him he called out: "Say, Lieutenant, this wasn't in the pic-

But it'll niver be done. Th' Irish love
an' affection, but th' love a fight bet-
cher.

The general preference at present seems to be in favor of high, close necks for outdoor wear, and flat, easy collars for the house gowns and still waist. Of course, it is only given to the young and full throated to wear flat collars, and on cotton country gowns they are to predominate later over every other style of neck finish.

[illegible]

withdrawing. A 14-in. pipe, each 8-in. pipe, reaching nearly to its bottom and extending through its cap on top. The tops of the inner pipes were connected to a pressure pipe, through which brine from the "irrigation" pipes was pumped at a pressure of about 100 psi. The brine, at 60° to 65° Fahrenheit, and rising through the 8-in. pipes, escaped from their tops into a connecting horizontal pipe, which served as the suction main of the electric lifting pump. The suction pipe was connected to the circuit, starting about 35 minutes for each trip, and ending in that time about one degree in temperature. As it absorbed the heat from the quicksand and water a thin coating of ice formed on the outside of the 8-in. pipes and gradually increased in thickness until in ten days those on adjacent pipes united and formed a solid mass.

BABY'S BOOK.

The final touch to an up-to-date infant's notebook is the "Baby's book," a 160-page volume that is crammed full of infant facts and tips for the mother. It is a guide to the treatment of colic, to the meaning of the cheerful crows which are the first signs of a baby's coming to know for young mothers prove the most alluring and instructive reading. Abundant with it comes a handsomely bound notebook diary, in which by a nice arrangement of ruled leaves the mother, alone, gratifies her desire to record the child's growth, teeth, temper, appetite, sleeping hours, first words, in fact every phase of the child's development is noted every day and is sometimes noted by the doctor, who finds that the baby diary a most valuable guide and record.

Brevities

Every Dog Has

State Armory N

___Taken To One

Morris J. Cushman of discharged in city court y complaint against him for worthless checks having drawn. His father paid the checks. Chief of P of Oneida immediately ar man and took him to O he must answer a charg 85 in that city on a bad c

SKI PATROLLERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE

Two Troops of United States Cavalry Use Skis Six Months of the Year in Guarding Yellowstone.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

German's rubber knee; their underwear is good, soft, warm. Woollen material; their coats are loose fitting short, "biker" style garments. They wear the "Mike Army" shirt and trousers, and Scotch cap and gaiters, though some men prefer the "Scout" cap. Fur is unsuitable for all wear except gloves. For the violent service of killing cause profuse perspiration, and fur garments do not permit the evaporation and escape.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

if he fell out of a window and broke
neck. Pat," says I, "Do th' niver
speak th' father," he says,
"I'll want to see th' roadin'." says
"for it's only a moon that gets to
murder like bloody murder without
murder on th' other fella's head."
Oh, say, say, say th' surprise! Miver
lock of nigger from 'cross th'
roadin', drivin' a jaunting car
"Miver, wot's th' roadin' in an' an' an'
at, (it'll be wonderin' what he's
drivin' with carry th' ass, in place
lettin' th' poor haves come, next door
to the roadin' in an' an' an' an' an'

REMARKABLE FEATS OF ENGINEERING

An Age of Steam, Steel, Compressed Air and Electricity Has
Made Possible Marvellous Structures.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

renal cutting, a section 10 feet wide and
feet deep at each trip. Each bucket-
ful of a ton or more of hard, sticky, clay-
was dumped by the shore into the hump-
per of a grinding machine, which dis-
posed it on top of an endless, white rubber-
belt extended across the bottom of the
runnel. A second belt reached up to the
top of the slope and in turn conveyed it

[illegible][illegible]

Mountain, Michigan, a few years ago, and a stream bed was exposed about three feet apart on each side of a small gulch. The gulch and sunk vertically to rock by a ledge of strata, and the water, which flowed at the bottom, was forced into the gulch by the pressure of the strata. A Dutch plow, upon the end of which was a small iron wheel, was used to dig out the strata. The ends of the larger pipes were connected by a chain, and the pipes were pulled out of the ground by means of the plow. The pipes were pulled out of the ground by means of the plow, and the water was forced into the gulch by the pressure of the strata. The water was forced into the gulch by the pressure of the strata, and the water was forced into the gulch by the pressure of the strata.

[illegible]

Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat. No wonder catarrh causes headache, saps the taste, smell and hearing, dulls the brain, deranges the stomach and saps the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

...urem catarrh...
...the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla for sale by John H. ...
...Minn. ...

