

NAVAJOS' ART STILL LIVES



U In the work of the Navajo silversmith and other artists, the work of the American Indian is shown in no deterioration. In fact those who are in a position to judge state that some of the modern examples of native silversmithing on the Navajo reservation are superior in every way to the best examples of earlier work of the redskinned craftsmen of the forge.

At the fourth annual fair of Navajo Indians, which was held recently, there was a dazzling display of this native silverware, showing the native artists at their best. Probably \$5,000 worth of Navajo jewelry was on exhibition, most of it being made up in purely native designs. The prize collection was the work of Chis-chille (Curly Hair), a silversmith who lives near the trading post of Two Gray Hills, fifty miles south of Shiprock, N. M. Chis-chille is a middle-aged Indian, who has been a silversmith since his youth. In fact his is a family of silversmiths, the trade being handed down from father to son, much as trades are handed down in some European communities.

Chis-chille, like other Navajo silversmiths, uses only the crudest implements in making his silverware. His forge is a square of stones and adobe, the center having a round depression for a fireplace. The smoke is carried off and a draft created by two wooden tubes, covered with adobe to keep from burning, walled to the rear of the forge. His bellows is made of sheepskin, and his anvil is a hard stone or a piece of iron. Any silversmith who can get a piece of railroad iron is looked upon with envy by his fellow-craftsmen who must use forges of cruder material. The crucibles for melting silver are of hard clay, and are generally about the size of tumblers, with round bottoms, and with curved rims provided with spouts for pouring off the molten metal.

The molds which are used by the native silversmiths are generally cut out of hard sandstone, and are greased with mutton tallow. Charcoal is used for fuel, the Indians being very clever at making it from juniper logs. Generally the smith's blowpipe is a piece of hollow brass tubing. For polishing he uses sandstone and ashes, and for chasing and engraving unique designs on the silverware he uses nothing more than pocketknives, awls and small files.

With such implements the Navajo silversmith has been working for the last sixty years, there being no record of silversmithing in the tribe previous to that date. The Indians do not care for more elaborate implements but cling to the tools with which they have been familiar for years. The effects they secure with these crude implements are nothing short of amazing.

"Railways" and "Railroads."
We are all speaking of "railways" now instead of "railroads," as they do in America. Both words seem to be of about equal age in this country. Cobbett, in 1832, wrote of "rail-ways" with the hyphen. Scott, in 1831, of "railroads." But already in 1838 an engineering journal declared that "railway" by this time seemed to be generally adopted as the popular form, though nearly 20 years later Ruskin still talked of "railroads." It is curious that America has preserved the word which recalls the descent of the railway from the old road, while Americans speak of "engineers" and "conductors," where we say "drivers" and "guards," perpetuating the old coaching words.—London Chronicle.

Parisians Evidently Honest.
An astute rogue who hoped to make his fortune by speculating on the petty dishonesty sometimes latent in otherwise respectable people has had an unprofitable experience in Paris. The swindler haunted the streets in the neighborhood of the opera, which swarm with work-girls during the

chasing on some of the Navajo silverware being equal to the better grade of work turned out of high-grade jewelry establishments.

There is no reason to believe that the Navajos learned silversmithing from the early Spaniards, as many people believe. The Spanish explorers were inveterate keepers of diaries and other records. Nothing escaped their observation, and if they had found silversmiths among the Navajo tribe—at that time even more warlike than the Apache—there is every reason to believe that some record would have been made of the fact. It is likely that the craft was learned from the Mexicans at a later era, and it has continued to grow in importance until it rivals the blanket-making industry for which the tribe has become world-famous.

While the blanket weaving is strictly a woman's occupation among the Navajo people, silversmithing is kept as strictly among the men. A woman silversmith has never been heard of among the Navajos, nor is there any record of a male rug weaver, though among the Hopis and other southwestern tribes, the men do most of the weaving.

The Navajo silversmiths do not use silver bullion for their work. They

prefer silver coins, for the reason that the minted silver has the right proportion of alloy to make enduring ornaments. Mexican dollars, which command only their bullion value, are generally used, these are melted and run into the various molds, and, after a laborious process of polishing and chasing, come out as finished ornaments.

The art of the Navajo silversmith is nowhere shown to better advantage than in the manufacture of the silver necklaces which are worn by men and women and which form the most elaborate and costly pieces of Navajo jewelry. These necklaces consist of beads of silver, ranging from the size of a pea to globules an inch in diameter. The larger beads are finished with pendant-like projections, cleverly graduated as to size. The larger beads with these pendants, hang on the breast, and generally a very striking effect is secured by alternating the beads with turquoise or bits of coral. The cost of such a necklace varies according to the workmanship represented in the beads and the value of the coral or turquoise that is used to set off the silver.

