

LYNCHERS REPULSED.

A Deadly Volley Poured Into a Birmingham (Ala.) Mob.

The Jail Entrance Blocked With Killed and Mortally Wounded.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city during the night, caused by an effort on the part of 2000 men to reach the county jail for the purpose of lynching R. R. Hayes, charged with murdering his wife and daughter.

The circumstances which led up to the bloody fight can be briefly recounted. The body of an unknown young girl was found in a suburban lake, called Lake View. There were no marks of violence, and it was decided that the girl had been chloroformed and thrown in the lake. In the evening several parties identified the body as that of a daughter of a railroad engineer named "Dick" Hayes, who lived in the suburbs of the city with a wife and seven children. Officers went to the house, but found it closed, and were unable to find any trace of the mother of the dead girl or any of her family. That same night Hayes married a Miss Stovoy in Columbus, Miss., and the next day he was arrested for murder. The search for the rest of the family was kept up, and at noon the body of Mrs. Hayes was found in the bottom of the lake. The back of the woman's head had been laid open by a terrible blow with an ax. There was a frightful gaping wound from which the brains of the woman had flowed, and her life blood. Securely fastened around the woman's neck was a piece of railroad iron which would weigh fifty pounds. Another piece was tied around her waist, and a third piece around her ankles.

Early in the evening the Sheriff was told that a mob was forming, and he accordingly prepared for it. He swore in 500 special officers and distributed them about the city. He had secured a supply of rifles previous to the attack, and with six rounds of cartridges each, to the special.

The mob defied the law and talked excitedly before the attack was made. A preliminary demand was made on Sheriff Smith for the surrender of his prisoner and was ignored. A few law-abiding citizens urged the mob to allow the law to take its own course in dealing with the murderer, but the mob was unheeded. Colonel Throckmorton, postmaster, jumped on a barrel standing on the curb and addressed the mob. He counseled peace and advised the men to disperse. When the jail was reached the mob was not less than 2000 in the uncontrollable mob. It lacked a leader, however, and each man seemed impressed by his own desire for revenge.

The outer door of the jail, facing the new Court House, was open, and on the narrow platform and stone steps leading to the door were ordered a dozen determined men under the leadership of Chief Pickard and Sheriff Smith, all armed with Winchester rifles and with many rounds of cartridges. All were disciplined to the last degree, and all the instructions were issued to shoot directly into the entrance to the alley, and in a loud roar Sheriff Smith ordered them out at the peril of their lives. It was very dark and impossible to distinguish the exact place where the men at the alley were located. Some were evidently on the opposite side of the street. Again the mass of men appeared in the entrance to the alley. A man in a dark coat, who was identified as the Sheriff, "One-two-three," called out to the Sheriff, "One-two-three," but neither the Sheriff nor his men fired.

"I will fire at five," again announced the Sheriff, who was very much excited. The officers were in the forms of the men creeping up the alley toward the jail. Hearing the sharp voice of the Sheriff called out "One, Two," etc., and when five had been reached he called out "Fire!" A perfect fusillade followed, the smoke cleared away the alley leading to the jail door was blocked with dead and wounded men. The crowd scattered in every direction, and no further attempt was made to reach the jail. Three men were killed instantly, seven mortally wounded, and about six have since died, and about thirty others more or less severely wounded. Among the killed were the following prominent citizens: M. B. Throckmorton, age thirty, postmaster, and a popular citizen. He leaves a wife and one child. When he was shot he was endeavoring to persuade the mob to disperse. A. R. McCoy fell dead at the first volley. A. R. Targan was shot in the back. After the first volley he lay down on the ground to avoid the flying bullets. A ball, however, struck him as he lay on his face, and after a few minutes suffering the young man died. A. D. Bryant was shot through the heart, while doing his best to restrain the crowd from going nearer the jail. He died instantly. C. C. Taylor, a mechanic, was shot through the hip, thigh and leg. He was about forty-five years old, and had a family, and Lawrence Fitzhugh, aged thirty, a civil engineer.