HOCKEY SEASON

FAST GAME PLAYED HUNK YESTER

The hockey season was back with a game betwixt East 11th in which proved victorious. The schedule for the coming three games will be week hereafter while the players of formation.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Engineers, No. 11, New York
a card party and dance at
Hall, corner of Washington
terrace streets, Friday even-
ing 34. Koehl's Orchestra
the music for dancing and
will serve refreshments.

LEONARDT'S
HAIR
PREPARATION
FOR GRAY HAIR
Butterfly Hair Rest
80¢ per Bottle.

Adventurous Life of the Ski Patrollers of the Yellowstone Park

BY CAPT. A. B. BRADLEY, U. S. A.
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Crowded on a little plateau of tufa, surrounded by mountains on all sides, is the army post of Fort Yellowstone, in Yellowstone National park. Its altitude is 6,800 feet, and that of most of the park is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. The garrison, consists of two troops of cavalry and its duty is to patrol and protect from marauders the park and the adjoining timber reserves, in all a vast area of more than 5,000 square miles, the greatest game preserve in the world. In this region are found elk, deer, antelope, mountain, sheep, a few buffalo, moose, beaver, mountain lion, wolverine, bear, fox, mink, otter, wolf, etc., and to obtain the valuable furs of some of these animals, to secure the heads of others which as game trophies have become rare and valuable, and to procure the flesh of others for market purposes, many unprincipled men deliberately violate the law. During the summer season the work of the soldier can be readily accomplished mounted, patrolling the main roads and trails, but during the winter season the depth of the snow makes travel of the ordinary kind impossible. It is in the winter that lawlessness can best be conducted, and it is during this time that the greatest vigilance must be exercised by the troops. The localities where game is known to range, and which poachers frequent, must be often inspected. The snow shoe or the ski is the only means by which this can be accomplished from November until May. So when the early snows have deeply covered the ground, the summer mount is abandoned to the stable and the hardy trooper takes to the ski as his winter steed.

A Ski Described

Picture a toboggan-like arrangement from nine to twelve feet long, four inches wide; with its sides parallel from the upcurved toe, and about an inch in thickness in the center, thinning toward either end, and you have a ski. The toggle to hold the foot consists of straps and rings, which are fastened just a little forward of the center of the ski, and secures the foot by the toe only, permitting the raising of the heel. The park soldier always carries a pole or staff about six feet long, which he uses as a balancing stick, and as an aid to progress. In coasting when the speed is too great he rides this staff "stick horse" fashion as a brake to retard speed. In using the ski a peculiar stride is necessary; one foot, is thrust ahead so as to acquire a gliding motion, and while thus sliding the other foot repeats the movement, then the first again, and so on. The skis are not lifted, but are pushed forward by peculiar movements or thrusts of the thigh, the weight of the body being thrown forward to aid impetus. On level ground good speed can be attained; in going down a declivity one literally flies, but to go up is a different proposition. If not too steep, one can go directly up, lifting the skis slightly so that the snow which may adhere will overcome the tendency to slip backward; or if steep, the summit may be reached by zigzagging back and forth, or by sidestepping, known locally as the "corduroy" method. There is also the feather stitch step, which is, however, but little used; so called because the tracks left resemble the seamstress stitch of that name; the skis are turned out at a wide angle and advanced alternately one in front of the other directly up the incline.

Hard Feat to Master

In turning about a beginner makes awkward progress, for he must take short steps, first with one ski then the other in the desired direction, but the expert lifts one foot forward high from the ground, so that the heel can be brought to the front and with a swing and a turn of the foot causes the toe of this ski to point backward, bringing the foot to the ground, the skis parallel, but the toes pointing in opposite directions. The other ski is then simply carried around the first until the toes point the same way, and the about face is completed. It looks easy, but many a hard fall has to be accepted in mastering this feat! In many parts of this country and more particularly in Northern Europe the ski is used for sport—for trials of speed and endurance, but its use in the athletic sense is not known in the Park. is confined to the hard work of duty and patrol. Skiing is most fatiguing and the progress made depends on conditions of snow and weather. In fair weather and on good hard snow, many miles can be made with less fatigue than can one when the snow is poor, and the members of the party are obliged to take turn about in going first to break trail. The itinerary in the park is so planned that not more than twenty miles' skiing is contemplated as a day's journey.