Most of the articles made by the Navajo silversmith are sold to members of the tribe, for probably no other people in the world have such a fondness for jewelry, especially of massive design. The Navajo likes plenty of precious metal in his jewelry. The wire bracelets and rings are all right for the Americans who stray across the reservation, but the Navajo wears five or six heavy silver rings with turquoise settings, a bracelet or two, sometimes four or five inches in width and correspondingly heavy a belt of huge silver discs about his waist, a massive silver necklace or his breast, elaborate silver mounting on his bride, jacket buttons made of dimes, and huge turquoise earrings dangling from the lobes of his ears. These, with the inevitable Navajo blanket, about his shoulders, go a long way toward making the Navajo a strikingly picturesque figure.

A Hint.

Staylate (at 11:30 p. m.)—If there is anything I dislike it's catching trains.

Miss Keen—I notice you keep putting it off.

A Preference.

"Don't you believe in the open door at all times?"
"I must say, I prefer it in the summer time."

HAD HIGH OPINION OF TURKS

Gen. Miles in Eulogy of the Fighting Force Put in the Field by Sultan's Empire.

During the spring of 1897 the war between Turkey and Greece broke out and Gen. Nelson A. Miles was ordered to Europe to observe the military operations. His opinion of the Turkish army he gives in his book, "Serving the Republic." "The Turkish army, which we hear less about than any other, is a well organized, disciplined army, numbering at that time 700,000 effective men. It is trained to look upon the sultan as the spiritual head of their religion on earth. This has the effect on the mind of the Turk of inspiring the belief that in serving his sultan he is serving his God. There is certainly one advantage in their religion, in that it maintains absolute sobriety. The use of liquor is abhorrent to the Mohammedan, and results in their army being an absolutely temperate organization. The personnel of their army is made up of strong men, and their military establishment is conducted with great economy.

"I had an audience with the sultan and was cordially received by the high officials of the Turkish army. The manner of his assuming sovereign power, the fact of his keeping his elder brother a prisoner in a palace just above Constantinople on the Bosphorus

for over twenty years, had prejudiced me somewhat before meeting him. On seeing him I found a man of small stature, keen, sharp face, cold, black, cruel eyes, black hair and full beard. In conversation I found him thoroughly familiar with military affairs and deeply interested in the condition of his army.

"Great reverses occur in political as well as in other walks of life, and it is somewhat remarkable that, after thirty years, the man then occupying such an autocratic position is now a prisoner practically in the same condition as his brother was at the time, and his brother enjoys the liberty and authority which he had been deprived of for so many years."

Aerial Postal Service.

The latest country to try an aerial postal service is Italy. The Italian aeronaut Dal Mistro recently carried a sack of mail between the Bologna and Venice postoffices in a Deperdussin monoplane, covering the distance of 101 miles in one hour and 23 minutes.

Chance Not to Be Neglected.

Huh—My new partner is never satisfied. He wants everything he sees.
Wife—You must hurry and introduce our daughter to him.

The Irony of Street Cars.

"There are queer people in this New York city of yours," said a visitor. "The other evening I was on a Broadway car and near the front door sat a young man. It was chilly and wet, and the young man was not comfortable, it was plain. He became more uncomfortable every minute some one went out the front door, for it was always left open. Each time he got up and slammed the door and became more peevish.

"He had done this a dozen times or more when he found a seat in the middle of the car. Then to his astonishment every person who went out that front door carefully closed it after him. There was no reason to believe that there was a general conspiracy against the young man, yet I am sure that he could not understand it."

Brief.

"He made a great hit with his after-dinner speech."
"What did he say?"
"Excuse me."

POULTRY KEEPING PROFITABLE.

Prof. Dryden of O. A. C. Advises Farmers to Increase Flocks.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"There has been an enormous increase in the production of eggs and poultry in the state in the past two years, but in spite of this the demand has far exceeded the supply, and prices are still as high as ever," said Professor James Dryden of the Oregon Agricultural College in discussing the object of the present tour of the poultry demonstration car sent out over the Southern Pacific lines by the college.

"If the farmers of Oregon would keep, on an average, 100 hens instead of about 50, it would shut out the imports and add \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 a year to the wealth of the state.

"The purpose of the demonstration car is to stimulate a greater production of poultry and eggs. The quickest and best way is to increase the flocks of the farmers rather than to have poultry keepers start large egg farms. The demand cannot be met by the establishment of large, exclusively poultry farms. If the general farmer goes out of the egg producing business there will soon be an egg famine—possibly a serious financial panic.

