ABUSES IN THE NAVY.

The Bureau System Charged With Responsibility for Them.

CAUSES LEADING TO DESERTION.

Remedies Suggested to Meet the Evil That Grows Worse Day by Day.

THE DEMORALIZATION IN THE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The attention of the public is occasionally directed through the newspapers to the absence of American seamen in the naval service of the United States, to the large number of desertions that are constantly taking place from national vessels, this evil extending even to apprentices on the training ships, and to the lamentable fact that returning from a foreign cruise our naval vessels are manned by heterogeneous crews, picked up through sheer necessity, embracing many nationalities, of whom a considerable number have no acquaintance with the English language.

A few years ago the desertions from the army were so numerous that the War Department was compelled to institute inquiries into the causes of the evil, and this inquiry resulted in radical changes being made in the direction of promoting the comfort and well being of the enlisted men, resulting in turn in checking desertions and materially raising the morals of the army. The Navy Department, however, has manifested no special interest in the demoralization prevalent in that branch of the military service, and has done little, if anything, to correct the desertions constantly going on. That there are causes which produce and are responsible for this state of affairs is undeniable. That their existence and character are known to the responsible officers of the navy is unquestionable, and it is a matter of surprise to those not acquainted with the methods and organization of the navy, and the influences which direct them, that nothing is being done to make the naval service inviting to American seamen and encouraging to the youth of the country, whose feelings and ambition would otherwise naturally lead them to the training vessels of the navy.

A Naval Officer's Ideas.

I recently had a conference with an officer of the navy, who had given this general subject some thought, and learned from him facts that are worthy the early attention of the men who direct our naval affairs, whether executive or legislative, and which will enable the public to partially understand why it is that American seamen cannot be secured and retained for the American navy. The officer in question is not a "Coburger." He has sailed in many ships and on almost every sea, has had large experience with men, although he left the Naval Academy since the close of the Rebellion. The conference was by appointment, with a view of securing a statement of facts in connection with the general administration of the navy, publication of which would arrest public attention, and, perhaps elicit a discussion which in time might reach the Navy Department and start an inquiry into the cause for the desertions from our national ships that are constantly going on. The statement of the officer was written out from stenographic notes and revised by him. He said:

"The prevalence of foreigners on board of American men-of-war, especially in those vessels returning from abroad, together with manifested discontent among the enlisted men of the navy and frequent desertions, are sure signs of serious defects in the existing methods of organization, imperfect enlistment laws or faulty interpretation of the details governing the best interests of the navy. The number of enlisted men allowed by law for the navy is small, and from the various sources of enlistment it should be an easy matter to fill the complement with a superior class of Americans, but when once on board ship it is difficult to retain them in the service longer than one or two enlistments—in fact, it is one continuous, never-ending struggle to make good the waste that is going on.

Evils of the Bureau System.

The causes which led to this condition of affairs are many, but are easily traced. In the first place, under the Bureau system of the Navy Department there is no settled policy nor military head, without which an efficient military organization cannot exist. Each Chief of Bureau acts independently of the others, is permitted to issue orders that frequently conflict with instructions emanating from other sources, and the senior naval officer is relegated to a position which destroys his usefulness or provokes invidious remarks from his juniors. Taking its root in the Navy Department, this defective system branches out to the naval stations, squadrons afloat, and to all vessels in commission, forming innumerable cliques, busily engaged with problems calculated to further promote personal advantages at the sacrifice of a proper regard for the comfort and the advancement of the enlisted men.

The more formidable of these cliques are composed of officers who have had little experience in the command of men, but who are shining lights in some mutual admiration society, and who seek duty at pleasant shore stations, or devote their official time to the study and compilation of naval matters, written by theorists of Europe, for the dissemination of knowledge among the so-called working officers of the navy. These self-constituted disciplinarians seem to forget that information so derived is more in conformity with foreign than American institutions, and that in the monarchical countries of Europe caste and conscription are recognized conditions not within the range of practical politics in this country.

Notable Incidents and Illustrations.

