

ARMOR TELLS OF TRAGEDY.

Ancient War Clothes and Weapons Found in Siberia.

Seattle—A tragedy of the far north—land centers about two suits of ancient French armor brought to this city by John J. Haugan, from Anadir, Siberia. The suits are to be donated by the city to the French museum, but Haugan is exhibiting them at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which is to be held in Seattle in the summer of 1907 to exploit the resources of the north.

The suits of mail were bought by Haugan from Siberian natives. Old Russian, wrinkled and bony patri-

arch of the Chuchas related to Haugan the following legend:
"Many many summers ago, a great herd of my fathers in a big winged ship. The men soon began to kill my fathers' people and to slaughter their game. My times and were beaten back for the men devils were charmed. At times while the devil men stayed. At times they were in great numbers and completely surrounded the ship. For many days the devil men raged. The arrows of my fathers had no effect on the charmed ones. But at last they closed in and killed the men except two. One of the devil men was bound on a high mound. The other was bound round the ship with a long chain of walrus hides and was pulled rapidly over the snows and raged, jagged, cruel. Three times he was hauled around the mound on which the devil brother stood. Then he was a senseless mass of quivering flesh. Then my fathers took the other captive and put him on his ship and told him to go back to his people and warn them never to trouble the world of ice again."

The outfits which Haugan bought from the natives consist of two suits of mail, two shields, two helmets, and two arrows. The mail consists of pieces of hammered steel, bound together with leather thongs, and big enough to protect the warrior from chest to knees. The shields are of hard wood, covered with walrus hides and embellished with heraldic symbols and burned in with a hot iron. The helmets are made of long, hammered steel strips, with flaps to protect the ears. The bows are about four feet long, made of several kinds of wood, and made inlaid and wrapped with cord. They are capable of hurling the heavy arrows 200 yards and embedding them four inches in wood. The quivers are of walrus skin. The whole outfit is light and responds readily to the movements of the body. Fastened to one of the helmets are a number of French coins of small denominations. On one side of these is the Latin inscription "Lud X Wig quad. Rex Fr. et Nav." which is translated, "Louis XVI, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre." From which it is figured that the warriors who wore the mail were archers of Louis XVI, considered the best fighters of their class in Europe.

The northland contains a wealth of ancient relics of rare historic interest and these are being collected for exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition of 1907. It is intended that the displays from Alaska and Yukon will make the fair uniquely interesting.

Of Interest to Shoppers
To know that Mehney has everything in furs, Knutsford.

BULLFROG EXCURSION.

Wolfe, Nev., will celebrate RAIL-ROAD DAY December 15th. For this reason the Santa Fe Route, Utah's popular road, will operate a second low rate excursion to the Bullfrog district. "Chance to visit Greenwater Lake. Owing to the big crowd going, an limit is to make sleeping car reservation at once. Phone 1956, 189 14th Main Street.

Worth of furs to sell and only 20 business days to do it in. Prices cut to the bone to do it. Mehney, the Furrier, Knutsford.

Our Toy Department

Extends a Hearty Welcome to You.

We want you to COME AND SEE WHAT SANTA CLAUS has brought to our Store for you to SELECT YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS from. We can't begin to mention all the different things. Here are just a few: DOLLS, BOOKS, GAMES, IRON TOYS, TIN TOYS, TOOL CHESTS, PIANOS, TOY STOVES, AUTOMOBILES, TRAINS, DRUMS, HOUSES, WHIPS, BLOCKS, and thousands of others.

For Mamma, Papa, and Sweetheart

Hand-painted China, Pretty Handkerchiefs, Combs, Belts, Toilet Cases, Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Glove Boxes, Manicure Sets, Neck-Ties, etc. Oh, well, we had better not try to mention many others, COME AND SEE.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT SPECIALS.

CONSIDER THESE BARGAINS CAREFULLY.