At the drug stores, physicians' offices, and at the hospital and undertaking rooms, heartrending scenes were witnessed. Strong men in the agonies of death groaned aloud, while skillful physicians did all that could be done to relieve their sufferings. Men who had just been aroused from sleep by the noise of the terrible affair crowded around the operating chairs, searching for friends or relatives. Nearly all the physicians in the city were summoned to attend the wounded. The mob dispersed after the fatal assault, and preparations for more strongly guarding the jail were made.

In response to the Governor's orders the military companies were placed under the control of the Sheriff. In addition to the military, 100 armed policemen formed a cordon, through which it would be almost impossible to pass.

During the day a warrant was issued for the arrest of Sheriff Smith charging him with murder, and he will remain in jail until bailed. The federal grand jury so infatigable in its pursuit of lawless men, few days. Warrants are out for sixteen of the mob.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Full Presidential Election Returns from Every State but One.

The New York Tribune prints a table giving the popular vote for President in every State but Colorado. According to these returns the vote was as follows:

State	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. Union	Lab.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	683	—
Arizona	52,732	85,903	214	10,618
California	134,809	117,729	5,791	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	74,884	74,923	400	—
Delaware	12,073	16,414	400	—
Florida	36,639	30,561	403	—
Georgia	28,443	130,473	1,809	138
Illinois	370,638	388,284	2,592	8,400
Indiana	303,391	391,013	9,881	2,094
Iowa	211,528	173,387	3,550	9,105
Kansas	184,242	102,248	1,632	30,328
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	5,225	628
Louisiana	20,181	84,941	130	—
Maine	73,734	50,461	2,020	1,345
Maryland	99,896	100,108	4,796	—
Massachusetts	183,447	151,900	8,641	—
Michigan	238,387	213,604	30,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,359	59,664	19,943	—
Mississippi	30,006	85,471	218	20
Missouri	238,387	301,354	4,540	18,589
Nebraska	108,485	101,481	4,540	—
Nevada	7,088	5,149	41	—
New Hampshire	45,728	43,258	1,592	—
New Jersey	144,344	151,623	4,540	—
New York	650,338	635,905	30,331	628
North Carolina	134,734	147,903	2,020	—
Ohio	219,993	208,461	3,496	—
Oregon	33,293	30,204	1,677	—
Pennsylvania	326,091	446,633	30,947	3,872
Rhode Island	21,993	17,533	1,281	—
South Carolina	13,740	62,833	459	—
Tennessee	139,989	158,787	5,469	—
Texas	88,280	234,853	4,749	26,459
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,459	—
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	—
Washington	78,491	79,329	—	—
Wisconsin	175,250	158,284	14,277	8,532
Total	5,185,750	5,296,708	242,984	142,900
Plurality	—	110,958	—	—

In the above table official returns are given for most of the States. Reports from Colorado state that the total vote cannot be given until the State Canvassing Board meets. Plurality in that State, however, is estimated at 12,645. In the above table Cleveland has a plurality of 110,958, counting Colorado; if the estimated plurality for Harrison in Colorado is allowed Cleveland's plurality is reduced to 98,201. Omitting Colorado, the above table shows that since 1884 the Republican vote has increased by 370,108 in the thirty-seven States. The Democratic vote has increased by 449,440, and the Union Labor party gave 30,444 less for the Greenback party did for Butler in 1884. The loss on the combined Labor vote of the United States is 1,444 when all the returns of the United States are taken into account. Outside of Colorado and Nevada, the total vote of the four leading parties was 10,888,454, against 9,935,163 in 1884, an increase of 953,291.

The State giving the highest plurality for Harrison is Kansas (79,961), followed closely by Pennsylvania (79,458), and Minnesota next (56,680). Texas gives the largest plurality next (50,113), and Georgia a close third (40,625).