A practical illustration of the application of this false teaching by one of the members of the most powerful cliques, and one that had the greatest pull, was in the inhuman treatment of the crew of the Enterprise by Commander McCalla, an incident which has left a stigma and reproach upon the navy which the clemency of the President, in relieving Commander McCalla from the sentence of an indulgent court martial, cannot ameliorate. Nor will the example set by the two Admirals in command of their respective squadrons coming within the limits of the same harbor last year, and the sailing of another Admiral, in command of an important squadron, with his flagship to a port beyond telegraphic communication for the purpose of dodging the Navy Department when striving to reach him for duty of the most urgent nature, have a beneficial effect upon the discipline of the service. In fact, under the example set by the department, admirals in the command of squadrons or naval stations become mere figure heads, and if called up they have only a short time left to serve, with the privilege of retiring at their own request. They don't feel the responsibility when they have to rely upon reports to ascertain where the vessels under their command are sailing to, or in what harbor they are to anchor. In consequence it is the rule, and not the exception, to find the higher officers of the navy seeking their personal comfort and delegating their authority to irresponsible subordinates.

Punishment for Attempting Reforms.

To disturb these magnates of the sea, or to be the means of disturbing them in their repose, is sufficient to awaken an indolent temper and result in punishment not in accordance with justice, and as irregular as the change of moisture in the atmosphere. With a disregard for the comfort of others, exhibited by the seniors, the juniors will follow so far as circumstances will admit, and so the divisional and watch officers are not even in touch with the men, their duties ending wih the drills or inspections, or the execution of a few minor duties of daily routine. These officers are, as a rule, under the present system of slow promotion, too old to exhibit in themselves that energetic example or personal interest displayed by younger men. The welfare and comfort of the enlisted men, therefore, suffer accordingly.

It may be said that this custom has worked well in the past, but that was in the days of sailing ships, long cruises and simple batteries, when little or no knowledge was required beyond that of knowing how to splice a rope, handle a marine spike or reef a sail. It will not do in the era of fast steam cruisers, armored ships, torpedoes and varied ordnance. An improved personnel is just as essential under the present requirements of modern warfare as the improved type of cruisers and battle ships. In fact, to man and fight these ships effectively a radical change will have to be made, covering the entire personnel of the navy. To begin with, the Navy Department should inaugurate a fixed policy, and organize a board of competent officers to overhaul the records of all officers in the naval service and report the result, that such legislation may be secured as will weed out all found incompetent to perform active duty.

This having been done, the law should provide for retiring officers who have reached a fixed age before attaining a certain rank. This would insure officers promoted reasonable time in which to serve the higher grade, and make all officers go to sea more frequently. Bring the Senior Admiral to the department and place him in command of the navy, in the same manner as the Senior Major General now commands the army. Instead of the independent bureau chiefs, organize a Board of Admirals, with the commander of the navy at the head, this Board to be responsible for all changes or detailed work.

A Fixed Punishment Recommended.

Adopt a fixed punishment for each class of offences, and make it imperative for the commanding officers to inflict the designated punishment and to make a detailed report monthly to the department. Exercise a more careful supervision over commanding officers, causing them to perform their duties, and forbid that these be delegated to others. The duties of a commanding officer should not be office work, remaining in his cabin simply to receive reports. He should come out and assume active command when all hands are called or general drills take place, be responsible for the general discipline of the ship, and take an interest in the instruction, comfort and development of all those placed under him, assisted by his aide or executive officer, who should be his aide and not his substitute. Give to the divisional officers the responsibility for the instruction, comfort and promotion of the men of their divisions, the possession of their enlistment records, and other necessary papers covering their history and recommendations for discharge, in the same manner that a captain in the army is placed in charge of his company.

In this way the seaman would be trained by his officers, would be always in close touch with them, and insensibly assimilating the characteristics of the officers, would become personally attached to them, and when upon boat expeditions or detached service the officers and men would preserve their own dignity and the necessary discipline, though practically sharing the same platter or sleeping under the same shelter. Under such changed conditions officers would learn the wants of their men, be in position to give the blue jackets and petty officers the first place in their thoughts, and manage to train them for the efficient performance of duty.

How to Secure American Seamen.

This being accomplished, much more remains to be done to secure the comfort of the enlisted men. Greater attention should be given to the berthing of the men. The greater portion of the living quarters on our naval ships should not be devoted to one man, the captain or flag officer, as in the case of the Yorktown and Baltimore classes of vessels, both of which are copies of English vessels, and in which there exists more dissatisfaction in the crews than in those of any other ships of our new navy. Consolidate the small messes into one big mess, with a good cook and assistants; require the ship's paymaster to act as commissary and see to the issue and service of the supplies, as well as their purchase, and make it the duty of the officer of the day to be present at all meals to preserve order, see that the food is furnished in quantity and quality according to regulation, and that it is properly cooked and served.