Granite Tea Kettles, Royal Steel, 75c regular price, special for 49c

Frying Pans made of Steel, 20c regular price, only 12c

Wooden Chopping Bowls, family size, 15c regular, special only 9c

Wood Potato Mashers, special for this sale 6c

Holland Beauty Coffee Mills, 33c regular price for 27c

Mop Stick, combination kind, for scrub brush or cloth, 15c regular, only 9c

White Cups and Saucers, splendid quality, 60c regular, 6 cups and saucers, for 39c

3 Gallon Stone Jars, with lids, 70c regular, for 49c

Glass Cake or bread plates, only 7c

Fancy decorated syrup pitchers, always sell for 25c, special for 19c

Geo. D. Mateer DEPARTMENT STORE

241 MAIN STREET

BIG REDUCTIONS IN LADIES' SILK WAISTS

Our entire stock of silk waists, in blacks, solids, and fancy colors, during this sale reduced—

20 Per Cent.

SPECIALS IN OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Double Cotton Blankets, good size, special, a pair 59c

Red Table Cloth, in order to close this piece out will sell it for, a yard 27c

Wrapper Challie, pretty pattern, a yard 7c

Outing flannel, light and medium colors, a yard 6c

Fancy Double Fleece Flannel, for Kimonos and Wrappers, a yard 12c

Red Wool Flannel, good width and quality, 32c, regular, a yard 28c

Turkish Bath Towels, these are less than cost, to close out, each 5c

Unbleached Domestic or "factory," full width, splendid value, a yard 7c

Curtain Serim, for doors or transoms, also for small windows, 12c and 15c price, for, a yard 9c

Dress Goods bargain, in plaids, stripes and figures, worth 35c a yard regular, special for, a yard 25c

Golf Gloves and Hosiery

Ladies' golf gloves, a pair 30c

Ladies' cashmere gloves, a pair 50c

Ladies' Scotch wool gloves, a pair 35c

Misses' and Boys' Ribbed Hose 2 pr for 25c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose 2 pr for 25c

Men's Department

Men's gray ribbed shirts and drawers; the suit, only 95c

Men's heavy fleeced shirts and drawers; the suit \$1.25

Men's cotton socks, black or tan, 3 pr for 25c

Men's heavy wool socks, warm and durable, a pair 25c

KNIT GOODS.

Infants' Knit or Crochet Jacket—30c, 59c, 67c

Infants' knit booties, pretty colors—15c, 25c, 38c

Boys' or girls' stocking caps—23c, 30c, 35c

Baby hoods or caps—35c, 65c, 85c

Ladies' Underwear Special

Ladies' ribbed vests and drawers, to close out this lot, each 22c

Ladies' jersey ribbed vests and drawers, good value, the suit 75c

Ladies' fine ribbed vests and drawers, fleece lined, splendid quality; each 50c

Ladies' union suits, ribbed, full fashioned. We will sell these at, a suit 43c

FURS! FURS!

Ladies' black furs—\$1.19

Ladies' brown furs—\$1.68

Ladies' brown cone furs—\$2.63

Ladies' brown cone furs, good length—\$3.49

BERLIN'S NEW THEATER.

A writer in Continental Correspondence under date of October 31 gives an interesting description of a new theater and music hall erected in Berlin which incidentally reveals the fact that when it comes to building the Germans are not slow.
"The past has been an eventful week for the theatrical and musical world in Berlin having witnessed the opening of a new theater, the inauguration of a new concert hall and the Handel festival lasting for four days. It is not yet twenty years since the neighborhood round Nollendorf platz was jocularly called "the Wild West." Today

this square is the center of the richest and most elegant quarter of Berlin, and the fact that the new theater and his very spot, shows that the musical and theatrical professions are seeking more and more to come into touch with the life of this new neighborhood. The massive group of buildings in Nollendorf platz comprises along with the theater and the concert hall also a large restaurant, and since it does not stand alone, the architects have had the difficult task of giving a monumental appearance to the building, whilst at the same time keeping it in line with the other houses of the street. This difficulty has not been badly solved. "The monumental character has been

imported to the structure of the theater by the middle arch which is flanked by two massive pillars and by two low towers. These give to it a heavy appearance. But the quieter decoration of the other adjoining buildings is, in its proportions, incomparably finer, purer, and better balanced. The architectural principles of the plan as a whole are sound and convincing, but the relation of the details to each other is in many cases crude and defectively thought out, and inharmonious. The same impression is conveyed by the interior rooms. The Mozart hall has in the four rostrum-like niches, which pierce each wall, an admirable decoration and the theater presents a pretty festive character, and some original

ideas especially in the form of the foyers. Still, everywhere the eye meets again and again a peculiar immaturity and lack of delicacy in certain of the proportions and outlines. One cannot help thinking that this defect is connected with overhaste in construction. When such a monster building is erected within one year, and when it is opened even before the walls are dry and the detail work completed, how is it possible for the architectural ideas to be fully carried out? With such extreme hurry architecture is degraded into mere mechanical building."