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury Furnishes Estimates For 1890.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress estimates of appropriations required for the Government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate \$32,447,483, which is \$1,065,305 less than the estimates for 1889, and \$4,530,511 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimates are as follows:

Legislative establishment	\$3,381,930
Executive establishment	18,955,081
Judicial establishment	1,947,565
Foreign intercourse	1,947,565
Navy establishment	25,250,373
Naval armament	25,161,028
Indian affairs	3,475,410
Pensions	51,778,509
Public works	21,201,900
Miscellaneous	4,303,414
Permanent annual appropriations	125,691,455
Total	\$23,467,458

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MACKEREL are very scarce this year.

HENRY GEORGE is lecturing in London.

MISSOURI has a little debt of \$17,000,000.

THERE are 5063 Indians in the State of New York.

MARYLAND'S oyster navy costs over \$60,000 a year.

THE cost of collecting the Tenth Census was \$4,834,350.

THERE were 237 suicides for love's sake in Paris last year.

THE only five-masted schooner in the world sails from Oregon.

THE crows have cost the farmers of Maine \$100,000 last year.

MINNESOTA spent \$140,762 in cedar the block paving this year.

SACKVILLE WEST'S successor will not be appointed before March 4.

THE population of Germany, according to the last census, is 46,855,704.

KANSAS has for the first time chosen a colored man to the Legislature.

SOUTHERN California is rapidly becoming a great bean-growing district.

THE price of shares in the Panama Canal Company has gone down to \$7.

EXCESSIVE gum chewing caused the death of a young girl at Newton, Conn.

UNUSUALLY large quantities of American apples are being shipped to England.

THE orange crop of Florida will allow ten oranges for every person in the country.

TEXAS has the largest number of colored men in her Legislature of any State in the Union.

THE peanut crop of this year is estimated at 2,600,000 bushels, against 2,750,000 bushels last year.

THE total annual consumption of raisins in the United States amounts to about 50,000,000 pounds.

EFFORT to create a new Ministry of Agriculture in England is provoking much opposition.

THE importation of saccharine and substances containing it is forbidden in France and Algeria.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has appointed a board to select a site for a navy-yard on the northwest coast.

HAY is slightly above an average crop in yield. There is a tendency to increase of area in the South.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S original diary is found to be in possession of Queen Victoria, who has a copyright on it.

THERE has been a recent rise in price averaging about two per cent. on the principal building material in England.

THE average yield of buckwheat is approximately twelve bushels per acre, and the crop nearly eleven million bushels.

AT Hopkinsville, Ky., 121 colored converts were recently baptized in a mill pond by the Rev. John Williams in one hour and ten minutes.

A CALIFORNIA farmer, believing that cats will exterminate squirrels and gophers, purchased a large number and set them at liberty on his land.

THE well of W. R. Tins, near Jasper, Fla., was dry all summer, but the other day he heard peculiar rumbling noises at the bottom of the well, which is over forty feet deep in solid clay, and then a stream of water about the size of a man's arm shot across the bottom and disappeared. Shortly after this stream of air began to pour out, as at least a dozen different holes near the bottom, each column of air making a different sound as it rushed forth. There was music in the well until about three feet of water accumulated, and now the water is in a constant boil.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

1ST DAY.—The last session of the Fifth Congress opened with the usual formalities. In the Senate forty-two Senators were present when the gavel of Mr. Inghalls fell at 12 o'clock. After a prayer by the Chaplain, Messrs. Morgan and Tilden were appointed a Committee to notify the President that the Senate was in session. A recess was taken for thirty minutes. Shortly after 1 p. m. the messenger arrived with the President's Message, which was read by the Secretary.

2D DAY.—Mr. Frye moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but as objection was made by Mr. Mitchell, the motion was not pressed, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections proceeded at once to the consideration of the Tariff bill. At the suggestion of Mr. Vance, however, the discussion of the bill was postponed until the following day. Mr. Reagan introduced two bills providing for four more powerful war vessels for the navy.

3D DAY.—Mr. Vest offered a resolution continuing the existence of the Select Committee on the question touching the meat product of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The following bills were introduced: To open to actual settlers the abandoned military reservations in Nevada; for the establishment of a national biological laboratory; to organize a Government bureau of information relating to employments, occupations, wants, means of livelihood and homes.