Reduce the complement of the vessel to the minimum, and make the crew as homogeneous as possible by doing away with all idlers. Transfer the marines to the army, where they belong, and in their stead assign petty officers and seamen to their proper places in ship discipline and organization. Make every effort to develop and elevate the combatative element from the lowest to the highest position on a fighting ship, and let them realize that they are the men to be depended upon for victory in action. Increase the number of apprentices and educate them to handle modern guns, torpedoes and high explosives; make seamen and gunners of them, and let them see and feel from the beginning that they have a chance for promotion as a reward for energy and faithful service, to be first-class petty officers with the highest pay of any enlisted men, and that the leading positions of trust and preferment will be the trained seamen, gunners and gun captains, and not the idlers and non-combatant petty officers whose positions are now so eagerly sought after on account of the advanced pay.

Encouragement for Apprentices in the Navy.

The Government can easily go into the labor market and obtain skilled laborers and mechanics, but it is not so with trained gunners and efficient men-of-war's men. They must be trained from boyhood, and it is humiliating to them, after years of apprenticeship, to find that they can only reach a position drawing half the pay of a mechanic or machinist who just enters the service. This explains why so many young men abandon the navy after serving a term of years as apprentices. When the seaman-gunner or other fighting petty officer becomes infirm from age or long service he should be given a transfer to a permanent position of master-at-arms or schoolmaster on a receiving ship or at a naval station, or given the benefit of a retiring law. In cases where the seaman-gunner or other high petty officer shows, in his general average and conduct, a marked degree of proficiency he should, upon the recommendation of his officers, be advanced to the position of warrant officer, known as gunner and boatswain, and in special cases of careful attention to study and duty, or extraordinary heroism in line of duty, he should be able to obtain a commission. To aid them in their mental improvement, and relieve the monotony of discipline, restraint and confinement, a well-selected library, including historical and professional works as well as those of fiction, should be on every naval vessel, and placed where it would be easily and at all times accessible to the crew.

The vocation of the sailor is, and always has been, popular, and the sailor has performed deeds at various times in our country's history justifying that popularity. There is no trouble in obtaining good material to form the crews of our naval vessels, but to maintain that material at the proper standard it is necessary to work a radical change in the present system of dealing with the enlisted men of the navy. If proper and intelligent efforts be made the entire character and status of our sailors would be elevated, the introduction of a better class of men than has been obtained or required in the past would be insured, the combatant element would again become the sole reliance of the navy, and and the whole service become thoroughly Americanized.

THE personal discomfort, and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.

Have You a Vacant Room

And wish a tenant for it? Then do as hundreds of others have done—advertise it in the To Let Rooms Cent-a-Word advertising columns of The Dispatch.

DE WITT'S Little Early Risers. No griping, no pain, no nausea: easy pill to take.

WHY allow bedbugs to keep you awake at night when a bottle of Bugine will destroy them in a minute? 25 cents.

FRANCE'S GREAT BANK

Some of Its Many Enormous Privileges May Be Taken Away.

IT EXCELS THE BANK OF ENGLAND

In Some Particulars and Has Unlimited Specie Resources.

PAPER ISSUED FOR THE COIN TAKEN IN

PARIS, July 25.—On the 30th of last month the balance sheet of the Bank of France showed a circulation of 3,211,000,000 francs ($642,000,000) in paper money payable at sight to bearer. Now on what basis does this enormous fiduciary rest and what credit do all these blue bills merit? The answer is simple; the same balance sheet shows 1,586,000,000 francs worth of gold, 1,295,000,000 francs worth of silver—this is the greatest amount of metal money ever on hand at one time in any country—and 620,735,000 francs worth of commercial paper on deposit in the bank's vaults and strong boxes. Thus you see there is a total guarantee on hand of 3,401,735,000 francs, or 190,735,000 more than the bank's sight engagements, and all this independent of its other resources. The legal limit of this paper money circulation is now three and a half milliards, but there is the new bill under discussion in the French parliament proposing to increase the sum to four milliards, that is to say, to $800,000,000.