"Though there are opportunities for profit along special lines in poultry-keeping, the market for specialties is limited, and it would be folly to advise everyone to go into special lines. I am free to confess that we have kept more people out of the poultry business than have gone into it as an exclusive business. I have received great numbers of letters during the past year from all parts of the state as well as from other states, in which the writers stated that they were going into the poultry business on a large scale, and a large majority of them said they knew nothing of the business. Our plain duty was to advise caution. If every one of them had gone into the business as they intended and invested their all in it, it is safe to say that there would have been thousands of dollars lost in every county of the state, and the poultry business would have received a black eye.

"Poultry keeping is not a difficult business unless we make it so. If conducted along sane, common-sense lines, there is profit in it. The two points on which special emphasis is laid in the demonstration car are feeding for eggs and housing. Egg rations are on display, feeding charts show results of experiments, breeding charts show results of breeding for eggs, different grades and qualities of eggs are exhibited, marketing possibilities are demonstrated, and the equipment for successful hatching and brooding of chicks is displayed. The walls of the car are covered with signs and charts containing lessons in practical poultry keeping. A 'knock down' colony house is taken along and set up outside the car at each stop.

"While chickens may be made to do well in different houses, it may be said in favor of the colony system and free range that there is no noted poultry district in the United States where poultry-keeping has been permanently successful, where the colony house system was not followed. The colony house, moreover, was the house used at the Oregon Experiment Station last year for the hens that made the highest egg records ever made in the United States so far as official or authentic record is concerned. The demonstrators on the car explain how those hens were housed and cared for, and answer any questions as to their feeding and treatment."

DRY FARMING ALFALFA.

Prof. Scudder Sees Big Possibilities in Alfalfa Seed.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—The growing of alfalfa on the dry farming lands of Oregon in cultivated rows for the production of seed has been the special dry farming hobby of Prof. H. D. Scudder of the Oregon Agricultural College. He has advocated this plan widely through Eastern Oregon for the past five years, and is beginning to see practical results on a large scale. A prominent wheat farmer at Arlington has planned to put in 160 acres of alfalfa on his dry land, and has asked the agronomy department of the college for special instruction and for the best seed. Another man, one of the largest wheat farmers in Gilliam county, is to put in 1,000 acres of alfalfa this spring. The great number of letters coming to Prof. Scudder from all parts of Eastern and Central Oregon on this subject indicates the first great change for the better in dry farming agriculture there.

FARMERS TRY NEW CROPS.

Agronomy Department, O. A. C., Examines Ranches and Advises.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Dry farming lands throughout Eastern Oregon are now taking up special tillage methods and trying new crops suggested by Prof. H. V. Scudder and the other authorities of the O. A. C. Experiment Station. A recent trip he made showed, on five large ranches, 10 to 40 acres each of corn, field peas and alfalfa seeded on each ranch, the corn being the Minnesota No. 23 developed at the experiment station. Important changes are being made in the method of growing the regular wheat crop, and the ranches will set the example of progressive methods to their neighbors. A Gilliam county farmer recently came to the college to consult with the authorities, and has decided in consequence to put 1,000 acres of his wheat land into alfalfa, though the experts advised an initial undertaking of a smaller plot.

no limonury.

George W. Wilson was rehearsing with Edwin Booth at the Boston museum. Wilson, in one scene, asked the star where he should stand. "Where do you usually stand?" asked Booth. "Mr. Barrett had me over there," answered Wilson. "Yes," mused Barrett, "I usually have him there"—indicating the other side of the stage. "Suit yourself—I'll find you wherever you are," said Booth.

Household Remedy

Taken in the Spring for Years.

Ralph Rust, Willis, Mich., writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a household remedy in our home as long as I can remember. I have taken it in the spring for several years. It has no equal for cleansing the blood and expelling the humors that accumulate during the winter. Being a farmer and exposed to bad weather, my system is often affected, and I often take Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results." Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. There is no "just as good." Get it today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs.

Raft of Coconuts.

In the Philippine islands one frequently sees a raft of coconuts being floated down the river to market. The buoyant nuts are closely packed into a circle, braced across with bamboos, and tied with fiber; and the queer craft, with its native paddler, is then ready for the trip down stream to a point where the raft will be broken up and the coconuts sold.—Wide World Magazine

Not Good Testimony.

Patient (feebly)—"Doctor, my wife says that you have charged too much for operating on me." The Doctor—"But, my dear sir, you don't mean to tell me that you would take your wife's opinion as to your value?"—Life.

Pettit's FOR SORE EYES RED EYE SALVE

Demure, but Determined.
A bride looks so modest and demure at a wedding that it is hard to suspect her of having bossed the affair with an iron hand.—Atchison Globe.

Goes to the Club.

Marks—"Does your wife play by ear?" Parks—"Yes, but not by my ear if I can help it."—Boston Transcript.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Woman of Many Names.

The public examination was concluded at the London (Eng.) bankruptcy court recently, of a woman who was sworn as Alice Mabel Frances Emily Paola Blanca Mary Catherine Stewart, which, she said, was her full name.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