4TH DAY.—The Senate at 1:30 resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, beginning with schedule B, which covers earthenware and glassware.

The House.

1ST DAY.—In the House the galleries were crowded with spectators when the last session of the 50th Congress began. Mrs. Cleveland and the wife of Speaker Carlisle were present. The Speaker's desk was ornamented with a handsome floral arrangement of other prominent members were not forgotten by their friends. When Mr. Randall entered, at a few moments before noon, he was surrounded by his friends desirous of expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more able to resume his Congressional duties. After a prayer by Dr. Milburn, the roll was called. The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Cameron, of Georgia; and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might desire to transmit. A recess of an hour was taken, after which the President's Message was received and read.

2D DAY.—Mr. Stone introduced a joint resolution amending the constitution providing that the President and Vice-President shall be chosen every fourth year by the direct vote of the people.

3D DAY.—Mr. McKee introduced a bill to allow persons who have engaged in military or naval service to be exempted from the payment of pensions, and a bill directing the Interior-States Commerce Commission to inform the House of the progress of the investigation in what ways and to what extent company companies are evading the Interstate Commerce Law. Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution naming the members of a bill for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington, and New Mexico a special order, the bill to be considered from day to day until the passage of the measure.

4TH DAY.—The clerk was directed to drop Perry Belmont's (Democrat, N. Y.) name from the roll of the House, he having sent in his resignation. Mr. Caswell, on motion of Mr. Caswell, went into Committee on the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Direct Tax Bill. Mr. Caswell spoke in opposition to the measure. The usual resolution for the distribution of the President's Message to the appropriate committees was adopted.

5TH DAY.—The following bills and resolutions were reported: The Senate bill providing for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; a resolution for the printing of 100,000 copies of a report of a joint resolution asking for information concerning the American whaling fleet in Behring's Sea.

6TH DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was reported to the House by Mr. Wholes in the House. In Committee of the Whole the House considered the Senate bill for the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company. The report of the Committee on Contested Elections in the State-Elliott case, from South Carolina, was submitted, the majority finding in favor of Elliott, Democrat.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

A Philadelphia Gives \$5,000,000 to Found a Free Trade School.

Mr. Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, has given to a board of seven trustees property valued at \$5,000,000, to be spent by them at their discretion in giving the poor boys of the Quaker City free education in the mechanic trades. And this is understood to be only a beginning of the initial gift bears satisfactory fruit. Mr. Williamson has signified his intention to double and perhaps triple it. In the judgment of one of the trustees the entire benefaction will not be apt to fall below \$12,000,000.

Mr. Williamson was born in Bucks County, Penn., eighty-six years ago, and came to Philadelphia many years since. His immense fortune is largely the result of judicious investments. He is a bachelor, and has for many years been fitted from one boarding-house to another, rarely staying more than a few months in any one place, and always choosing the most elegant quarters. He never married, but his personal expenses, so much so that he backs his own boots and wears in bad weather to save the nickels for car-fare.

He has given away to the knowledge of his friends \$1,500,000 in a wide range of public charities, and now he has crowned his beneficence with the splendid and unparalleled gift of \$12,000,000 to poor boys who want to learn their living by work.

Only two cities in human history stand in the same rank as Mr. Williamson. One is the application by Senator Leland Stanford of \$25,000,000 of his fabulous wealth to the gift of a university, and the other is the gift of \$5,000,000 francs, or \$10,000,000, by Baron Hirsch, the great Vienna banker, in aid of the Hebrew charity of Europe.

The existence of an "Invisible Committee" of six, which now directs the American movement, has been discovered in Chicago.

INDIAN JEWELRY.

SILVER ORNAMENTS OF THE PUEBLOS AND NAVAJOES.

Remarkably Effective Results from Very Primitive Implements by the Aboriginal Races of New Mexico.