There is an enormous difference in the sums of paper money used by the French and by the English people. In May last there were $624,000,000 worth of Bank of France bills in circulation, while at the same time the Bank of England had out only $150,000,000 covered by specie deposits of $148,000,000. Then how is it that the English can do their immense commercial business with such a small amount of money? Why, by employing checks, a system which has a much greater use in England than it has in this country. Indeed, the use of checks in France is not at all popular; it is very rarely we see them in circulation, and there is no clearing house in Paris.

Privileges Too Good to Let Lapse.

But the emission of paper money by the Bank of France is a privilege which expires December 31, 1897, and the relative proximity of that date impelled the regents of the institution to ask for a renewal of their privilege and for some new advantages from the Government. This is why a discussion has been going on in the Chamber of Deputies for a week past over a bill to renew for 23 years the same privileges to the bank that it has been enjoying since 1857. The Government favors this renewal, and the committee to which the bill was referred also reported in favor of its passage, but a considerable part of the Chamber, and particularly members of the extreme left of the House, have been opposing it with all their eloquence.

Now, in my opinion, no legislative body could discuss any measure more intelligently or more eloquently than the French Deputies are debating this bill. This is not the first time I have been struck with the superior brilliancy of this Chamber over some of its predecessors. It is full of talent, and it has been for me a real joy to hear the speeches of a discussion that was brilliantly led by M. Milleraud and continued by MM. Leon Say, Camille Pelletan, Burdeau, Minister of Finance Rouvier, etc., and which are being delivered with a high and fine intelligence. It is a revival of French eloquence and shows unexpected orators among a young generation of gentlemen who are desirous of taking part in the affairs of State and who are patriotically working for their country in such a way as to authorize great hopes for their future, and to command the respect of all their listeners.

French Eloquence Brought to Bear.

Perhaps the most interesting speeches were those delivered by MM. Pelletan and Burdeau. These two men have opposed each other often, but always in a becoming manner. Pelletan is a man of letters of the Ecole des Chartres, and is a bright journalist as well as politician, being one of the editors of the *Justice*, Dr. Clemenceau's organ. Burdeau is a philosopher of the normal school type, and has translated Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer. It was he whom Drumont attacked so brutally in the *Libre Parole* newspaper, and for which offense the latter was heavily punished by Judge and jury. Burdeau, as Chairman of the committee to whom the bill was referred, spoke in favor of the renewal of the privilege, while Pelletan opposed it, and he did so not only with picturesque eloquence, but with a loyal frankness that reflected honor on French deputies.

Without absolutely contesting the principle of renewal he held that the bank should be compelled to pay dearly for its privileges, and he explained what were the conditions that he would impose for such renewal. Moreover, he was opposed to a prolongation of such privileges for twenty-three years, as asked by the Government, on the ground that it would be to abandon the credit of the country for too long a time. He pointed out that the privileges of the Bank of England can be denounced at any moment and taken away in a single year; that in Germany the Government has a right every ten years to buy the bank's furniture and fixtures and all its shares at their nominal prices, and that in Belgium and in Holland the banks have no monopoly.

The Patronage the Bank Enjoys.

The Bank of France does business with a patronage of two sorts; business men and commerce in general form one part, and the State forms the other; for at certain moments the State has need of credit and this must be satisfied first of all. The bank's relations with commerce can be resumed in a single word, discount. This is one of the duties, not the most important it is true, but one of the most apparent of the bank to business men. To discount paper at the lowest rate possible is, so to speak, to furnish French commerce with a premium against foreign concurrents. The decline of rates of discount and of interest is the march of progress and civilization. Though you must not lose sight of this fact that rate of credit is not enough, for stability of credit is also necessary. And learn this by heart, too, that a bank which issues paper money has not for essential functions the regulating of the value of silver, but it has that of maintaining the solidity of its paper money.

Such a bank must be able to insure payments from day to day; it must have enough specie on hand to respond to the needs of all transactions, for such is the role and purpose of a bank of emission. It is not practical to oblige private individuals to verify the provision of money necessary for their transactions, and it would be impossible to use coin only, for it would have to be carried about like so much freight, or so many passengers. The principal role of a circulating bank is to deliver, in return for money, a bit of paper and which is redeemable with its face value in coin. This paper money is called bills, or bank notes, and each and every one issued must have its counterpart in specie.