12 months' Xmas present for Man or Boy. Y. M. C. A. membership.

Crickets Taught to Fight.

South China Post.—A. E. Parker has just returned from a trip to San-hui, a large walled city in Kwang-tung province, and while there visited the guardhouse, where he saw six or seven earthenware bowls of fighting crickets. He was much amused as to the description of the methods of stabling and dieting these insects. During the day the male and female crickets are separated, but as soon as night falls they are mated. Their diet consists of water, boiled rice, and a little gin-seng, the latter to give them stamina. In matching these insects to fight they are weighed, and a light weight would not be pitted against a welter

weight. The insects are spurred on to the combat with a fine piece of glass, which treatment naturally arouses their anger.
The belief that crickets are distinguishable by pieces of colored wood is a fallacy. They are recognized by their owners as we recognize our canine pets. In a contest, the first cricket to run away is adjudged the loser.

Splendid Xmas Furs

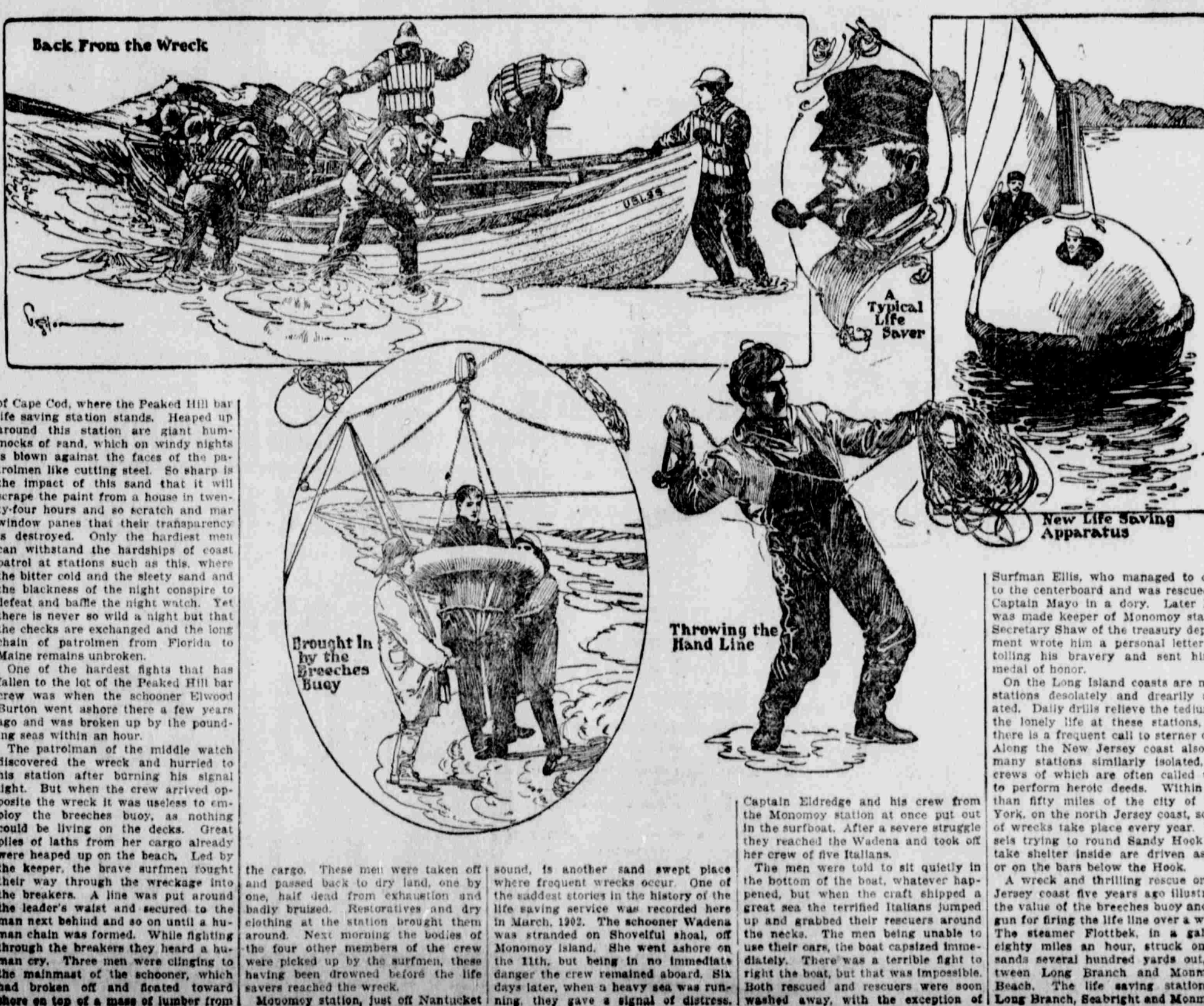
In a great variety of styles. Mehney, the Furrier, Knutsford.