Despite the vast proportions of the jewelry trade in the United States, there is only one small and little known section of the country which produces what may be called distinctively American jewelry. Of the ancient owners of the soil, the personal adornments were too rude to fairly deserve the name of jewelry; and what little remains of their handwork is to be seen only in the cabinets of museums and private collections. But in the quaint Territory of New Mexico there still flourish two aboriginal races, wholesale wearers of jewelry, whose silversmiths turn out work unique and characteristic in design, and of remarkable neatness when we consider their rude appliances. These are the Pueblos and Navajos.

The Pueblos are commonly classed as Indians, but Indians they are not. Pure blooded descendants of the ancient Arctics or Toltecs—there are ethnologists who pretend to tell which, but their grounds are ludicrously shadowy—the Pueblos dwell in neat, substantial adobe houses, till the soil, build irrigating works, weave their blankets and tend their flocks as they did centuries before

the first European foot trod the new continent. They are the oldest civilized race in the western hemisphere and the most interesting. Of the countless Pueblo villages whose ruins mark nearly every township of New Mexico, only nineteen are now inhabited. Of the 550,000 Pueblos whom the Spanish conquistadores found, only 9000 remain, but the little remnant is at present holding its own very fairly. This is the simple race whose ancestors made old Mexico filled it with its wonderful monuments.

The Navajos, on the other hand, are straight Indians—nomads, warriors and hunters—who never till the soil nor inhabit a house, and whose rude hogan are tenanted no longer than suits their roving disposition. Their only industries are stock-raising, weaving the most beautiful and the most durable blankets known to the world, and thumping out a semi-barbaric, but always graceful, jewelry. The tribe numbers 18,000 souls, supposed to occupy a reservation lying half in New Mexico and half in Arizona, but generally well scattered over the whole circumambient country. The tribe has about \$100,000 worth of silver jewelry and ornaments.

Silver is the only metal used by either Pueblo or Navajo for purposes of ornamentation. For gold they have no use whatever. Silver, however, is in universal demand with them, and it is astonishing what store they have of it. Their supply is now drawn almost exclusively from the cart-wheel dollars of the Yankee and Mexican daddies.

The silversmith among either Pueblos or Navajos is a person of mighty influence. Upon his inventive and mechanical skill, each aboriginal depends for the wherewithal to cut an imposing figure at the fast-day dance or the betagging horse-race. His tools are simple, not to say crude. A hammer or two, a three-cornered file, a rude iron punch or two, and a primitive arrangement for soldering comprise his outfit. If he is a Pueblo, one of the little rooms in his house, equipped with a bench, serves him for workshop; if a Navajo, his hogan is an open-sided shelter of cedar branches and earth—and a smooth stone in his work-bench.

The simplest form of silver ornament is the button, a decoration of which both races are immensely fond. Neither of them uses the button in its legitimate role of constrained intimacy with a button hole. Some of them wear American vests with American buttons; but the home made silver button is reserved solely for purposes of decoration and not of repression. It serves to set off occasion, legging, belt, pistol belt, gun scabbard, saddle and bridle, and also the little leather pouch which goes in the folds of pockets. The commonest button is made from a silver dime, strongly arched, polished smooth, and with a tiny ezelid soldered down in the concavity of the under side, far beyond the reach of a needle, and therefore fastenable only by a wee thong of buckskin. These dime buttons are largely used in decorat-

ing the edges of a broad strap or similar article. Buttons made of a 25-cent piece and those from a half dollar are more worn as single ornaments, at knees or throats. I have seen a venerable Navajo with twenty buttons fastened to the welt seam of each legging; each button made of a quarter, and with the die perfect on each, despite the rounded form. From plain buttons to ornamented ones is but a step. The simplest design is made by filing a number of concentric rays upon a button; from this up to really elaborate work there are designs of all sorts.

Akin to the buttons are the striking belt disks, which glisten up every well-to-do Pueblo and Navajo on festive occasions. These are always circular, slightly arched, average four inches in diameter are handsomely made, and weigh 43 in weight. From four to a dozen of these are worn, strung upon a narrow thong, as a belt. Some ultra-dandies have a shoulder belt of them besides.