Receives Coin and Issues Paper.

The Bank of France receives specie in silver and in gold and it issues bills which the public find it advantageous to employ in all transactions. But as there is not profit in this alone it is necessary to find remuneration for its services and for its guaranteed capital, and this is done by discount. What is discount? No sooner is that question put than hundreds of persons acclaim against me for supposing that they do not know just what discount is. Well, perhaps hundreds of my readers do know, but back yonder in the hills and on the plains and along the rivers are honest farmers and honest laborers by the thousands who take this newspaper and maybe they'd like to know what discount is, and here is my answer:

A producer is possessor of a commodity of which the public has need at a given time. The consumer awaits and meanwhile keeps the coin or money destined to pay for this commodity in his pocket. In fact, a delay is necessary to accomplish these divers operations, and here is where discount appears; for coin is offered to the producer before the consumer is ready to pay for the thing produced, and discount consists in this and nothing more. A bank of emission can, however, only use its capital for discount business on a fiction sanctioned by experience, and which fiction is born of the idea that holders of bank notes will not all present themselves at the same moment to demand the redemption of their bills. It is this probability that they will not all reclaim at the same time which permits a bank of emission to issue alongside of bills represented by the coin money on hand bills represented by deposited values, on condition that such deposits are for a short date only. It is thus by prudent management that a bank of emission can do a discounting business which is permitted and which is necessary.

The Bank as a Moderator.

Now the role of the Bank of France is that of a moderator, and consists in fixing the rate of interest at the lowest price, but of course in such a way that capital will be remunerated. Capital would not last long without remuneration any more than did the farmer's horse when he was trying to teach it to live without fodder. Other establishments have each their point of view, their particular direction according to the variations of exchange or the fluctuations of capital known to them by their own private information, and they might have to vary their discount. But a bank of emission like the Bank of France, which knows perfectly well the movements of exchange and of capital, not only in this country but all over the world, a bank of issue such as it cannot permit itself to be bothered by the first contraction of credit, nor at its first rise; it must decide to proclaim a variation in the rate of discount only when the facts are certain, and when it feels sure it will not have to go back on its own decision the next day.

The Bank of France has thus contributed largely to the stability of discount, and in proof of this let me quote a few facts. I shall make a comparison with the Bank of England, as it has served as a regulator for a long time, and it is only a few years since the Bank of France was emancipated from it. Well, in 570 days the Bank of England changed the rate of its discount no fewer than 367 times, and meanwhile the Bank of France changed it but 113 times, that is to say the rate of discount in England had an average duration of one month and eight days, while it had a duration of five months and a day here in France. The movement of one of these great banks has been toward stability, the other toward instability. From 1849 to 1869 the Bank of England changed its discount every time one month and 24 days passed, on the average, but the Bank of France changed it only when three months and 22 days had gone. From 1870 to 1881 the Bank of England changed its rate of discount every one month and two days, imposing thus its own instability, and meanwhile the Bank of France did not change its rate any oftener than once in nine months and 18 days on the average.

Where the Applause Comes In.

This shows, does it not, that the Bank of France insured a more solid base to commercial transactions then did the Bank of England, and here's where the applause comes in. But let me show you now the average of the rate of discount from 1885 to 1891 in six or seven of the principal places of Europe. We will take that of France as the basis, and here it was 3 francs .03 centimes, while at Brussels it was 12 centimes higher; at London, 41 centimes higher; at Berlin, 69 centimes higher; at Vienna, 1 franc 17 centimes higher; at St. Petersburg, 2 francs 34 centimes higher, and at Rome 2 francs 57 centimes higher than it was in Paris. This difference in rates represents a big benefit for French commerce; for as the portfolio of the Bank of France is more than a seventh or eighth part of the portfolio of the whole of France, naturally this benefit was felt all over the country. And as the average of the bank's portfolio—by this I mean its deposits of shares and stocks and other values—has been 932,000,000 francs in these recent years this shows that it really abandoned 3,800,000 francs of profits, and as compared with the Bank of England, the benefit to commerce was 25,000,000 francs more than in the United Kingdom.