12 months' Xmas present for Man or Boy. Y. M. C. A. membership.

The Brave Life Savers of America; Some Modest Heroes of Everyday Life

THIS is the season when a certain branch of the United States soldiery not very well known to the general public is always at the front and most of the time on the firing line. The United States life saving service requires men just as brave and daring and as self sacrificing as are required by the army or the navy. These men are not called soldiers officially and do not share in the general tribute of honor to those who shoulder guns and go out after other men with the purpose of killing them. These men go out after other men with the purpose of saving their lives. But they must fight a mightier enemy than any army. They are the soldiers who fight the sea when it is maddest and most powerful.
By far the most perilous of all our coasts is that of the Atlantic, and that explains why so many stations are placed on that seaboard. There is a continuous line of stations from Maine to Florida, four to six miles apart, and every night during the ten months from the first of August to the last of May, from sunset to sunrise, no matter what the weather, every step of this thousand mile coast is patrolled by the hardy men from these stations. From each station one man walks south and one walks north. Patrols meet at a halfway point and exchange their duty. Each man walks his beat four hours. His business is to keep a sharp watch for vessels in distress, to listen for the boom of distress guns fired from such craft and to notify the anxious crews by the burning of signal lights that the life savers are aware of their peril and will do their utmost to rescue them.

Immediately upon discovering a vessel in distress the patrolman hastens back to his station and notifies the keeper. Then the work of succor begins. It may be possible to launch the small surfboat in the angry breakers and row out to take the men off. This is wheeled to the spot ashore nearest the wreck and a line is fired out over the wreck, to catch in the rigging and made secure by the men aboard. Then the imperiled seamen are taken off by means of the breeches buoy. Sometimes when a vessel breaks up or overboard by the fury of the storm it is necessary for surfmen to plunge into the sea and swim out to pick up the drowning men, being pulled ashore by a line attached to their belts. Only those who have walked the sea on a stormy night and felt the fury of the sea appreciate the madness to which the life savers are exposed when they undertake a rescue.
One of the most perilous points on the Atlantic coast is the extreme end



of Cape Cod, where the Peaked Hill bar life saving station stands. Heaped up around this station are giant hummocks of sand, which on windy nights is blown against the faces of the patrolmen like cutting steel. So sharp is the impact of this sand that it will scrape the paint from a house in twenty-four hours and so scratch and mar window panes that their transparency is destroyed. Only the hardiest men can withstand the hardships of coast patrol at stations such as this, where the bitter cold and the stony sand and the blackness of the night conspire to defeat and baffle the night watch. Yet there is never so wild a night but that the checks are exchanged and the long chain of patrolmen from Florida to Maine remains unbroken.

One of the hardest fights that has fallen to the lot of the Peaked Hill bar crew was when the schooner Elwood Burton went ashore there a few years ago and was broken up by the pounding seas within an hour.
The patrolman of the middle watch discovered the wreck and hurried to his station after burning his signal light. But when the crew arrived opposite the wreck it was useless to employ the breeches buoy, as nothing could be living on the decks. Great piles of laths from her cargo already were heaped up on the beach. Led by the keeper, the brave surfmen fought their way through the wreckage into the breakers. A line was put around the leader's waist and secured to the man next behind and so on until a human chain was formed. While fighting through the breakers they heard a human cry. Three men were clinging to the mainmast of the schooner, which had broken off and floated toward shore on top of a mass of lumber from

the cargo. These men were taken off and passed back to dry land, one by one, half dead from exhaustion and badly bruised. Restoratives and dry clothing at the station brought them around. Next morning the bodies of the four other members of the crew were picked up by the surfmen, these having been drowned before the life savers reached the wreck.
Monomoy station, just off Nantucket

sound, is another sand swept place where frequent wrecks occur. One of the saddest stories in the history of the life saving service was recorded here in March, 1902. The schooner Wadena was stranded on Shoveloff shoal, off Monomoy Island. She went ashore on the 11th, but being in no immediate danger the crew remained aboard. Six days later, when a heavy sea was running, they gave a signal of distress.