Finger rings are a little less numerous than the articles aforesaid, but are still common enough, and remarkable skill is often displayed in their workmanship. Plain round rings of the American matrimonial pattern are almost unknown here, the fashion being in chased bands and sets. The Navajos set native garnets or turquoise in rude box settings; and the Acoma smith sometimes makes a curious stagger at a crown setting. One of the most unique native rings I have ever found here is of the nature of a cameo ring, the "cameo" being cut from an American dollar with Miss "Lib's" head protruberant upon it.

The most popular form of jewelry with both races is the bracelet. In early days it had its useful as well as ornamental adaptation. To protect the wrists from the vicious stinging of the bowstring the men very commonly wore a broad wristlet of leather, tied at one side with a buckskin thong. Those who were able to afford it put a silver disk on the upper side of this, making a very striking bracelet.

Ordinarily, however, with both races the bracelet is merely ornamental, and is worn equally by men and women. From one to a dozen may be seen on a single wrist. The simplest bracelets—commonest with the Navajos—are simply round circles, generally tapering a little to the ends, and marked with little file-cut lines. A silver dollar is usually entirely used up in hammering one of them out.

A step higher are the flat bands, now more in vogue. The Pueblos tend to light ones, and the Navajos to heavy. Some of these band bracelets are still ornamented with a file, but the prettiest are figured by countless punchings with a little die. The Pueblo silversmiths have invented two designs peculiar to themselves, and sometimes solder a very chaste relief design upon the smooth little balls. Neither of these fashions has been followed by their cruder neighbors on the west. Indeed, the average of Pueblo workmanship in silver is far above that of the Navajos, and some of it is really beautiful.

Next to the bracelet in importance, and also worn by both sexes, is the earring. It does not hurt aboriginal ears to suffer, and one general characteristic of New Mexican native ear gear is its generous weight. The commonest design is a simple, file-marked silver wire, bent to a circle, and with one end filed smaller than the other. The wearers take off their earrings but rarely and the ends of the stiff wire are brought together in the ear with a few hammer taps. A favorite earring is a smooth wire circle with a sliding silver ball on it. Others are made flat of ingenuity, but the Pueblo craftsmen devise some decidedly clever designs. A Zuni smith made a very complicated affair, with two native emerald knobs on the lower extremities, and a pair of Acoma earrings, and graceful crescents, with an attempt at filigree filing. Both are shown in one of the cuts.

Both these rather uncommon specimens fasten with a hinged catch. Beads of some sort are indispensable to the happiness of either Pueblo or Navajo, and only three varieties are used—coral, silver and shell. The coral necklaces are of the very best—it is impossible to fool these fellows on coral—are long enough to go from two to six times around the neck in a loose loop, and sometimes cost as high as \$100. Trinkets of any sort are very seldom hung to a coral necklace. These are bought, of course, from the American traders. Shell necklaces are the most common, and are highly prized. The most valuable are of unknown antiquity and of an unknown shell, about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The commoner ones are made from a heavier and pinker shell. Where these shells come from no one knows. There is a fortune awaiting the white man who can find out.

Zuni is a rude tribe of native make which turns out these beads admirably. On shell necklaces it is common to hang turquoise pendants every two or three inches. These turquoise beads are oblong or flat—pear-shaped—about half an inch to an inch in length, and are sometimes valued at several hundred apiece. All the aboriginal tribes of the Southwest put an enormous value on turquoise. The only turquoise mine on the continent is situated twenty-two miles south of Santa Fe, and has been worked for centuries by the Pueblos. Most of it is too green to be valuable in the Eastern market, but specimens have been taken out as fine as the costliest

PERSIAN STONES.

It is used by the native tribes in ornaments of nearly every sort.

The prettiest necklaces are of silver. They contain from thirty to 100 round hollow beads, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The best specimens have a three or four inch cross pendant in front, and a wee cross strung after every second or third bead. The beads average ten cents in price and the crosses fifteen cents. How the native workmen, with their rude tools, make hollow beads so perfectly is a marvel.

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