

semi-civilized world wore
tapa. But styles have
changed. Now you
inight hunt a long time
before you found anyexcept in a museum. You
probably have to journey to
dds of Africa to find anybody
wearing up. But it. Sames wearing tapa. But in Samoa lent quality is still manufac-or the sake of the tourist

in the sake of the tourist in now describe their way of Cloth, which, in my opinion, day Curious manufacture, they so wrote Lieutenant (later der) James Cook at Tahiti, Islands, Pacide ocean, in the lept during his first woyace the world made 1763-71, in H. Endeavor. He proceeds: elfr Cloth is, I believe, made Bark of Trees; the finest 'm a plant which they Coino other purpose. Dr. Soino other purpose. Dr. Soino other purpose. Dr. Soino of Seet high, the Stem is left this plant grow till it for 8 feet high, the Stem is used to the Stem is the same plant the country of the stem is the same plant t

or 8 feet high, the Stem is as thick as one's Thum after this they cut it down a Certain time in water-time Bark strip off easy of which is scraped off 18hell. After this is dome. The limit of they lay together, by naist made of some by Breath of a yard n length 0, 8 or 10 coording to the view.

put together it is proper breadth and ing square piece of beaters, the Cloth I the time. The f hard wood with tre about 3 or 4 it into grooves of this makes the sight as if it was ae Grooves is to it out, in the do-often beat holes thinner than an-easily repaired by gits, and this they jer, that the Cloth njured.

espécially rs made of the Trees, and 1 at it is some rk of other oth is wholly in which all Their common h and yellow.

an Islands, and Africa were all tapamaking countries. The Maoris of New
Zenland, too, knew the art. But with
them it was only briefly ceilidrated,
due to the searcity of trees producing
the sort of yark needed and the seterer climate which soon led to the
searcity of trees producing.
Within the last century thin has become a rarity in practically all the
septions where it was once so abunsant. But thanks to the efforts of a
tew interested people, excellent collections of bark-cloth have been brought
together. The collections at the Amerlean Museum include in addition to
examples of tapa from all the regions
mentioned, examples of the implements
weed by various peoples in the manuncture of the cloth.

tracture of the cloth.

The implements include shells for quiting the bark, peeling it from the clems and scruping it; the wooden diabs onlywhich the bark was laid for learning; and mallets, square or round seconding of the locality in which they discovered the second of the control of the tacture of the cloth.

The implements include shells for

the form of a half-cylinder tentify to the progress which the Hawalians had made in the tetchique of tipa decident of the tetchique of the decident of the dec

PROF. ALBERT S. BICKTYORE.

skin draw a map of any part of the far West. He learned the trick from

skin draw a map of any part of the far West. He learned the trick from the Indians.
Waniyeru yawapi wowapi—that is American Indianese, the Sloux diolect. It means "winter count writing"—the Indian method of keeping a calendar, The Oglala Sloux (Dakota) Indianse exploited "art calendars" before our present New Year productions were in existence. They represented each year by a pictograph, or picture, labeled with a descriptive motto. The picture and name were generally surgested by some important winter event, whence the name "winter count writing."
These pictures have been in serial order, the state of the events suggested by he pictures so identifying the various years. In other words, each years had a name instead of a mere number, and in the official caleidar this name was illustrated by a picture. A Dakon born in 1853 would say that his birth occurred in "the year of the deep snow," or, if in 1889, "in the year of the news of these choices."

The American Museum of Natural History is fortunate in having heen able to others one of these choices.

BANISH GLOOM

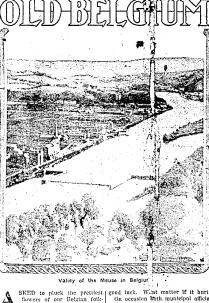
mit to our compartment only those

with cheerful faces, all the cheerful faces the cheerful faces with cheerful faces, all the cheerful faces, all the properties traveling colony ever throw."—Continental Edition of London Wellwith cheerful faces.

"Smile!