Some say that this great difference between Paris and London is because the Bank of France insists on three signatures, therefore commercial men generally address themselves to discount brokers, hence the bank's rates are not really the actual tax they are obliged to pay. They say that this third signature is unnecessary, and that the Bank of England does not call for it. Well, it is quite true that the old lady of Threadneedle street has paper with only two signatures in her portfolio, and there are two kinds of them. There is paper of the first class, which does not have to pay the minimum official rate, for the Bank of England has certain liberties which are not enjoyed at the Bank of France, and she can discount this kind of paper at 1½, even at 1 per cent, if she so desires. But she also carries paper with two signatures which is not first-class paper and on which, when the market rate is 3 per cent she can demand 4 or 5 or even 6 per cent, and she gets it, too.

What It Has to Draw Upon.

The Bank of France possesses a cash box such as no other country in the world can show. I have already told you how much it had on hand at the time of its last balance sheet. There was more than the combined accumulations of the banks of England, Germany and Italy and Austria Hungary at that same period. Is it any wonder, then, that the people of this country have confidence in the Bank of France, for it presents this unheard of phenomena, and which practically seems impossible, that no matter what happens its metallic resources cannot be exhausted? Suppose that during 26 days there was a run on the bank, and that it threw open all its paying windows, and put all its tellers to handing out the silver and gold which the public demanded, and that these clerks paid it out as swiftly as possible, in that time the cash boxes in the vaults would hardly miss what had been taken out. And when the public had got these millions of pounds of coin in their possession they would not know what to do with them, and, submerged under the metallic flood, they would cry for mercy and beg the bank to take it all back once more. This is the strength of the Bank of France; this is what places it above all risks and perils, and this is where the applause comes in again.

The Bank of France is a private society, but under the guardianship of the State, a society enjoying the management of its own proper interests under its own shareholders. There are more than 26,000 of them and these delegate their proxies to 200 of their own number, and it is these last who run the bank. They elect their own regents but the Government appoints the Governor of the bank, who manages everything. Without his signature the Bank of France cannot discount a paper worth even as little as $10. Placed between two powers, the one carrying credit, the authority of the Government, the bank can in moments of great need furnish the State with a help which all the banks in neighboring countries combined cannot furnish any other country. Everybody in France may go for the bank's cash box, but no one nor all combined can hurt its credit.

Chicago's Wonderful Growth.

If all the suburban trains in Chicago were to start at one depot, there are enough to commence at 6 A. M. and dispatch a train every minute until 9 P. M.

Chicago adds one to her population every nine minutes.

Values are growing as fast as the city, and Sheldon Heights is the best, highest, driest residence property on the south side—the direction of Chicago's best development—the World's Fair end of town. The time to buy Chicago property is now, on the rising tide, and Sheldon Heights is the place to plant your money. If you mention this paper and send your name and address to Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, they will send you "The Way to Win," an illustrated booklet telling you the story of Chicago's wonders more fully than we can, in the limited space we can give the subject.

PIPES OF AGES PAST.

An Ethnological Expedition at the Quarry the Indians Worked.

THE DEPOSIT WAS HELD SACRED.

Copper Mines in Which the Red Men Delved Before Columbus Came.

A NUGGET WEIGHING 12,000 POUNDS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MINNEAPOLIS, July 25.—An expedition sent out by the Bureau of Ethnology for the purpose of making collections to illustrate aboriginal quarrying and mining at the Columbian Exposition, has left here for Washington with a remarkable and most interesting assemblage of objects secured.

Among these objects are a number of pipes and fragments of pipestone obtained from the famous pipestone quarry in Southwest Minnesota, whence the Indians of North America have got the material for their pipes since very ancient days, long before Columbus landed upon this continent. From that time down to the present the working of this same mineral deposit has been kept up continuously, even the savage Sioux traveling annually 200 miles to spend a month at the quarry. For centuries the place was regarded as sacred, and all tribes met there, preserving peace religiously while on the spot. For miles around the quarry the plains are covered with the rings which mark the sites where Indian lodges were once established, and everywhere are scattered fragments of pipestone representing the waste of manufacture.

Easy to Carve When Fresh.