Winter Station For Soldiers

Scattered in the park are eight winter stations for the soldiers, each garrisoned usually by one non-commissioned officer and three privates. These stations are comfortable cabins, built of log and chinked with mud or plaster; the men are furnished the ordinary equipment of the soldier, the rations and such additions to it as the state of the troop fund will permit. All supplies for eight months are put in early in autumn by wagon transportation. Each station has assigned to it a certain district, which the men must keep patrolled, watching carefully for any evidence of poaching, and in general noting anything of interest as to the game, its condition, etc. The noncommissioned officer in charge makes monthly reports to the Park Superintendent, who is also the post commander, as to the work done, the trips made and all matters of interest; If anything unusual transpires he makes special reports without delay. At intervals little huts have been constructed about one day's journey apart, which have been designated snow-shoe cabins; these are stocked in the full with a small amount of food, some bedding, fuel, cooking utensils, an ax and a shovel. These huts increase the efficient radius of the winter stations, for without them no trip could be made which would consume more than one day out on skis, for it is impracticable for one to carry sufficient bedding and supplies on skis to make camp in the open. Each of these huts is a welcome haven to a soldier weary and worn after a day's skiing; a roaring fire can soon be built in the rude fireplace and supplementing the contents of his haversack with the bacon and hardtack stored in the larder, the tired trooper can pass in comparative comfort a night which would be unendurable in open camp.

Soldiers Warmly Clad

For the soldier on skis special clothing is supplied. On the feet they wear soft woolen socks; then German or Arctic socks, and over these a lumberman's rubber shoe; their underwear is good, soft, warm, woolen material; their coats are loose fitting, short "Mackinaw" garments. They wear the blue army shirt and trousers, and Scotch caps with earpieces, though some men prefer the regulation fur cap. Fur is unsuitable for all wear except gloves, for the violent exercise of skiing causes profuse perspiration, and fur garments do not permit its evaporation and escape.

Formerly the ordinary uniform was used for this duty, but frequent frost bites and occasional loss of life caused warmer, special clothing to be adopted. The winters are bitterly cold, storms are frequent and the duty hard; every precaution must be taken to avoid casualties. Some years ago a soldier started out for the mail from Riverside station, near the western boundary to go to Fountain station in Lower Geyser Basin. He was alone, but he was a good traveler, and no fears were entertained as to his ability to make the journey. A storm arose shortly after he started and it is presumed that he lost his way, for on making it search after the storm had subsided, he not having reported to either station, he could not be found. Not until two years later were his remains accidentally discovered some distance up the Gibbon river, when his route should have been up the Firehole. He evidently became confused in the storm at their junction and followed up the wrong stream.

In the winter of 1896-97 another soldier lost his life through disobedience to orders. Owing to the hardships of winter travel and the liability to accidents orders were given after the accident above mentioned that no man should under any circumstances travel alone.

Adventurous Men Froze Stiff

Two were skiing from the Lake station to the Thumb; the snow was bad, the travel difficult, and a few miles out one man found that he was becoming exhausted and insisted on returning, requesting his comrade to accompany him. Returning was the shorter distance to shelter and the trail was easier, being broken by their coming. The man who was not fatigued refused and pushed ahead; the other returned, reported at the Lake station what had occurred, and a search party set out the following morning. The night had been severe and only a mile or so beyond the point where the men had separated was found frozen dead the man who had pushed on. He had sought shelter under a culvert, where he had lain down and gone to sleep. Although he was in a country where dry timber abounds, and he had matches, there was no evidence that he had undertaken to build a fire. But it is not only in the cold that danger lays for these men. Should they in their patrols come upon poachers they know that they have to deal with desperate men who hesitate at nothing. On one occasion the Park Superintendent learned what led him to believe that poachers were after the buffalo in the Pelican valley country, east of Yellowstone river. He caused to be sent out a civilian scout, Burgess, and one soldier. Private Troike, from the Lake hotel. They soon found the poacher's camp with a number of buffalo heads hung up in a nearby tree. They followed up the trail for some distance, and then heard some rifle shots. They soon discovered Howell, the poacher, skinning the head of one of the buffalo that had just been killed. He was armed with a rifle, the others only with revolvers. It was a dangerous bit of work to get over that stretch of ground and cover Howell with his revolver, but Burgess did it. The wind favored him and Howell knew nothing of his approach until he was called upon to surrender under a cocked pistol only fifteen feet distant. Even Howell's dog did not detect the approaching danger to his master.

Murder Prevented

Howell remarked that he would not have been captured had he had a little warning of the approach of Burgess and Troike, and those knowing him do not hesitate to assert that he would have killed them both with his rifle, and then have made his way out of the country, had he not been so intent on his nefarious work as not to notice their approach. The streams of many portions of the park are fed by hot water from geysers, boiling springs, and hot pools, and on these the ice never forms. Often in winter trips it becomes necessary to cross some such streams and in the absence of bridges one must ford. So off must come skis, shoes and socks, and with his equipment on his shoulders, the hardy soldier slips from the bank of snow and ice into the water, wades across and makes a shivering toilet on the other side. The gaily colored poster designed to attract recruits was in the mind of a patriot who had just made such a crossing. Turning to the officer with him he called out: Say, lieutenant, this wasn't in the picture."