Captain Eldridge and his crew from the Monomoy station at once put out in the surfboat. After a severe struggle they reached the Wadena and took off her crew of five Italians.
The men were told to sit quietly in the bottom of the boat, whatever happened, but when the craft jumped a great sea the terrified Italians jumped up and grabbed their rescuers around the necks. The men being unable to use their oars, the boat capsized immediately. There was a terrible fight to right the boat, but that was impossible. Both rescued and rescuers were soon washed away, with the exception of

Surfman Ellis, who managed to cling to the centerboard and was rescued by Captain Mayo in a dory. Later Ellis was made keeper of Monomoy station. Secretary Shaw of the treasury department wrote him a personal letter extolling his bravery and sent him a medal of honor.
On the Long Island coasts are many stations desolately and drearily situated. Daily drills relieve the tedium of the lonely life at these stations, and there is a frequent call to sterner duty. Along the New Jersey coast also are many stations similarly isolated, the crews of which are often called upon to perform heroic deeds. Within less than fifty miles of the city of New York, on the north Jersey coast, scores of wrecks take place every year. Vessels trying to round Sandy Hook and take shelter inside are driven ashore or on the bars below the Hook.
A wreck and thrilling rescue on the Jersey coast five years ago illustrated the value of the breeches buoy and the gun for firing the life line over a wreck. The steamer Flotbek, in a gale of eighty miles an hour, struck on the sands several hundred yards out, between Long Branch and Monmouth Beach. The life saving stations at Long Branch, Seabright and Monmouth

Beach joined in the work of rescue. The launching of a surfboat in those furious seas was impossible. The life line, a small cannon made for the purpose, was brought out. After several failures a line was finally caught over the wreck. The breeches buoy was rigged, and the cabin boy, his leg broken by a spar, was the first to be brought ashore through the blinding surf. One by one every man on board was rescued in this manner, the crews working all night.

Six years ago the British steamship Virginia, bound to Baltimore from Cuba, struck the reefs off Cape Hatteras and in thirty minutes had broken in three pieces. For two days a terrific storm had raged. Keeper Eldridge of Hatteras station was first to discover the wreck, looking through a telescope at a moment when the thick fog had cleared somewhat. He telephoned to the Creeds Hill station, his next neighbor, and the keeper there joined forces with the Hatteras station. The two crews approached the wreck from different points in their surfboats. When within a quarter of a mile of the wreck the life savers could discern five men aboard, two at the bow and three on the bridge, each frantically waving one hand while he held to the wreck with the other. A council of war was held by the two great captains, right in the water, with great breakers pounding about the little boats. It was arranged that the Hatteras men should try to take off the men from the bow, while the Creeds Hill crew should undertake the rescue of those on the bridge. This conference held in such a perilous place saved the day. After skillful maneuvering and much danger the two captains saved every man.

Nearly twenty years ago the entire crew of one of the Cape Cod stations was drowned because of the ignorance of the men they sought to rescue. An Italian bark was blown over one bar in a storm and stranded on another. The keeper of the station at once went to the rescue with all his crew. They shot a line over the wrecked vessel and made various signals, but the Italians did not seem to know the meaning of the signals nor why the line had been fired. Realizing this, the keeper ordered the surfboat launched. All hands went in the boat, which reached the wreck and was getting ready to take off the men when the craft was sucked down in the undertow and every man was lost. Two hours later the storm abated and the entire crew of the Italian bark got ashore with skins almost dry.

It is probable that there is a much greater element of danger in fighting the sea than in fighting an army, though we have not reached as yet the point where we build triumphal arches and strew flowers for these modest Davids who go out nightly against the mad Goliath. ROBERTUS LOVE.