This material seems to have been selected by the savages because of its beauty and softness when fresh. The latter quality renders it easy to carve, while subsequently it becomes extremely hard. Its color is an exquisite "Indian red." Much of the carving work done on the pipes is of highly artistic quality. Some of the specimens secured by Prof. Holmes, who made the collections referred to, would do credit to the most skilled workers in meerschaum.

The pipestone deposit described is the only one of its kind in this country. It is is a stratum of an unusually hard red clay, the edge of which is exposed along the side of a hill. At the beginning there could have been no difficulty in procuring it from its native bed, but the labor of quarrying it has become very great, owing to the fact that the edge of the stratum has been removed, and in order to get more it is necessary to dig down through several feet of quartzite. The stratum being horizontal, the slant of the hill covering it, makes the toil incidental to working the quarry progressively more severe. Pickax and shovel are the implements utilized for the purpose by the Indians, who have not as yet learned the art of blasting.

A Valuable Sort of Stone.

On account of the difficulties attending the mining of the pipestone, it is quite a precious substance, a piece one foot square being worth from $2 to $3 in the crude. The stratum described is about 12 inches in thickness and seems to be evenly continuous for an indefinite distance through the hill. However, only two inches of this thickness is of good quality, being smooth to the touch and free from grit. Of recent years the Indians have learned how to inlay the pipes with silver and other metals, performing this kind of work in a manner very artistic. They do all the pipe-making, the labor involved being too great to pay the white man for his time. White people buy the pipestone and make many other articles out of it for sale, from a complete house down to miniature pieces of furniture and trinkets.

The fact that this pipestone quarry was regarded as sacred is indicated by extensive pictographs on the rocks in the vicinity of certain huge bowlders found on the spot, representing aboriginal gods and other things of religious significance.

Professor Holmes also visited the wonderful prehistoric copper mines of Isle Royale, in the northern part of Lake Superior. These were worked long before Columbus was born by the Indians, who procured from them metal for their implements and ornaments. The copper occurs there in masses of the pure or "native" metal, embedded in the volcanic rocks, and the primitive miners were accustomed to dig it out with no better tools than stone sledges.

Diggings From the Native Copper.

Although the island is not adapted for human habitation, tribes from all the surrounding country gathered there in ancient times for the purpose of obtaining the precious material. In order to find it a great deal of "prospecting" had to be done, and thus the surface of the hills to-day are everywhere found covered with old pits and trenches, partly filled up and overgrown with pine forests. In these ancient holes are discovered numerous stone implements which bear the marks of use as mining tools. So thickly are such rude tools scattered about that not less than 50,000 of them are to be seen on the surface of the ground, affording an illustration of the extensive character of the work that was carried on.

The copper was sometimes found in masses so big that they could not be removed, and many such gigantic nuggets of pure metal have since furnished bonanzas to the whites, who for years made a business of exploring the old workings in search of them. One nugget weighed 12,000 pounds, and, because it was not practicable to cut it up or blast it into pieces, it had to be conveyed bodily to the lake shore and carried away in a vessel, requiring much ingenuity and the best modern appliances for the successful accomplishment of the task. When the Indians came across such a mass of copper, the best they could do was to break off a few projecting pieces of it.

Illustrated at the World's Fair.

The business of prospecting for such abandoned nuggets was finally given up by the whites, because they ceased to find enough of them to pay, although more than one thousand pits remained untouched by them. After the miners of antiquity had got the copper, they hammered it into tools and ornaments, which were carried to all parts of North America and distributed by trade. Such articles, for which the material was originally obtained from Isle Royale, are found to-day in mounds and graves throughout this country. This exploration by the Bureau of Ethnology of these great prehistoric workings for metal is the first that has been made, and the results, which will be illustrated by collections at the World's Fair, throw a new light upon the aboriginal people, who have left behind them proofs of such gigantic labors.

Considering the vast extent of the country and the lack of any but the most primitive means of transportation, it is certainly astonishing to discover how general was the system of trade existing among the savage tribes of North America at the time when Columbus landed. The pipes, for which the material was procured at the quarry previously described, were distributed by barter from the Atlantic to the Pacific, just as was the case with the copper ornaments and tools got from the mines of Isle Royale. It was nothing unusual for traders to journey all the way from the Gulf of Mexico up the valley of the Mississippi to the very source of the Father of Waters, exchanging goods with the tribes on the way. Dried mollusks of various edible kinds were carried far into the interior, as well as marine shells for money and ornaments, to be disposed of in return for skins and other goods.