"We have two placards, one for each window of the compartment. On a these the traveler reads:

""Only those who are cheerful traveled in this compartment. If you can one the same of the compartment. If you can be same of the compartment. If you can be same of the compartment of the com



SKED to place the proutest movers of our Bedfun folks. In the second of the second trace of the second tra

Latest Markets

LIVE STOCK-DETROIT

LIVE STOCK—DETROIT

Cattle—Best heavy steers, \$14.50;
best handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50;
elliby mixed steers and helfers, \$3
ellib, many light butchers, \$3.500
8.75; light butchers, \$7.25@8; best
cows, \$3; butcher cows, \$5.5007; cut
ters, \$5; canners, \$4.50; best heavybulls, \$8; bologna bulls, \$7.5007.55;
stock bulls, \$8.75@7; feeders, \$3@10;
stockers, \$7.5008.50; milkers and
springers, \$80@100.

Calves

Best grades, \$16@17; culls and
heavy \$10@15.

Sheep and Lambs.

\$10@15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Beat lambs, \$15.50: fair lambs, \$12.50: fair lambs, \$2.70: fair lambs, \$3.60: fair to good sheep, \$4.67; culls and common, \$2.60.50: fair to good sheep.

Hogs Mixed hogs, \$15.90@16.10; pigs \$14.75@15; grassers, \$15.50@15.75.

EAST BUFFALO

EAST BUFFALO
Cattle—Fancy, \$17.75; prime shipping ateors. \$16.50; best shipping ateors. \$16.50; best shipping steers, \$15.60; 15.50; medium shipping steers, \$15.60; 15.50; best undiva yearlings, 1950 to 1.000 pounds, \$15.500 16.50; light nattre yearlings, good quality, \$14.500; 15.50; hand steers, and shelfers, nicad \$12.50; 15.10; 15.5

cori, 385; enop, 346 per ton in 100-is sacks.

Hisy—No. 1 timothy, 337,50@38; standard; 336,50; light mixed, 336,50 @31; No. 2 timothy, 335,50@36; No. 3 timothy, 332@333, No. 1 mixed, 355,50; No. 1 clover, 335,50@36; rye straw, \$13.50@14; wheat and oat straw, \$13.50@14 per ton in carlots.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter—On the Butter and Eggs board: Extra creamery, 53c bld, 55 1-26 sakkd; creamery, prints, 56c bld, 56 1½c asked per lb. Eggs—On the Butter and Eggs board: No. 1 fresh, 38c bld, 40c asked; storage packed, extras, 40 1-2c bld, 41 1½c asked per doz.

POULTRY

POULTRY
Live Poultry—Brollers, 60@65c;
Legnorus brollers, 48@55c; hens, 86
@31c; small hens, 34@35c; roosters,
22c; geess, 20@22c; ducks, 32@35c;
turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

Peaches-Georgia, \$3@3.25 per bu. Huckleberries-\$7.50@8 per 24-quart

iliackleberries—s.1.2.2.2.2.3.
Apples—New, \$4@4.50 per hamper;
weslern, boxes, \$5.50@5.
Skrawberries—Home grows, \$490.
Skrawberries—Home grows, \$490.
per lui, shipped in, \$8@7 per bu.
Cherries—\$5@5 per 24-quart case
for hour and \$3.25@3.50 per 16-quart
case for sweet.
Celbage—10@12c per lb.
Celler—Michigan, 40@50c per dox
Meions—Watermelono, 75c@31 each
Driessed Hogs—Light, 19@20c;
heaty, 17@15c per lb.

heavy, 17@18c per lb. Dressed Calves—P

heaty, 17@18c per lb.
Dréased Catves—Beat, 21@22c; or
dinary, 17@20c per lb.
New Fontones—Virginia, No. 1, \$13
@14 No. 2, \$11@12 per bbl.
Oglons—Texas Bermudia, \$1.25@
1.50 | Texas wax, \$1.50@1.75 per craits.
Catalculous—\$40.45.0 per ctandard
crait, \$1.75 for flats and \$3@3.50 for
pony| crates.
Tomatoes—Six-basket, carrier, rppacked, \$6@7: original cases, \$4@6;
bothbuse, \$2.25@2.50 per 10-1b basket.

Descends 19,500 feet in Parachute Dayton, O.—Sergeant Bottrellie, of McCook field made a parachute depend of what was said to be 19,500 feet, believed to be a now record. The plane climbed to an attitude marked by the indicator as 19,500 feet, it was stated. Bottrellie climbed out on the feetings to make his jump. The wind caught his parachute and pulled him through the tail of the machine, teafing of the runder. He breised the mapples of his arm and strained the ligaments. cends 19,500 feet in Parachute