Quarries in Arkansas and Ohio.

Prof. Holmes, on his recent expedition, visited a prehistoric quarry in Arkansas, where flint for flaking into tools and weapons was procured on so extensive a scale that in places the hills and mountains have been actually remodeled by the pittings and trenchings. From one hillside it is estimated that upward of 150,000 cubic yards of flint have been removed and worked. Another locality explored in Indian Territory yielded for the purposes of the aborigines a chalky kind of flint, which was procured in enormous quantities for making large implements, such as hoes and other agricultural tools, and also knives that were very long, slender and thin. It was usual to select the pieces of best quality for the manufacture of knives, just as nowadays the finest steel is employed for cutlery.

A third great quarry in Ohio, near Newark, worked on a very extensive scale, supplied a beautiful flint of fine grain for arrow points and spear heads. It furnished with these articles an extent of territory equal to half a dozen States, and they are found to this day as far south as Tennessee and as far east as New York.

TRIALS OF THE STOCKMEN.

The Prosecution Runs Short of Cash and Meets With Other Obstacles.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 25.—That the stockmen who started a campaign against the Rustlers of northern Wyoming by killing two men in Johnson county early in April will ever have a trial now seems extremely doubtful. The prosecution wants to punish only about five of the 43 men, but cannot get at them without trying the entire party. Preliminary proceedings have required an outlay of $23,000, and it is figured that to bring the case to termination will cost $18,000 more.

Johnson county's treasury is bare, and the county's efforts to raise cash have been without success. It is the belief of careful people there that most of the intruders have been sufficiently punished, and that the prosecution will be dropped within two weeks. One of the attorneys for Johnson county is now at Buffalo trying to get fee money for himself and his two associates, who have contracted to carry the case to a conclusion for $10,000. They have not yet received installments due July 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAIRD'S Shoes are the very best and warranted.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FINE CLOTH TOP SHOES.

OVER 3,000 PAIRS.

Fine All-Wool Black Cloth Tops, Silk-worked Button Holes.

Fine Dongola Kid Foxing Heels and Spring Heels.

Common Sense, Opera and the new Piccadilla Lasts, Lace or Button.

$1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50.

$4, $4.50, $5, $6.

LAIRD'S Shoe Stores show the Largest and Most Complete Line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloth Top Shoes.

$1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50.

$2.90, $3, $3.50, $4.

Children's Cloth Top Dongola Pat. Tip Spring, 99c, $1.18, $1.25, $1.50.

Misses' Cloth Top Pat. Tip Spring Heel, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.

W. M. LAIRD,

433 AND 435 WOOD ST. | WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. | 406-408-410 MARKET ST.

jy17-MWFSu

A BARGAIN,

A DECIDED BARGAIN

Can be had in any of our many departments.

Bargains in Bedroom Suites.

Bargains in Parlor Suites.

Bargains in Bedding, etc.

Bargains in Stoves and Ranges, the largest selection in the city.

Bargains in Refrigerators.

Bargains in Baby Carriages.

CASH OR CREDIT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HOPPER BROS. & CO.,

307 WOOD ST.

ap-7rr

WALL PAPER.

Do you want to buy wall paper? If you do this is a splendid time. We have marked down everything, including Picture Mouldings and Lincrusta Walton.

We will have some paper in the 10c list that never was sold in Pittsburg for less than 25c.

We have picture mouldings at 5c per foot that recently sold for 15c.

Our Pure Paints and White Lead and Oil at lowest wholesale prices.

Send for price list of paints.

We have the best paper-hangers only, and can furnish any number at once. We send them out of town at regular prices with car fare added.

Send for samples of wall paper, sent free to any address.

G. G. O'BRIEN'S

Paint and Wall Paper Store,

292 Fifth av., 3 Squares from Court House

je27

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

a woman's remedy for woman's diseases, has stood the test of many years, and is to-day the only successful and harmless cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and

Diseases of Women,

organic diseases of the uterus or womb, inflammation, ovarian troubles, falling or displacement of the womb, faintness, nervous prostration, weak back, aches, etc.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

je25-94-TuS

PATENTS. O. D. LEVIS (next Leader) 131 Fifth av., Pittsburg, Pa. 7 years solicitor.